PLAGIARISM AND HOW TO PREVENT IT

Plagiarism

- the use of another's work, words, or ideas without attribution

- the representation of another person's language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions as one's own original work

- the presentation as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source

- stealing someone else's work and lying about it afterward

For notes:

Plagiarism

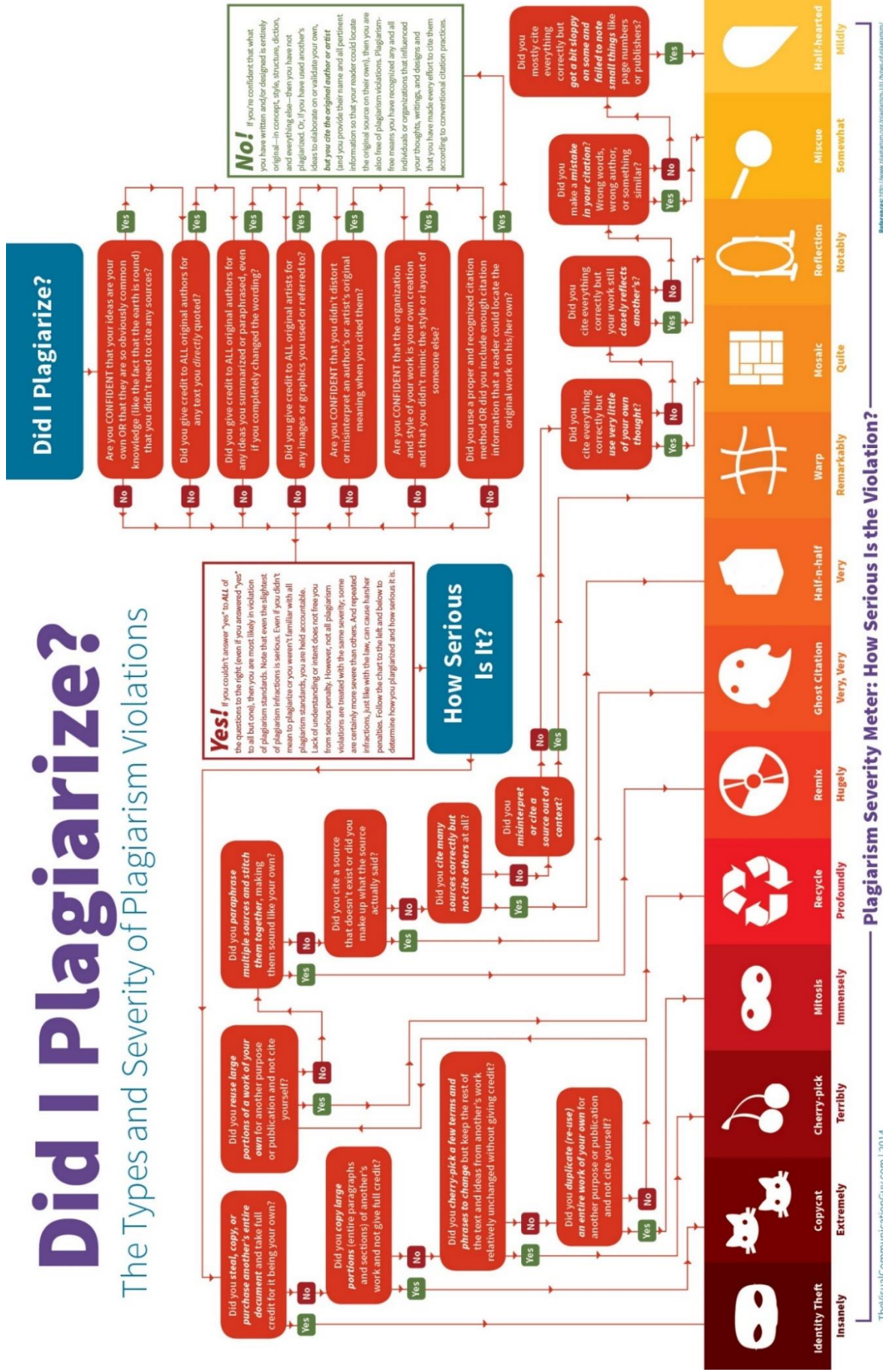|		
Turning in someone else's work as your own.	Copying large pieces of text from a source without citing that source.	Taking passages from multiple sources, piecing them together, and turning in the work as your own.
Copying from a source but changing a few words and phrases to disguise plagiarism.	Paraphrasing from a number of different sources without citing those sources.	Turning in work that you did for another class without getting your professor's permission first.
	Buying an essay or paper and turning it in as your own work.	

https://resources.library.lemoyne.edu/guides/academicintegrity/example-plagiarism

For notes:

Did I Plagiarize?

The Types and Severity of Plagiarism Violations

Did I Plagiarize?

Are you CONFIDENT that your ideas are your own OR that they are so obviously common knowledge (like the fact that the earth is round) that you didn't need to cite any sources?

Did you give credit to ALL original authors for any text you *directly quoted*?

Did you give credit to ALL original authors for any ideas you summarized or paraphrased, even if you completely changed the wording?

Did you give credit to ALL original artists for any images or graphics you used or referred to?

Are you CONFIDENT that you didn't distort or misinterpret an author's or artist's original meaning when you cited them?

Are you CONFIDENT that the organization and style of your work is your own creation and that you didn't mimic the style or layout of someone else?

Did you use a proper and recognized citation method OR did you include enough citation information that a reader could locate the original work on his/her own?

No! If you're confident that what you have written and/or designed is entirely original—in concept, style, structure, diction, and everything else—then you have not plagiarized. Or, if you have used another's ideas to elaborate on or validate your own, *but you cite the original author or artist* (and you provide their name and all pertinent information so that your reader could locate the original source on their own), then you are also free of plagiarism violations. Plagiarism-free means you have recognized any and all individuals or organizations that influenced your thoughts, writings, and designs and that you have made every effort to cite them according to conventional citation practices.

Yes! If you couldn't answer "yes" to ALL of the questions to the right (even if you answered "yes" to all but one), then you are most likely in violation of plagiarism standards. Note that even the slightest of plagiarism infractions is serious. Even if you didn't mean to plagiarize or you weren't familiar with all plagiarism standards, you are held accountable. Lack of understanding or intent does not free you from serious penalty. However, not all plagiarism violations are treated with the same severity; some are certainly more severe than others. And repeated infractions, just like with the law, can cause harsher penalties. Follow the chart to the left and below to determine how you plagiarized and how serious it is.

How Serious Is It?

Did you steal, copy, or purchase another's *entire document* and take full credit for it being your own?

Did you copy *large portions* (entire paragraphs and sections) of another's work and not give full credit?

Did you *reuse large portions of a work of your own* for another purpose or publication and not cite yourself?

Did you *paraphrase multiple sources and stitch them together*, making them sound like your own?

Did you cite a source that doesn't exist or did you make up what the source actually said?

Did you *cherry-pick a few terms and phrases to change* but keep the rest of the text and ideas from another's work relatively unchanged without giving credit?

Did you *duplicate (re-use) an entire work of your own* for another purpose or publication and not cite yourself?

Did you *cite many sources correctly but not cite others* at all?

Did you *misinterpret or cite a source out of context?*

Did you cite everything correctly but *use very little of your own thought?*

Did you cite everything correctly but your work still *closely reflects another's?*

Did you *make a mistake* in your citation? Wrong words, wrong author, or something similar?

Did you mostly cite everything correctly but *got a bit sloppy on some and failed to note small things* like page numbers or publishers?

Identity Theft	Copycat	Cherry-pick	Mitosis	Recycle	Remix	Ghost Citation	Half-n-half	Warp	Mosaic	Reflection	Miscue	Half-hearted
Insanely	Extremely	Terribly	Immensely	Profoundly	Hugely	Very, Very	Very	Remarkably	Quite	Notably	Somewhat	Mildly

Plagiarism Severity Meter: How Serious Is the Violation?

70

IDENTITY THEFT

When you copy, steal, or purchase an entire document that someone else wrote and you claim it as your own. You are essentially disguising yourself as another person and lying about what you created. This is the most severe form of plagiarism.

IDENTITY THEFT

WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM

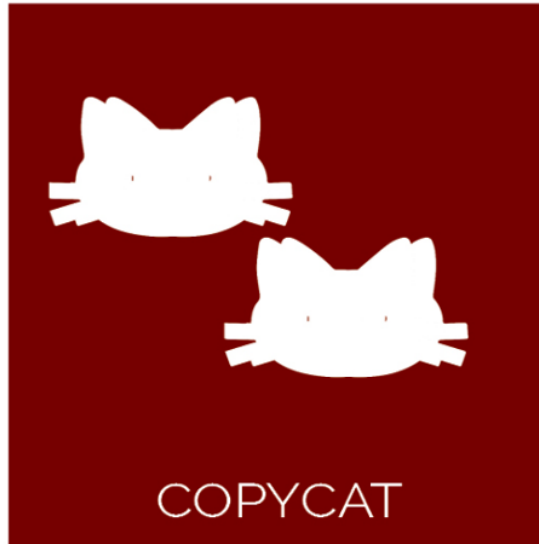Using someone else's work and claiming it as your own is the very definition of plagiarism.

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For notes:

COPYCAT

When you copy portions of someone else's document and claim them as your own work. You may not have copied someone else's entire work, but you've copied sentences, paragraphs, and sections and claimed them as your own.

WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM

Even if you don't copy the entire work of someone else, you're still being dishonest about the portions you did use. Using someone else's work and claiming you wrote it—even if you only use a small portion—is just as dishonest as using the entire document, there's just less material.

COPYCAT

TheVisualCommunicationGuy.com

For notes:

CHERRY-PICK

When you use someone else's work, but you essentially cherry-pick words and phrases to change here and there to make it sound different. You might slip in a few synonyms or change the structure or phrasing of the sentences, just to make it sound different than the original, but you still claim it as your own.

WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM

Even though you've changed the phrasing and sentence structure, you're still copying the ideas of someone else and taking credit for it. Changing the wording and sentence structure of someone else's work is not enough to be able to claim the work as your own. In fact, this is still a highly severe form of plagiarism.

CHERRY-PICK

For notes:

MITOSIS

When you re-use an entire work of your own for another purpose or publication and claim it as the original.

MITOSIS

WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM

Even though you are the original author (and you may even claim copyright to your work), submitting a work to a publisher, teacher, or other authority as if the work is new is dishonest. In the world of publishing, if you duplicate a work that has already been published and you claim it as the original, you could have serious legal issues. In education, you may be expelled for reusing a paper for more than one class.

TheVisualCommunicationGuy.com

For notes:

RECYCLE

When you reuse portions or sections of your own work and you don't cite your previous works (essentially claiming the reused portions as original.)

RECYCLE

WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM

Similar to Mitosis, you are being dishonest about what you created for the current publisher, teacher, or authority. If you re-use material that you have published or submitted previously and you don't make it clear that you have done so, you are misleading the person or institution giving you credit for original work. Easy solution? Cite yourself like you would cite any other work. Self-citation is really common and it is expected when you do it.

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For notes:

REMIX

When you paraphrase multiple sources and stitch them together, making it sound like your own.

REMIX

WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM

While this may sound like an effective way to synthesize information, if you aren't citing your sources and you're compiling a collection of other people's thoughts, it makes it sound like you created all those thoughts. You cannot simply paraphrase others' works and call them your own, even if the remix is original. It's like remixing several songs together—the remix may be an interesting collection, but you can't claim that the original artists are you.

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For notes:

GHOST CITATION

When you make up a citation to make your work sound more credible or you say things that the original source never said.

GHOST CITATION

WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM

Making up citations to make your paper sound credible is dishonest and misleading. Readers assume that you have put appropriate time into doing your research; claiming something was said by someone who never said it distorts where information is coming from, similar to lying about using someone else's work and not giving them credit. While not quite as severe stealing someone else's work and claiming it as your own, this is still very deceptive and a serious form of plagiarism.

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For notes:

HALF-N-HALF

When you cite many sources correctly but you choose not to cite other sources.

HALF-N-HALF

WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM

Citing only some sources correctly and not others is not enough. When creating a work of your own, you must cite, in every case, all authors that you directly quote or paraphrase. It's like stealing the wheels off someone's bike, adding them to your bike, and then claiming they're your wheels. You may not have taken the whole bike, but you still took something that didn't belong to you and lied about ownership.

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For notes:

WARP

When you misinterpret or cite a source out of context.

WARP

WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM

If you cite a source incorrectly, you're at least headed in the right direction because you've cited the source. But if you misinterpreted the information or you cite the source out of context for your own purposes, you are assigning ideas to a person who never claimed those ideas. You are, in other words, misleading your reader into believing that your ideas are validated by someone who never said them.

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For notes:
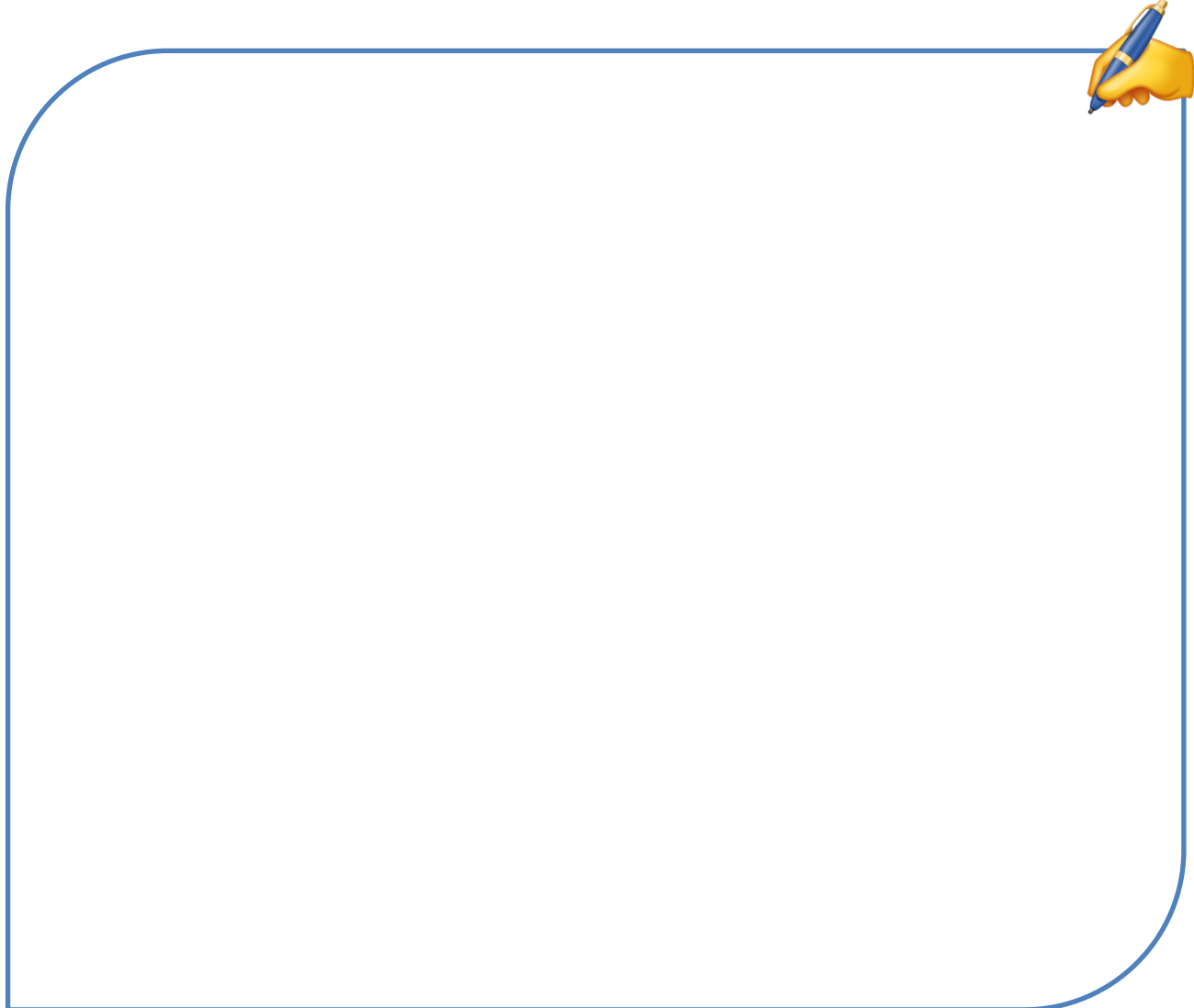
MOSAIC

When you cite all of your sources but you have very little of your own thoughts.

MOSAIC

WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM

While this is a less severe form of plagiarism because you've cited all of your sources (and you're not lying about who said them), you are still attempting to claim a work as your own even though it's really just a collection of other people's ideas. When you can claim very little is your own work, it misleads a reader who may not pay close attention to the citations, making it a subtly dishonest (even if accidental) way of communicating.

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For notes:

REFLECTION

When you cite all sources correctly, but your work appears very similar to someone else's.

REFLECTION

WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM

Similar to Mosaic, when you cite your sources, you're at least being honest about where the information is coming from. But when you write a work that is very similar to someone else's, it's a subtly dishonest approach because the reader may not be aware of the original work that yours reflects, thus they may assume the ideas are entirely yours.

TheVisualCommunicationGuy.com

For notes:

MISCUE

When you make a mistake in your citation, such as putting the wrong author or writing the wrong words.
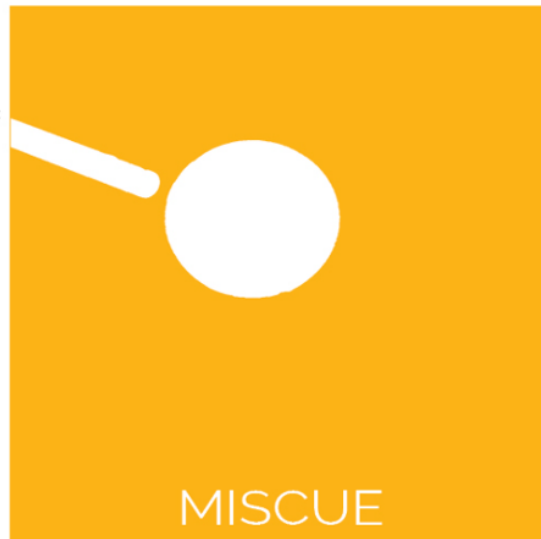
WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM

While this type of plagiarism is usually an honest mistake and is less severe on the list, it doesn't appropriate give credit to the original author. Using words, phrases, and author names incorrectly may cause the person reading your paper to cite your paper incorrectly, thus distorting the original ideas.

MISCUE

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For notes:

HALF-HEARTED

When you cite sources mostly correct but you get sloppy and leave portions of the citations out.

HALF-HEARTED

WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM

If you're citing your sources, you are at least not being dishonest. However, when you put a half-hearted effort into citing your sources, you may make it difficult or impossible for your reader to locate the original source if they want to. Not putting a publisher's name or a page number in the citation, for example, makes it difficult for readers to know if your source is accurate or if it exists at all.

TheVisualCommunicationGuy.com

For notes:

The Plagiarism Spectrum by Turnitin

#1 Clone

Submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own

SOURCE TEXT	STUDENT WORK
A Natural Setting: A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley	A Natural Setting: A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley
Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.	Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

https://www.turnitin.com/static/plagiarism-spectrum/

For notes:

The Plagiarism Spectrum by Turnitin

#2 CTRL+C

Contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations

SOURCE TEXT	STUDENT WORK
A Natural Setting: A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley	**The Beautiful Yosemite Valley**
Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.	From the time of its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, possession on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. And Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, while perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concern as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact or nature.

https://www.turnitin.com/static/plagiarism-spectrum/

For notes:

The Plagiarism Spectrum by Turnitin

#3 Find – Replace

Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source

SOURCE TEXT

A Natural Setting: A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

STUDENT WORK

A Beautiful Setting in Yosemite

Since its first discovery by non-native people in the mid-19th century Yosemite Valley has held a special, even sacred, hold on the American psyche because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mindset, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing political movements, migration patterns and environmental issues as man has become more attuned to their relationship and impact on nature.

https://www.turnitin.com/static/plagiarism-spectrum/

For notes:

The Plagiarism Spectrum by Turnitin

#4 Remix

Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together

SOURCE TEXT

A Natural Setting: A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

STUDENT WORK

An Untouched View A History of Settlement and Change in Yosemite Valley

The first non-natives to see Yosemite Valley were probably members of the mid-nineteenth century Joseph Walker Party, who crossed the Sierra Nevada from East to West. The first descriptions of Yosemite came almost 20 years later. From the start, the valley has been renowned for its natural beauty, and highly regarded as he center-piece of Yosemite National Park, attracting visitors from around the world. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to their relationship and impact on nature.

https://www.turnitin.com/static/plagiarism-spectrum/

For notes:

The Plagiarism Spectrum by Turnitin

#5 Recycle

Borrows generously from the writer's previous work without citation

SOURCE TEXT

A Natural Setting: A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

STUDENT WORK

Ecology 201
An Unnatural Expectation: The Impact of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

From its first discovery by the Ahwahnechee in the mid-nineteenth century Yosemite Valley has held a unique, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time reflecting changing politics, human migration patterns and the rise of environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

https://www.turnitin.com/static/plagiarism-spectrum/

For notes:

The Plagiarism Spectrum by Turnitin

#6 Hybrid

Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation

https://www.turnitin.com/static/plagiarism-spectrum/

For notes:

The Plagiarism Spectrum by Turnitin

#7 Mashup

Mixes copied material from multiple sources

SOURCE TEXT

A Natural Setting: A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

STUDENT WORK

A Natural Setting A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience. The work of Ayres gave easterners an appreciation for Yosemite Valley and started a move-ment to preserve it. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to their relationship and impact on nature. The 1849 California Gold Rush led to conflicts between miners and natives, and the volunteer Mariposa Battalion was formed by the state of California as a punitive expedition against natives in the Yosemite area.

https://www.turnitin.com/static/plagiarism-spectrum/

For notes:

The Plagiarism Spectrum by Turnitin

https://www.turnitin.com/static/plagiarism-spectrum/

For notes:

The Plagiarism Spectrum by Turnitin

For notes:

The Plagiarism Spectrum by Turnitin

#10 Re-Tweet

Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text's original wording and/or structure

SOURCE TEXT

A Natural Setting: A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

STUDENT WORK

A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

From its earliest discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century Yosemite Valley has held a spiritual hold on the American conscience; its beauty is incomparable and has been held up as one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite has a special grip on the western mind, impressions about the Valley have evolved over time, shaped by changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as mankind has become more attuned to its relationship and impact on nature. [1]

[1] Harrick, C. "A Natural Setting." Nature and its Discontents 23.1 (1996) : 41-50. Print.

https://www.turnitin.com/static/plagiarism-spectrum/

For notes:

Functions of similarity checkers

determine the degree of similarity (as a percentage) of an academic text to documents contained in databases and Internet resources
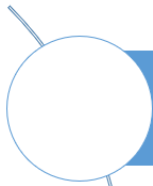
recognize various types of text manipulation such as replacing alphabet characters, using special software, replacing text with graphic images, etc.

generate a detailed report on the similarity of the analyzed text

For notes:

Memo on work with similarity checkers

systems provide information that allows an independent assessment of the correctness and legality of borrowings, the percentage of originality of a scientific work systems do not determine whether the work contains new scientific knowledge, research results or plagiarism
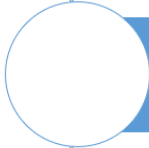
works with a high or low percentage of similarity cannot be qualified as containing or not containing plagiarism

the final decision on the presence in the work of ideas and scientific results obtained by other authors and reproduction of published texts of other authors without proper reference is made by a responsible competent person

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For notes:

Is it possible to cheat the similarity checker? Text uniqueness.

deep rewriting	adding synonyms and epithets; inserting tables and formulas as images	using automatic hyphenation
shingle method	double translation of the text	changing letters in a word to Greek and Latin
using filler words	inserting letters with small font	"whitening" of letters
	...	

mostly not working and it is not known if it will work at the right time

For notes:

Is it possible to cheat the similarity checker? Image uniqueness.
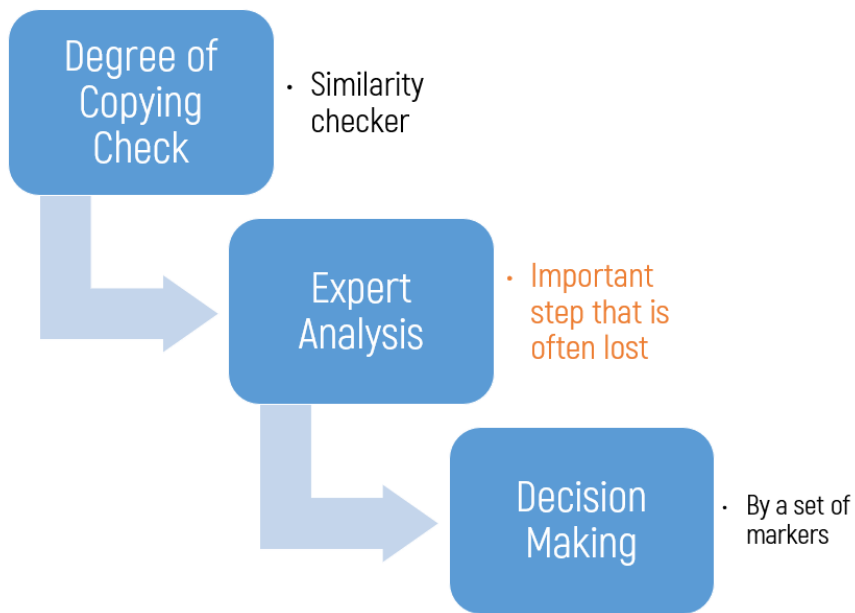
changing background color	overall color correction	resizing
adding frame	additional illustrations and text	adding watermarks
rotation	skew	horizontal/vertical flip
changing name and format	changing resolution	...

→ **mostly not working and it is not known if it will work at the right time**

For notes:

Plagiarism detection

Degree of Copying Check
- Similarity checker

Expert Analysis
- Important step that is often lost

Decision Making
- By a set of markers

For notes:

It is possible to cite sources but still plagiarize…

Mentioning an author or source within your paper without including a full citation in your bibliography.

Citing a source with inaccurate information, making it impossible to find that source.

Using a direct quote from a source, citing that source, but failing to put quotation marks around the copied text.

Paraphrasing from multiple cited sources without including any original work.

https://resources.library.lemoyne.edu/guides/academicintegrity/example-plagiarism

For notes:

Paraphrasing

to state something written or spoken in different words, especially in a shorter and simpler form to make the meaning clearer

the process of restructuring or tweaking a paragraph so that it represents the same meaning or idea from the original statement but with different sentence construction, choice of words, formats, or, possibly, tone or voice

different types of text processing: detailed explanation of a short text, shortened statement of a long text (adaptation), simplified statement of a difficult to understand text with short explanations. A paraphrase can also be a partial retelling of a text

For notes:

Paraphrasing

paraphrasing is used for two purposes: to shorten the statement of thought from the source and to give the text from the source your author's style;

a feature of paraphrasing is the ambiguity of where in the text your interpretation of a certain source begins (where the interpretation ends - obviously, before the reference to the source);

do not forget that within the paraphrased text, you cannot change the content of the source's opinion;

if you paraphrase only by replacing individual words with synonyms so that the text "looks" like yours, then this method of paraphrasing is not allowed at all according to the international rules of academic writing. On the one hand, you have not gone too far from the source text to justify the absence of quotation marks to indicate a literal quote (and you cannot put quotation marks because the quote is no longer verbatim). On the other hand, you haven't made enough effort to incorporate the thoughts from the source into your academic writing style.

https://www.skeptic.in.ua/wp-content/uploads/Integrity-bulletin-01.pdf

For notes:

Self-plagiarism (duplicate publication) VS self-citation

Self-citation allows the author to repeatedly use his publications, supplementing or narrowing the scope of previously started research, formally following the same rules as when working with other people's research.

- the scientist continues the research described in earlier works;
- the author's previous works were published in a foreign language;
- the author refers to more general or theoretical material, while the article examines a narrower aspect of a scientific problem;
- the author informs the reader about the existence of other works on the research topic;
- the researcher is working on a unique topic to which no one has approached him;
- the author compares new, current research results with previously obtained data;
- a cycle of publications for different audiences is planned.

For notes:

How to avoid duplicate publication in research

If your submission is similar to work reported elsewhere then cite that work and mention that in your cover letter. Even if your work has appeared as a presentation or abstract before, do reference it anyway.

If your work is under consideration by any other journal, you must disclose this at the time of manuscript submission. Even if a part of the paper has been sent for publication elsewhere and has not yet been accepted, you must disclose the details of the same to the editor while writing the cover letter.

It is possible, in some circumstances, to partially reprint some content if the major result, conclusion, or indications are not apparent from the other work. If the copyright holder gives consent, it is possible to reuse a figure from another source. Reproducing something that was written in a language other than English could also be allowed. In all these cases, the authors should explain the situation in the cover letter at the time of submission.
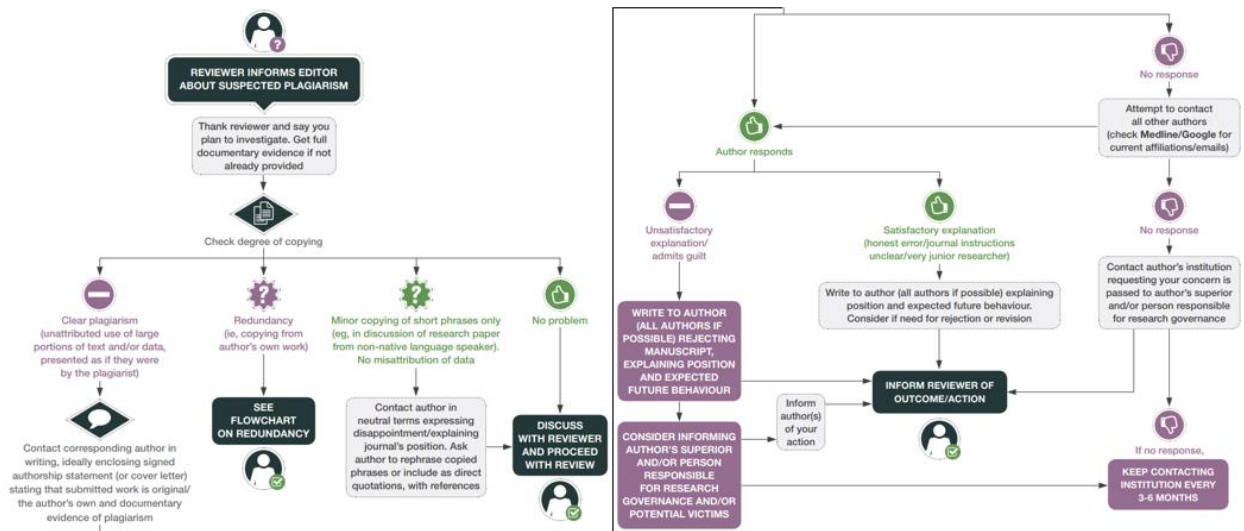
Instead of dissecting results into least-publishable units (or minimally publishable pieces,) give preference to publishing a potentially comprehensive article. It is the quality of work that matters, not quantity.

https://paperpal.com/blog/researcher-resources/research-advice/how-to-avoid-duplicate-publications-in-research
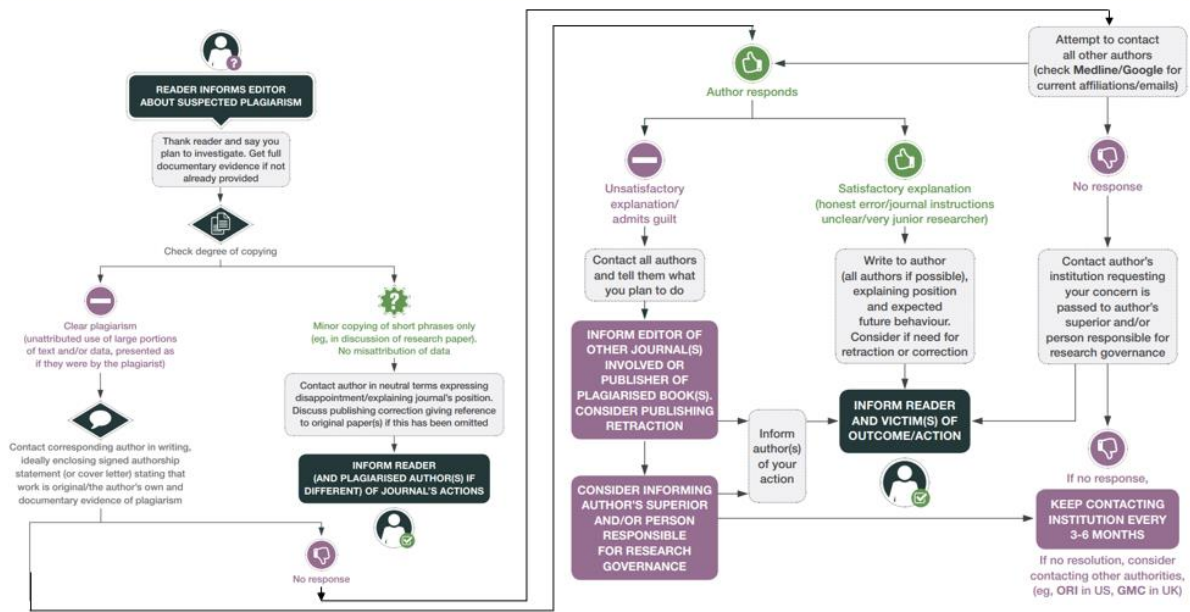
For notes:

Plagiarism in a submitted manuscript

COPE Council. COPE Flowcharts and infographics — Full set — English. https://doi.org/10.24318/cope.2019.2.26

For notes:

Plagiarism in a published article

COPE Council. COPE Flowcharts and infographics – Full set – English. https://doi.org/10.24318/cope.2019.2.26

For notes:

Least-publishable units (LPU), aka minimal publishable units, aka smallest-publishable units, aka fractions of scholarly effort, aka "salami slicing," divide what could be a single research publication into a large number of papers with the smallest amount of information in each individual paper.

Salami Slicing

The "slicing" of research that would form one meaningful paper into several different papers is called "salami publication" or "salami slicing".

https://www.slideshare.net/gauravhtandon1/salami-publication

For notes:

What is salami slicing?

When authors **break up** a large study into **two or more smaller published articles**, they are creating "slices" of their work.

What happens in salami slicing?
A single research is divided into "slices," each of which is a "least publishable unit."

Why do authors do it?
- To increase their publication count
- To get more recognition
- To achieve faster career progression
- To receive more funding

https://www.slideshare.net/gauravhtandon1/salami-publication

For notes:

Why is it unethical?

1. You cannot break up a study into parts and present them as separate studies.

2. Salami slicing is harmful to science. For example, readers may believe that each slice, which looks independent, is the result of studies on different groups of subjects.

3. It increases the quantity of scientific literature instead of quality.

4. It leads to self-plagiarism.

5. It is an unfair waste of peer reviewers' time.

6. It increases the author's citation record.

7. It is an unethical means of achieving career progression.

https://www.slideshare.net/gauravhtandon1/salami-publication

For notes:

How to avoid salami publication?

One conducted study should be reported in one article.

A second manuscript based on already published data should:

- properly reference the previously published article;
- besides citing the original article, clearly declare that it is part of an already published study;
- emphasize all new knowledge added in the second manuscript;
- not repeat any of the data presented in the previous article;
- give a detailed explanation to the journal's editor on all above-mentioned points because transparency is crucial.

Never use the same control group for more than one study.

For notes: