

Plagiarism and Duplicate Publication

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Plagiarism is a serious issue in the field of biomedical research, as it undermines the integrity of the scientific process and can lead to the dissemination of inaccurate or misleading information. To avoid plagiarism in biomedical research, it is important for researchers to understand what plagiarism is and how to properly cite and reference sources.

Plagiarism is defined as the act of using someone else's work or ideas without giving them proper credit. This can include reproducing text, data, or figures from a source without citation, or paraphrasing a source without providing a citation. In the field of biomedical research, plagiarism can have serious consequences, including loss of credibility, retraction of articles, and damage to the reputation of the researcher and their institution.

To avoid plagiarism in biomedical research, it is essential for researchers to understand the proper way to cite and reference sources. This includes using proper citation formats, such as the American Medical Association (AMA) or Vancouver style, and providing complete and accurate information about the source. For example, when citing a journal article,

it is important to provide the author's name, the title of the article, the journal name, the volume and issue number, and the publication date.

In addition to understanding proper citation formats, researchers should also be familiar with the different types of plagiarism. Common types of plagiarism include:

- **Direct plagiarism:** this is the most straightforward form of plagiarism, and involves copying text, data, or figures directly from a source without citation.
- **Mosaic plagiarism:** this type of plagiarism involves paraphrasing or rewording a source, but not providing a citation.
- **Self-plagiarism:** this type of plagiarism involves reusing text, data, or figures from your own previous work without citation.
- **Auto-plagiarism (Duplicate publication):** this type of plagiarism occurs when a researcher submits the same paper to multiple journals or conferences without disclosing it.

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The NJCM Policy On Plagiarism and Duplicate Publication

Office of Research Integrity (ORI) define plagiarism as, "theft or misappropriation of intellectual property and the substantial unattributed textual copying of another's work". It is an act of copying text, or results without proper citation of the original author.

The most straightforward form of plagiarism is called Direct plagiarism which involves copying text, data, or figures directly from a source without citation. When author copies text from various authors and rearranges them without citing the original source, it is called "patchwork" plagiarism. Mosaic plagiarism involves paraphrasing or rewording a source without citing the original source.

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