

The background of the slide is a photograph of a university campus. In the center, there is a large, multi-story brick building with a prominent clock tower. The tower has a dark roof and a white face with a clock. The building is surrounded by lush green trees with some autumn-colored leaves. A paved path leads towards the building from the foreground. The overall scene is bright and clear.

*Responsible Conduct of Research
Workshop Series, 2018-2019*

**Crediting the Work of Others
Avoiding Plagiarism**

October 18, 2018

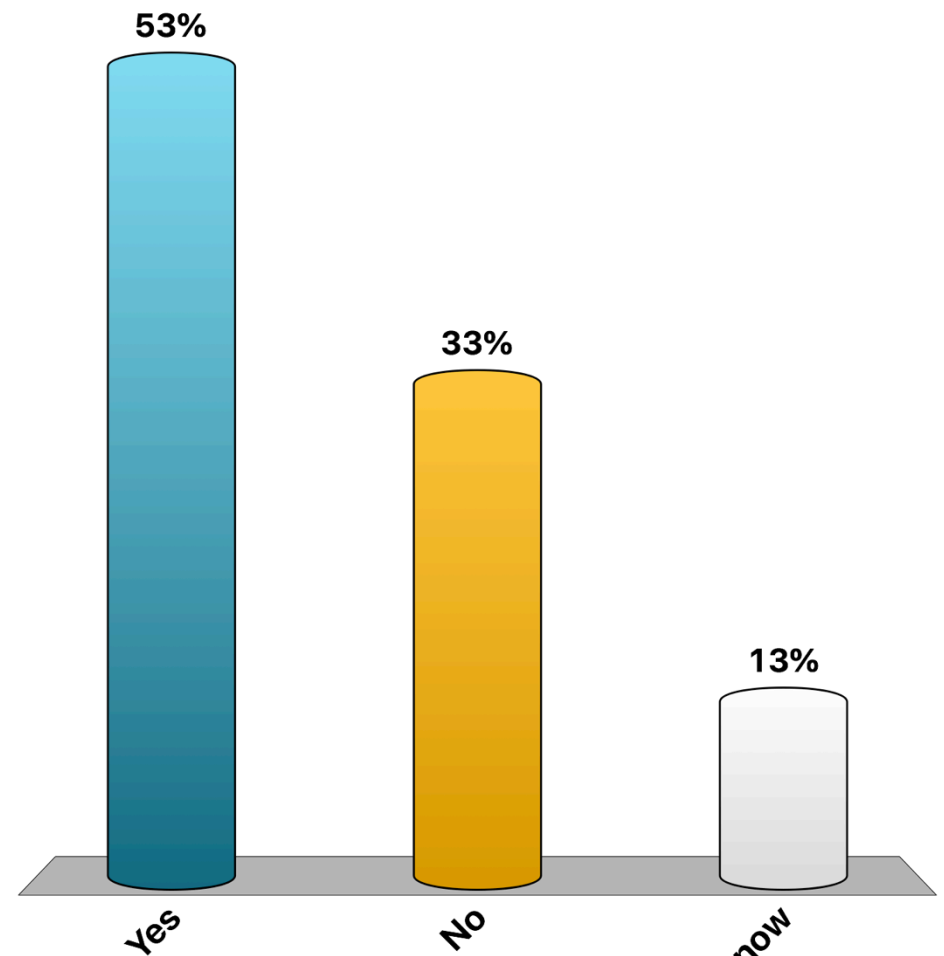
Resources

- Terry May (slide theme is his)
- Gail Dummer (“Plagiarism” presentation)
 - <http://grad.msu.edu/researchintegrity/resources/plagiarism.aspx>
- Miguel Roig (Stjohns.edu)
 - <http://facpub.stjohns.edu/~roigm/plagiarism/>
- MSU, The Graduate School
 - <http://grad.msu.edu/researchintegrity/resources/>
- Internet Pages and Search Engines

Has your advisor or PI discussed authorship and rights to data within your research/scholar group?



1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know



Allegations & Retractions



- The National Science Foundation Office of the Inspector General receives 12-15 allegations of misdeeds every week
 - ▣ The majority involve allegations of Plagiarism

[Home](#)[Articles](#)[Authors](#)[Reviewers](#)[About this journal](#)[My WJSO](#)**Retraction**

Highly accessed

Open Access

Retraction: colon and rectal surgery for cancer without mechanical bowel preparation: one-center randomized prospective trial**Stefano Scabini, Edoardo Rimini, Emanuele Romairone, Renato Scordamaglia, Giampiero Damiani, Davide Pertile and Valter Ferrando**For all author emails, please [log on](#).*World Journal of Surgical Oncology* 2012, **10**:196

doi:10.1186/1477-7819-10-196

Published: 20 September 2012

Abstract (provisional)

The authors have retracted this article (Scabini et al) because it contains large portions of text that have been duplicated from another article previously published in *Annals of Surgery* (Zmora et al). The authors apologise to the Editors and readers as well as the authors of the original article.

The complete article is available as a provisional PDF. The fully formatted PDF and HTML versions are in production.

Misdeeds, Not Mistakes, Behind Most Scientific Retractions

by DAVID SCHULTZ

04:03 pm

October 1, 2012


Twitter 

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Comments (56) 

4 J Wakefield, S H Murch, A Anthony, J Linnell, D M Casson, M Malik, M Beresniwicz, A P Dhillo, M A Thomson, P Harvey, A Valentine, S J Davis, J A Walker-Smith

Summary

Background We investigated a consecutive series of children with chronic enterocolitis and regressive developmental disorder.

Methods 12 children (mean age 6 years [range 3-10], 11 boys) were referred to a paediatric gastroenterology unit with a history of normal development followed by loss of acquired skills, including language, together with diarrhoea and abdominal pain. Children underwent gastroenterological, neurological, and developmental assessment and review of developmental records. Biochemistry and biopsy sampling, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), electroencephalography (EEG), and lumbar puncture were done under sedation. Stomach tissue through radiography was done where possible. Ethical, haematological, and immunological profiles were examined.

Findings Onset of behavioural symptoms was associated by the parents, with measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination in eight of the 12 children, with measles infection in one child, and stills media in two. All 12 children had intestinal abnormalities and lymphoid nodular hyperplasia to good resolution. Histology showed patchy chronic inflammation in 11 children and reactive lymphoid hyperplasia in seven, but no glomerulonephritis. Several children included within mucus, diarrhoea, and colitis, suggestive of viral colitis. Immunological and genetic profiles of vacuolar enterocolitis were normal. There were no focal neurological abnormalities and EEG tests were normal. Abnormal laboratory results were significantly raised urinary uric acid compared with age-matched controls (P < 0.01), low haemoglobin in four children, and low IgA in seven.

Interpretation We have associated gastroenterological disease and regressive disorder in a group of children with enterocolitis, which was generally associated in time with measles vaccination.

Lancet 2012; **381**: 637-41
See Commentary page 637

Infectious Bowel Disease Study Group, University Departments of Medicine and Haematology (J Wakefield, S H Murch, A Anthony, J Linnell, D M Casson, M Malik, M Beresniwicz, A P Dhillo, M A Thomson, P Harvey, A Valentine, S J Davis, J A Walker-Smith)

 Enlarge

The Lancet

When there's something really wrong with a published study, the journal can retract it, much like a carmaker recalling a flawed automobile.

But are the errors that lead to retractions honest mistakes or something more problematic?

A newly published analysis finds that more than two-thirds of biomedical papers retracted over the past four decades were the result of misconduct, not error. That's much higher than previous studies of retractions had found.

"We found something that is very

<http://www.npr.org/blogs/health/2012/10/01/162100029/misdeeds-not-mistakes-behind-most-scientific-retractions>

Retraction Watch

<http://retractionwatch.com/>

How you find out about changes

<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/errata.html>

“When Retraction Watch began in 2010, our co-founders Ivan Oransky and Adam Marcus quickly realized they couldn’t keep up with the hundreds of retractions that appeared each year. And the problem has only gotten worse — although we’ve added staff, the number of retractions issued each year has increased dramatically. According to our growing database, more than 1,300 retractions were issued last year (and that doesn’t include expressions of concern and errata). So to get new notices in front of readers more quickly, we’ve started a new feature called “Caught our Notice,” where we highlight a recent notice that stood out from the others. If you have any information about what happened, feel free to contact us at retractionwatchteam@gmail.com.”

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as

Search Results

Can you plagiarize by mistake? In three papers?

without comments

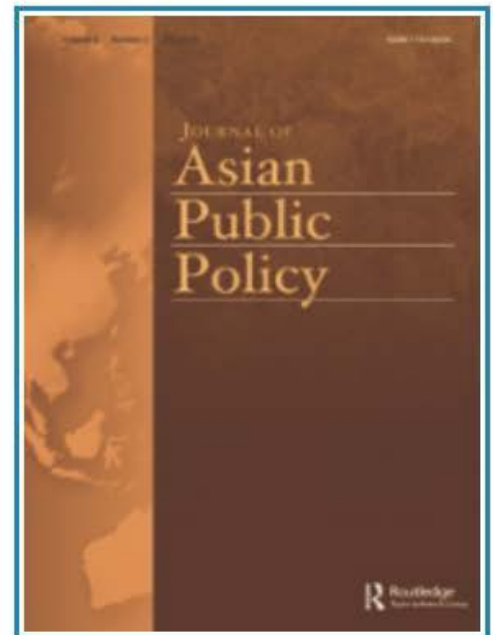
An author who claimed that he [accidentally plagiarized](#) material in a retracted paper has lost two more — again, for plagiarism.

Earlier this year, [we shared a 900-word statement](#) in which [Christopher S. Collins](#) at Azusa Pacific University explained he unintentionally plagiarized a paper by taking notes on it — including writing down whole sentences — and using them in his own paper, forgetting the original source. Did the same thing happen three times?

We're asking ourselves that question after finding two more retractions for Collins for plagiarism. One lists five different sources that he incorporated without attribution.

Here's the [retraction notice](#) for "[A higher education learning profile in the Asia-Pacific](#)," published in the *Journal of Asian Public Policy*:

[Read the rest of this entry »](#)



Accessed November 3, 2016

Springer, BMC retracting nearly 60 papers for fake reviews and other issues

with 3 comments

In a massive cleanup, Springer and BioMed Central announced today they are retracting 58 papers for several reasons, including manipulation of the peer-review process and inappropriately allocating authorship.



The papers appeared in seven journals, and more are under investigation.

In a release issued today, the publishers note:

“ After receiving allegations of plagiarism confined to two journals, we immediately commenced an extensive investigation across our entire portfolio. In doing so, two teams dedicated to investigating issues around research integrity, the Research Integrity Group at BioMed Central and the Springer Ethics Team, identified a group of papers across seven journals that raised concerns relating to a variety of issues.

BioMed Central has identified 28 articles that will be retracted and is investigating 40 more articles. Springer has identified 30 articles that will be retracted, with a further 9 articles that need further investigation.

The investigation found:

“ evidence of plagiarism, peer review and authorship manipulation, suggestive of attempts to subvert the peer review and publication system to inappropriately obtain or allocate authorship.

Common Understandings

- Common Knowledge – Why?
 - ▣ How is this defined?
- Original Work
 - ▣ Requires what?
- Plagiarism*
 - ▣ Idea
 - ▣ Results
 - ▣ Word
 - ▣ Process/Method

*Gail Dummer, Plagiarism Video,
<http://www.grad.msu.edu/researchintegrity/resources/plagiarism.aspx>

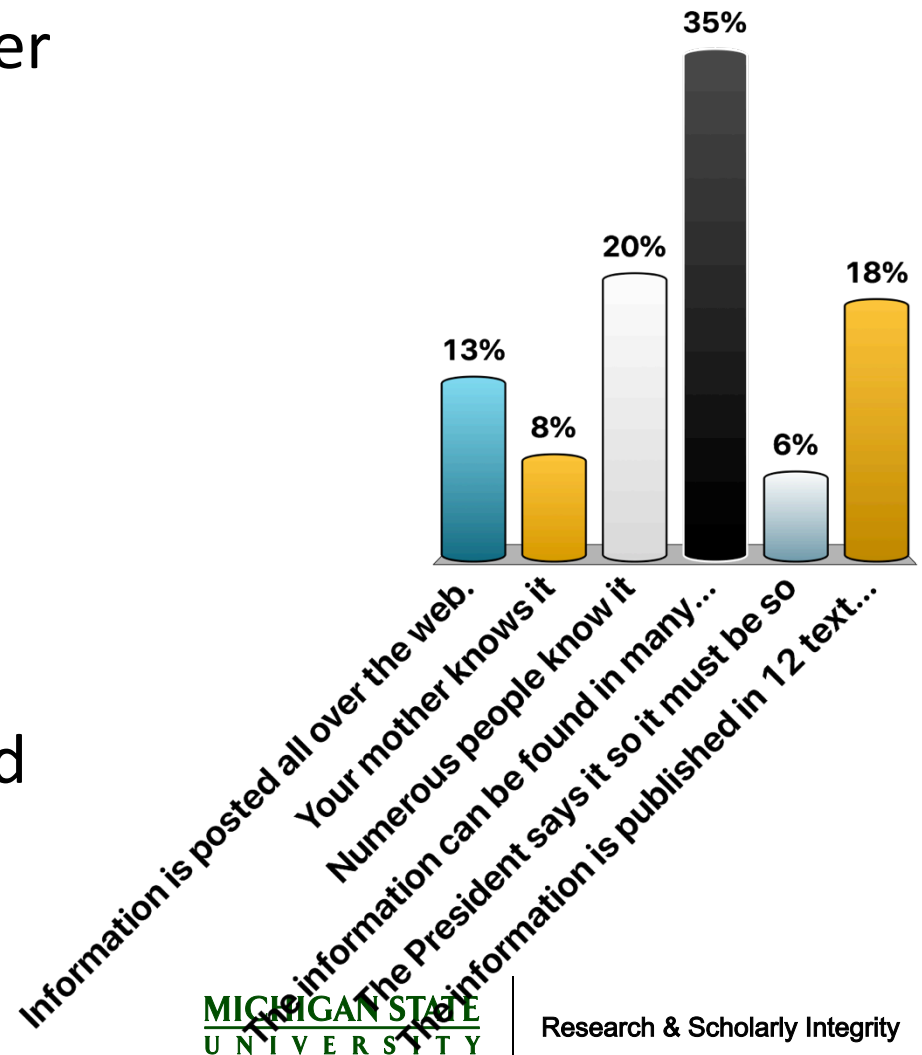
WHAT IS COMMON KNOWLEDGE?

Let's discuss....

What is the most important criteria for a piece of information to be common knowledge?



1. Information is posted all over the web.
2. Your mother knows it
3. Numerous people know it
4. The information can be found in many places
5. The President says it so it must be so
6. The information is published in 12 textbooks



Examples of Common Knowledge

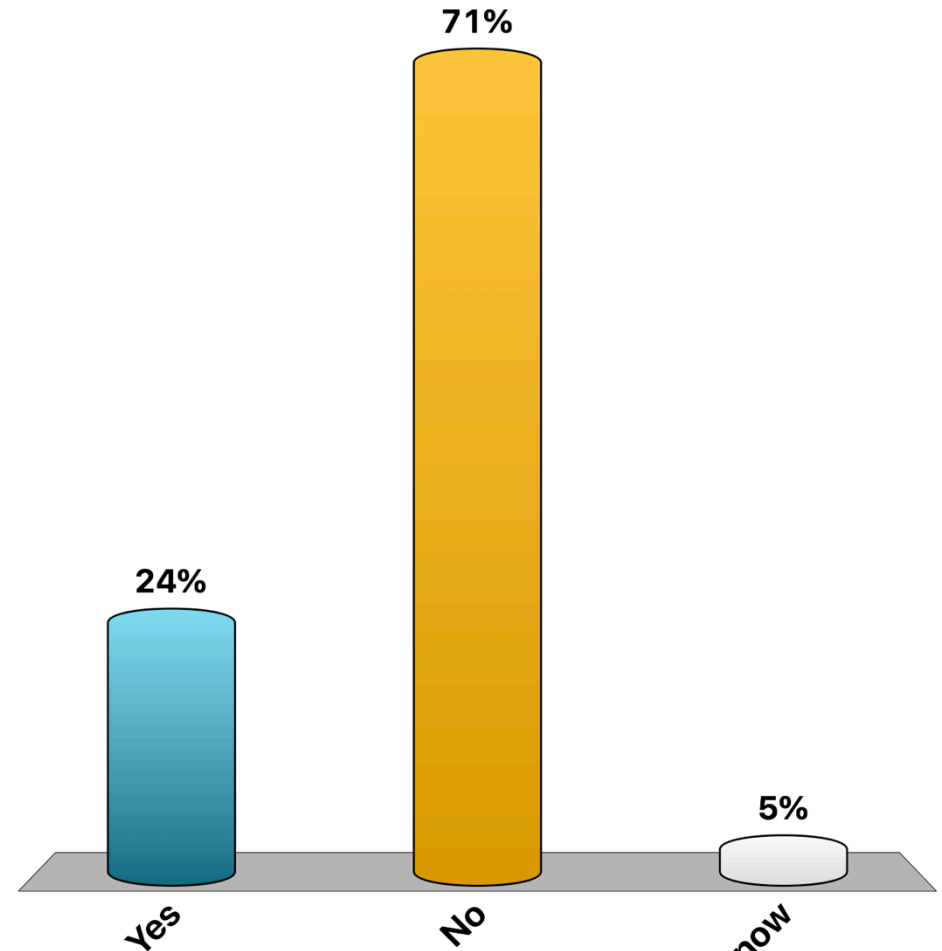


- ❑ Earth orbits around the Sun
- ❑ Stephanie Watts is short
- ❑ Barack Obama was President
- ❑ Mitochondria make ATP

You do not have to cite an Internet Source



1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know



Rule of thumb for Common Knowledge

- Fact/idea can be found in numerous places.
- Fact/idea is known by numerous people.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN all data on the Internet are free for use and from citation or is Common Knowledge!!

When is knowledge 'uncommon'?



- It is genuine, original
- HOW do you judge what is genuine, original?

TALK to your faculty about the specifics of your discipline; don't presume what's common.

Plagiarism - ORI



- “In this new regulation plagiarism is defined as ‘the appropriation of another person’s ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.’”

http://ori.hhs.gov/images/ddblock/ori_annual_report_2012.pdf

Plagiarism



- Plagiarism means “the appropriation of another person’s ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit”

Source: MSU’s *Procedures Concerning Allegations of Misconduct in Research and Creative Activities*

http://rio.msu.edu/June_2009_Procedures.pdf

Appropriation...

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Appropriation is the act of taking possession of or assigning purpose to properties or ideas and is important in many topics.

THIS IS STEALING!!!

Examples of Plagiarism

- Discovery of the Antibiotic Streptomycin
 - Albert Schatz was first author
 - Worked under Selman Waksman (Rutgers)
 - Waksman got the Nobel Prize in 1952.

<http://www.bmartin.cc/pubs/97cr.html>

<http://facpub.stjohns.edu/~roigm/plagiarism/Acknowledging%20the%20source.html>

Ohio State Ph.D. recipient plagiarized doctoral dissertation

OSU graduate Elisabeth Nixon had her diploma revoked and agreed to pay Bowling Green assistant professor Montana C. Miller for plagiarizing her doctoral dissertation. **Here are two examples:**

Bowling Green assistant professor Montana C. Miller's "Every 15 minutes"

"In conducting my fieldwork, I adopted an ethnographic approach that included participant observation, naturalistic observation, formal and informal interviews, and archival research."

"In Bill Ellis' studies of the camp mock-ordeals like the 'Majaska Hunt' and the 'Real Snipe Hunt,' ..."

OSU Ph.D. recipient Elisabeth Nixon's "Devil's Advocate"

"In conducting my fieldwork, I have adopted an ethnographic approach that has included naturalistic observation, formal and informal interviews, and archival research."

"Ellis (1981) has emphasized the importance in folk drama of participants' recognition of the fictional nature of events (as in camp mock-ordeals like the 'Majaska Hunt' and the 'Real Snipe Hunt')."

Go to thelantern.com to read the complete document.

Source: Legal documents

EMILY COLLARD / Lantern designer

What happened?

- “Miller, who earned her Ph.D. in folklore and mythology at UCLA in 2003, then sued Nixon in August of 2010 for “damages and any profit Nixon might have earned from the copied material.” The complaint also asked that any and all material containing unauthorized excerpts be destroyed. She also requested that Nixon stop copying her work.
- In federal court, Nixon agreed to pay \$15,000 to the plaintiff, Miller. It was decided that she pay the amount of \$222.22 every month, for 44 months, and another \$222.32 before Sept. 1, 2014. If all payments are made on time, Nixon will not have to pay the remaining agreement of \$5,000, according to court documents. If these guidelines are not met, Miller has the right to request the full amount immediately.
- “This whole experience has been hard on me both professionally and personally,” Miller said.
- After Nixon's lawyer told her to contact *The Lantern*, she choose not to comment.
- OSU's Committee on Academic Conduct has a Code of Student Conduct handbook. Section 3335-23-04 says, “Any student found to have engaged, or attempted to engage in submitting plagiarized work for an academic requirement, will be subject to disciplinary action by the university.”
- OSU found Nixon guilty under these guidelines and revoked her degree May 14.”

<http://www.thelantern.com/campus/woman-plagiarized-by-osu-graduate-speaks-out-1.1977657#.TpAsCE8s0ZM>

Helen Zhang – Director of The Journal of Zhejiang University-Science



“In 2008, when her scientific publication, the *Journal of Zhejiang University-Science*, became the first in China to use CrossCheck text analysis software to spot plagiarism, Zhang was pleased to be a trailblazer. But when the first set of results came in, she was upset and horrified.

“In almost two years, we find about 31 percent of papers with unreasonable copy[ing] and plagiarism,” she says, shaking her head. “This is true.””

<http://www.npr.org/2011/08/03/138937778/plagiarism-plague-hinders-chinas-scientific-ambition>

MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY

Research & Scholarly Integrity

Where do people mess up?

- The Internet is NOT free!!



- It is not the WHERE you find a source, but WHAT the source is that matters.

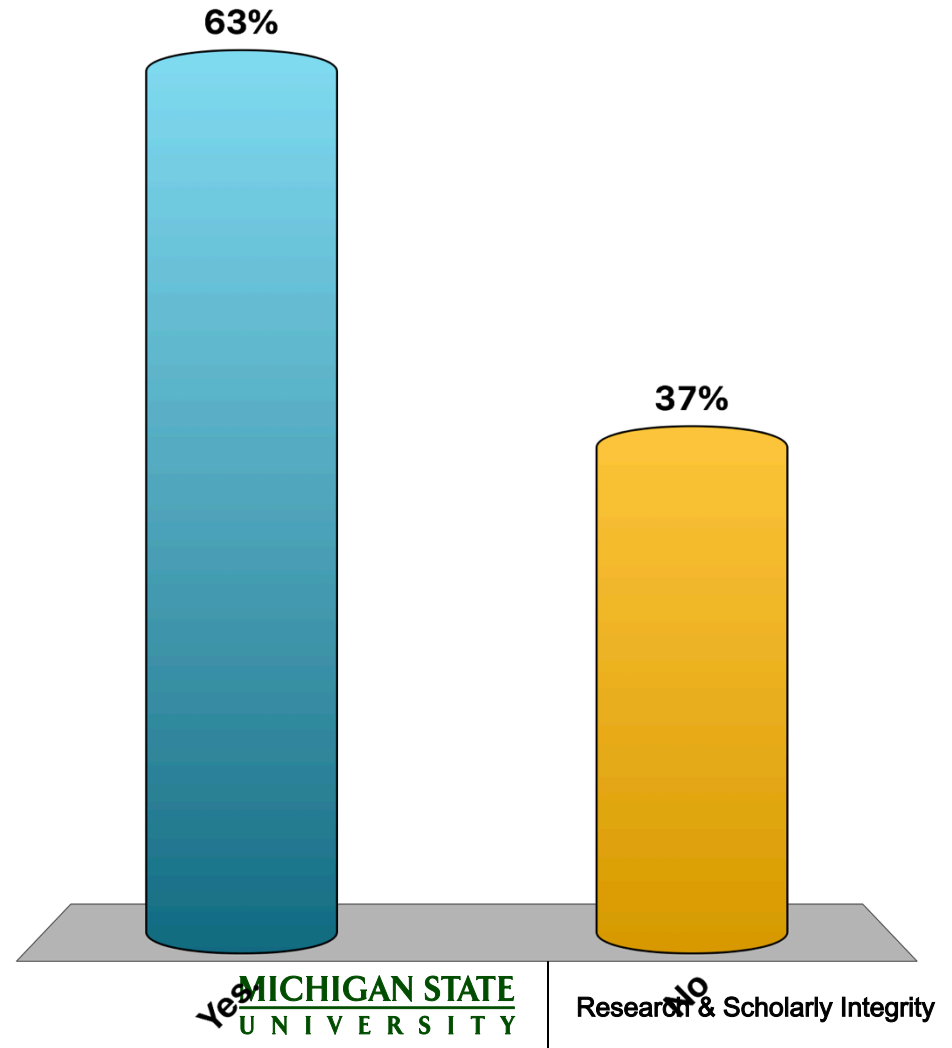
- abstract
- paper
- presentation

- Using a series of quotes and paraphrasing, alone, is not original work. YOUR ideas, thoughts and words are what make it YOUR original work.

Is English your Native language?



1. Yes.
2. No



For persons whose native language is not English

- You have an additional challenge.
- Be vigilant – careful.
- Find a colleague, native in English, to be a checker for you.
- If it is unclear – ASK QUESTIONS

Resources on MSU campus

<http://writing.msu.edu/resources/>

The Writing Center at MSU

Michigan State University
434 Farm Lane Room 300
Bessey Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824
Phone: 517-432-3610
Email: writing@msu.edu



PH.D. IN "COPY-AND-PASTE"?

Addressing the Rise of Plagiarism in Graduate Programs

Overview

- “1. **Direct plagiarism:** Verbatim lifting of passages without enclosing the borrowed material in quotation marks and crediting the original author.
2. **Mosaic:** Borrowing the ideas and opinions from an original source and a few verbatim words or phrases without crediting the original author. In this case, the plagiarist intertwines his or her own ideas and opinions with those of the original author, creating a “confused, plagiarized mass.”
3. **Paraphrase:** Restating a phrase or passage, providing the same meaning but in a different form WITHOUT attribution to the original author.
4. **Insufficient Acknowledgement:** Noting the original source of only part of what is borrowed or failing to cite the source material in a way that allows the reader to know what is original and what is borrowed.”

Epigeum Plagiarism Module – Exercise I, Module 4



WHAT IS SELF- PLAGIARISM?



DOWNLOAD THIS TONIGHT!
(Or as Soon as I can get these
Slides Posted!)

[http://ori.hhs.gov/sites/default/
files/plagiarism.pdf](http://ori.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/plagiarism.pdf)

Roig and Self-Plagiarism

- “When authors reuse their own previously written work or data in a ‘new’ written product without letting the reader know that this material has appeared elsewhere”

Self-Plagiarism may commit copyright infringement (author signed rights to publisher)

- Not just text is copyrighted. According to the U.S. Copyright Office (2010), a “work is under copyright protection the moment it is created and fixed in a tangible form that is perceptible either directly or with the aid of a machine or device.”

Frequently Asked Questions About Copyright. (2010). Copyright. Washington, D.C.:

U.S. Copyright Office. Retrieved from <http://www.copyright.gov/help/faq/>. Through

iThenticate “The Ethics of Self-Plagiarism) White paper

MICHIGAN STATE
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Research & Scholarly Integrity



How to Avoid Plagiarism

How do you keep track of original sources?

- EndNote?
- Post-its?
- Notebook?
- Different electronic log?
- 4x6 cards?
- In your head?
- Great big pile all around you?

Citations – when?

Need to cite when

- ❑ Paraphrasing the ideas, opinions or theories of others.
- ❑ Copying EXACT words (quotation)
- ❑ Copying elements of a work (diagrams, pictures)
- ❑ Using ideas from others that were communicated to you.

No need to cite when

- ❑ The ideas you put forward are original to you.
- ❑ Communicating your own experimental results.
- ❑ Sharing your own creations.
- ❑ Sharing anecdotes about people who remain anonymous.
- ❑ Using common knowledge.

(adapted from Avoiding Plagiarism by Purdue University's Online Writing Lab),
<http://library.csusm.edu/plagiarism/howtocredit/>

Guidelines from Miguel Roig, PhD



- An ethical writer ALWAYS acknowledges the contributions of others and the source of his/her ideas.
- Any verbatim text taken from another author **MUST** be enclosed in quotation marks.
- We must always acknowledge every source that we use in our writing; whether we paraphrase it, summarize it, or enclose it quotations
- When we summarize, we condense, in our own words, a substantial amount of material into a short paragraph or perhaps even into a sentence. Whether we are paraphrasing or summarizing we must always identify the source of our information

<http://facpub.stjohns.edu/~roigm/plagiarism/Plagiarism%20of%20text.html>

Guidelines from Miguel Roig, PhD



- When paraphrasing and/or summarizing others' work we must reproduce the exact meaning of the other author's ideas or facts using our words and sentence structure

**When in doubt as to whether a
concept or fact is common
knowledge, provide a citation**

[http://facpub.stjohns.edu/~roigm/plagiarism/
Plagiarism%20of%20text.html](http://facpub.stjohns.edu/~roigm/plagiarism/Plagiarism%20of%20text.html)

Epigeum Plagiarism Module – Exercise II

Module 4 (Flow chart)



Other Suggestions



- ❑ Remove primary sources from your place of immediate work; rely on how you THINK about it; double check accuracy and words.
- ❑ Those non-native in English: Consider writing in your native language, then translating to English. This way, you capture YOUR thought and ideas, not someone else's.

HOW DO YOU CHECK YOUR WORK?

Let's discuss...

Plagiarism Websites

- Use software to compare your document against others
- Examples (Access is provided for a fee)
 - ▣ Scanmyessay.com
 - ▣ Turnitin®
 - ▣ Ithenticate.com
 - ▣ Plagiarism-Detector....
 - ▣ Grammarly.com
 - ▣ Duplichecker.com
 - ▣ Academicplagiarism.com
 - ▣ Plagiarism.com

AND THE LIST GOES ON, and ON, and ON!



Turnitin

Top

Why use it?

Turnitin is a helpful tool for instructors to see what kind of resources students are using in their writing. It can help reveal where the content is coming from so that the student and the instructor can assess if it is properly cited. While the program will not be able to highlight if something is properly cited, it will highlight all matched source material for a quick visual overview.

Instructors are able to get a quick look at the submitted material for how much of the information comes from source material. This allows instructors and students to more efficiently evaluate the extent of source material being used in a draft by highlighting the content instead of having to manually hunt for each item through the paper.

Turnitin is also a platform designed for giving feedback on writing from the instructor and from peers. Criteria and outcomes can be compared with the writing itself so that the student can elaborate, revise and enhance the writing as needed or to get reinforcement on aspects of the writing they are unsure of.

Top

What is it not good for?

Although this is dubbed a plagiarism detector, Turnitin does not discern properly cited material. Just because there is a high report number of unoriginal content does not necessarily mean that plagiarism has occurred.



iThenticate

Who: faculty and graduate students

What: check manuscripts prior to submission

Why:

- ▣ Ensure proper citation of sources
- ▣ Check for Accidental Self-Plagiarism

- ▣ **Request iThenticate**
- ▣ MSU faculty, staff, and graduate students can [request to be part of the iThenticate pilot by completing this form.](#)
- ▣ If you have questions, contact the Distance Learning Services Help Desk at (517) 355-2345 or (800) 500-1554.

iThenticate

- Same base algorithms as TurnItIn
- Designed and presented differently for:
 - ▣ Pre-publication self-checks
 - ▣ e.g. Prevent Accidental Self-plagiarism
 - ▣ Search against published journals

Full list of indexed sources available at: <http://www.ithenticate.com/>

<https://tech.msu.edu/teaching/tools/ithenticate/>

Search

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My Folders

  My Folders

 My Documents

 Trash



My Documents

Documents

Sharing

Settings

page 1 of 1

<input type="checkbox"/>	Title	Report	Author	Processed ↓	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	5-HT in SMV 1 part - 7,748 words	40%	Stephanie Watts	April 9, 2014 10:32:51 AM EDT	 
<input type="checkbox"/>	R21 Cervix 1 part - 8,377 words	19%	Stephanie Watts	October 10, 2013 2:06:05 PM EDT	 

page 1 of 1



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Serotonin relaxes the superior mesenteric vein: implications for blood pressure control

Stephanie W. Watts, Emma Darios, Bridget M. Seitz, Robert Burnett and Janice M. Thompson
Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI
48824

Match Overview

1	Internet 658 words crawled on 24-Aug-2012 www.biomedcentral.com	8%
2	Internet 201 words crawled on 20-Feb-2014 intl.pharmrev.org	2%
3	Internet 194 words crawled on 05-Dec-2003 jpet.aspetjournals.org	2%
4	Internet 154 words crawled on 03-May-2008 intl-jpet.aspetjournals.org	2%
5	CrossCheck 144 words Watts, S. W., S. F. Morrison, R. P. Davis, and S. M. Barm... "Serotonin and Blood Pressure Regulation", Pharmacolo	2%
6	ProQuest 138 words Davis, Robert Patrick. "Mechanisms of 5-hydroxytryptamin e-induced hypotension", Proquest, 20111109	2%
7	CrossCheck 136 words Diaz, J., W. Ni, J. Thompson, A. King, G. D. Fink, and S. W. Watts. "5-Hydroxytryptamine Lowers Blood Pressure in f...	2%
8	ProQuest 101 words Seitz, Bridget Mahon. "Redistribution of blood volume d... ng the onset of deoxycorticosterone acetate-salt hyperten	1%
9	CrossCheck 77 words Linder, A. E., G. L. Gaskell, T. Szasz, J. M. Thompson, and S. W. Watts. "Serotonin Receptors in Rat Jugular Vein: P...	1%
10	Internet 60 words crawled on 05-Jul-2003 www-fgg.eur.nl	1%

Top offender – MY PAPER!

Introduction

5-HT was initially described as a vasoconstrictor, given that it elevated the tone of isolated blood vessels in vitro (Page and McCubbin 1953). We discovered that when given chronically (over one week to one month) to the conscious rat, 5-HT caused a dose-dependent reduction in blood pressure (Diaz et al, 2008; Tan et al, 2011). The hypotensive actions of 5-

Internet

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2210/12/4>

Western blot validated the presence of the 5-HT_{2B}, 5-HT_{1B} and 5-HT₇ receptor protein in sham and DOCA-salt superior mesenteric artery. Isometric contractile force was measured in endothelium-intact **superior mesenteric artery and mesenteric resistance arteries** in which the contractile 5-HT_{2A} was antagonized. Maximum concentrations of BW-723C86 (5-HT_{2B} agonist), CP 93129 (5-HT_{1B} antagonist) or LP-44 (5-HT₇ agonist) did not relax the superior mesenteric

1 **superior mesenteric artery and mesenteric resistance arteries.** In studies from other

Match Breakdown

1 Internet 658 words 8%
crawled on 24-Aug-2012
www.biomedcentral.com

Match 1 of 18

Internet - 16 sources 658 words 8%
crawled on 24-Aug-2012
www.biomedcentral.com

- <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2210/12/4> 8%
- <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2210/12/4/> 7%
- <http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1471-2210-...> 7%

2% overlap investigation – chemical names!


Internet Full Source View
intl-jpet.aspetjournals.org
)methyl-9H-pyrido[3,4b]indole] hydrochloride; LY344864, (R)-N-[3-dimethylamino-2,3,4,9-tetrahydro-1H-carbazol-6-yl]-4-fluorobenzamide; RS127445, 2-amino-4-(4-fluoronaphth-1-yl)-6-isopropylpyrimidin-5(1H)-one; CP93129, 1,4-dihydro-3-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-pyridinyl)-5H-pyrrol[3,2-b]pyridin-5-one dihydrochloride; MDL 100907, (±)-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl-1-[2-(4-piperidine)-methanol]. Address correspondence to: Dr. Stephanie W. Watts, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, B445 Life Sciences

CP93129	1,4-Dihydro-3-(1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-pyridinyl)-5H-pyrrol[3,2-b]pyridin-5-one
LNNA	NG-Nitro-L-arginine
LY215840	[8β(1S,2R)]-N-(2-Hydroxycyclopentyl)-6-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-ergoline-8-carboxamide
LY272015	1-[(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)methyl]-2,3,4,9-tetrahydro-6-methyl-1H-pyrido[3,4-b]indole
MCPBG	1-(3-Chlorophenyl)biguanide
SB269970	(2R)-1-[(3-Hydroxyphenyl)sulfonyl]-2-[2-(4-methyl-1-piperidinyl)ethyl]pyrrolidine
SQ22536	9-(Tetrahydro-2-furanyl)-9H-purin-6-amine
TCB-2	(4-Bromo-3,6-dimethoxybenzocyclobuten-1-yl)methylamine

Match 1 of 9

- Internet - 3 sources** 154 words **2%**
 - crawled on 03-May-2008
intl-jpet.aspetjournals.org
 - <http://intl-jpet.aspetjournals.org/cgi/content/full/309/1/165> 1%
 - <http://intl-jpet.aspetjournals.org/cgi/content/full/309/1/1...> 1%
 - <http://intl-jpet.aspetjournals.org/content/341/3/587.full> 1%
- Internet - 8 sources** 146 words **2%**
 - crawled on 20-Nov-2013
jpet.aspetjournals.org
- CrossCheck** 87 words **1%**
 - Watts, S. W.. *Characterization of the Contractile 5-Hydroxytryptamine Receptor in the Renal Artery of the Normo...
- CrossCheck** 75 words **1%**
 - Darios, E. S., B. Seitz, and S. W. Watts. *Smooth Muscle Pharmacology in the Isolated Virgin and Pregnant Rat U...

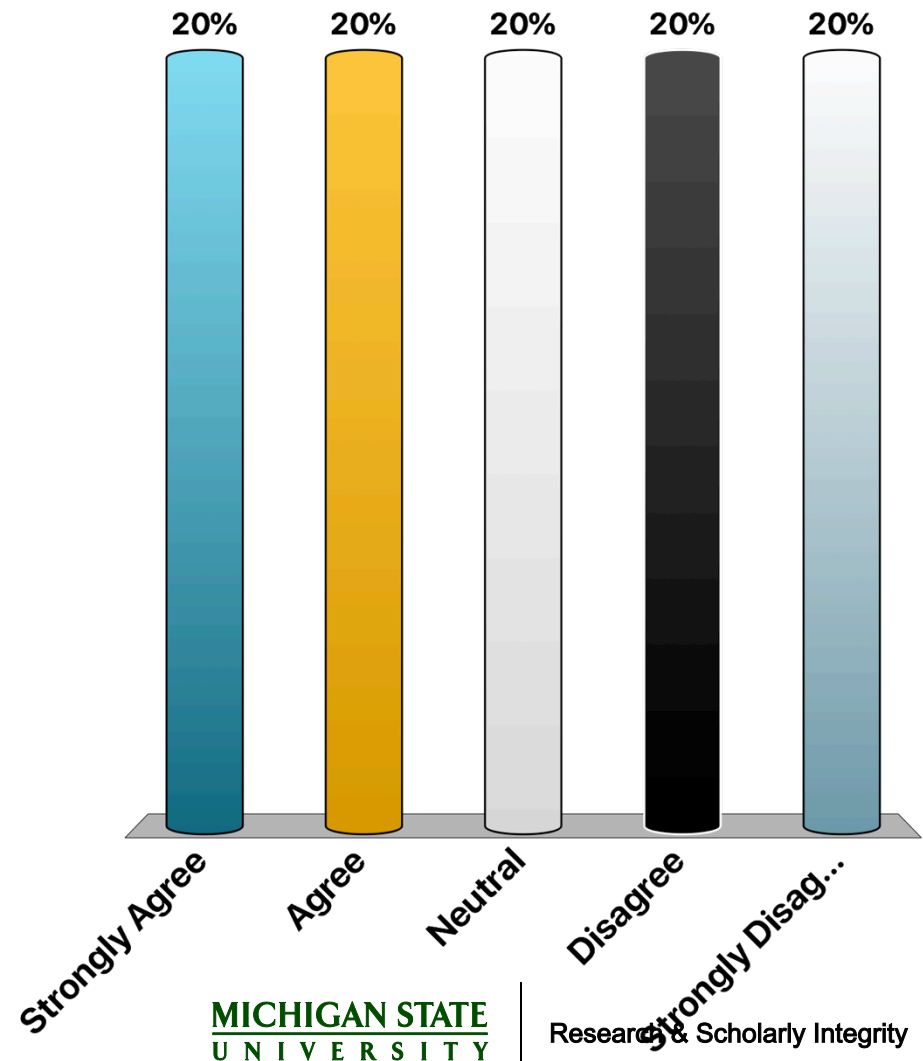
Google as a Checker

- 
- Type in the phrase about which you are concerned.
 - Does it present in already published papers?
 - If so, is this common knowledge?

An author should always read original papers cited in a publication. Why?



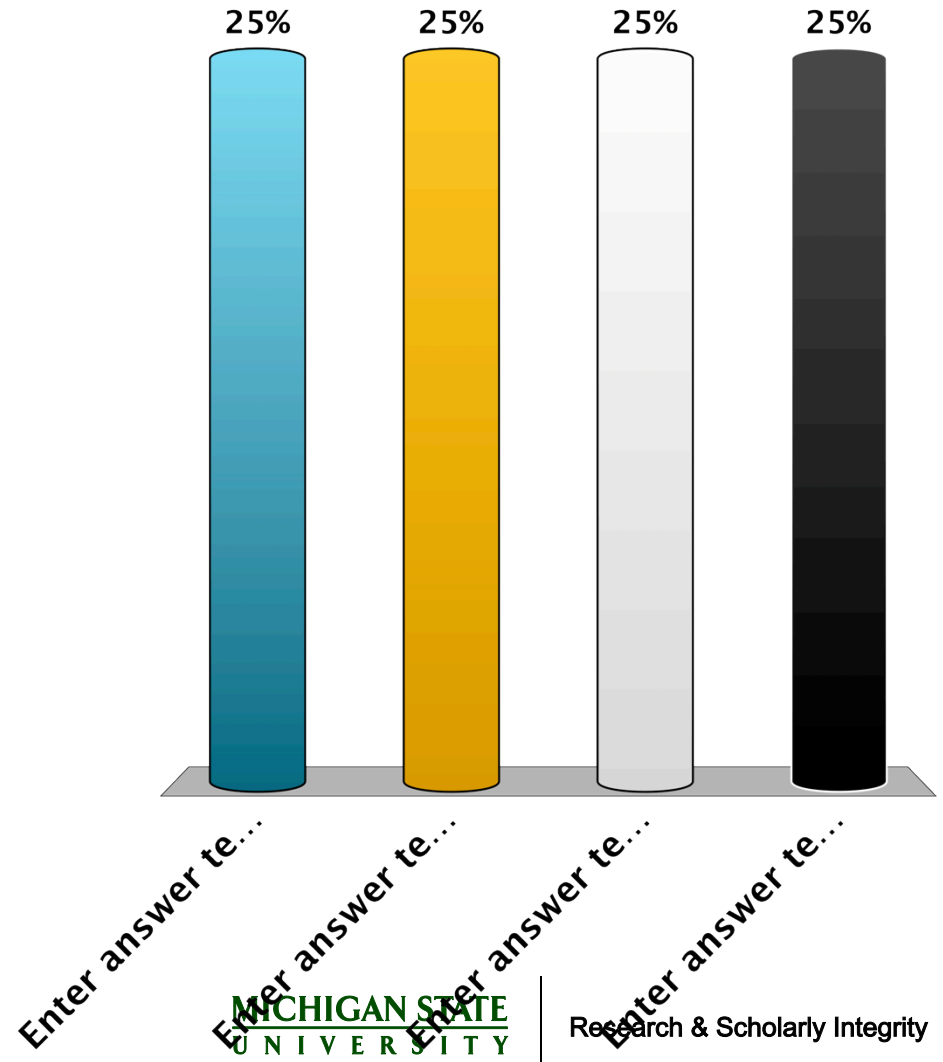
1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Neutral
4. Disagree
5. Strongly Disagree



I feel prepared to avoid plagiarism, including self-plagiarism.



1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Neutral
4. Disagree
5. Strongly Disagree



Research/Scholarly Integrity Resources

- The Graduate School
 - <http://grad.msu.edu/researchintegrity/resources/>
- University Task Force on Research Mentoring. 2004.
 - [Guidelines for Graduate Student Advising and Mentoring Relationships](#)
 - [Guidelines for Integrity in Research and Creative Activities](#)

NEXT WORKSHOP

- Conflict of Interest, Peer Review
 - ▣ November 8, 2018

- Workshop Series Syllabus
 - ▣ https://grad.msu.edu/sites/default/files/content/researchintegrity/rcr/RCR_SYLLABUS1617.pdf

- **PLEASE TURN IN YOUR RESPONSE CARDS**