Research Misconduct – Research Integrity

The University of Colorado Denver | Anschutz Medical Campus is committed to fostering a research environment that promotes the responsible conduct of research, and to dealing promptly with allegations or evidence of possible research misconduct. Under University of Colorado policy, misconduct in research means:

1. Fabrication, falsification, plagiarism and other forms of misrepresentation of ideas, and other serious deviations from accepted practices in proposing, carrying out, reviewing, or reporting results from research.
2. Failure to comply with established standards regarding author names on publications.
3. Retaliation of any kind against a person who, in good faith, reported or provided information about suspected or alleged misconduct in research.
4. Misconduct in research does not include honest error or differences of opinion. Definitions can be found in federal and institutional policies.

Further, misconduct is intentional, knowing, or reckless in its behavior.

Scientific misconduct is extremely important and there is NO place for it in Science...BUT, unfortunately there are too many second chances after sanctions. Some 47.2% of 284 researchers who were sanctioned for research misconduct (found guilty of scientific misconduct) in the last 25 years by the Department of Health and Human Services, the largest U.S. funder of biomedical research, ultimately continued to publish or work in research in some capacity. And 17 of those scientists went on to collectively win more than $100 million in new funding from the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The study, published recently in the Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics, searched for papers published in journals indexed by PubMed, grants won from NIH, and evidence of research appointments by the sanctioned scientists. The odds of staying in research depended on a researcher’s place in the pecking order. Researchers who were faculty members at the time of their sanction were most likely to continue their work, whereas those in more junior positions, such as graduate students and lab technicians, were less likely to stay in research. [http://scim.ag/NIHmiscond](http://scim.ag/NIHmiscond)

**OFICE OF RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION (ORDE)**

Office of Research Development and Education (ORDE)

There is a new version of the ORDE National Science Foundation (NSF) CAREER Award Toolkit available, corresponding with the release of updated program guidelines by NSF. The Early Career Development (CAREER) Award supports faculty members in their dual roles as educator and researcher – targeting faculty who have terminal degrees, are at the Assistant Professor level (in tenure-track or tenure-track equivalent positions) at US institutions, and have not received a previous NSF CAREER Award. NSF has no citizenship requirements for this program. Proposals are due in July. You will find the new CAREER Toolkit on the ORDE website at [http://www.ucdenver.edu/research/ORDE/resources/Pages/Sponsor.aspx](http://www.ucdenver.edu/research/ORDE/resources/Pages/Sponsor.aspx).
Jody Tanabe’s research uses neuroimaging to understand mechanisms of drug addiction. She studies the brains of people dependent on psychostimulants and two of the most widely abused drugs, nicotine and alcohol.

It is known that the acute reinforcing effect of drugs involves the release of dopamine in the mesolimbic “reward” circuit. Why some individuals continue to use drugs despite knowledge of negative consequences while others are able to stop is still unknown. Jody’s research attempts to address this by studying the neural correlates of decision-making involving risk and reward. Her group has found that the reward circuit (striatum, medial orbitofrontal and cingulate cortex) shows increased activity during decision making in drug users compared to controls. Further, there is opposing activity in the reward compared to cognitive control circuits and these influence risky decision-making behavior. The goal of such research is to identify novel targets for future treatment of stimulant dependence.

Even with medication and behavioral therapy for smoking cessation, the majority of smokers will relapse within a year. Jody’s group is also investigating whether repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) which is FDA-approved for treatment-resistant major depression, can be applied to nicotine dependence. They will test the hypothesis that compared to placebo, rTMS administered to the insula will decrease cue-induced cigarette craving and will alter insular connectivity to reward and cognitive control circuits.

Dr. Tanabe received her MD from UC San Diego, completed residency in Radiology at Cornell-New York Hospital, fellowship in neuroradiology at UC San Francisco, and post-doctoral fellowship at UCSF-San Francisco VA. Dr. Tanabe is Professor, Vice-Chair for Research, and Chief of Neuroradiology in the Department of Radiology.

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**GRANTS AND FUNDING**

New Peer Review Videos for Applicants and Reviewers

NIH’s Center for Scientific Review (CSR) posted recordings of their most recent webinar series on peer review.

- 8 Ways to Successfully Navigate NIH Peer Review and Get a Fellowship Grant – covering things applicants need to know about the submission and review of a fellowship grant
- 8 Ways to Successfully Navigate NIH Peer Review and Get an R01 Grant – covering things applicants need to know about the submission and review of an R01 grant
- NIH Peer Review Briefing for Basic Research Applicants and Reviewers – covering NIH’s commitment to basic research and helping applicants and reviewers do their part in proposing and reviewing basic research

CSR is the portal for receipt and referral of NIH grant applications, and, for the majority of those applications, carries out the peer review process for assessing scientific and technical merit.

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Springer Nature launches **Recommended**

A personalized service that suggests relevant papers for users, regardless of publisher, based on what they have previously read across all Springer Nature services. Recommended learns about users individual research interests by analyzing the last 100 papers read across nature.com, Springer Link and BioMed Central. Recommended then searches for similar primary papers to the users reading history, utilizing over 45,000 journals (and 65 million papers) from CrossRef and PubMed. It continually learns and improves based on how the users interact with its suggestions. To learn more about Recommended and sign up for personalized research recommendations visit **recommended.springernature.com**

From: “of schemes and memes” a community blog from nature.com, 23 Feb 2017

Actual URLs for above links:  **http://recommended.springernature.com/recommended/** and  **http://blogs.nature.com/ofthemesandmemes/**