The complexities of text recycling in professional scientific discourse and implications for plagiarism prevention in higher education

Cary A. Moskovitz
Duke University, cmosk@duke.edu

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Complexities Of Text Recycling In Professional Scientific Discourse And Implications For Plagiarism Prevention In Higher Education

Cary Moskovitz
Thompson Writing Program, Duke University

Georgia International Conference on Information Literacy
Sept 30, 2016
TEXT RECYCLING

What is it?
A. directly quoting the words of others without using quotation marks or indented format to identify them

B. using sources of information (published or unpublished) without identifying them

C. paraphrasing materials or ideas without identifying the source

http://academics.georgiasouthern.edu/fye/students/first-year/academic-honesty/
earn 116 points in that section (the extra 16 points figure as extra credit). Thus, the maximum number of points you can earn is 616, but your grade will be computed out of 600 points.

Grading will be determined by the traditional academic scale: 90% (or 537 and up) points = A; 80% (or 477 and up) = B; 70% (or 417 and up) = C; 60% (or 357 and up) = D; 356 and below = F.

**Academic Honesty Code:** Students are expected to uphold the Academic Honesty Code as published in section 3 of the *Georgia Southern University Student Conduct Code*. Please review what constitutes plagiarism from the *Code*:

A. directly quoting the words of others without using quotation marks or indented format to identify them;

B. using sources of information (published or unpublished) without identifying them;

C. paraphrasing materials or ideas without identifying the source;
According to Georgia Southern’s Student Conduct Code, directly quoting the words of others without using quotation marks or indented format to identify them is considered plagiarism.
According to Georgia Southern’s Student Conduct Code, “directly quoting the words of others without using quotation marks or indented format to identify them is considered plagiarism.”
Science, Gneezy et al. 2010:
We conducted a field study at a large amusement park (8). Participants (N = 113,047) rode a roller coaster–like attraction, were photographed during the ride, and later chose whether to purchase a print of the photo.

PNAS, Gneezy et al. 2012:
We conducted a field study at a large amusement park. Participants rode a rollercoaster-like attraction, were photographed during the ride, and later chose whether or not to purchase a print of the photo.
TEXT RECYCLING IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REPORTS

The Debate
“I've been ‘iThenticating’ all revised papers for several years now, and am continually frustrated by self-plagiarism. I now have two lines that I repeat to our editors on a regular basis: ‘Self-plagiarism is, by its very name, plagiarism’; and ‘you’d think that researcher/authors with MDs and PhDs would be bright enough to know how to reword.’”

--Managing Editor of the American Journal of Preventive Medicine, in response to newly posted COPE guidelines, 2013.
“Authors are urged to adhere to the spirit of ethical writing and avoid reusing their own previously published text, unless it is done in a manner consistent with standard scholarly conventions (e.g., by using of quotations and proper paraphrasing).”

“In either traditional or open access publishing, authors should employ a cautious approach and should keep reuse to a minimum, cite to the previous publication, use quotation marks if needed…”

“To avoid accusations of self plagiarism, a simple approach is to include appropriate citations of all published work referred to, by either quoting verbatim any text from earlier publications or paraphrasing thoroughly texts that are not in quotations.”

“There are, however, limited circumstances (e.g., describing the details of an instrument or an analytic approach) under which authors may wish to duplicate without attribution (citation) their previously used words, feeling that extensive self-referencing is undesirable or awkward. When the duplicated words are limited in scope, this approach is permissible. When duplication of one’s own words is more extensive, citation of the duplicated words should be the norm.”

--Publication Manual of the APA
Introduction/background
Some degree of text recycling in the background/introduction section of an article may be unavoidable, particularly if an article is one of several on a related topic. Duplication of background ideas may be considered less significant or even considered desirable, contrasted with duplication of the hypothesis, which will only be appropriate in very closely related papers.

--Text Recycling Guidelines, Committee on Publication Ethics, 2013
Methods
Use of similar or identical phrases in methods sections where there are limited ways to describe a method is not unusual; in fact text recycling may be unavoidable when using a technique that the author has described before and it may actually be of value when a technique that is common to a number of papers is described.

--Text Recycling Guidelines, Committee on Publication Ethics, 2013
1. Refer readers to prior papers for information
2. Reword
3. Identify as quotations (quote marks or block quotes)
4. Cite without quoting
5. Recycle without attribution
The Role of Parent Stress and Coping and Family Functioning in Parent and Child Adjustment to Duchenne Muscular-Dystrophy

Psychological Adjustment of Children with Cystic Fibrosis: The Role of Child Cognitive Processes and Maternal Adjustment

Psychological Adjustment of Mothers of Children and Adolescents with Sickle Cell Disease: The Role of Stress, Coping Methods, and Family Functioning.

Stress, coping, and psychological adjustment of adults with sickle cell disease
A transactional stress and coping model (Thompson, 1985), within an ecological-systems theory perspective (Bronfrenbrenner, 1977), has demonstrated utility in guiding research, integrating findings, and informing clinical practice regarding adjustment to chronic illness. Chronic illness is viewed as a potential stressor to which the individual and family systems endeavor to adapt. The illness-outcome relationship is a function of the transactions of biomedical, developmental, and psychosocial processes...
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1993</td>
<td>Conceptually, a transactional stress and coping model, within an ecological–systems theory perspective, is demonstrating utility in delineating the processes associated with adjustment to chronic illness (Thompson, Gustafson, Hamlett, &amp; Spock, 1992). The application of this model to the psychological adjustment of mothers of children and adolescents with SCD is depicted in Figure 1. SCD is viewed as a potential stressor to which the patient and family systems endeavor to adapt... However, the focus of the model is on individual and family processes that are hypothesized to further mediate the illness–outcome relationship over...</td>
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<td>Recently, a transactional stress and coping model, within an ecological systems theory perspective, has demonstrated utility in delineating processes that contribute to psychological adjustment of children with chronic illness and their mothers. ... This model has been applied in separate projects to two genetically based chronic illnesses: cystic fibrosis (CF) and sickle cell disease (SCD)... In this model (Figure 1), chronic illness is viewed as a potential stressor to which the individual and family systems endeavor to adapt. Guided by the work of Lazarus and Folkman (1984), the focus of the model is on the contribution of adaptational processes...</td>
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The data in this section is largely based on a new analysis of Gneezy et al (7). We conducted a field study at a large amusement park. Participants rode a rollercoaster-like attraction, were photographed during the ride, and later chose whether to purchase a print of the photo.
Psychological Adjustment of Children With Sickle Cell Disease: Stability and Change Over a 10-Month Period

Robert J. Thompson, Jr., Karen M. Gil, Barbara R. Keith, Kathryn E. Gustafson, Linda K. George, and Thomas R. Kinney

Rates of poor psychological adjustment of children with sickle cell disease remained relatively constant over initial and follow-up assessment points. However, there was relatively little stability in the classification of the adjustment of individuals, low congruence in specific behavior problem patterns across time, and in accordance with the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, American Psychiatric Association, 1987, and less stability in child adjustment by child report than by mother report. Initial levels of adjustment controlled, children’s strategies for coping with pain accounted for a significant increase in child-reported symptoms (19%) and mother-reported internalizing behavior problems (8%) at follow-up beyond the contribution of illness and demographic parameters and follow-up interval. The findings suggest that children’s coping strategies are a salient intervention target for enhancing adjustment.

A transactional stress and coping model within an ecological systems theory perspective has demonstrated usefulness in delineating processes associated with psychological adjustment in children with SCD (Thompson, Gil, Abrams, & Phillips, 1992) and of children with adolescents with SCD (Thompson, Gil, Burkhart, Keith, & Kinney, 1993b) and their mothers (Thompson, Gil, Burkhart, Keith, & Kinney, 1993b). In this model, SCD is viewed as a potential stressor to the individual and family systems endeavor to adapt. The illness-outcome relationship is a function of the transactions of illness parameters, demographic parameters, and adaptation or mediational processes. The illness parameters are those that reflect disease severity and include type, medical complications, and frequency of painful episodes. The demographic parameters include patient age, age, and socioeconomic status (SES). Guided by the work of Lazarus and Folkman (1984), we focus on the model on the contributions of adaptation or mediational processes. We hypothesized that the psychological adjustment of children with SCD and their mothers beyond the contributions of the illness parameters is mediated by demographic factors. In addition, we hypothesized that psychological adjustment of children affects, and is affected by, maternal adjustment (Compass, Hollow, Phares, Williams, & Ledlou, 1989). The conceptual framework of coping methods has been associated with poorer adjustment to chronic illness (Feltov, DeVries, & Herrbach, 1984). In addition, strategies for coping with pain that are characterized by negative thinking and passive adherence have been associated with psychological distress, functional impairment, and health care use in adults (Gil, Abrams, Phillips, & Kervin, 1989), children with SCD (Gil, Williams, & Thompson, 1993), and children with SCD (Gil, Williams, & Thompson, 1993). First, the links among the cognitive processes of appraisal of stress (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984), expectations of efficacy (Bandura, 1985), and locus of control (Holtz, 1987) and psychological adjustment have been well established. Second, coping methods (i.e., the ways in which people deal with stress) have also been linked to adjustment. In particular, use of cognitive methods of coping has been associated with psychological distress, functional impairment, and health care use in adults (Gil, Abrams, Phillips, & Kervin, 1989), children with SCD (Gil, Williams, & Thompson, 1993), and children with SCD (Gil, Williams, & Thompson, 1993). First, family functioning is a type of social support that has been linked to adjustment with chronic illness (Dunbar, Maus, Billings, & Miller, 1987). In a recent cross-sectional study of 50 children, 7-12 years of age (MA = 9 years; SD = 1.7 years), with SCD, 64% were found to have a mother-reported behavior problem and 50% met the criteria for a diagnosis in accordance with the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, American Psychiatric Association, 1987; see also Thompson, et al., 1993b). Internalizing behavior problems by mother report and anxiety diagnoses by child report were most frequent in terms of the transactional stress and coping model, with illness and demographic parameters controlled, maternal anxiety accounted for significant increments in internalizing (16%) and anxiety (21%) problems. Children’s strategies for coping with pain that were characterized by negative thinking accounted for a significant increment in child-reported symptoms (21%).

Cross-sectional studies of adjustment to SCD constitute only a single frame in an ongoing process. Psychological adjustment to chronic illness needs to be assessed within a developmental perspective that considers the change over time of the individual and the environment, with particular attention to longitudinal study designs. These are now necessary to determine the stability over time of adjustment, mediational processes, and their interrelationship. This study addressed the stability over a 10-month period of (a) mother-reported and child-reported adjustment; (b) child mediational processes, illness severity, and maternal anxiety; and (c) the relationship of child mediational processes and maternal anxiety to child adjustment. More specifically, we hypothesized that, with initial level of psychological adjustment, age, and follow-up interval controlled, children’s strategies for coping with pain and maternal anxiety would account for significant portions of variance in child-reported symptoms and mother-reported behavior problems, respectively, at follow-up.

Method

Subjects
The subjects were participants in a stress and coping project of the Sickle Cell Disease Center of Durham. The study sample for the previous cross-sectional study comprised 36 children (7-12 years of age, MA = 9 years; SD = 1.7 years) and 36 mothers (MA = 33 years; SD = 5 years) of SCD. The present study comprised 36 children (7-12 years of age, MA = 9 years; SD = 1.7 years) and 36 mothers (MA = 33 years; SD = 5 years) of SCD. The current sample included 19 females and 17 males (41%) and 21 African American (59%), 2 Hispanic (6%), 1 Asian (2%), and 1 Native American (2%). The mean age of the sample was 9 years (SD = 1.7 years). The mean age of the sample was 9 years (SD = 1.7 years). The mean age of the sample was 9 years (SD = 1.7 years).

Procedure
Structured interviews and self-report measures were completed by children and their mothers to assess the Sickle Cell Disease Center (SCDC) and again during a return visit (T2) at 14 months (M = 10.1 months; SD = 0.5 months) later. Reading assistance was provided if needed. A full description and information about the reliability and validity of the protocol measures have been reported previously (Thompson, Gil, et al., 1993b).

Illness and Demographic Parameters
Three measures were used to quantify illness severity. On the basis of standard laboratory procedures, patients were classified into three types: sickle cell anemia (Hb SS, n = 19; 54%), hemoglobin SCD (n = 29; 86%), and sickle cell trait (n = 18; 42%). Sickle cell trait is usually more severe than hemoglobin SC and sickle cell thalassemia syndromes. In addition, mothers reported the total number of SCD-related hospitalizations (11; SD = 2.3), physical symptoms (9; SD = 2.2), and emotional distress (11; SD = 2.2) experienced by their child during the past year. Mothers also reported the number of painful episodes that their child experienced during the past year (21; SD = 2.2). Consistent with other measures in the literature (Gil, Abrams, et al., 1985; Gil, Williams, et al., 1991; Hurtig, Koepp, & Park, 1989), mother report was used rather than review of SCD medical records because these patients often use multiple medical facilities.


Psychological Adjustment

Mothers completed the Symptoms Checklist 90-R (SCL-90-R; Derogatis, 1983), a 20-item self-report measure of psychological distress and somatic symptoms. The contributions of anxiety symptom of illness (Parayil & Mehta, 1979) were analyzed in the present study using a linear regression. Variables included physician-defined hospitalization in the past year, the severity of the current hospitalization, and current pain and future pain. The contributions of anxiety symptom of illness (Parayil & Mehta, 1979) were analyzed in the present study using a linear regression. Variables included physician-defined hospitalization in the past year, the severity of the current hospitalization, and current pain and future pain.

Results and Discussion

Table 1 presents the T1 and T2 means and Pearson correla-
with other chronic illnesses: There is an increased risk for adjustment problems, but good adjustment is also possible (see Thompson, Gil, Burbach, Keith, & Kinney, 1993a). Consequently, theoretically and conceptually driven studies are now needed to delineate the processes associated with good and poor adjustment.

A transactional stress and coping model within an ecological-systems theory perspective has demonstrated usefulness in delineating processes associated with psychological adjustment of adults with SCD (Thompson, Gil, Abrams, & Phillips, 1992) and of children and adolescents with SCD (Thompson, Gil, Burbach, Keith, & Kinney, 1993b) and their mothers (Thompson, Gil, Burbach, Keith, & Kinney, 1993a). In this model, SCD is viewed as a potential stressor to which the individual and family systems endeavor to adapt. The illness–outcome relationship is a function of the transactions of illness parameters, demographic parameters, and adaptational or mediational processes. The illness parameters are those that reflect disease severity and

Moore, Gresham, Williamson, & Kelley, 1986). Thus, the evidence is similar to children with other chronic illnesses: There is an increased risk of adjustment problems, particularly of the internalizing type (see Thompson, Kronenberger, & Curry, 1989), but the potential also exists for good adjustment. Theoretically driven studies are now needed to delineate the processes that are associated with good and poor adjustment of children with SCD.

A transactional stress and coping model within an ecological-systems theory perspective is demonstrating utility in delineating the processes that are associated with good and poor adjustment to chronic illness (Thompson, Gil, Abrams, & Phillips, 1992; Thompson, Gustafson, Hamlett, & Spock, 1992). Chronic illness is viewed as a potential stressor to which the individual and family systems endeavor to adapt. The illness–outcome relationship is not direct but is a function of the transactions of biomedical and psychosocial parameters and mediational processes. Illness parameters are those that reflect
Final trial results of the world's most advanced malaria vaccine

Friday, 24 April 2015

The first malaria vaccine candidate (RTS,S/AS01) to reach phase 3 clinical testing is partially effective against clinical disease in young African children up to 4 years after vaccination, according to final trial data, published in *The Lancet*. The results suggest that the vaccine could prevent a substantial number of cases of clinical malaria, especially in areas of high transmission.

The findings reveal that vaccine efficacy against clinical and severe malaria was better in children than in young infants, but waned over time in both groups. However, protection was prolonged by a booster dose, increasing the average number of cases prevented in both children and young infants.
First Results of Phase 3 Trial of RTS,S/AS01 Malaria Vaccine in African Children

A phase 3 trial of RTS,S/AS01 malaria vaccine in African infants

Efficacy and Safety of the RTS,S/AS01 Malaria Vaccine during 18 Months after Vaccination: A Phase 3 Randomized, Controlled Trial in Children and Young Infants at 11 African Sites.
PLOS Med 2014
“I've been ‘iThenticating’ all revised papers for several years now, and am continually frustrated by self-plagiarism... you’d think that researcher/authors with MDs and PhDs would be bright enough to know how to reword.”

--Managing Editor of the American Journal of Preventive Medicine, in response to newly posted COPE guidelines, 2013.
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<td>NEJM 2011</td>
<td>During 12 months of follow-up in the first 6000 children in the older age category, the incidence of the first or only episode of clinical malaria meeting the primary case definition was 0.44 per person-year in the RTS,S/AS01 group and 0.83 per person-year in the control group, resulting in a <strong>vaccine efficacy</strong> of 55.8% (97.5% <strong>confidence interval</strong> [CI], 50.6 to 60.4)</td>
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<td>NEJM 2012</td>
<td>In the per-protocol population, the incidence of a first or only episode of clinical malaria meeting the primary case definition during 12 months of follow-up was 0.37 per person-year in the RTS,S/AS01 group and 0.48 per person-year in the control group, for a <strong>vaccine efficacy</strong> of 31.3% (97.5% CI, 23.6 to 38.3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLOS Med 2014</td>
<td>The incidence of all episodes of clinical malaria meeting the primary case definition during the 18 mo of follow-up in the per-protocol population was 0.69 person-year in the RTS,S/AS01 group and 1.17/person-year in the control group, resulting in a <strong>VE</strong> of 46% (95% CI 42% to 50%)</td>
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“Clinical malaria was defined as an illness accompanied by... P. falciparum asexual parasitemia...”

... (>5,000 parasites/mm$^3$

... at a density of more than 5000 parasites per cubic millimeter

... of more than 5000 parasites per µL
“Clinical malaria was defined as an illness accompanied by... P. falciparum asexual parasitemia...”

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... of more than 5000 parasites per $\mu$L
TEXT RECYCLING
The challenge for students, teachers and librarians
Situations involving text recycling dilemmas for students
SURVEY OF PROFESSIONAL STEM RESEARCHERS

- Biological and Biomedical Sciences: 14
- Physical Sciences: 10
- Engineering: 10
- Social Sciences--quantitative: 8
- Natural Resources and Conservation: 5
- Health Professions: 4
- Other: 10
Scenario A
You are a graduate student doing research with an environmental science lab group. Before you joined this group, the lab published an article, "Paper A," in an environmental science journal that included a description of a measurement apparatus—a combination of hardware and software for measuring carbon emissions from coal plants with drones. Your advisor suggests that you recycle that description for the Methods section you are currently writing for "Paper B" in your work with this lab group.
Scenario
Sarah is a graduate student doing research with an environmental science lab group. Prior to Sarah joining this group, the lab published an article, "Paper A," in an environmental science journal; this article included a description of a measurement apparatus—a combination of hardware and software for measuring carbon emissions from coal plants with drones. Since Sarah is using this same apparatus in her research, her advisor suggests that she recycle that description for the Methods section she is currently writing for "Paper B" in her work in this lab. Is this appropriate?

![Survey Results]

- Definitely appropriate: 14%
- Probably appropriate: 20%
- Probably NOT appropriate: 38%
- Definitely NOT appropriate: 28%
Imagine you are currently writing a journal article reporting on your research. Is it appropriate to recycle text from these sources of the recycled material?

A. I can recycle material from this without limits.
B. Recycling acceptable with limits
C. Never acceptable
I have no idea
Imagine you are currently writing a journal article reporting on your research. Is it appropriate to recycle text from these sources of the recycled material?

- A. I can recycle material from this without limits.
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- I have no idea

1. Paper published in CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
2. JOURNAL ARTICLE for which I was an author
3. JOURNAL ARTICLE I am writing concurrently
4. JOURNAL ARTICLE from my lab--but I was NOT an author
A. directly quoting the words of others without using quotation marks or indented format to identify them

B. using sources of information (published or unpublished) without identifying them

C. paraphrasing materials or ideas without identifying the source

http://academics.georgiasouthern.edu/fye/students/first-year/academic-honesty/
The lab and its members

- Future members
- Other current members
- Faculty leader
- Past members
<table>
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<td>Robert Thompson Jr. K. E. Gustafson Kim W. Hamlett Alexander Spock</td>
<td>Conceptually, a transactional stress and coping model (Thompson, 1985) within an ecological–systems theory perspective (Bronfenbrenner, 1977; Kazak, 1989) is demonstrating utility in guiding research, integrating findings, and informing clinical practice. The application of this model to psychological adjustment of adults with SCD is depicted in Figure 1. SCD is viewed as a potential stressor to which the individual and family systems endeavor to adapt. The focus is on how biological and psychosocial processes act together to affect the illness–outcome relationship.</td>
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Quantification of Iba1-positive cells was performed using ScionImage densitometry. Five sections per mouse were analyzed for the dentate gyrus, CA1, and CA3 sub-regions of the hippocampus. Digitized images of each region of interest (ROI) were taken at 10X using a Nikon Eclipse 80i microscope and digital camera on a Dell PC running PictureFrame software. …Signal pixels of an ROI were defined as having a grey value of 3 SDs above the mean grey value of a cell-poor area close to or within the ROI. The number of pixels and the average grey values above the set background were then computed for each ROI and multiplied by the area of the traced ROI, resulting in an integrated area density measurement.

Quantification of GFAP-positive cells was achieved from digitized images of tissue sections (40) using NIH Image software (Rasband, 1996). Sections were captured and digitized with an Olympus BX-61 light microscope and digital camera on a Dell 8100 computer running MagnaFire 1.5. Signal pixels of a region of interest were defined as having a gray value of three standard deviations above the mean gray value of a cell-poor area close to the region of interest. The number of pixels and the average gray values above the set background were then computed for each region of interest and multiplied, giving an integrated density measurement.
“What makes [the example] passage plagiarism?

*the writer has only changed around a few words and phrases, or changed the order of the original’s sentences.

*the writer has failed to cite a source for any of the ideas or facts.”

http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml
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Microglia serve as a neuroimmune substrate for stress-induced potentiation of CNS pro-inflammatory cytokine responses
MG Frank, MV Baratta, DB Sprunger, LR Watkins... - Brain, behavior, and ..., 2007 - Elsevier

... Signal pixels of a region of interest were defined as having a gray value of ... Four measurements were taken from each region of interest (dentate gyrus and CA3 region of hippocampus ... For each experimental sample, triplicate reactions were conducted in 96-well plates (Bio-Rad ... Cited by 243 Related articles All 6 versions Cite Save

The pattern of brain c-fos mRNA induced by a component of fox odor, 2, 5-dihydro-2, 4, 5-trimethylthiazoline (TMT), in rats, suggests both systemic and processive ...
HEW Day, CV Masini, S Campeau - Brain research, 2004 - Elsevier

... Signal pixels of a region of interest were defined as being 3.5 standard deviations above the mean gray value of a cell poor area close to the region of interest. The number of pixels and the average pixel values above the set background were then computed for each ... Cited by 130 Related articles All 7 versions Cite Save

c-fos mRNA induction in acute and chronic audiogenic stress: possible role of the orbitofrontal cortex in habituation
S Campeau, D Dolan, H Akil, SJ Watson - Stress, 2002 - Taylor & Francis

... Signal pixels in a region of interest were defined as being 3.5 standard deviations above the mean gray value of a cell poor area close to the region of interest. The number of pixels and the average pixel values above the set background were then computed for each ... Cited by 52 Related articles All 9 versions Cite Save

A detailed characterization of loud noise stress: Intensity analysis of hypothalamo–pituitary–adrenocortical axis and brain activation
A Burow, HEW Day, S Campeau - Brain research, 2005 - Elsevier

... with Scion Image beta rel. 4.02). Signal pixels of a region of interest were defined as being 3.5 standard deviations above the mean gray value of a cell poor area close to the region of interest. The number of pixels and ... Cited by 71 Related articles All 9 versions Cite Save
Challenges for the educational setting:

1. Who can provide “meta” guidance—on the norms for recycling in the various disciplines and contexts?
2. Are students expected to follow the plagiarism policy of their school or the norms of the discipline/genre?
3. Should students get “recycling rights” when they join a lab?
4. Who should decide what is appropriate? The mentor? The honor council? Should departments have policies…and if so, can they conflict with school policy?
TEXT RECYCLING
WHAT SHOULD STUDENTS DO?
restriction/dieting conditions or a control condition for 6 months. In addition to a control group, the 3 different treatments groups were a weight maintenance diet, a 25% calorie restriction diet, a 12.5% calorie restriction diet with exercise where there is 12.5% energy expenditure, and a low-calorie diet until 15% of body weight is lost.

In terms of outcome measures of cognitive function, 6 tests were used. The RAVLT was used to quantify short-term verbal memory, memory during distractions, delayed recall, and recognition memory. The ACT tested short-term memory and retention. The ACT is useful for identifying short-term memory deficits and its validity spans across age and education level. The BVRT is a measure of visual perception and memory. The CPTII tests attention, inattentiveness, and impulsivity based on prompts of various visual stimuli. Each was performed at baseline and after 3 and 6 months of intervention. The change in performance on the neuropsychological tests was then examined between groups, and the associations between daily energy deficit, measured by change in body energy stores, and changes in cognitive function were examined.

The researchers found that throughout the 4 groups, there was no significant change in cognitive function. For the RAVLT test, they found that memory performance decreased for the distraction
Auditory Consonant Trigram (ACT)—The ACT\textsuperscript{20,21} is a test of short-term memory and retention. Three consonants, e.g., Q-D-N, are read by the examiner and the participant is asked to count backwards from a given number to prevent rehearsal of the consonants. After 9, 18, or 36 seconds, the participant recalls the three consonants. Responses are translated into $z$ scores based on normative data. The ACT is useful for identifying short-term memory deficits\textsuperscript{22} and is a valid measure of memory functioning across age and education level, and is appropriate for serial evaluations.\textsuperscript{23}

Benton Visual Retention Test (BVRT)—The BVRT\textsuperscript{24} is a reliable and valid measure of visual perception and memory.\textsuperscript{24-26} Participants are exposed to a figure for 10 seconds and are asked to reproduce the figure as accurately as possible after removal of the figure. Correct and Error scores are converted to Correct Deviation and Error Deviation scores by subtracting the participant's scores from the norms. The CPTII tests attention, inattentiveness, and impulsivity based on prompts of various visual stimuli. Each was performed at baseline and after 3 and 6 months of intervention. The change in performance on the neuropsychological tests was
Complexities Of Text Recycling In Professional Scientific Discourse And Implications For Plagiarism Prevention In Higher Education

QUESTIONS?

COMMENTS?

ADVICE?