

Reference

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M. Petruzzellis
R. De Blasi
V. Lucivero
M. Sancilio
M. Prontera
A. Tinelli
D.M. Mezzapesa
F. Federico
*Dipartimento di Scienze Neurologiche e Psichiatriche
Università degli Studi di Bari-Italia
Bari, Italy*

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Retraction of Redundant Publication

The article “Does the Oropharyngeal Fat Tissue Influence the Oropharyngeal Airway in Snorers? Dynamic CT Study” by Tolga Aksöz, Hüseyin Akan, Mehmet Celebi, and Banu Baglan Sakan, published in the *Korean Journal of Radiology* (2004;5:102–06) is for the most part identical to an article by Hüseyin Akan, Tolga Aksöz, Ümit Belet, and Teoman Şeşcen, entitled “Dynamic Upper Airway Soft-Tissue and Caliber Changes in Healthy Subjects and Snoring Patients” published in the *American Journal of Neuroradiology* (2004;25:1846–50). All members of the Ethical Committee on Publication of the Korean Radiologic Society agree that the 2 papers belong to the category of redundant publication.

Byung Ihn Choi
President, The Korean Radiologic Society
Kyung Soo Lee
Editor-in-Chief, Korean Journal of Radiology

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Reply:

Byung Ihn Choi, president of The Korean Radiologic Society, reported that members of the Ethical Committee on Publication of that group believe our 2 papers belong in the category of redundant publication.

We don't agree with them. It is obvious fact that those 2 papers are entirely different. Let me explain the differences between the first paper (published in *KJR*) and second paper (published in *AJNR*).

1) The hypotheses certainly are different. In the first paper, the purpose of the study was to validate the premise that snorers may have a smaller oropharyngeal airway area in relation to increased fat infiltration and an elevated body mass index. Because no statistically significant difference was found between snorers and control subjects in terms of total subcutaneous fat width and total parapharyngeal fat pad thickness, we speculated that the oropharyngeal wall muscles may be the cause of narrowing. Therefore, we planned a new study (second paper, *AJNR*) with the purpose of seeking dynamic changes of diameters of the airway and the soft tissue components surrounding the airway during the respiratory cycle.

2) The study methods are different; the measurements are entirely different. In the first paper, airway areas, total thicknesses of parapharyngeal fat pad, and subcutaneous fat pad were measured from the section that had the *smallest oropharyngeal airway area*. In the second paper, on the 2 sections that had the *narrowest and widest airway areas*, anteroposterior and lateral dimensions of the airway and the thicknesses of left and right parapharyngeal fat pads, left and right

pterygoid muscles, and left and right parapharyngeal walls were measured, and mean values were calculated for each section. For each subject, the difference of values in the widest and narrowest phases of the airway were calculated and used for statistical analysis.

3) The results are not similar. These are quite different because the parameters analyzed are also different. The first basic study had been done with the cephalometric measurements in 2002. In the early months of 2003, the values obtained in that study were analyzed initially and the paper was prepared. Subsequently, the first manuscript was submitted to the *Auris Nasus Larynx* in June 2003. After their negative decision, that paper was submitted to the *KJR*, with some changes based on reviewer feedback, in November 2003. In that first study, the difference in the smallest oropharyngeal airway area between the snorers and control subjects was significant, while there was no significant difference in the total subcutaneous fat width and total parapharyngeal fat width. (After submitting the paper including those measurements and results to the *Auris Nasus Larynx* in June 2003, we decided to seek the changes in some soft-tissue components and in some diameters in relation to respiration. Therefore, we planned a new study measuring oropharyngeal diameters [not oropharyngeal area] and pharyngeal walls and changes in these values to understand which parameters might be the cause of snoring.) In the second study, results showed that the lateral pharyngeal walls in snorers were thinner than in control subjects at the largest phase, whereas they become larger at the end of the expiration, the narrowest phase of respiration. The changes of thickness of the lateral pharyngeal wall between the beginning and the end of expiration in snorers (4.14 mm) were significantly higher than the changes in control subjects (0.66 mm). In that study, changes in the thickness of the lateral pharyngeal wall were significantly related to airway diameter in snorers.

For the second study, we used the CT images obtained from the patients in the first study. We didn't use new study or control groups for 2 reasons. First, to keep out the radiation effects, and second, we thought that if the first study was the basis for the second study, it would be more valuable and reliable.

In conclusion, although the CT scan data obtained from the same patients were used in both papers, we designed the new study (different hypothesis, different measurement parameters, different results, and entirely different discussion) and submitted it to *AJNR* in November 2003.

Hüseyin Akan
*Radiology Department
Faculty of Medicine
Ondokuz Mayıs University
Samsun, Turkey*

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Editor's Comment: On Redundant and Duplicate Articles

The availability of large electronic data bases and our ease in querying them makes recognition of redundant and duplicate publications easier. Both are considered to be a type of self-plagiarism. Once an editor recognizes a publication as redundant or duplicate, he or she may choose to inform PubMed with or without warning the author(s). This data base immediately will post a retraction note and a warning indicating the nature of this action. Obviously, this process may have deleterious effects on the reputation of the author(s). If one attempts to open the article published Dr. Aksöz et al in the *Korean Journal of Radiology*, such a warning appears.¹ The Editor-in-Chief of that journal and members of the Ethical Committee on Publication of its parent organization concluded there are enough similarities between that

article and a subsequent one published in *AJNR* to place both in the category of redundant publication. In his letter, Dr. Akan, the principal author of the *AJNR* article debates this point of view.² What do we mean by redundant and duplicate publication?

Redundant publication: This is also called repetitive publication and refers to publication of copyrighted material that contains additional or new data.³ Thus, although it is not an exact copy of a previously published article it contains parts of it. After carefully reading the articles in question here, I have concluded that they fall into this category.

Duplicate publication: This refers to publication of identical articles with or without acknowledgment. The publications in question here do not fall into this category though I should mention that the *AJNR* article does not reference the one that appeared earlier in the *Korean Journal of Radiology*.

The reasons why redundant and duplicate publication are unethical include: infringement of copyright laws, poor utilization of resources including reviewers' and editors' time and journal pages, overemphasizing results, and future interference with meta-analyses.⁴ The most common motive behind these types of publications involves academic advancement by apparently increasing productivity.

Occasionally, an editor may choose to choose to accept and publish redundant or duplicate articles. This choice is made only when their message is significantly important and when the authors disclose this fact a priori. In the articles by Drs. Akan and Aksoz, no disclosures were made. The *AJNR* and its editorial staff take pride in publishing only original, highly scientific articles and will not permit the publication of redundant or duplicate articles.

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Mauricio Castillo
Editor-in-Chief, *AJNR*

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