

Authorship

Kazem Heidari

A spiral-bound notebook with a light blue cover and a silver metal spiral binding on the left side. The notebook is open to a blank white page.

Who is an author?

Decision about Authorship

The most sensitive part of
writing a paper

- An “author” is generally considered to be someone who has made **substantive intellectual contributions** to a published study
- Biomedical authorship continues to have important academic, social, and financial **implications**.

Criteria for authorship

- Authorship credit should be based on:
 - Substantial contributions to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data.
 - Drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content.
 - Final approval of the version to be published

Authors should meet conditions 1, 2, and 3

- **Group author** :When submitting a manuscript, the corresponding author should clearly indicate the preferred citation and should clearly identify all individual authors as well as the group name

Acquisition of funding,
collection of data, or general
supervision of the research
group, alone, **does not justify
authorship.**

- All persons designated as authors should **qualify for authorship**
- Each author should have **participated sufficiently** in the work to take public responsibility for appropriate portions of the content.

Authorship of multi-center trials:

- All members of the group who are named as authors should fully meet the above criteria for authorship

Order of authors' names

The sequence of authors should be determined by the relative overall contributions to the manuscript.

- The **order of authorship** on the byline should be a joint decision of the co-authors
- Authors should be prepared to explain the order in which authors are listed.

First Author

The first author should be that person who contributed most to the work, including writing of the manuscript

First Author

Should have ...

- **adapted a hypothesis**
- **defined precise methods**
- **participated in a major way
in analysis and
interpretation of results**
- **written the paper**

Lead author

=

Corresponding author

- A person who is responsible for ensuring that all other authors review and approve the final version.

Co-Author

Should have made significant contributions to the **planning and **execution** of the research, the **methods** and procedures, the **collection** and **analysis** of the data, etc.**

- All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship should be listed in an **acknowledgments** section
 - who provided purely technical help
 - writing assistance
 - department chair who provided only general support
 - Financial and material support

How to avoid problems with authorship?

1. Agree with your collaborators that you will follow the international guidelines.

2-**Agree before starting** the research who will be an author, and if necessary discuss why each person should be an author. (Clarify the requirements)

3- Agree on the tentative **order of authors** and on who will be **corresponding author**.

4-Don't add a **senior author** to improve the chances of publication

Honorary vs Ghost !

- **Honorary authors**: named authors who have not met authorship criteria
- **Ghost authors** : individuals not named as authors but who contributed substantially to the work

Authorship

How easy it is to get into gray areas about right and wrong!



Thank you!