

## New Image Integrity Tool

ImageTwin is now available to MD Anderson faculty and staff and is supported by funding from the Office of the Chief Scientific Officer. The Research Medical Library and Research Compliance team collaborated to assess several image integrity tools. ImageTwin uses AI-based software to detect manipulation or duplication in many scientific figure types, including western blots and microscopy images. MD Anderson authors are encouraged to use ImageTwin prior to submitting manuscripts, grant proposals, and grant progress reports.

Please note that in accordance with the Electronic Confidential Data and Restricted Confidential Data Access Storage Policy (ADM1187), materials uploaded to ImageTwin are not permanently stored or retained in the system.

To learn more about image integrity tools, check out the STM website, which includes instructional videos and a comparison table that lists the types of images reviewed and services provided by ImageTwin and other image integrity tools.

For questions, policies, or information on research integrity at MD Anderson, review the Institutional Compliance Research Integrity page.

To get an ImageTwin account, email [RML-Help@mdanderson.org](mailto:RML-Help@mdanderson.org).

Join us for a training from the vendor on April 10<sup>th</sup>. Register to attend: <https://mdacc.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZ0qd-CurDIItGdxSSLPEQ4ggj8UuMjRd1kbS>

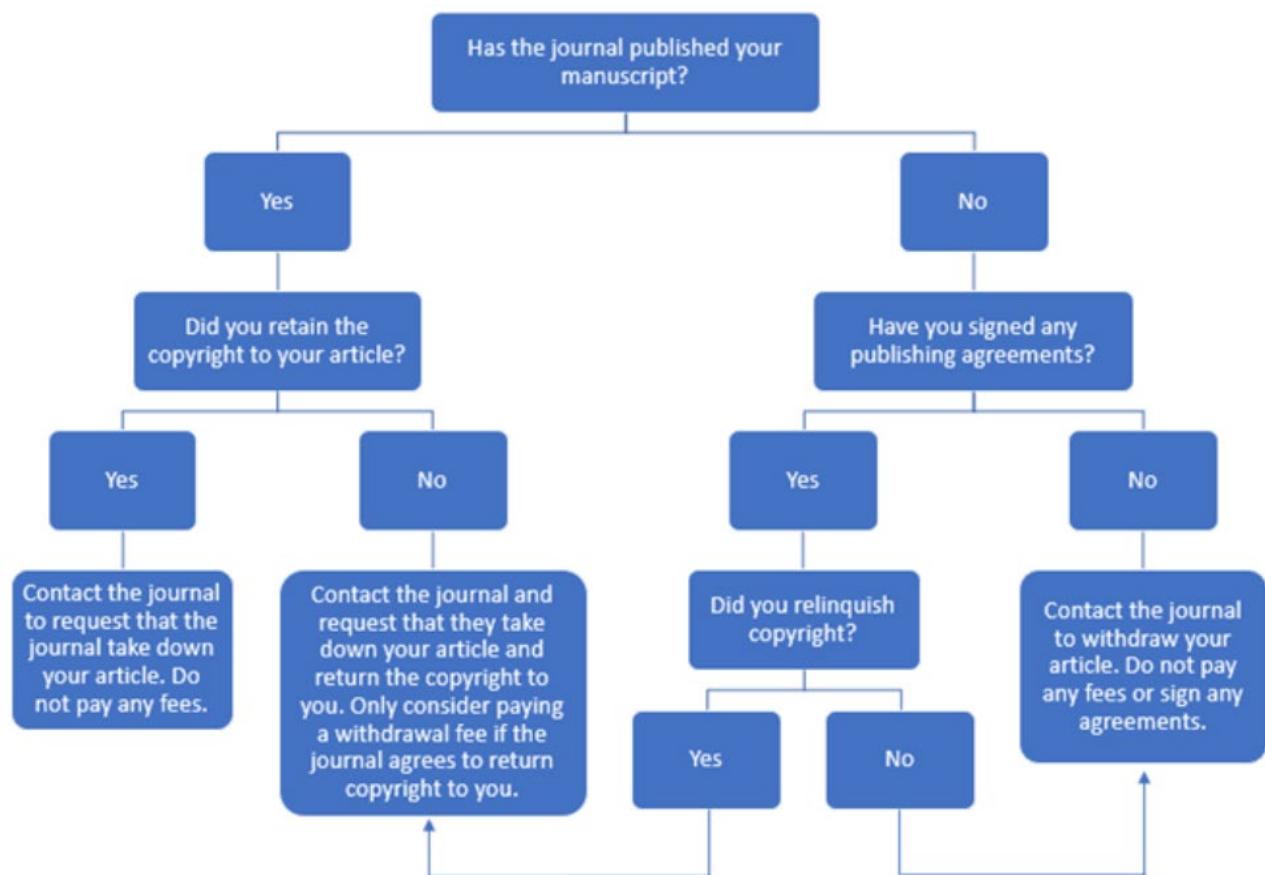
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## What To Do If You've Published in a Predatory Journal

The most effective way to avoid having your work published in predatory journals is to avoid submitting your research to them in the first place. But what if you've mistakenly submitted your research to a questionable journal or accidentally published your research in one?

Unfortunately, you cannot just submit your manuscript to another, more legitimate journal. Duplicate publication, or the publication of the same study in more than one journal, is frowned upon in scientific publishing, and many journals will not publish articles that have been previously published elsewhere. Thus, if you want to try to republish research that has been published in a predatory journal, you will have to withdraw your article from the predatory journal, which can often be harder than it seems, and obtain the copyright, or legal rights, to your manuscript (1,2).

The steps you can take to withdraw your article depend on how far along your manuscript is in the publishing process (see **Decision Tree** below). The further along your manuscript is in the publishing process (for example, if your manuscript has been published or you have already relinquished copyright), the more difficult it will be to get a predatory journal to take down your article so you can publish your research elsewhere.



No matter how far along your manuscript is in the publishing process, you should always begin by contacting the predatory journal and requesting to withdraw your manuscript, being sure to save all copies of your correspondence. The specifics of your request may vary depending on your circumstances. (Not sure what to say? Try one of [these templates](#).)

- If the journal has not published your manuscript and you have not signed any publishing agreements, request to withdraw your manuscript and insist that the journal does not publish it now or in the future.
- If the journal has not published your manuscript and you have signed a publishing agreement, request to withdraw your manuscript and insist that the journal does not publish it now or in the future. If the publishing agreement gave the copyright of your manuscript to the journal, also request that the journal return the copyright to you.

- If the journal has published your article but you have retained the copyright to the article, request to retract your article and insist that the journal does not publish it again in the future. To strengthen your request, you may be able to threaten legal action or submit a notice of copyright infringement (3).
- If the journal has published your article but owns the copyright to it, request that the journal retract your article, return the copyright to you, and not publish it again in the future. Note that in this scenario, you have limited legal standing because you relinquished copyright.

If the journal responds to you—do not be surprised if the journal ignores you—it may request a withdrawal fee, but you should refuse and insist that the journal withdraw your manuscript. Only consider paying a fee if you have relinquished copyright and, upon paying a withdrawal fee, the journal will return it to you—but be sure to get that agreement in writing first (4).

If the journal refuses to relinquish copyright, you may have to consider your article lost. However, if you own the copyright to your article, you may be able to publish your work in a legitimate journal even if the predatory journal refuses to take down your article. You can try to contact an editor of a legitimate journal and explain your circumstances; the editor may agree to consider your article for publication. Although it is rare that an editor will accept an article under these circumstances, some authors have had success with this approach (5).

If you are able to successfully withdraw your article, you can then submit your research to a reputable journal. You may also want to alert the editor of the reputable journal to your circumstance (even if you've retrieved the article and its copyright) so that the editor is aware of the situation.

Also, consider continually monitoring the predatory journal's website to make sure the journal does not publish your article again in the future, something that predatory journals have been known to do (1). If your article is published, you can contact the journal again to request that your article be taken down.

Finally, next time be sure to double-check the legitimacy of the journal *before* you submit your manuscript to avoid having to go through all this hassle!

## References

1. Memon AR. How to respond to and what to do for papers published in predatory journals? *Science Editing*. 2018;5(2). <https://doi.org/10.6087/kcse.140>
  2. Dadkhah M, Darbani SM. What can authors do for the papers they published in predatory journals?. *Pol Arch Med Wewn*. 2016;126(7-8):574-575. <https://doi.org/10.20452/pamw.3485>
  3. Understanding and Avoiding Predatory Publishing: Predatory Publishing FAQs. *Cornell University Library*. Accessed March 11, 2024. <https://guides.library.cornell.edu/predatorypublishing/faq>
  4. Avoiding Problematic Publishers. *A.R. Dykes Library*. Accessed March 11, 2024. <https://guides.library.kumc.edu/problematic-publishers/article-retraction>
  5. Withdrawal of an accepted manuscript from predatory journal. *COPE*. Accessed March 11, 2024. <https://publicationethics.org/case/withdrawal-accepted-manuscript-predatory-journal>
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### **Most Cited 2023 Articles by MD Anderson Authors**

This report uses data from [Clarivate Web of Science](#) and [Altmetric](#). Faculty can view their citation counts, h-indexes, and publication profiles in [Pure Faculty Profiles](#).

## Top 10 Highly Cited Articles in 2023 (Data from Clarivate Web of Science)

Article	Times Cited
Liu, X. G., L. T. Nie, Y. L. Zhang, Y. L. Yan, C. Wang, M. Colic, K. Olszewski, A. Horbath, X. Chen, G. Lei, C. Mao, S. Q. Wu, L. Zhuang, M. V. Poyurovsky, M. J. You, T. Hart ... J. J. Chen and B. Y. Gan (2023). " <a href="#">Actin cytoskeleton vulnerability to disulfide stress mediates disulfidoptosis</a> ." <i>Nature Cell Biology</i> 25(3): 404-+.	146
Patel, S. P., M. Othus, Y. B. Chen...Reese, M. I. ...V. G. Prieto...V. K. Sondak and A. Ribas (2023). " <a href="#">Neoadjuvant-Adjuvant or Adjuvant-Only Pembrolizumab in Advanced Melanoma</a> ." <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> 388(9): 813-823.	109
Goyal, L., F. Meric-Bernstam, A. Hollebecque... J. A. Bridgewater and F. C. S. Investigators (2023). " <a href="#">Futibatinib for FGFR2-Rearranged Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma</a> ." <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> 388(3): 228-239.	90
Rodriguez-Otero, P., S. Ailawadhi, B. Arnulf, K. Patel... M. Cook and S. Giralt (2023). " <a href="#">Ido-cel or Standard Regimens in Relapsed and Refractory Multiple Myeloma</a> ." <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> 388(11): 1002-1014.	80
Halbrook, C. J., C. A. Lyssiotis, M. P. di Magliano and A. Maitra (2023). " <a href="#">Pancreatic cancer: Advances and challenges</a> ." <i>Cell</i> 186(8): 1729-1754.	81
Shitara, K., F. Lordick, Y. J. Bang...M. Oh and J. A. Ajani (2023). " <a href="#">Zolbetuximab plus mFOLFOX6 in patients with CLDN18.2-positive, HER2-negative, untreated, locally advanced unresectable or metastatic gastric or gastro-oesophageal junction adenocarcinoma (SPOTLIGHT): a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, phase 3 trial</a> ." <i>Lancet</i> 401(10389): 1655-1668.	77
Morris, V., E. B. Kennedy, N. N. Baxter... J. A. Willis and C. Eng (2023). " <a href="#">Treatment of Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: ASCO Guideline</a> ." <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> 41(3): 678-+.	76
Subbiah, V. (2023). " <a href="#">The next generation of evidence-based medicine</a> ." <i>Nature Medicine</i> 29(1): 49-58.	70
de Langen, A. J., M. L. Johnson, J. Mazieres...F. Skoulidis... L. Paz-Ares and K. I. CodeBrea (2023). " <a href="#">Sotorasib versus docetaxel for previously treated non-small-cell lung cancer with KRASG12C mutation: a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial</a> ." <i>Lancet</i> 401(10378): 733-746.	65
Wang, M., J. Munoz, A. Goy, F. L. Locke...I. Kloos and P. M. Reagan (2023). " <a href="#">Three-Year Follow-Up of KTE-X19 in Patients With Relapsed/Refractory Mantle Cell Lymphoma, Including High-Risk Subgroups, in the ZUMA-2 Study</a> ." <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> 41(3): 555-+.	64

## Top 5 Most Mentioned Articles by MD Anderson Authors 2023

Article	Altmetric Score
Guarnieri, J. W., J. M. Dybas, H. Fazelinia... W. Priebe,... A. Beheshti and D. C. Wallace (2023). " <a href="#">Core mitochondrial genes are down-regulated during SARS-CoV-2 infection of rodent and human hosts</a> ." <i>Sci Transl Med</i> 15(708): eabq1533.	1847
Hill, W., E. L. Lim, C. E. Weeden, TRACERx Consortium(Yuan, Yinyin; Van Loo, Peter; Pan, Xiaoxi)... M. Jamal-Hanjani and C. Swanton (2023). " <a href="#">Lung adenocarcinoma promotion by air pollutants</a> ." <i>Nature</i> 616(7955): 159-167.	1653
Issa, G. C., I. Aldoss, J. DiPersio, B. Cuglievan, ... H. Kantarjian... G. M. McGehean and E. M. Stein (2023). " <a href="#">The menin inhibitor revumenib in KMT2A-rearranged or NPM1-mutant leukaemia</a> ." <i>Nature</i> 615(7954): 920-924.	1291
Shitara, K., F. Lordick, Y. J. Bang, ... R. H. Xu, ... M. Oh and J. A. Ajani (2023). " <a href="#">Zolbetuximab plus mFOLFOX6 in patients with CLDN18.2-positive, HER2-negative, untreated, locally advanced unresectable or metastatic gastric or gastro-oesophageal junction adenocarcinoma (SPOTLIGHT): a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, phase 3 trial</a> ." <i>Lancet</i> 401(10389): 1655-1668.	857
Li, J., Z. Lan, W. Liao, J. W. Horner, X. Xu, J. Liu, Y. Yoshihama, S. Jiang, H. S. Shim, M. Slotnik, K. A. LaBella, C. J. Wu, K. Dunner, Jr., W. H. Hsu, R. Lee, I. Khanduri, C. Terranova, K. Akdemir, D. Chakravarti, X. Shang, D. J. Spring, Y. A. Wang and R. A. DePinho (2023). " <a href="#">Histone demethylase KDM5D upregulation drives sex differences in colon cancer</a> ." <i>Nature</i> 619(7970): 632-639.	855

## Highly Cited Researchers at MD Anderson

(data from <https://clarivate.com/highly-cited-researchers/analysis/>)

Full name	Category
Ajani, Jaffer	Cross-Field
Calin, George	Cross-Field
Cortes, Jorge	Clinical Medicine
DiNardo, Courtney	Clinical Medicine
Heymach, John V.	Clinical Medicine
Hong, David	Cross-Field
Hortobagyi, Gabriel N.	Cross-Field
Jenq, Robert R.	Cross-Field
Kantarjian, Hagop M.	Clinical Medicine
Kontoyiannis, Dimitrios P.	Cross-Field
Kopetz, Scott E.	Clinical Medicine
Lee, J. Jack	Cross-Field
Orlowski, Robert Z.	Clinical Medicine
Sharma, Padmanee	Clinical Medicine; Molecular Biology and Genetics
Sood, Anil K.	Cross-Field
Wargo, Jennifer A.	Molecular Biology and Genetics
Wierda, William G.	Clinical Medicine

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## The Principles of Using "Principal" vs. "Principle"

The words *principal* and *principle* are often confused. Two of the most common mistakes are illustrated in the phrases *the principals of good conduct* (which should use *principles*) and *her principle occupation* (which should use *principal*). Here are some of the most common correct uses for these words.

### Principal



*Principal* can be used as a noun or an adjective.

As a noun, *principal* usually refers to a person who has controlling authority (the principals in the project) or a person who is in a leading position (as in an educational institution: the principal of an elementary school. The familiar mnemonic in this case is *the principal is your pal*.). *Principal* also has specialized meanings in law and finance.

As an adjective, *principal* refers to something of primary importance, consequence, or influence (the principal pathway for the repair of DNA damage; the principal signaling protein).

A common biomedical use of *principal* is as an adjective in the term *principal investigator* (PI), the scientist who directs a research project or program.

## **Principle**

*Principle* is used only as a noun and has several meanings:

1. A basic and fundamental truth, law, or doctrine (the principles of democracy)
2. A rule or law concerning the functioning of a natural phenomenon or the function of a complex system (the principle of apoptosis)
3. A basic rule or standard of good behavior or a belief about what is right and morally good (a person of principle)
4. An essential ingredient (such as a chemical) in a drug that imparts a characteristic quality (the active principle of a drug)
5. As part of the phrase *in principle*, which means "with regard to fundamentals although not concerning details." For example, if you agree to something *in principle*, you are in favor of it based on what you know so far—the principle, or the idea, seems good to you. *In principle* can also refer to something that is possible in theory but not yet proven. (In principle, there is no reason why we can't duplicate his findings in our laboratory.)

**Bibliography**

American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language. Houghton Mifflin.

<http://education.yahoo.com/reference/dictionary/entry/principle>. Accessed October 5, 2011.

*Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th ed. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster; 2003:987.