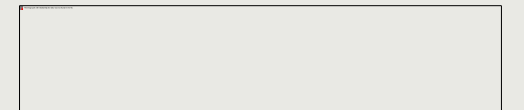


CovCo Writing Workshop

Session Six: Plagiarism and References



Plagiarism

What is plagiarism?

- to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
- to use (another's production) without crediting the source
- to commit literary theft
- to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source

How to avoid accidental plagiarism:

- Do not copy and paste sentences directly from other articles (even if you intend to change later!)
- If you use an exact phrase from another article, put the phrase in citations
- Avoid forgetting references! If you get an idea from another paper, put the reference down first, then write
- If you are using similar information from a prior publication where you were a co-author, state “More details described in (ref)” with citation

References

- In addition to preventing plagiarism, references are important!
- Complete, up-to-date references are imperative for crafting compelling Introduction and Discussion sections
 - Do a thorough literature review before manuscript drafting
 - If you make statements that require support, spend time searching for related papers to ensure you cite most up-to-date evidence!
- Correct formatting is also very important – signs of quality!
 - You want to make sure that Reviewers can easily find your referenced articles, websites, etc.

Reference styles

- Each journal has its own reference styles
- This includes preferences for in-text citation and the reference section (list of full references at end of paper)

In-text citation

- Most journals will ask that citations be either numbered in order of presenting (included as superscripts or within brackets or parentheses) **or** by last name and year (included within parentheses).
- There are also guidelines for when there are multiple authors or references corresponding to one sentence.

Reference section

- The format of in-text citation will correspond to how the reference list is presented
 - If numbered, the reference list will also be numbered in order
 - If last name, typically listed in alphabetical order
- Journals typically have guidelines about the style used for the references (e.g. AMA, MLA)

Example – numbered references

In-text citation

Despite the success of HIV treatment scale-up in sub-Saharan Africa, challenges for individual treatment outcomes remain, resulting in low rates of retention in care and virologic success for patients on antiretroviral therapy (ART) in some programs [1, 2]. Clinical, socioeconomic, and health access barriers, including financial constraints, transport limitations, food insecurity, physical inaccessibility of services, long wait times and inadequate social support in the family or community, remain critical barriers to ART delivery in sub-Saharan Africa [3]. To successfully manage chronic HIV infection, models of patient support and care delivery must be optimized for maximal treatment adherence and retention in care [4]. Community-based models of ART delivery and adherence support may minimize barriers to care, decongest facility services and optimize patient outcomes [5, 6].

Reference section

1. Fox MP, Rosen S. Patient retention in antiretroviral therapy programs up to 3 years on treatment in sub-Saharan Africa, 2007–2009: systematic review. *Trop Med Int Health*. 2010;15(Suppl 1):1–15.
2. Barth RE, van der Loeff MFS, Schuurman R, Hoepelman AI, Wensing AM. Virological follow-up of adult patients in antiretroviral treatment programmes in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review. *Lancet Infect Dis*. 2010;10:155–66.
3. Mills EJ, Nachega JB, Bangsberg DR, Singh S, Rachlis B, Wu P, et al. Adherence to HAART: a systematic review of developed and developing nation patient-reported barriers and facilitators. *PLoS Med*. 2006;3:2039–64.
4. Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). The gap report. Geneva: Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS; 2014.

Example – named references

In-text citation

The Rwanda community health program was initiated in 1995 by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and now has 45,011 CHWs (MoH, 2008; Mugeni, 2012). In 2005, the MoH revised the CHW system to deliver a broader range of preventive and curative services, and is currently training different types of CHWs to carry out these activities. In each village, there is a maternal health CHW who monitors pregnant women and their newborns and at least two multi-disciplinary CHWs who carry out: 1) integrated community case management (iCCM) (a global strategy adapted by Rwanda) (MoH, 2011; Young et al., 2012); 2) malnutrition screening; and 3) other preventive and behavior change activities.

Reference section

- Helleringer, S., Frimpong, J. A., Phillips, J. F., Avoonor-Williams, J. K., & Yeji, F. (2010). *Abstract: Operational study of the quality of health data aggregated by community health workers in the upper east region of Ghana*. American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, November 7–10, 2010. Washington, DC.
- Lehmann, U., & Sanders, D. (2007). *Community health workers: what do we know about them? The state of the evidence on programmes, activities, costs and impact on health outcomes of using community health workers*. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- Lwanga, S. K., Lemeshow, S., & World Health Organization. (1991). *Sample size determination in health studies: a practical manual*. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- Mahmood, S., & Ayub, M. (2010). Accuracy of primary health care statistics reported by community based lady health workers in district Lahore. *Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association*, 60(8), 649–653.

References during manuscript drafting

- Use a reference software (Mendeley, EndNote)
 - This will be difficult with multiple people working on the paper, so we do not recommend for this activity.
 - If you are the only one working on paper and there are A LOT of citations, this is a great way to add citations and format them from the start.
- During writing of manuscript and editing:
 - Show in text as (last name, YYYY)
 - Make reference list in alphabetical order
 - To make your life easier, format in reference list according to journal specifications from the start

References for submission

- As a **last step** before submission, format according to journal specifications
 - If last name and year is format, you are good to go!
 - If numbered style required, you will need to update:
 - Change names to numbers (in order of presentation)
 - Put reference list in order of numbering
- This should be the very last step before submitting because if co-authors re-order, then numbering will become out of order

Formatting references to journal style

References

Global Health: Science and Practice follows the American Medical Association (AMA) (11th edition) reference style. References should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals in superscript in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text. At the end of the article, include a **list of all references cited** in the order in which they were mentioned in the text. Below are examples of some of the most commonly used reference types:

Journal article (List up to 6 authors; if more than 6 authors, list the first 3 followed by et al.)

Halpern SD, Ubel PA, Caplan AL. Solid-organ transplantation in HIV-infected patients. *N Engl J Med*. 2002;347(4):284-287.

Book

Murray PR, Rosenthal KS, Kobayashi GS, Pfaller MA. *Medical Microbiology*. 4th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby; 2002.

Monograph / Report

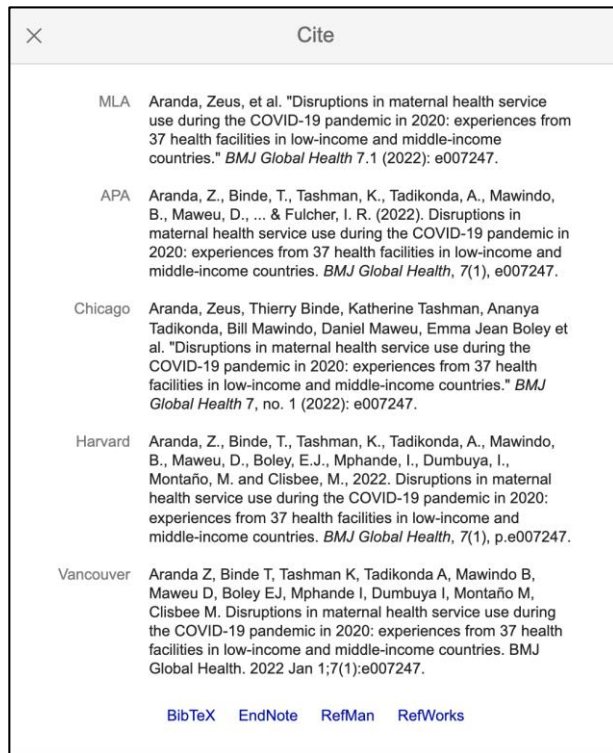
World Health Organization (WHO). *A Universal Truth: No Health Without a Workforce*. Geneva: WHO; 2013. Accessed January 4, 2020. https://www.who.int/workforcealliance/knowledge/resources/GHWA-a_universal_truth_report.pdf

Website

About the Sustainable Development Goals. United Nations website. Accessed February 8, 2020. <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

Some reference tips: Quick formatting

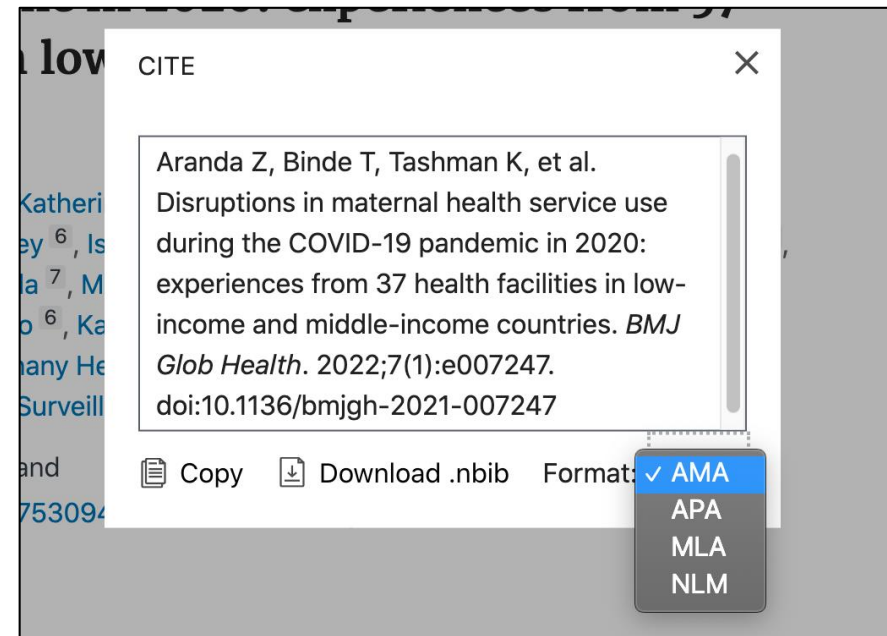
- You can use Google Scholar or PubMed to format most references!



The screenshot shows the 'Cite' dialog box in Google Scholar. It lists five citation styles: MLA, APA, Chicago, Harvard, and Vancouver. Each style is followed by the full citation text for the article: Aranda, Zeus, et al. "Disruptions in maternal health service use during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020: experiences from 37 health facilities in low-income and middle-income countries." *BMJ Global Health* 7.1 (2022): e007247.

At the bottom of the dialog, there are links for 'BibTeX', 'EndNote', 'RefMan', and 'RefWorks'.

<https://scholar.google.com/>



The screenshot shows the 'CITE' dialog box in PubMed. It displays the citation: Aranda Z, Binde T, Tashman K, et al. Disruptions in maternal health service use during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020: experiences from 37 health facilities in low-income and middle-income countries. *BMJ Glob Health*. 2022;7(1):e007247. doi:10.1136/bmjgh-2021-007247.

Below the citation, there are buttons for 'Copy', 'Download .nbib', and 'Format'. A dropdown menu is open, showing the following options: AMA (selected), APA, MLA, and NLM.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

Some reference tips: Websites

- During the draft stage, put URL and the date that **you** accessed the webpage in the reference
- **Always** print the website to .pdf and save with the rest of your references
 - Websites may update over time, so it will be important to have the original source!
- Journals may have specific guidelines for websites
 - If not, I typically use AMA format

AMA: Web sites

Web sites:

- Author(s) - (or, if no author is available, the name of the organization responsible for the site).
- Title of the specific item cited (if none is given, use the name of the organization responsible for the site).
- Name of the website. (use "website" not "Web site")
- Published date (if available)
- Updated date (if available)
- Accessed date
- URL [provide URL and verify that the link still works as close as possible to publication].

Tip: Include as much relevant information as possible

Example: (author)

Rainie L. The rise of the e-patient. Pew Research Center Internet and the American Life Project. October 7, 2009. Accessed January 11, 2012. <https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2009/10/07/the-rise-of-the-e-patient-2/>

Example: (no author)

Air Quality. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Updated June 28, 2021. Accessed July 28, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/air/default.htm>

Some reference tips: Too many references!

- **Situation 1:** Some journals have maximum number of references, and you are currently over the limit!
 - Try looking for “Review” or “Meta-analysis” articles that summarize existing evidence to avoid citing numerous papers, that may often have conflicting findings
 - Choose the most current and up-to-date reference
- **Situation 2:** There are WAY too many published articles about a specific topic, and you have no idea how to choose.
 - Try looking for “Review” or “Meta-analysis” articles that summarize existing evidence to avoid citing numerous papers, that may often have conflicting findings
- However, if your statement is specific, then make sure you have the specific reference (vs. a Review article where the point may be buried)