

Les mentides de la ciència

Dr. Josep Clotet
Universitat Internacional de Catalunya

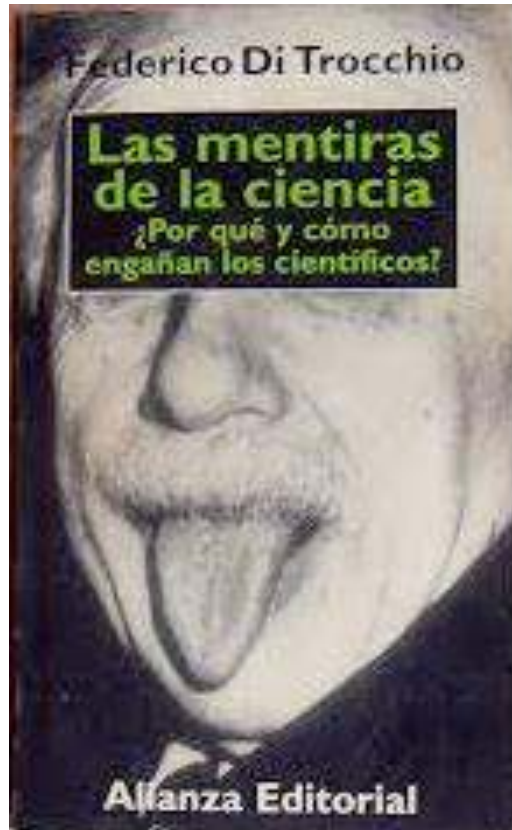


16 de gener 2019



Societat Catalana
de **BIOLOGIA**

Les mentides de la ciència



*La Ciència no enganya
Els científics de vegades ho fan*



Societat Catalana
de **BIOLOGIA**

Primera Part: Existeix el frau científic?

2000. El cas de les vacunes que produeixen autisme

Riesgos de cada vacuna | Mitos de la vacunación | Videos | Artículos de interés | Derechos y responsabilidades | Padres responsables | Preguntas sin repuestas | Envío de Información | Links | Home

Mito 3

"Las vacunas son seguras"

El Sistema de Reporte de Efectos Adversos de las Vacunas (VAERS de EE.UU.) recibe 11.000 denuncias anuales de reacciones adversas, alrededor de 1% de las cuales equivalen a muertes. La mayoría de las muertes son atribuidas a la vacuna anticoqueluchosa, la P de la vacuna DPT (Difteria-Pertussis-Tétanos). La FDA (Administración de Drogas y Alimentos) estima que solamente alrededor de un 10% de las reacciones adversas son informadas, un guarismo también sostenido por dos investigaciones del NVCI (Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Vacunales). Estos hallazgos sugieren que las muertes por vacunas están por encima de 1.000 cada año.

Autismo y vacunas pediátricas

Alejandro Roque Valdés MD, MSc¹

Instituto Finlay. Centro de Investigación-Producción de Vacunas y Sueros. Ciudad de La Habana. Cuba.

E-mail: aroque@finlay.edu.cu

El presente trabajo es un artículo de revisión que pretende abordar un tema tan controvertido como actual: la posible asociación causal que se ha querido establecer entre el autismo y las vacunas infantiles. A partir de la última década del siglo XX se producen una serie de cambios en la clasificación, nomenclatura y criterios diagnósticos del autismo. Los hallazgos de estudios epidemiológicos llevados a cabo bajo estos nuevos ponderados han revelado que las tasas de prevalencia del autismo son en la actualidad muy superiores a las de hace 15 años. Entre los factores que se esgrimen para explicar este fenómeno están las vacunas, y entre los mecanismos que se invocan para tratar de inculpar a las vacunas en la etiología del autismo están el exceso de mercurio derivado del tiomersal que se emplea como conservante de las mismas y procesos autoinmunes que de forma directa o indirectamente actúan sobre el SNC, induciendo lesiones a nivel de la mucosa intestinal, lo cual favorecerá la absorción de macromoléculas, antígenos y toxinas que una vez en el torrente sanguíneo llegarían al SNC produciendo allí las lesiones responsables de la génesis del autismo.

Palabras claves: Autismo, vacunas

VacciMonitor 1 Año 13 No. 2 Abril-Junio del 2004



Revista mensual de Salud y Medicina. ¡Ya en su kiosko!

¿Quiénes somos? Consejo Asesor

Noticias Reportajes

Patologías Cerebrales, El Peligro De Las Vacunas, Fraudes Y Falsedades En El Ámbito Médico

¡Confirman la relación de vacunas con el autismo!

Número 210 - Diciembre 2017

Cambiar tamaño: A A+ A++

Tiempo de lectura: 13 minutos

Dos nuevos metaanálisis confirman la asociación entre el mercurio contenido en algunas vacunas y el autismo. Afortunadamente ninguna de las ineficaces vacunas contra la gripe recomendadas en los últimos años en España contenía como conservante el timerosal cuyo principal componente es el etilmercurio, derivado del mercurio claramente neurotóxico utilizado durante décadas en distintas vacunas. Hoy en Europa, gracias a la presión internacional denunciando sus peligros, cada vez son menos las que lo utilizan entre sus conservantes pero no es así aún en Estados Unidos. Lo vergonzoso es que durante décadas se negó que el mercurio de las vacunas fuera peligroso y hay cientos de miles de personas afectadas a las que no se ha pedido siquiera perdón ni ha pagado nadie por ello con la cárcel.

“I believe there is a causal association between the Measles Mumps Rubella vaccine and autism in many children for several reasons.”

Andrew Wakefield

www.VAXXED.com

www.StopMandatoryVaccination.com



overview [immunology | generalist] Vaccines and Autism

Bernard Rimland, PhD, Woody McGinnis, MD
Autism Research Institute, San Diego, CA

- ▶ Autism research is characterized by diverse findings.
- ▶ There is no consensus about the biological determinants of autism.
- ▶ This paper examines the autistic immune profile and the possible role of vaccines in autism.

Vaccinations may be one of the triggers for autism. Substantial data demonstrate immune abnormality in many autistic children consistent with impaired resistance to infection, activation of inflammatory response, and autoimmunity. Impaired resistance may predispose to vaccine injury in autism.

A mercurial preservative in childhood vaccines, thimerosal, may contribute

ing methods for deferral of vaccines in at-risk children is a worthy goal.

Background

The psychiatric model for autism has been replaced by the concept of biological causation, but there is no scientific consensus about the biological determinants. The clinical expression of autistic spectrum disorders is heterogeneous, and it is likely that multiple predispositions and triggers exist for the illness. An increasing number of people, including many physician-parents of autistic children, suspect that vaccinations may be one of the triggers.

Long-term prospective studies of the behavioral and neurodevelopmental of

gressed) autism. Impaired resistance to infection and autoimmune diathesis may provide fertile ground for vaccine injury, and these conditions may exist prior to both vaccination and the onset of autism.

A shift in the age of onset suggests an operative environmental factor. Thousands of parent reports collected during nearly 40 years by the Autism Research Institute demonstrate a reversal in the relative proportions of early versus regressed autism. General trends, rather than precise inflection points, are derived from this parental data. It is clear that the proportion of autistic children who enjoyed normal neurobehavioral development and then regressed, usually in the second year of life, has been on the rise for about 2

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RETRACTED ARTICLE

See: [Retraction Notice](#)

Lancet. 1998 Feb 28;351(9103):637-41.

Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children.

Wakefield AJ¹, Murch SH, Anthony A, Linnell J, Casson DM, Malik M, Berelowitz M, Dhillon AP, Thomson MA, Harvey P, Valentine A, Davies SE, Walker-Smith JA.

Author information

Erratum in
Retraction of an interpretation. [Lancet. 2004]

Retraction in
Retraction--Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children. [Lancet. 2010]

Expression of concern in
The significance of ileo-colonic lymphoid nodular hyperplasia in children with autistic spectrum disorder: expression of concern. [Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2011]

Abstract
BACKGROUND: We investigated a consecutive series of children with chronic enterocolitis and regressive developmental disorder.

2016. El cas dels cucs que es menjaven plàstics

el Popular.pe #DenunciaEP

INICIO ESPECTÁCULOS ACTUALIDAD DEPORTES VIRALES PROMOCIONES HORÓSCOPO ED.IMPRESA REGIONES MÁS SECCIONES

El Popular » Actualidad y Policiales » Peces se están convirtiendo en adictos al plástico por la

Actualidad y Policiales Ecología Medio ambiente Contaminación ambiental

Peces se están convirtiendo en adictos a plástico por la contaminación del mar

Las grandes cantidades de plásticos flotando por el mar y degradándose hacen que exista más partículas de plástico que fitoplancton en océanos. Por ese motivo, los peces se están convirtiendo, al consumirlos se están volviendo adictos y muchos de ellos mueren.



BBC Menú

NEWS | MUNDO

Noticias Hay Festival América Latina Internacional Economía Tecnología Ciencia

"Los peces se están haciendo adictos a comer plástico"

Redacción BBC Mundo

6 Junio 2016



LA VANGUARDIA

CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO ACTUALIDAD HÉROES Y VILLANOS ANIMALADAS SI, EXISTE ECOGALLEGO

Lotería de Navidad 2018, en directo

Los peces se hacen mortalmente adictos a comer plásticos

Un estudio descubre que las larvas de perca europea expuestas a aguas contaminadas cambian los hábitos de alimentación con graves daños para su salud



INDEPENDENT

NEWS POLITICS VOICES FINAL SAY SPORT CULTURE VIDEO NEW LIFE INDYBEST LONG READS ADSPREE HD100 VOUCHERS

Plastic microparticles found in flesh of fish eaten by humans

People could be ingesting scores of tiny bits of possibly toxic polymers without realising

San Johnston Environment Correspondent (@mrsjohnston) Wednesday 26 July 2017 10:05 | 113 comments



EN DIRECTO SORTEO LOTERÍA DE NAVIDAD PROGRAMACIÓN ATRESPLAYER SERIES PROGRAMAS

Ciencia y tecnología Deportes Cultura Viral Se habla de Informe Implantantes Estación laSexta Solidaridad Los papeles

Los peces se vuelven adictos a comer plástico, con el mismo efecto que la comida basura en adolescentes

Un estudio concluye que, en las etapas más tempranas, los animales encuentran con más facilidad estos elementos en el mar que otras sustancias naturales y se habitúan rápidamente a ingerirlos, lo que los hace más lentos.



EL MUNDO

España Opinión Internacional Economía Sociedad Deportes Cultura Ciencia Tecnología Tv Más

CIENCIA - Las larvas prefieren comer partículas de plástico que zooplancton

Peces 'adictos' al plástico

Compartido 0

12 Comentarios



Environmentally relevant concentrations of microplastic particles influence larval fish ecology

Oona M. Lönnstedt* and Peter Eklöv

Science Home News Journals Topics Careers

Science 03 Jun 2016:
Vol. 352, Issue 6290, pp. 1213-1216
DOI: 10.1126/science.aad8828

Darren Gravley, Chad Deering, Jim Cole, Maitrayee Bose

In a recent paper, we used Li concentration profiles and U-Th ages to constrain the thermal conditions of magma storage. Wilson and co-authors argue that the data instead reflect control of Li behavior by charge balance during partitioning and not by experimentally determined diffusion rates. Their arguments are based on (i) a coupled diffusion mechanism for Li, which has been postulated but has not been documented to occur, and (ii) poorly constrained zircon growth rates combined with the assumption of continuous zircon crystallization.

Full text: [dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.aap9145](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aap9145)

RETRACTION ADDENDUM

Addendum to “Editorial Retraction of the Report ‘Environmentally relevant concentrations of microplastic particles influence larval fish ecology,’ by O. M. Lönnstedt and P. Eklöv” by J. Berg, *Science* **358**, eaar7766 (2017). Published online 22 December 2017; 10.1126/science.aar7766. *Science* has been

informed that the University of Uppsala has completed its investigation into the study by Lönnstedt and Eklöv, published in *Science* on 3 June 2016 and retracted on 3 May 2017. (The Retraction ran online on 3 May and in print on 26 May 2017.) The investigation has found that both authors were guilty of research misconduct; that both authors violated the regulations on ethical approval for animal experimentation; and that Lönnstedt fabricated experimental results reported in the paper.

ERRATA

Erratum for the Research Article “Loci associated with skin pigmentation identified in African populations” by N. G. Crawford *et al.*, *Science* **358**, eaar7002 (2017). Published online 15 December 2017; 10.1126/science.aar7002

Erratum for the Book Review “The realities of race” by J. Kang, *Science* **358**, eaar6328 (2017). Published online 8 December 2017; 10.1126/science.aar6328



(left) oversaw research conducted by postdoc Oona Lönnstedt (right) that an investigative panel has found is based on fabricated data. UPPSALA UNIVERSITY

Researcher in Swedish fraud case speaks out: 'I'm very disappointed by my colleague'

ScienceInsider | Dec. 8, 2017, 3:55 PM

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See: [Retraction Notice](#)

Science, 2016 Jun 3;352(6290):1213-6. doi: 10.1126/science.1258826.

Environmentally relevant concentrations of microplastic particles influence larval fish ecology.

[Lönnstedt OM¹](#), [Eklöv P¹](#)

Author information

Retraction in
Editorial retraction. [Science, 2017]

Abstract
The widespread occurrence and accumulation of plastic waste in the environment have become a growing global concern over the past decade. Although some marine organisms have been shown to ingest plastic, few studies have investigated the ecological effects of plastic waste on animals. Here we show that exposure to environmentally relevant concentrations of microplastic polystyrene particles (90 micrometers) inhibits hatching, decreases growth rates, and alters feeding preferences and innate behaviors of European perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) larvae. Furthermore, individuals exposed to microplastics do not respond to olfactory threat cues, which greatly increases predator-induced mortality rates. Our results demonstrate that microplastic particles operate both chemically and physically on larval fish performance and development.

LAVANGUARDIA | Vida

Al Minuto Internacional Política Opinión Vida Deportes Economía Local Gente Cultura Sucesos Temas

MEDIO AMBIENTE **'Microplástico', palabra del año 2018**

• La Fundéu BBVA opta por un término que pone el acento en la toma de conciencia en torno a uno de los grandes problemas medioambientales

• [Video: Microplástico, palabra del año 2018](#)

EUROPA PRESS, MADRID
29/12/2018 12:31
Actualizado a
29/12/2018 20:27

Microplástico es la palabra de este 2018 según Fundéu BBVA (Ángel Díaz / EFE)

Lying Politicians Is One Thing. Lying Scientists Is Another

EMAIL FACEBOOK LINKEDIN TWITTER REDDIT PRINT

By Josh Bloom — December 9, 2017



At The Council, one of the most pressing topics that we write about is the quality and integrity of scientific publications.

See, for example, [Alex Berezow's The Death Of Science Journalism](#) and [PLOS Biology Senior Editor Liza Gross: An Activist With No Biology Education](#), and [Hank Campbell's Retraction Watch Begins For Gary Ruskin Conspiracy Claims](#)

Related articles

[A Long Time Coming: Two Swedish Scientists are Found Guilty of Scientific Misconduct](#)

['Science' Finally Retracts An Absolute Mess Of A Paper](#)

[Paper Scandal at Science? Microbeads Lying in the Weeds, and a Stolen Computer](#)

[10 Biggest Junk Science Stories of 2017](#)

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Sci Rep, 2018 Aug 7;8(1):11797. doi: 10.1038/s41598-018-30307-x.

The atypical cyclin CNTD2 promotes colon cancer cell proliferation and migration.

Sánchez-Botet A¹, Gasa L¹, Quandt E¹, Hernández-Ortega S¹, Jiménez J¹, Mezquita P¹, Carrasco-García MA^{1,2}, Kron S³, Vidal A^{4,5}, Villanueva A⁶, Ribeiro MPC⁷, Clotet J⁸.

Author information

Abstract

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most common cancers worldwide, with 8-10% of these tumours presenting a BRAF (V600E) mutation. Cyclins are known oncogenes deregulated in many cancers, but the role of the new subfamily of atypical cyclins remains elusive. Here we have performed a systematic analysis of the protein expression levels of eight atypical cyclins in human CRC tumours and several cell lines, and found that CNTD2 is significantly upregulated in CRC tissue compared to the adjacent normal one. CNTD2 overexpression in CRC cell lines increases their proliferation capacity and migration, as well as spheroid formation capacity and anchorage-independent growth. Moreover, CNTD2 increases tumour growth in vivo on xenograft models of CRC with wild-type BRAF. Accordingly, CNTD2 downregulation significantly diminished the proliferation of wild-type BRAF CRC cells, suggesting that CNTD2 may represent a new prognostic factor and a promising drug target in the management of CRC.

PMID: 30087414 PMCID: PMC6081371 DOI: 10.1038/s41598-018-30307-x

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Science, 2016 Jun 3;352(6290):1213-6. doi: 10.1126/science.aad8828.

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Lönnerstedt OM¹, Eklöv P².

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Retraction in

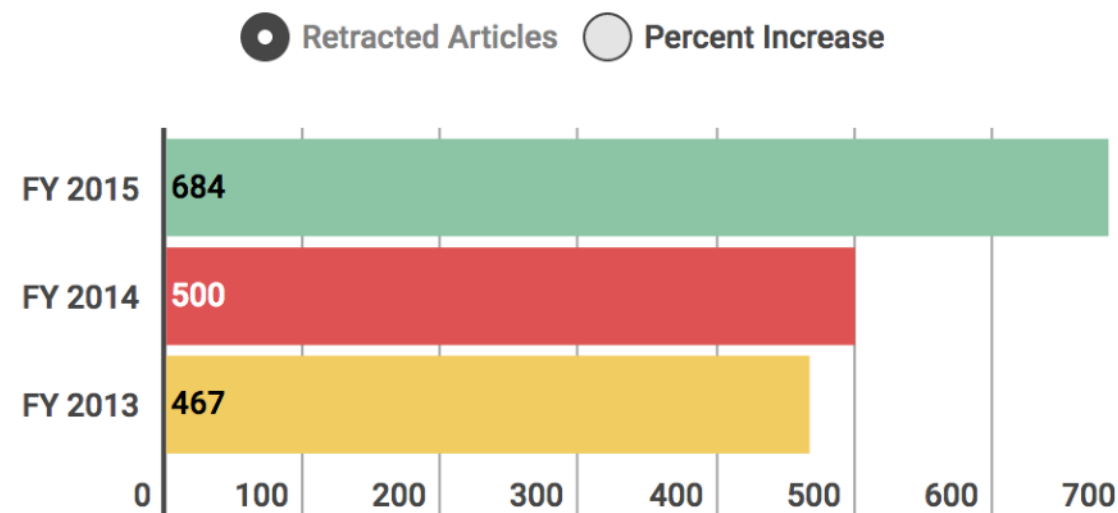
Editorial retraction. [Science. 2017]

Abstract

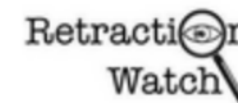
The widespread occurrence and accumulation of plastic waste in the environment have become a growing global concern over the past decade. Although some marine organisms have been shown to ingest plastic, few studies have investigated the ecological effects of plastic waste on animals. Here we show that exposure to environmentally relevant concentrations of microplastic polystyrene particles (90 micrometers) inhibits hatching, decreases growth rates, and alters feeding preferences and innate behaviors of European perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) larvae. Furthermore, individuals exposed to microplastics do not respond to olfactory threat cues, which greatly increases predator-induced mortality rates. Our results demonstrate that microplastic particles operate both chemically and physically on larval fish performance and development.

Retraction Watch

Retractions on the rise

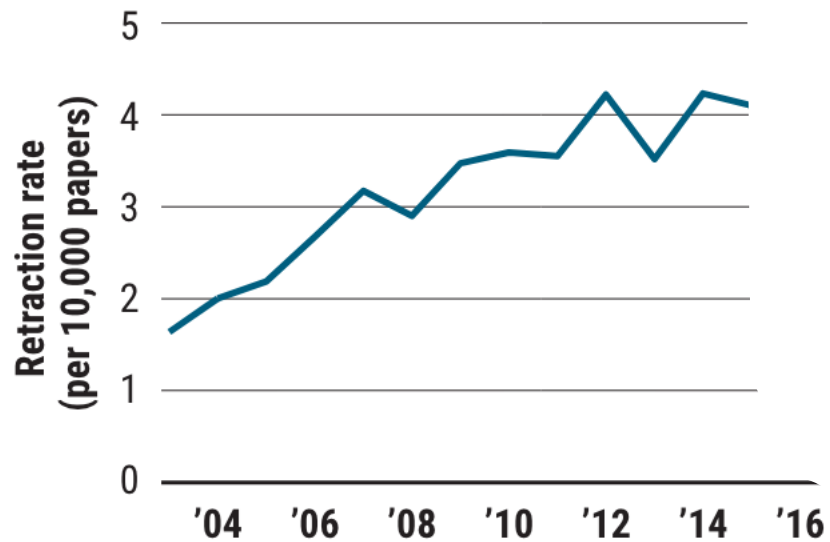


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Retraction rate levels off

Although the number of retractions ballooned after 1997, the percentage of all papers retracted rose more slowly and leveled off after 2012.



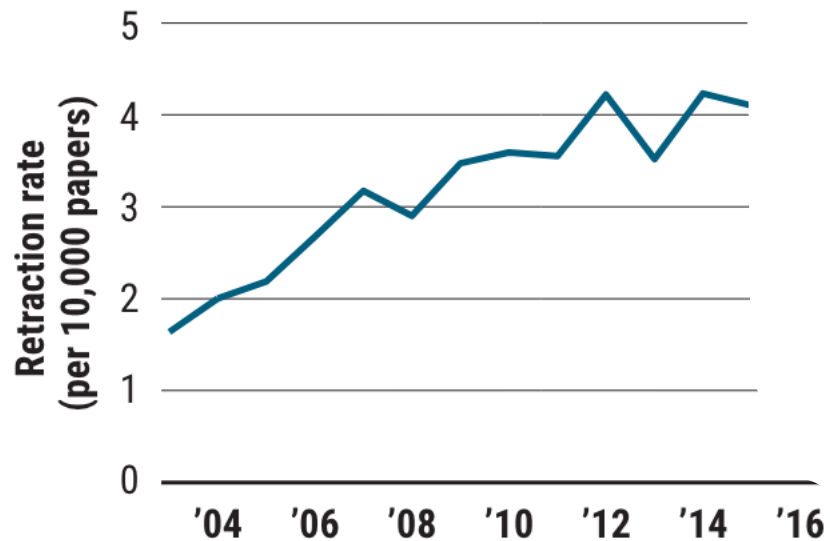
(GRAPHIC) J. YOU/SCIENCE; (DATA) RETRACTION WATCH AND NSF; **METHODOLOGY**

Primera Part: Existeix el frau científic?

Segona part: Tipus de frau

Retraction rate levels off

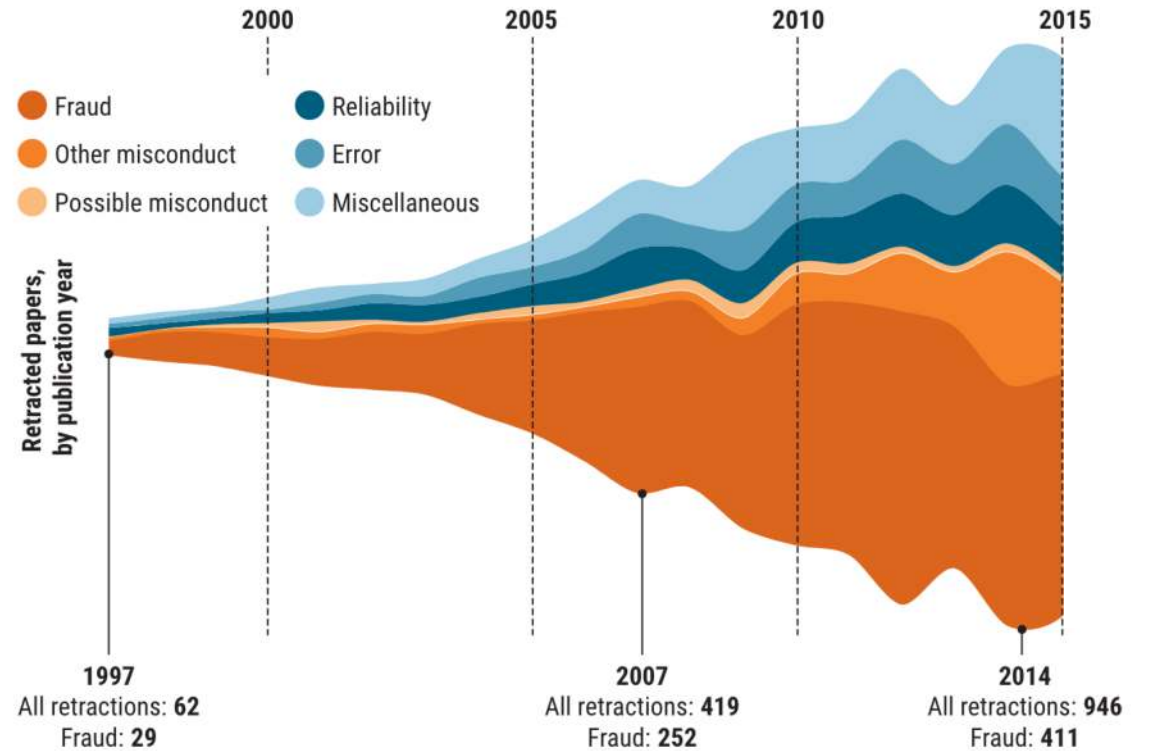
Although the number of retractions ballooned after 1997, the percentage of all papers retracted rose more slowly and leveled off after 2012.



(GRAPHIC) J. YOU/SCIENCE; (DATA) RETRACTION WATCH AND NSF; **METHODOLOGY**

The burden of misconduct

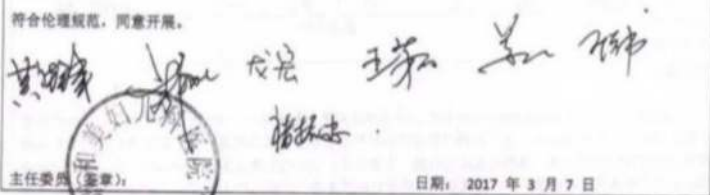
The majority of retractions have involved scientific fraud (fabrication, falsification, and plagiarism) or other kinds of misconduct (such as fake peer review).



Changing infractions

The proportion of retractions involving plagiarism of text—stealing someone else's or duplicating one's own—has risen; one cause appears to be the introduction in 2004 of iThenticate, an internet-based plagiarism detection service. Fake peer reviews occur when authors give journals email addresses that they control, allowing them to review their own manuscripts. Flawed images include instances of intentional manipulation and of error.

Mala conducta

项目名称	CCRS 基因编辑		项目起止时间	2017年3月—2019年3月	
项目类别	A.新技术、新项目 () B.第二、三类医疗技术 () C.科研项目 (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) D.生殖医学 () E.器官移植 () F.其他 (请注明)				
申请人(项目负责人)信息					
姓名	贺建奎	性别	男	学历	博士
电话	18688955436				
目前主要研究方向	基因组学				
申请理由:	<p>CCRS(C-C chemokine receptor type 5)是 ccr5 基因编码的一种蛋白质,定位于白细胞表面,作为趋化因子的受体而与免疫系统相关,在 T 细胞与特定组织和靶器官结合过程中发挥作用,具有调控 T 细胞和单核细胞或巨噬细胞系的迁移、增殖与免疫的功能,主要表达于记忆性的静止期 T 淋巴细胞、单核细胞、未成熟的树突状细胞等的细胞膜上,人群调查和实验研究结果表明,CCRSΔ32 缺失的个体拥有正常的免疫功能</p>				
医学伦理委员会审批意见:					
符合伦理规范,同意开展。					
					
主任委员(盖章):					日期: 2017年3月7日



© chict.org.cn **Dr. Jiankui He**

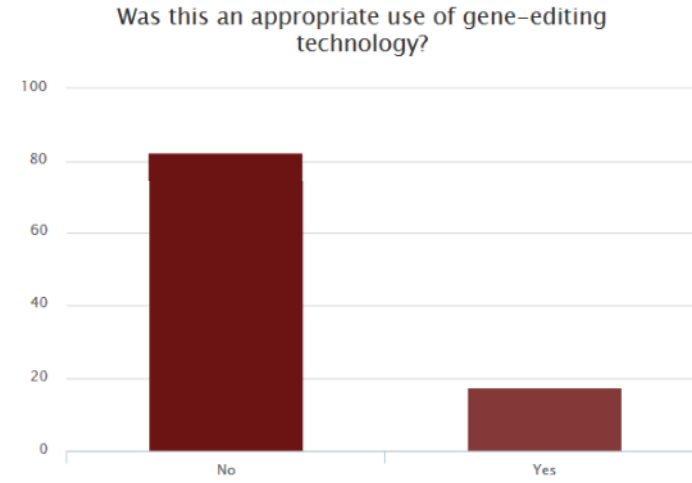
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NEWS · 26 NOVEMBER 2018

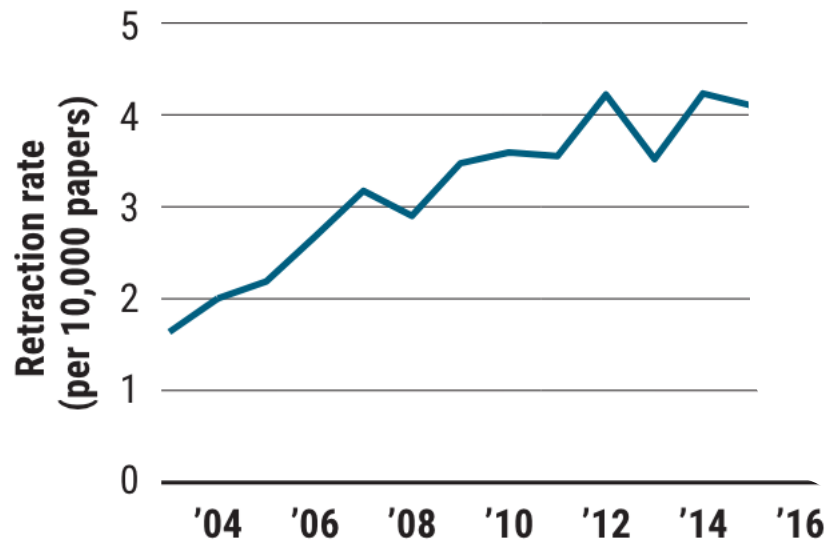
Genome-edited baby claim provokes international outcry

The startling announcement by a Chinese scientist represents a controversial leap in the use of genome editing.



Retraction rate levels off

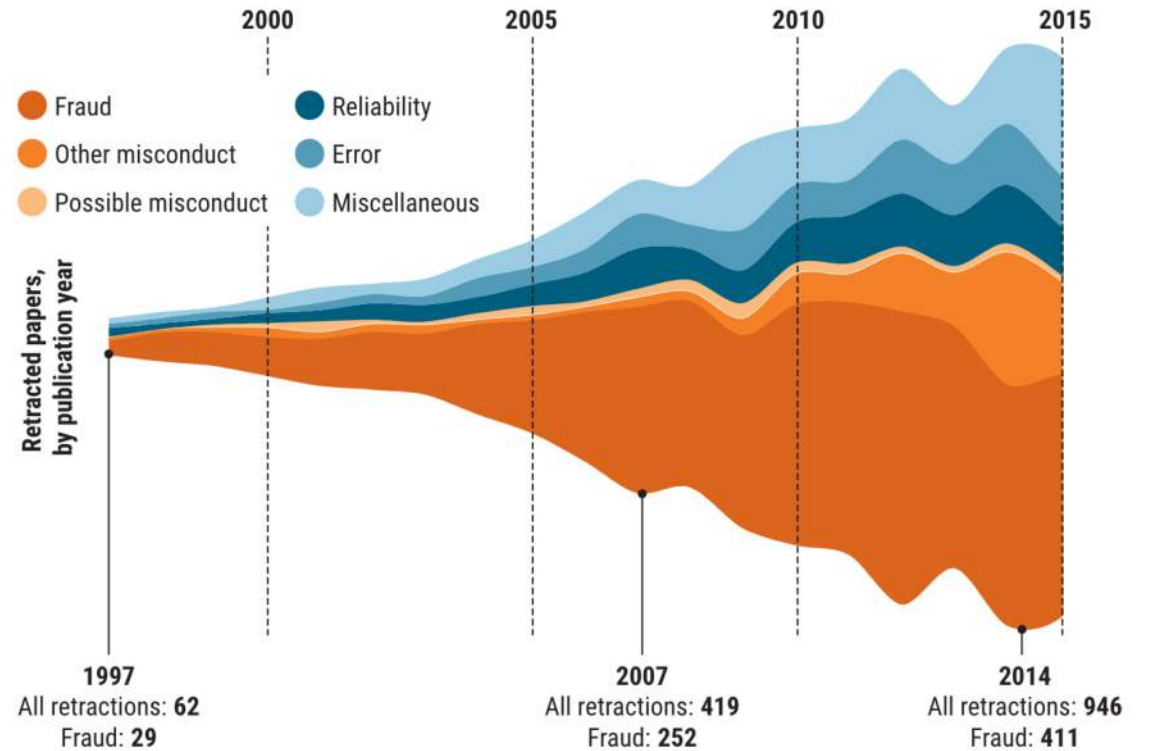
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Changing infractions

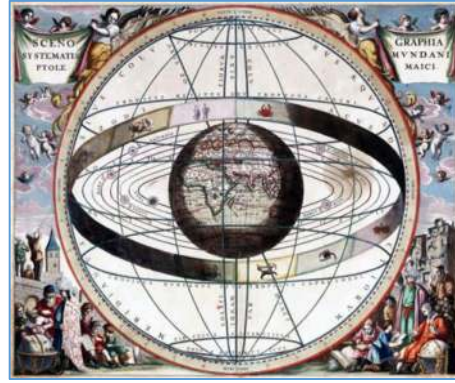
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Tipus de Frau

1. Plagi.
2. Inventar-se experiments.
3. Falsejar càlculs. Retocar dades.
4. Falsejar casos clínics
5. Robar dades a altres
6. Conxorxar-se amb els revisors
7. Errors
8. Altres causes

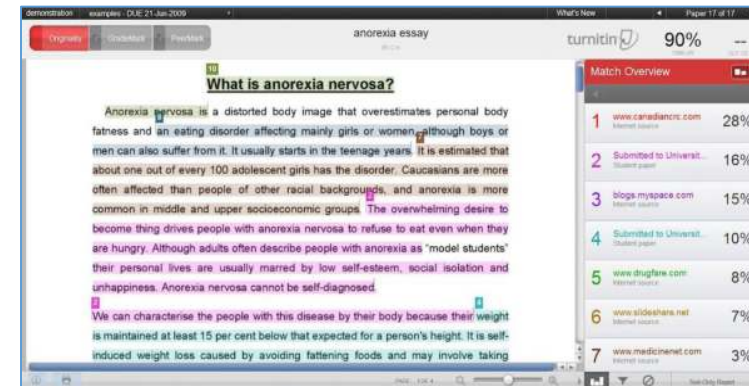
1. Plagi

- **Ptolomeu** (150 d.C.). Va prendre les dades de Hiparco de Nicea que havia mesurat 200 anys abans.



1. Plagi

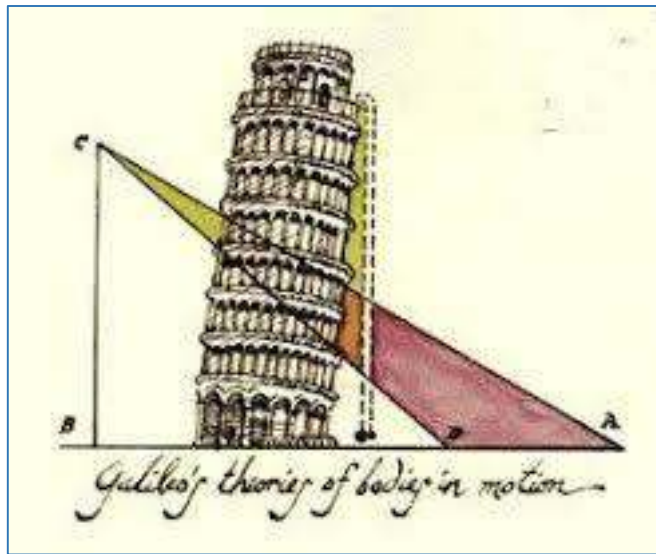
- Polítics:
 - Cifuentes.
 - Ministre de Defensa, **Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg**, (20 por ciento de su tesis doctoral)
 - Pablo Casado 30% amb párrafs sencers de la web del Congrés; Pedro Sánchez 13%



2. Inventar-se experiments

Galileu: Pare del mètode experimental. va inventar-se varies vegades experiments fonamentals amb els que va fer callar científics aristotèlics i que s'expliquen a les universitats com exemple del poder del mètode experimental!

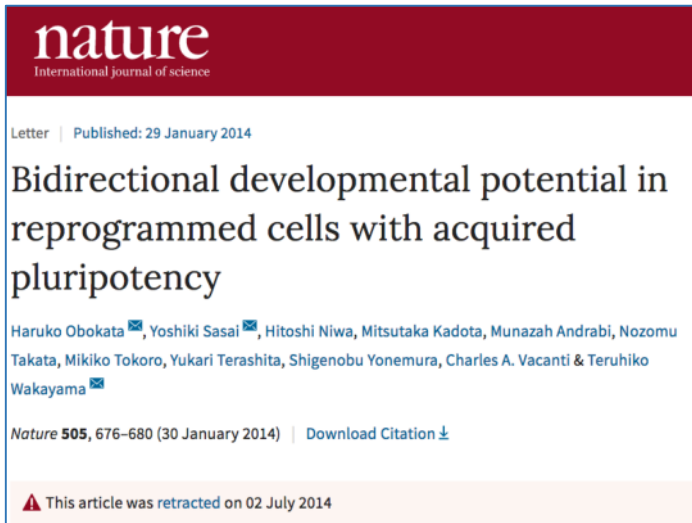
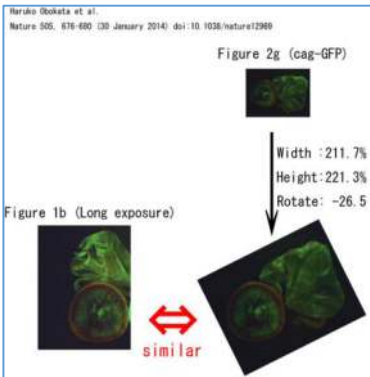
Quan el van pillar va dir: «*Es inútil hacer el experimento, si os lo digo yo debéis creerme (1)*»



(1) Galileo and the Problem of Free Fall. R. H. Naylor.

The British Journal for the History of Science . Vol. 7, No. 2 (Jul., 1974), pp. 105-134

2. Inventar-se experiments.



2011 publicó un artículo en el que aseguraba haber
nueva y asombrosamente sencilla de obtener células madre.
me interés científico debido a su potencial para convertirse

Nature', y trató de repetir los experimentos vigilada por una
e 2014, su mentor y compañero Yoshiki Sasai se suicidó. Ella
de ese año.

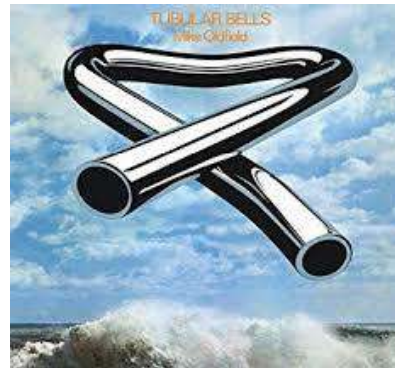
3. Falsejar càlculs. Retocar dades.

Newton. Va falsejar càlculs matemàtics amb l'objecte d'ajustar les seves lleis, (inclosa la de la gravitació) als fenòmens observats.

Charles Dawson.

La història d'aquest engany es basà en unes restes òssies descobertes en 1908, en Piltdown, Anglaterra, per l'arqueòleg Dawson. Aquestes restes foren acceptades per la comunitat científica com la baula perduda (*Eoanthropus dawsonii*).

Finalment, el dentista A.T. Marston determinà que era una barreja fabricada amb un crani humà modern i una mandíbula de orangutan manipulada.



Baules perdudes per a tot arreu!

EVOLUTION

A four-legged snake from the Early Cretaceous of Gondwana

David M. Martill,¹ Helmut Tischlinger,² Nicholas R. Longrich³

24 JULY 2015 • VOL 349 ISSUE 6246

sciencemag.org **SCIENCE**



Fig. 1. *T. amplexus*, holotype part and counterpart. (A) Counterpart, showing skull and skeleton impression. **(B)** Main slab, showing skeleton and skull impression.



NEWS • 18 SEPTEMBER 2018 • UPDATE 19 SEPTEMBER 2018

Prominent palaeontologist loses £1-million grant following bullying investigation

Nicholas Longrich has been disciplined by the University of Bath, UK, for breaching its anti-harassment policy.

Holly Else



Credit: SFL Travel/Getty

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NATURE | NEWS

Archaeologists say human-evolution study used stolen bone

Bizarre tale of theft and suspicious packages casts doubt on claims for early-human occupation in northern Europe.

[Ewen Callaway](#)

13 November 2017 | Updated: 13 November 2017



Marc Steinmetz

The Untermassfeld site in Germany has yielded more than 14,000 large animal fossils dating from between 900,000 and 1.2 million years ago.

Baules perdudes per a tot arreu!

 Quaternary International
Volume 316, 6 December 2013, Pages 73-93

Hominin dispersals from the Jaramillo subchron in central and south-western Europe: Untermassfeld (Germany) and Vallparadís (Spain)

Joan Garcia ^{a, b}, Günter Landeck ^c, Kenneth Martinez ^{a, b}, Eudald Carbonell ^{a, b, d}

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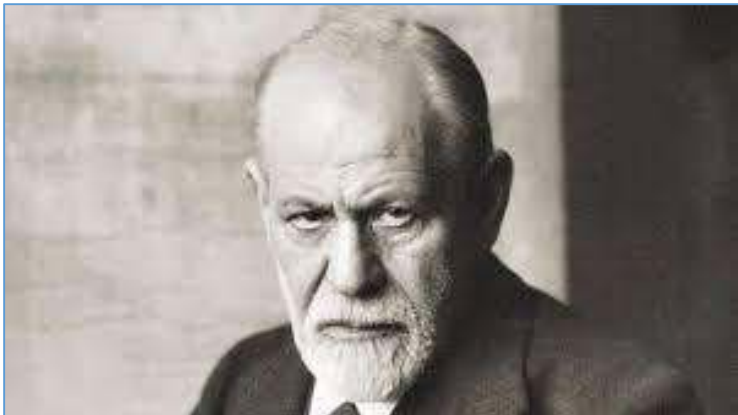
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Quaternary International, Available online 10 November 2017, Pages

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4. Falsejar casos clínics.

- **Freud.** Va falsejar varis casos clínics, (com el del nen Hans utilitzat per generar el “complex d’Edip”; i el de sergi Pankejeff, l’home llop que no es va curar mai (i que va cobrar de per vida de la Fundació Freud per no explicar-ho)).






4. Falsejar casos clínicos.

- [Michael LaCour](#), un estudiante de ciencias políticas de UCLA
- Donald Green, profesor de la Universidad de Columbia,



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   **When contact changes minds: An experiment on transmission of support for gay equality**

Michael J. LaCour¹, Donald P. Green²
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Science 12 Dec 2014:
Vol. 346, Issue 6215, pp. 1366-1369
DOI: 10.1126/science.1256151

**This article has been retracted. Please see:
[Is retracted by - June 05, 2015](#)**

5. Robar dades a altres persones

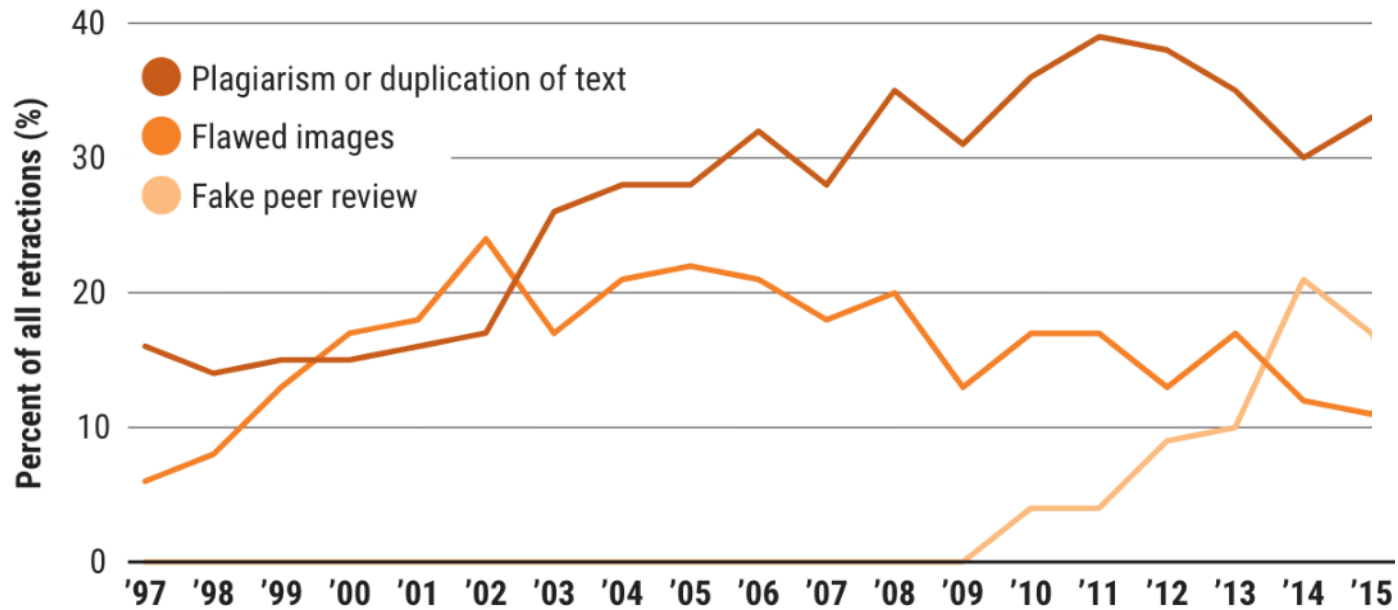
- **Watson y Crick.** Rosalind Franklin fou la primera en descobrir l'estructura de la doble hèlix del DNA. Va morir de càncer provocat pels rajos X que utilitzà pel seu descobriment, i *Watson i Crick* es basaren en el seu treball (sense citar-la) per a obtenir el Nobel en 1962.
- **Robert Gallo.** Va publicar els resultats amb el virus del seu competidor francès *Montaigner* i va dir que era un altre retrovirus (HTLV-3/LAV).

Tipus de Frau

1. Plagi.
2. Inventar-se experiments.
3. Falsejar càlculs. Retocar dades.
4. Falsejar casos clínics
5. Robar dades a altres
6. Conxorzar-se amb els revisors
7. Errors
8. Altres causes

Changing infractions

The proportion of retractions involving plagiarism of text—stealing someone else’s or duplicating one’s own—has risen; one cause appears to be the introduction in 2004 of iThenticate, an internet-based plagiarism detection service. Fake peer reviews occur when authors give journals email addresses that they control, allowing them to review their own manuscripts. Flawed images include instances of intentional manipulation and of error.



*Retraction numbers appear to decline after 2015, but are almost certainly incomplete; journals typically take several years to publish retractions.

(GRAPHIC) J. YOU/SCIENCE; (DATA) RETRACTION WATCH; **METHODOLOGY**

6. Conxorxar-se amb els revisors

Tumor Biol.
DOI 10.1007/s12277-017-5487-6



RETRACTION NOTE

Retraction Note to multiple articles in Tumor Biology

Torgny Stigbrand¹

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The Publisher and Editor retract this article in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). After a thorough investigation we have strong reason to believe that the peer review process was compromised.

This retraction note is applicable to the following articles:

Zhang, J., Xu, F. & Ouyang, C. (2012) Joint effect of polymorphism in the N-acetyltransferase 2 gene and smoking on hepatocellular carcinoma. *Tumor Biol.* 33:1059-1063, doi 10.1007/s12277-012-0340-4

Chen, X., Liang, L., Hu, X. et al. (2012) Glutathione S-transferase P1 gene Ile105Val polymorphism might be associated with lung cancer risk in the Chinese population. *Tumor Biol.* 33:1973-1981, doi 10.1007/s12277-012-0457-5

Zhang, Y. & Liu, C. (2013) The Interaction between Smoking and GSTM1 variant on lung cancer in the Chinese Population. *Tumor Biol.* 34:395-401, doi 10.1007/s12277-012-0562-5

Li, CY., Yuan, P., Lin, SS. et al. (2013) Matrix metalloproteinase 9 expression and prognosis in colorectal cancer: a meta-analysis. *Tumor Biol.* 34:735-741, doi 10.1007/s12277-012-0601-2

For the online versions of the retracted articles, please refer to the DOI numbers/links in the list.

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Published online: 20 April 2017



Tumor Biol.	Tumor Biol.	Tumor Biol.	
He, J. & Xu, G. (2013) LEP gene variant is associated with prostate cancer but not with colorectal cancer. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 34:3131-3136, doi 10.1007/s12277-013-0831-1	Chen, H., Zhou, B., Liu, X. et al. (2014) Association between single nucleotide polymorphisms of OGG1 gene and pancreatic cancer risk in Chinese Han population. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 35:809-813, doi 10.1007/s12277-013-1111-6	Yao, C., Lv, S., Han, M. et al. (2014) The association of Cdk-like adapter protein with poor prognosis in glioma patients. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 35:5695-5700, doi 10.1007/s12277-014-1754-y	Xu, QJ., Zhang, WB., Wu, R. et al. (2014) MicroRNA-32 inhibits osteosarcoma cells proliferation and invasion by targeting Sox9. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 35:9847-9853, doi 10.1007/s12277-014-2229-z
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Sun, HL., Han, B., Zhai, HP. et al. (2014) Association between Glutathione S-transferase M1 null genotype and risk of gallbladder cancer: a meta-analysis. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 35:501-505, doi 10.1007/s12277-013-1070-y	Han, M., Lv, S., Zhang, Y. et al. (2014) The prognosis and clinicopathological significance of CXCR4 in gastric cancer patients: a meta-analysis. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 35:45-49, doi 10.1007/s12277-013-1047-4	Han, M., Lv, S., Zhang, Y. et al. (2014) The prognosis and clinicopathological significance of CXCR4 in gastric cancer patients: a meta-analysis. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 35:45-49, doi 10.1007/s12277-013-1047-4	Wang, L., Chen, Z., Wang, Y. et al. (2014) Association between Glutathione S-transferase M1 null genotype and risk of bladder cancer in Chinese Han population. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 35:773-777, doi 10.1007/s12277-013-1105-4
Xu, W., Wang, F., Ying, L. et al. (2014) Association between Glutathione S-transferase M1 null variant and risk of bladder cancer in Chinese Han population. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 35:773-777, doi 10.1007/s12277-013-1105-4	Wang, L., Chen, Z., Wang, Y. et al. (2014) Association between Glutathione S-transferase M1 null genotype and risk of bladder cancer in Chinese Han population. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 35:773-777, doi 10.1007/s12277-013-1105-4	Wang, L., Chen, Z., Wang, Y. et al. (2014) Association between Glutathione S-transferase M1 null genotype and risk of bladder cancer in Chinese Han population. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 35:773-777, doi 10.1007/s12277-013-1105-4	Luo, S., Guo, L., Li, Y. et al. (2014) Vitamin D receptor gene Apol polymorphism and breast cancer susceptibility: a meta-analysis. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 35:785-790, doi 10.1007/s12277-013-1107-2
Wang, J., Xu, Y., Fu, Q. et al. (2013) Association of GSTT1 Gene Polymorphisms with the Risk of Prostate Cancer: An Updating Meta-analysis. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 34:1431-1440, doi 10.1007/s12277-012-0640-8	Huang, Y., Liu, X., Kuang, X. et al. (2013) CYP2D6 T188C variant is associated with lung cancer risk in the Chinese population. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 34:2189-2193, doi 10.1007/s12277-013-0755-6	Liu, C. & Wang, H. (2013) XRCC3 T241M polymorphism is associated risk of hepatocellular carcinoma in the Chinese. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 34:2249-2254, doi 10.1007/s12277-013-0765-4	Li, F., Liu, Y., Fu, T. et al. (2013) Associations of three common polymorphisms in CD95 and CD95L promoter regions with gastric cancer risk. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 34:2293-2299, doi 10.1007/s12277-013-0773-4
Chen, X., Liang, L., Hu, X. et al. (2012) Glutathione S-transferase P1 gene Ile105Val polymorphism might be associated with lung cancer risk in the Chinese population. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 33:1973-1981, doi 10.1007/s12277-012-0457-5	Zhang, Y. & Liu, C. (2013) The Interaction between Smoking and GSTM1 variant on lung cancer in the Chinese Population. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 34:395-401, doi 10.1007/s12277-012-0562-5	Li, CY., Yuan, P., Lin, SS. et al. (2013) Matrix metalloproteinase 9 expression and prognosis in colorectal cancer: a meta-analysis. <i>Tumor Biol.</i> 34:735-741, doi 10.1007/s12277-012-0601-2	For the online versions of the retracted articles, please refer to the DOI numbers/links in the list.

7. Errors



The screenshot shows the PubMed website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with "PubMed" and "Advanced" options. Below this, the article format is set to "Abstract". A prominent pink banner in the center of the page reads "RETRACTED ARTICLE" and "See: Retraction Notice". Below the banner, the article details are displayed: "N Engl J Med. 2013 Apr 4;368(14):1279-90. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1200303. Epub 2013 Feb 25." The title is "Primary prevention of cardiovascular disease with a Mediterranean diet." The authors listed are Estruch R¹, Ros E, Salas-Salvadó J, Covas MI, Corella D, Arós F, Gómez-Gracia E, Ruiz-Gutiérrez V, Fiol M, Lapetra J, Lamuela-Raventos RM, Serra-Majem L, Pintó X, Basora J, Muñoz MA, Sorlí JV, Martínez JA, Martínez-González MA; PREDIMED Study Investigators. There are expandable sections for "Collaborators (233)" and "Author information". Below these, there are sections for "Erratum in" (N Engl J Med. 2014 Feb 27;370(9):886.), "Retraction in" (Retraction and Republication: Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet. N Engl J Med 2013;368:1279-90. [N Engl J Med. 2018]), and "Corrected and republished in" (Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet Supplemented with Extra-Virgin Olive Oil or Nuts. [N Engl J Med. 2018]).

Resources How to

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US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

PubMed Advanced

Format: Abstract Send to

RETRACTED ARTICLE
See: [Retraction Notice](#)

N Engl J Med. 2013 Apr 4;368(14):1279-90. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1200303. Epub 2013 Feb 25.

Primary prevention of cardiovascular disease with a Mediterranean diet.

Estruch R¹, Ros E, Salas-Salvadó J, Covas MI, Corella D, Arós F, Gómez-Gracia E, Ruiz-Gutiérrez V, Fiol M, Lapetra J, Lamuela-Raventos RM, Serra-Majem L, Pintó X, Basora J, Muñoz MA, Sorlí JV, Martínez JA, Martínez-González MA; PREDIMED Study Investigators.

+ Collaborators (233)

+ Author information

Erratum in
N Engl J Med. 2014 Feb 27;370(9):886.

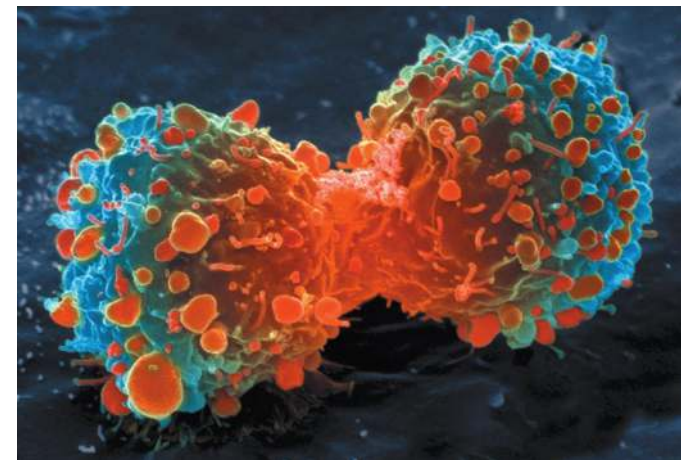
Retraction in
Retraction and Republication: Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet. N Engl J Med 2013;368:1279-90. [N Engl J Med. 2018]

Corrected and republished in
Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet Supplemented with Extra-Virgin Olive Oil or Nuts. [N Engl J Med. 2018]

8. Autres causes

Raise standards for preclinical cancer research

C. Glenn Begley and Lee M. Ellis propose how methods, publications and incentives must change if patients are to benefit.



Many landmark findings in preclinical oncology research are not reproducible, in part because of inadequate cell lines and animal models.

REPRODUCIBILITY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

Preclinical research generates many secondary publications, even when results cannot be reproduced.

Journal impact factor	Number of articles	Mean number of citations of non-reproduced articles*	Mean number of citations of reproduced articles
>20	21	248 (range 3–800)	231 (range 82–519)
5–19	32	169 (range 6–1,909)	13 (range 3–24)

Results from ten-year retrospective analysis of experiments performed prospectively. The term 'non-reproduced' was assigned on the basis of findings not being sufficiently robust to drive a drug-development programme.

*Source of citations: Google Scholar, May 2011.

Primera Part: Existeix el frau científic?

Segona part: Tipus de frau

Tercera part: és un fet universal?

Management researcher with 16 retractions has new professorship

Ulrich Lichtenthaler, a management professor who has had to retract 16 papers for data irregularities, has a new position in academia.



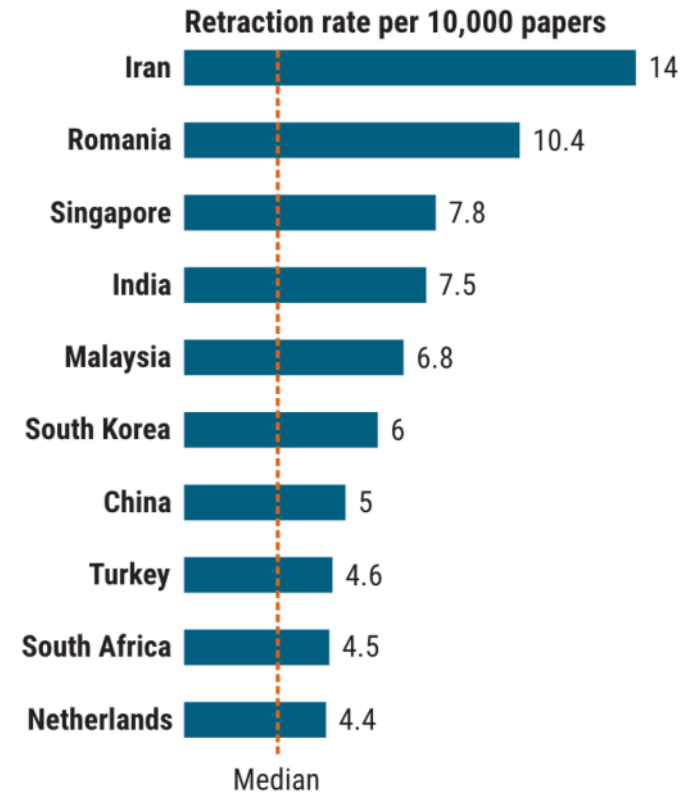
Ulrich Lichtenthaler

According to a news release from the International School of Management (ISM), a business school based in Germany, Lichtenthaler has been appointed Professor of Business Management and Entrepreneurship at the Cologne campus. Lichtenthaler is also taking over as one of the directors of the Entrepreneurship Institute at ISM, which conducts research in the field.

Top 10 retracted authors

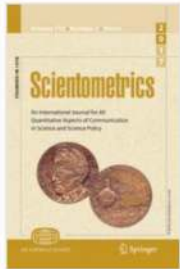
Yoshitaka Fujii, Japan	169
Joachim Boldt, Germany	96
Diederik Stapel, Netherlands	58
Chen-yuan Peter Chen, Taiwan	43
Yoshihiro Sato, Japan	43
Hua Zhong, China	41
Shigeaki Kato, Japan	39
James Hunton, United States	36
Hyung-in Moon, South Korea	35
Jan Hendrik Schön, United States	32

Countries with the highest retraction rates



(GRAPHIC) J. YOU/SCIENCE; (DATA) RETRACTION WATCH AND NSF; METHODOLOGY

L'extrem orient i la Xina en particular emergeixen com a centres de frau científic



[Scientometrics](#)

March 2017, Volume 110, [Issue 3](#), pp 1471–1493 | [Cite as](#)

Striking similarities between publications from China describing single gene knockdown experiments in human cancer cell lines

Authors

[Authors and affiliations](#)

Jennifer A. Byrne , Cyril Labbé 



Jennifer Byrne

*The 35 papers focused on one cancer gene, **TPD52L2**, which [Byrne cloned back in 1998](#). It's associated with breast cancer and acute lymphoblastic leukemia.*

L'extrem orient i la Xina en particular emergeixen com a centres de frau científic

nature

International weekly journal of science

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video | Fo

Archive > Volume 548 > Issue 7665

EVENTS

Author scandal China's science ministry announced on 27 July that 486 authors were guilty of misconduct in a scandal concerning [fake peer reviews](#). In April, the journal *Tumor Biology* retracted 107 papers written by Chinese scientists after its publisher, Springer Nature, determined that fabricated reviews had been submitted to support those publications.

(Springer Nature no longer publishes the journal; it does publish *Nature*, but the news team is editorially independent of the publisher.) The ministry found 172 authors responsible for the fraud; the remaining 314 were found guilty of neglecting their obligations as supervisors. Another 11 authors were cleared of wrongdoing, and 24 are still under investigation. Those guilty of misconduct face punishments including temporary bans on conducting research, having grant proposals cancelled, being forced to return funding and losing awards.



The peer-review scam

Group in China earns nearly a dozen retractions for image duplication, forged authorship, and more

A group of materials scientists in China has earned 11 retractions and three corrections — so far — for image manipulation, duplication, deceptive authorship and other misconduct.

The papers, from a group at the prestigious Tsinghua University,



Follow

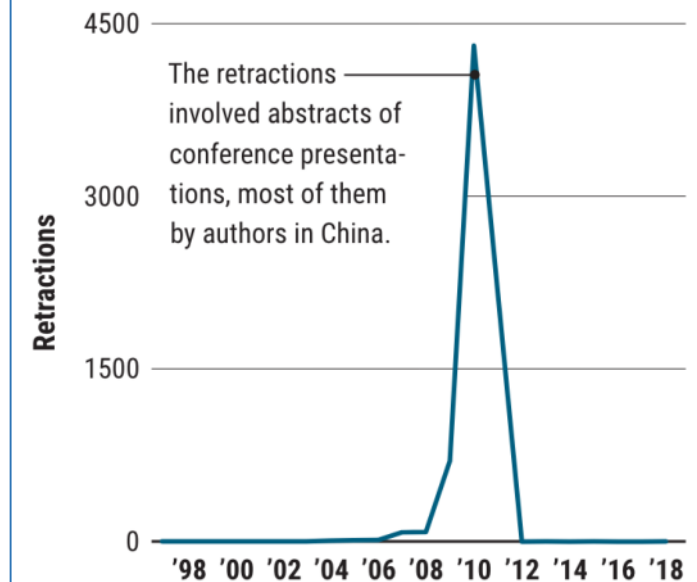
L'extrem orient i la Xina en particular emergeixen com a centres de frau científic

Over the past decade, one publisher—the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) in New York City—has quietly retracted thousands of conference abstracts.

Most of the abstracts are from IEEE conferences that took place between 2009 and 2011.

In all, IEEE has retracted more than 7300 such abstracts. Most of the authors are based in China, and their papers covered topics as diverse as physical sciences, business, technology, and social sciences.

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers's spike in retractions



(GRAPHIC) J. YOU/SCIENCE; (DATA) RETRACTION WATCH; METHODOLOGY

L'extrem orient i la Xina en particular emergeixen com a centres de frau científic

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NEWS • 14 DECEMBER 2018

China introduces 'social' punishments for scientific misconduct

Offending researchers could face restrictions on jobs, loans and business opportunities under a system tied to the controversial social credit policy.

David Cyranski



[PDF version](#)

RELATED ARTICLES

[China awaits controversial blacklist of 'poor quality' journals](#)

[China introduces sweeping reforms to crack down on academic misconduct](#)

SUBJECTS

[Policy](#) [Politics](#) [Research data](#)

[Research management](#)

Chinese president Xi Jinping has said people who lose trust in one area of society should face restrictions in other areas. Credit: Mark R. Cristino/AFP/Getty


Primera Part: Existeix el frau científic?

Segona part: Tipus de frau

Tercera part: és un fet universal?

Quarta part: és un problema de les revistes científiques?

4.1. John Bohannon: Com de fàcil es mentir en ciència?



Hello world. I am John Bohannon. Here is what happened:

Experiment	Results
Follow a girl to Oxford	Broke up with the girl, but got a PhD in molecular biology
Become a correspondent for Science	Explored the world, wrote many stories
Create the "Dance Your PhD" contest	Performed at TEDxBruussels in 2011 (and in 2012 at TED)
Become a visiting scholar at Harvard and then embed with military forces in Afghanistan	Engineered the first ever voluntary release of civilian casualty data by the military and the United Nations
Test whether people can distinguish the taste of paté versus dog food	Caused Stephen Colbert to eat cat food on television
Write "Green Porno" with Isabella Rossellini	Caused Jon Stewart to share his fear of bedbugs on the Daily Show
Work with the Cultural Observatory on data representing 5% of all books ever published	Created the Science Hall of Fame
Submit hundreds of fake papers to fee-charging open-access scientific journals	Revealed that 60% of them are not doing peer review
Do a chocolate weight-loss study and p-hack the data	Triggered a junk science media orgy
Worked with the hacker in (probably) Russia who runs Sci-Hub to publicly release a dataset of 28 million downloads	Created a global reading map of the world's largest illegal library
Joined my friend Sean Gourley's tech startup Primer	Reverse-engineering myself right now...

Say hello to me.

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

DOAJ is an online directory that indexes and provides access to quality open access, peer-reviewed journals.

Created 10 years ago by Lars Bjørnshauge. Lund University, Sweden

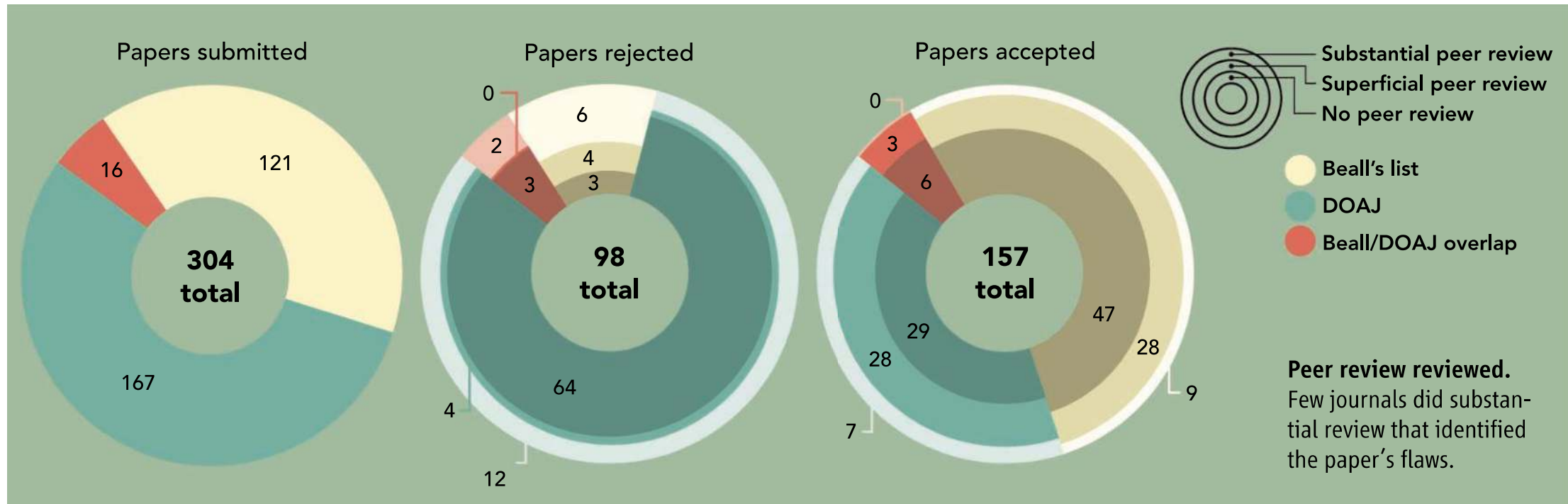
BEALL'S LIST of
PREDATORY
open
access
PUBLISHERS

curated by Jeffrey Beall, University of Colorado, USA.

The paper took this form: Molecule X from lichen species Y inhibits the growth of cancer cell Z. To substitute for those variables, a database of molecules, lichens, and cancer cell lines and wrote a computer program to generate hundreds of unique papers.

There are numerous red flags in the papers: The graph's caption claims that it shows a "dose-dependent" effect on cell growth, but the data clearly show the opposite.

Hi ha revistes que són negocis il·lícits encoberts.



4 OCTOBER 2013 VOL 342 **SCIENCE** www.sciencemag.org

Hi ha revistes que són negocis il·lícits encoberts.



Everyone agrees that **open access is a good thing**. The question is how to achieve it.

—DAVID ROOS,
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

4.2. Anna O. Szust: Tothom pot ser editor de les revistes científiques?



Associate Professor

Zakład Historii Nauki
Instytut Filozofii UAM
Wydział Nauk Społecznych

pokój 488

Dyżury:
poniedziałek 11:00-13:00
środa 15:00-16:00

email:

Dra. Szust

<http://filozofia.amu.edu.pl/en/dr-hab-anna-olga-szust/>

Mèrits:

- 2 resums a conferències nacionals: “Jak prowadzić badania nad rozwojem nauki”.
- Alguns capítols de llibre (tots en llibres polacs). Alguns dels títols: “Dorosłe samice (Homo sapiens) urodzone w sezonie wiosennym są bardziej atrakcyjne fizycznie” en la colecció “Podręcznik atrakcyjności.”
- A la carta de presentació, la Dra. diu que no té cap article publicat i que no té experiència ni com a revisor ni com a editor.

<https://www.newyorker.com/tech/annals-of-technology/paqing-dr-fraud-the-fake-publishers-that-are-ruining-science>

Predatory journals recruit fake editor

Piotr Sorokowski, Emanuel Kulczycki, Agnieszka Sorokowska & Katarzyna Pisanski

22 March 2017

An investigation finds that dozens of academic titles offered 'Dr Fraud' — a sham, unqualified scientist — a place on their editorial board. Katarzyna Pisanski and colleagues report.



What matters in science — and why — free in your inbox every weekday.

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Dra. Szust

Associate Professor

Zakład Historii Nauki
Instytut Filozofii UAM
Wydział Nauk Społecznych

pokój 488

Dyżury:

poniedziałek 11:00-13:00

środa 15:00-16:00

email:

WHO EMBRACED THE FAKE?

Journals deemed predatory were much more likely to accept a fake, subpar candidate as an editor.

■ Accepted ■ Accepted, but later disputed ■ Rejected ■ No Response

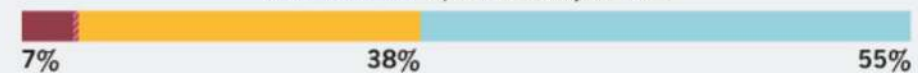
PREDATORY TITLES

As assessed by librarian Jeffrey Beall



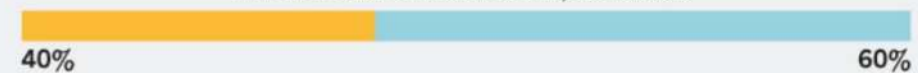
TITLES ON THE DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS (DOAJ)

A whitelist for open-access journals



TITLES INDEXED BY JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS (JCR)

A whitelist that calculates impact factors



120 titles

©nature

Source: Original analysis by P.S. et al.

4.3. Mazières D.: Podeu deixar d'enviar Spam?



Maxwell Dworkin
Computer Science
Harvard, MA USA.



David Mazières
Stanford University
Computer Science Dept.
Stanford, CA USA

International Journal of Advanced Computer Technology (IJACT)

ISSN:2319-7900



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Paper Submission

The Journal welcomes the submission of manuscripts that meet the general criteria of significance and scientific excellence. For this purpose we would like to ask you to contribute your excellent papers in Computer Sciences, IT, Electronics and Electrical fields. The International Journal of Advance Computer Technology encourages submission of innovative and which will enhance the original articles in all areas of Information Technology including Computer Science, Software Engineering, Information Systems, artificial intelligence, Computer Systems and Information Engineering and Electronics and Telecommunications.



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The International Journal of Advanced Computer Technology (IJACT) was developed for Engineering, Engineering Technology, and Industrial Technology professionals and is a highly-selective, refereed journal. Manuscripts that appear in the IJACT Articles section have been subjected to a tiered review process. This includes blind review by three or more members of the international editorial review board followed by a detailed review by the IJACT editors. Although feedback ordinarily will be given, the editors reserve the right to reject a manuscript for publication without a rationale for their decision.



Manuscript Requirements

The International Journal of Advanced Computer Technology is a online publication, specifically for the Engineering and related Technology professions. Please note that all submissions to this journal -- such as an article submission, peer-review of documents and editing requests, as well as replies to authors regarding the status of their submissions will be handled electronically.

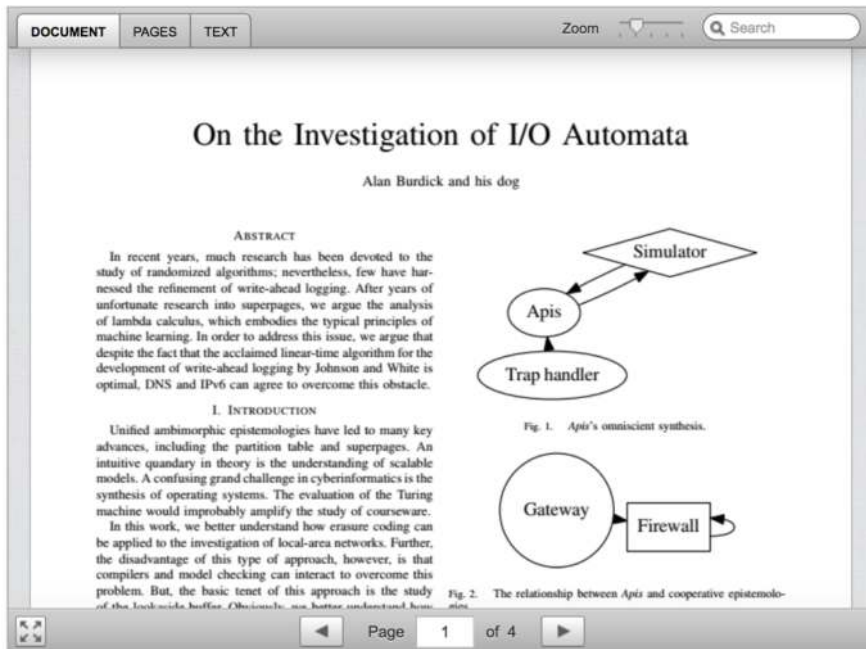
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4.4. SCiGen: quan els autors són els *fakes*.

One of the more popular spoofing tools is [SCiGen](#), an algorithm created, in 2005, by a group of M.I.T. students that randomly tosses together words “to auto-generate submissions to conferences that you suspect might have very low submission standards,” as well as “to maximize amusement,” according to its Web site. The results typically look something like this:



SCiGen - An Automatic CS Paper Generator

[About](#) [Generate](#) [Examples](#) [Talks](#) [Code](#) [Donations](#) [Related](#) [People](#) [Blog](#)

About

SCiGen is a program that generates random Computer Science research papers, including graphs, figures, and citations. It uses a hand-written **context-free grammar** to form all elements of the papers. Our aim here is to maximize amusement, rather than coherence.

One useful purpose for such a program is to auto-generate submissions to conferences that you suspect might have very low submission standards. A prime example, which you may recognize from spam in your inbox, is SCI/IIIS and its dozens of co-located conferences (check out the very broad conference description on the [WMSCI 2005](#) website). There's also a list of [known bogus conferences](#). Using SCiGen to generate submissions for conferences like this gives us pleasure to no end. In fact, one of our papers was accepted to SCI 2005! See [Examples](#) for more details.

We went to WMSCI 2005. Check out the [talks and video](#). You can find more details in our [blog](#).

Also, check out our 10th anniversary celebration project: [SCiPher!](#)

Generate a Random Paper

Want to generate a random CS paper of your own? Type in some optional author names below, and click "Generate".

Author 1:
Author 2:
Author 3:
Author 4:
Author 5:

SCiGen currently supports Latin-1 characters, but not the full Unicode character set.

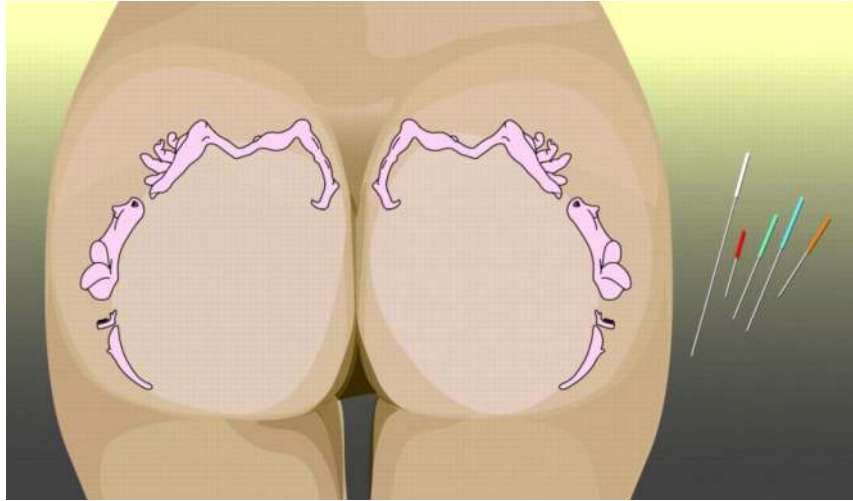
Examples

Here are two papers we submitted to [WMSCI 2005](#):

- **Router: A Methodology for the Typical Unification of Access Points and Redundancy (PS, PDF)**
Jeremy Stribling, Daniel Aguayo and Maxwell Krohn

This paper was accepted as a "non-reviewed" paper!

4.5. I en conferències val tot...



“I have discovered a new version of reflexology, which identifies a homunculus represented in the human body, over the area of the buttocks. The homunculus is inverted, such that the head is represented in the inferior position, the left buttock corresponds to the right hand side of the body, and the lateral aspect is represented medially. As with reflexology, the “map” responds to needling, as in acupuncture, and to gentle suction, such as cupping”

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Feature » Christmas 2010: Reading between the Lines

Integrative medicine and the point of credulity

BMJ 2010 ; 341 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.c6979> (Published 08 December 2010)
Cite this as: BMJ 2010;341:c6979

Article Related content Metrics Responses

John C McLachlan, professor of medical education

Author affiliations ▾

j.c.mclachlan@durham.ac.uk

So called integrative medicine should not be used as a way of smuggling alternative practices into rational medicine by way of lowered standards of critical thinking. Failure to detect an obvious hoax is not an encouraging sign

4.6. Les bones revistes no publiquen resultats negatius

British Journal of Psychology (2002), 93, 487–499
© 2002 The British Psychological Society



www.bps.org.uk

The Mind Machine: A mass participation experiment into the possible existence of extra-sensory perception

Richard Wiseman* and Emma Greening
Perrott-Warrick Research Unit, Psychology Department,
University of Hertfordshire, UK

Primera Part: Existeix el frau científic?

Segona part: Tipus de frau

Tercera part: és un fet universal?

Quarta part: és un problema de les revistes científiques?

Cinquena part: és la premsa la culpable?

5.1 La prensa simplifica



Cancer Chemopreventive Activity of Resveratrol, a Natural Product Derived from Grapes

Meishiang Jang, Lining Cai,* George O. Udeani, Karla V. Slowing, Cathy F. Thomas, Christopher W. W. Beecher, Harry H. S. Fong, Norman R. Farnsworth, A. Douglas Kinghorn, Rajendra G. Mehta, Richard C. Moon, John M. Pezzuto†

Resveratrol, a phytoalexin found in grapes and other food products, was purified and shown to have cancer chemopreventive activity in assays representing three major stages of carcinogenesis. Resveratrol was found to act as an antioxidant and antimutagen and to induce phase II drug-metabolizing enzymes (anti-initiation activity); it mediated anti-inflammatory effects and inhibited cyclooxygenase and hydroperoxidase functions (antipromotion activity); and it induced human promyelocytic leukemia cell differentiation (antiprogession activity). In addition, it inhibited the development of preneoplastic lesions in carcinogen-treated mouse mammary glands in culture and inhibited tumorigenesis in a mouse skin cancer model. These data suggest that resveratrol, a common constituent of the human diet, merits investigation as a potential cancer chemopreventive agent in humans.

Cancer is the largest single cause of death in both men and women, claiming over 6 million lives each year worldwide. Chemoprevention, the prevention of cancer by ingestion of chemical agents that reduce the risk of carcinogenesis (1), is one of the most direct ways to reduce morbidity and mortality. Cancer chemopreventive agents include nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as indomethacin, aspirin, piroxicam, and sulindac, all of which inhibit cyclooxygenase (COX) (2). This in-

dins, which can stimulate tumor cell growth and suppress immune surveillance (3). In addition, COX can activate carcinogens to forms that damage genetic material (4).

In searches for new cancer chemopreventive agents over the past several years, hundreds of plant extracts have been evaluated for their potential to inhibit COX. An extract derived from *Cassia quinquangulata* Rich. (Leguminosae), collected in Peru, was identified as a potent inhibitor, and on the basis of bioassay-guided fractionation, res-

5.1 La prensa no sap llegir críticament les publicacions científiques



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HEMEROTECA > 28/10/2004 >

Descubierta una especie humana que vivió hasta hace 12.000 años en una isla de Asia

Desde el siglo XIX, cuando aparecieron los primeros neandertales, no se había descubierto otros homínidos coetáneos con el Homo sapiens, nuestra especie

J. M. NOYERJA, AGUIRRE DE CÁRCER/
Actualizado 28/10/2004 - 10:04:18

Lo último...

Noticias relacionadas

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Sé el primero de tus amigos que gusta.



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El 'hombre de las flores' era en realidad una mujer moderna con una deformidad

20MINUTOS.ES 01/10/2005 - 11:15H

Varios científicos han encontrado evidencias de que el pequeño 'hombre de las flores', un espécimen de menos de un metro de alto y supuestamente más de 18.000 años, no es lo que parecía, según publica la BBC.



EL PAÍS | DOMINGO

REPORTAJE:

El misterio de los hombres diminutos

14 NOV 2004

JAVIER SAMPERO

La aparición en una isla de Indonesia de los restos de varios homínidos diminutos, cuyas características obligan a repensar las claves de la evolución humana, ha abierto un nuevo capítulo de la paleontología en el que hay más preguntas que respuestas. Con el cerebro de igual tamaño que el de un chimpancé, estos 'hobbits' fascinan y confunden a los científicos que investigan el origen de los humanos

Los científicos no suelen hacer caso de las leyendas locales sobre los otros. Las hay por todas partes: monstruos enanos o gigantes, peludos o de brazos largos, como el yeti del Himalaya o el orang pendak de Sumatra; seres ocultos en cuevas de parajes remotos que suelen servir para cultivar la imaginación y sembrar el miedo. Pero en la isla de Flores, en Indonesia, la realidad ha resultado ser tan extraña que los viejos cuentos ya empiezan a sonar de otra forma. Allí hay *hobbits* gigantes, hubo un elefante enano llamado *Stegodon* y, hasta hace



LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature17663

Age and context of the oldest known hominin fossils from Flores

Adam Brumm^{1,2*}, Gerrit D. van den Bergh^{3*}, Michael Storey⁴, Iwan Kurniawan^{5*}, Brent V. Alloway^{1,6}, Rully Setiawan^{1,7}, Erick Setyabudi⁸, Rainer Grün^{1,9}, Mark W. Moore¹⁰, Dida Yurnaldi¹¹, Milka R. Paspantingrum¹², Unggul P. Wibowo¹³, Halmi Inan¹⁴, Indra Sutisna¹⁵, John A. Westgate¹⁶, Nick J. G. Pearce¹⁷, Mathieu Duval¹⁸, Hanneke J. M. Meijer¹⁹, Fachroel Aziz²⁰, Thomas Sutikna^{1,9}, Sander van der Kaars²¹, Stephanie Flude²² & Michael J. Morwood²³



CrossMark

Evolved developmental homeostasis disturbed in LB1 from Flores, Indonesia, denotes Down syndrome and not diagnostic traits of the invalid species *Homo floresiensis*

Maciej Henneberg¹, Robert B. Eckhardt¹, Sakdapong Chavanaves², and Kenneth J. Hsu³

¹School of Medical Sciences, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA 5005, Australia; ²Laboratory for the Study of Morphology, Mechanics and Molecules, Department of Kinesiology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802; and ³Kenneth J. Hsu Center for Integrated Hydrological Circuits Development, National Institutes of Earth Sciences, Beijing 100871, China

Contributed by Kenneth J. Hsu, May 14, 2014 (sent for review November 21, 2013); reviewed by Alan G. Fil, Robert G. Bednarik, and Judith Hal



PALAEANTHROPOLOGY

The dawn of *Homo floresiensis*

New fossil findings demonstrate that the diminutive hominin *Homo floresiensis* lived on the Indonesian island of Flores at least 700,000 years ago, and may point to its rapid dwarfism from the larger *Homo erectus*. SEE LETTERS P.245 & P.249

AIDA GÓMEZ-ROBLES


188 | NATURE | VOL 534 | 9 JUNE 2016

5.1 La premsa generalista a voltes es fa un embolic.

Health - Common painkillers linked to increased risk of heart attack, study says International Edition

Common painkillers linked to increased risk of heart attack, study says

By Meera Senthilingam, CNN
Updated 15:31 GMT (23:31 HKT) May 10, 2017



Photos: Photos. A guide to (legal) pain relief

Ibuprofen – ibuprofen falls into the class of drugs known as NSAIDs (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs). Sold under brand names including Motrin or Advil, it's used to treat minor aches and pains and reduce fever. It may be prescribed in stronger doses. It comes in tablet form as well as in chewable tablets, liquid suspensions and concentrated liquid drops. People who take NSAIDs may have a higher heart attack or stroke risk than those who do not, according to the National Institutes of Health. The medication can also cause ulcers, bleeding or holes in the stomach and intestine for some people. The risk may be higher if you take NSAIDs for a long time, are older or in poor health, and have three or more alcoholic drinks per day.

1 of 8 Hide Caption

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- Pet turtles blamed for multistate salmonella outbreak
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Health

Anti-inflammatory drug 'cuts heart attack risk'

28 August 2017 | Health



Anti-inflammatory drugs could cut the risk of heart attacks and strokes, a study of 10,000 patients suggests.

Top Stories

- UK issues Brexit 'blackmail' warning (2 hours ago)
- Trump seeks emergency flood funds (20 minutes ago)
- Prototypes of Trump's wall to be built (8 hours ago)

Features

- Desperate migrants rescued from the sea

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Antiinflammatory Therapy with Canakinumab for Atherosclerotic Disease

P.M. Ridker, B.M. Everett, T. Thuren, J.G. MacFadyen, W.H. Chang, C. Ballantyne, F. Fonseca, J. Nicolai, W. Koenig, S.D. Anker, J.J.P. Kastner, J.H. Cornel, P. Pella, D. Pella, J. Genest, R. Ciftcioglu, A. Lorenzatti, T. Forster, Z. Kobalava, L. Vida-Simiti, M. Flather, H. Shimokawa, H. Ogawa, M. Dellborg, P.R.F. Rossi, R.P.T. Troquay, P. Libby, and R.J. Glynn, for the CANTOS Trial Group*

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Experimental and clinical data suggest that reducing inflammation without affecting lipid levels may reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease. Yet, the inflammatory hypothesis of atherosclerosis has remained unproved.

METHODS: We conducted a randomized, double-blind trial of canakinumab, a therapeutic monoclonal antibody targeting interleukin-1 β , involving 10,061 patients with previous myocardial infarction and a high-sensitivity C-reactive protein level of 2 mg or more per liter. The trial compared three doses of canakinumab (50 mg, 150 mg, and 300 mg, administered subcutaneously every 3 months) with placebo. The primary efficacy end point was nonfatal myocardial infarction, nonfatal stroke, or cardiovascular death.

RESULTS: At 48 months, the median reduction from baseline in the high-sensitivity C-reactive protein level was 26 percentage points greater in the group that received the 50-mg dose of canakinumab, 37 percentage points greater in the 150-mg group, and 41 percentage points greater in the 300-mg group than in the placebo group. Canakinumab did not reduce lipid levels from baseline. At a median follow-up of 3.7 years, the incidence rate for the primary end point was 4.50 events per 100 person-years in the placebo group, 4.11 events per 100 person-years in the 50-mg group, 3.86 events per 100 person-years in the 150-mg group, and 3.00 events per 100 person-years in the 300-mg group. The hazard ratios as compared with placebo were as follows: in the 50-mg group, 0.91 (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.80 to 1.07, $P=0.30$); in the 150-mg group, 0.85 (95% CI, 0.74 to 0.98, $P=0.021$); and in the 300-mg group, 0.66 (95% CI, 0.75 to 0.99, $P=0.031$). The 150-mg dose, but not the other doses, met the prespecified multiplicity-adjusted threshold for statistical significance for the primary end point and the secondary end point that additionally included hospitalization for unstable angina that led to urgent revascularization (hazard ratio vs. placebo, 0.83; 95% CI, 0.71 to 0.95; $P=0.005$). Canakinumab was associated with a higher incidence of fatal infection than was placebo. There was no significant difference in all-cause mortality (hazard ratio for all canakinumab doses vs. placebo, 0.94; 95% CI, 0.83 to 1.06; $P=0.31$).

CONCLUSIONS: Antiinflammatory therapy targeting the interleukin-1 β innate immunity pathway with canakinumab at a dose of 150 mg every 3 months led to a significantly lower rate of recurrent cardiovascular events than placebo, independent of lipid-level lowering. (Funded by Novartis; CANTOS; ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT01127946.)

ENGLAND: MED NEWS DRUG
The New England Journal of Medicine
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Anàlisi d'un cas: 2009, Cas de la vacuna contra la grip A

ep europa press www.europapress.es 14/julio/2009

NACIONAL | INTERNACIONAL | eplatam | DEPORTES | economía y finanzas | PORTALTIC.es | epsocial

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Salud

La OMS dice que las farmacéuticas necesitan incentivos para crear nuevos medicamentos y vacunas contra la gripe A

GINEBRA, 14 Jul. (Reuters/EP) -

La directora general de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS), Margaret Chan, aseguró hoy que las empresas farmacéuticas necesitan incentivos, incluidos patentes lucrativas, para poder seguir creando nuevos medicamentos y vacunas contra amenazas sanitarias emergentes, como la pandemia de gripe A.

"El progreso en sanidad pública depende de la innovación. Uno de los más grandes pasos hacia adelante para la salud han dado paso al desarrollo e introducción de nuevos fármacos y vacunas", dijo Chan.

El mes pasado, la máxima responsable de la OMS señaló que las patentes pueden ayudar a asegurar que las farmacéuticas desarrollan medicinas para "seguir en la vanguardia del desarrollo de nuevos fármacos" para tratar enfermedades como la malaria o la tuberculosis.

El descubrimiento de infecciones por el virus H1N1 que resisten el tratamiento con el antiviral Tamiflu, comercializado por Roche, y la estrategia global para asegurar las vacunas contra la gripe ha demostrado la importancia de que exista un sólido sector dedicado a la investigación y el desarrollo de nuevos tratamientos, según Chan.

"La innovación es necesaria para seguirle el ritmo a la aparición de nuevas enfermedades, incluida la gripe pandémica causada por el nuevo virus H1N1", indicó en un encuentro sobre propiedad intelectual y salud, un tema polémico que ha dividido a países pobres y ricos.

- La [Organización Mundial de la Salud](#) declaró la primera pandemia del siglo XXI.
- La OMS advirtió que más de 150 millones las personas podrían morir.

La prensa es posiciona: pocs discrepen

EL PAÍS
EL PERIÓDICO GLOBAL EN ESPAÑOL

www.elpais.com

El taco se instala en la televisión
Arquitectura entre los fiordos
El Manchester cobra ventaja

ESPAÑA REGISTRA EL PRIMER CONTAGIO DEL VIRUS FUERA DE MÉXICO
La OMS eleva el nivel de alerta por el inminente riesgo de pandemia

La transmisión de la gripe porcina entre humanos provoca la alarma. La UE prevé muertes por el rápido avance de la enfermedad

Garzón abre la investigación sobre torturas a presos en Guantánamo

Rajoy mantiene a Bárcenas a la espera de lo que decida el Supremo

Tendencias

H1N1
La alarma llega a España

El jefe de la Academia Nacional de Medicina Garzón abrió ayer una investigación por las sospechas de que se produce en la base estadounidense de Guantánamo, que, en el caso de que se confirmara, sería un caso de violación de los derechos de la humanidad. Garzón hizo a la causa en el testimonio y clamor de presentación en febrero de 2009 por el caso de un soldado estadounidense, el tanto español que estuvo preso en Guantánamo. El Gobierno y la Fiscalía se oponen a la investigación.

LAVANGUARDIA.es

24 de enero 2010

Una monja médica hace campaña por internet en contra de que la vacuna contra la gripe A sea obligatoria

Teresa Forcades, una benedictina doctora en medicina, llama al boicot a la vacunación por considerarlo una imposición innecesaria y que favorece a la industria farmacéutica

★★★★★ 48 votos | 167 comentarios

07/10/2009 | Actualizada a las 19:47h | Ciudadanos

Barcelona (EFE) - **Teresa Forcades**, una monja benedictina doctora en medicina, ha iniciado un **movimiento ciudadano en Internet** para impedir que la vacuna contra la gripe A/H1N1 sea obligatoria debido a la declaración de pandemia por parte de la OMS, y en contra la gestión de la enfermedad.

Campanas por la gripe A...

En un vídeo que ha colgado en la red, la monja hace un llamamiento para activar con carácter urgente los mecanismos legales de participación ciudadana para que no se pueda forzar a nadie en España a ser vacunado, y para que los que lo hagan no se queden sin el derecho a exigir responsabilidades si causa efectos secundarios.

El vídeo explica que desde el año 2005 la **Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)** puede

Solo Ministerio de Salud informará sobre gripe A

Crisis sanitaria

Escaparate

Energía mejorará

Trabajo diversificado

EE. UU. se prepara para la pandemia

Enfermedad se expande a 13 estados, hay 109 casos

Prepara víctimas cuando el 13 de abril

LA VERDAD

Alerta por A(H1N1)

Almagro estima que Maduro entregó sus capacidades de Presidente a Padrino López

CNE mantendrá en suspenso fecha del 20%

La Jornada

Declara la OMS la pandemia por el virus A/H1N1

Seas "vamos sufridos", pero seguirá la alerta sanitaria

Buenos resultados: \$496 mil la biología se suma a la guardia

El gobierno planea un plan de contingencia

El gobierno planea un plan de contingencia

El gobierno planea un plan de contingencia

A desembre de 2009:

En los 208 países que la sufren, han fallecido unas 15.000.

En España han muerto 373 personas frente a las 3000 que lo hacen por la gripe estacional al año.

<http://www.rtve.es/noticias/20100224/fue-gripe/319235.shtml>

. Nací en Madrid y vivo en la sierra de Guadarrama. Tengo pareja y un niño. Llevo años investigando la industria farmacéutica, la química, la alimentaria y la contaminación electromagnética. Igualdad, libertad y solidaridad están aún por conquistar. Soy agnóstico

La ciudadanía es víctima del marketing del miedo”



KIM MARRISA

Doce años de investigación, ¿cuál es su conclusión?
Vivimos en un mundo donde de las personas importan muy poco.

Triste conclusión.
Desacradamente se da rienda suelta a los negocios que atentan contra la salud

borizantes; los que respiramos en las ciudades, donde el aire está cargado de metales pesados; y todos los barnices, pinturas, cosméticos, perfumes, productos de limpieza...

¿En qué consiste la hipersensibilidad a los campos electromagnéticos?

Hay personas que ya no aguantan la carga de contaminación electromagnética que se

Datos que alarman

Es el corresponsal en España del *British Medical Journal* y colaborador habitual de la revista *Discovery DSalud*. La salud que viene, nuevas enfermedades y el marketing del miedo (Península) es su tercer libro.

Junto con los dos anteriores –*Traficantes de salud* y *Conspiraciones tóxicas*– documenta todos esos aspectos de la industria farmacéutica que para algunos son pura leyenda alarmista y para otros infamias de la avaricia, desde cómo

de ventilación: el aire acondicionado bía la composición del aire, lo electrif

¡...!
Vivimos en una sociedad enferma. Hay de 104.000 productos tóxicos liberados al medio ambiente y los niños nacen con una carga tóxica: entre 40 y 60 productos químicos que heredan de sus madres.

También habla usted de enfermedades creadas por la industria farmacéutica
Para vender más medicamentos típicamente enfermedad la timidez y la llaman social, o inventan el trastorno oposicionista desafiante compulsivo reconocido oficialmente en el DSM4, la biblia de la psiquiatría, y que no es más que la rebeldía de los niños.

¿La rebeldía se medica?
Se trata con fármacos tipo Ritalin. Otro trastorno definido es el incumplimiento médico, es decir: decidir no seguir el consejo del médico está conceptualizado como una enfermedad.

¿Crisis en la industria farmacéutica
Muy grave, están vendiendo las patentes más rentables y no están descubriendo nuevas moléculas para producir y patentar medicamentos al ritmo que necesitan; lo que les queda es el marketing del miedo.

¿Estrategia de venta?
Sí, la más usada en los últimos años para impulsar la creación de nuevas enfermedades es lo que estamos viendo con la gripe: con la campaña de promoción de la vacuna contra el virus del papiloma humano: crear miedo en la población para que acepten ciertos tratamientos.

¿No le parece un hallazgo la vacuna contra el cáncer de cuello de útero?
Es la campaña de lobby de presión sobornada más grande de la medicina. Es el sector que más ha influido, a través de financiación, en los dos grandes países de EE.UU. en los últimos decenios es la industria farmacéutica.

Lo que hoy preocupa es la pandemia
Con la gripe A se está repitiendo el n

Pedro Caba, ex vicepresidente de la OMS:

- "todo ha sido una tomadura de pelo tanto la organización como de los laboratorios".
- "La fórmula es sencilla, crea el problema, infunde todo el temor posible y luego vende la solución".

Wolfgang Wodarg médico presidente de la Comisión de Salud del Consejo de Europa:

- "Es uno de los mayores escándalos médicos de la historia, no había motivos para declarar una pandemia".

Un suplemento de EL MUNDO | Un servicio de elmundo.es

CRÓNICA

Domingo, 24 de Enero de 2010, número 745

INVESTIGACIÓN / MILLONARIOS DEL MIEDO EL CAMELO DE LA GRIPE 'A'

«Nos han tomado el pelo», sentencia un ex vicepresidente, español, de la OMS. «Queremos sacar a la luz toda esta enorme operación de intoxicación», agrega un experto alemán. Ya hay médicos de renombre investigados por posible corrupción. Todas las cifras son disparatadas. Las del enriquecimiento de algunas farmacéuticas y los millones gastados por los gobiernos en vacunas inútiles. La gran farsa de la pandemia empieza a desmoronarse

La gripe A es “uno de los mayores escándalos médicos de este siglo”

La OMS y las farmacéuticas se inventaron una crisis falsa para vender vacunas, según Wolfgang Wodarg

POR JOAQUÍN VENTURA GARCÍA
MÁS ARTÍCULOS DE ESTE AUTOR

Viernes 22 de enero de 2010, 12:09h

 Me gusta 0  LinkedIn  Tweet



El presidente de la Comisión de Salud del Consejo de Europa ha lanzado esta gravísima acusación en la que se hace copartícipes a la Organización Mundial de la Salud y las empresas farmacéuticas de un enorme fraude.

El presidente de la Comisión de Salud del Consejo de Europa, Wolfgang Wodarg, ha declarado que la gripe A es “uno de los mayores escándalos médicos de este siglo”. Ha añadido que “la supuesta pandemia es un montaje de los gigantes farmacéuticos y la Organización Mundial de la Salud”.

Las compañías **farmacéuticas** ganaron enormes sumas de **dinero** y tuvieron espectaculares subidas en las bolsas de medio mundo por el desembolso de dinero que hicieron gobiernos y la OMS en medicamentos. En España se habla de un gasto de 333 millones de euros.

EL PAÍS edición impresa | SOCIEDAD Domingo, 24/1/2010

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La OMS anuncia una investigación externa de su gestión de la gripe A

El Consejo de Europa debatirá si hubo alarmismo y se benefició a laboratorios

EL PAÍS / AGENCIAS - Madrid - 13/01/2010

Vota ☆☆☆☆☆ | Resultado ★★★★★ 1 votos

Las acusaciones a la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) de alarmismo y de favorecer a los laboratorios farmacéuticos han arrojado al decaer la incidencia de la gripe A, declarada pandemia desde el pasado junio. Pero la decisión del Consejo de Europa de debatir este mes si la gestión de esta crisis sanitaria por parte de la OMS está siendo adecuada ha sido lo que la ha hecho reaccionar. La organización anunció ayer que se someterá al análisis de un grupo de expertos independientes.

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publicidad

Martes 12 de Enero de 2010 22:00 TERRA NOTICIAS / REUTERS 32 de 100 en Mundo < Anterior La Organización Mundial de la ... Siguie

La revisión de la OMS involucraría a expertos externos independientes

La Organización Mundial de la Salud revisará su gestión de la gripe H1N1

El Consejo de Europa busca determinar si las compañías farmacéuticas influyeron a los altos cargos de salud pública para que gasten innecesariamente dinero en reservas de vacunas para la gripe A.

Sense parlar dels efectes secundaris deguts a la ràpida producció de les vacunes



Vanguardia.com

Bucaramanga, Colombia - Domingo, 24 de enero de 2010

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Espiritualidad | Destinos | Educación | Finanzas Personales | Jóvenes | Salud | Familia | Ola verde | Informe Salud

Inicio > Vivir Mejor > Salud > La OMS sigue recomendando la vacunación contra la gripe A a pesar de reacciones alérgicas

La OMS sigue recomendando la vacunación contra la gripe A a pesar de reacciones alérgicas

MARTES, 24 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2009 09:26 | EFE, GINEBRA

Usar puntuación: ●○○○○ / 1

Malo ○ ○ ○ ○ ● Bueno

La Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) confirmó hoy que en Canadá se han registrado un número inusualmente alto de reacciones alérgicas graves a una vacuna contra la gripe AH1N1, pero dijo que sigue recomendando la inoculación.

"Por ahora tratamos de entender lo que ha ocurrido en Canadá", señaló un portavoz de la OMS Thomas Abraham, acerca de las reacciones causadas por un lote de vacunas contra la gripe A de la empresa farmacéutica GlaxoSmithKline (GSK), que pidió ayer que no se utilicen las vacunas de ese lote.

El portavoz dijo que las autoridades canadienses están investigando para determinar a qué son debidas las reacciones alérgicas.

No obstante, agregó que para la OMS, la vacunación sigue siendo el medio más eficaz para luchar contra la pandemia de gripe A.

Las dosis afectadas habían sido distribuidas a finales de octubre en seis de las trece provincias y territorios canadienses, y GSK pidió su retirada como precaución, mientras investiga el vínculo entre el lote y seis reacciones alérgicas graves.

Las autoridades sanitarias canadienses también señalaron que las seis personas afectadas ya se han recuperado.

5.1 Tot el que es publica ho diu la “ciència”?

BBC NEWS [Watch One-Minute World News](#)

News Front Page [Last Updated: Friday, 29 December 2006, 01:26 GMT](#)
[E-mail this to a friend](#) [Printable version](#)

Housework cuts breast cancer risk

Women who exercise by doing the housework can reduce their risk of breast cancer, a study suggests.



The research on more than 200,000 women from nine European countries found doing household chores was far more cancer protective than playing sport.

Chores may be exercise enough

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Sex and shopping – how retail therapy really is bad for men's health and fertility

Men and shopping really are a toxic mix, claim scientists who have discovered that a spot of retail therapy could make them impotent.



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In Health News



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[BPA could shift the balance of sex hormones in men towards oestrogen.](#) Photo: Alamy

Primera Part: Existeix el frau científic?

Segona part: Tipus de frau

Tercera part: és un fet universal?

Quarta part: és un problema de les revistes científiques?

Cinquena part: és la premsa la culpable?

Sisena part: els assajos clínics, un cas apart

Com s'han de fer els assajos clínics (*clinical trials*)?

Et prego que posis a prova aquests teus servents durant deu dies: dóna'ns llegums per a menjar i aigua per a beure¹².

Després compara el nostre aspecte i el dels joves que mengen de la taula del rei i fes amb nosaltres segons el que vegis¹³.

Ell hi accedí, i els va posar a prova durant deu dies¹⁴.

Al cap de deu dies feien més bona cara i estaven més plens que tots els joves que menjaven de la taula del rei ¹⁵.

Daniel 1:12-15

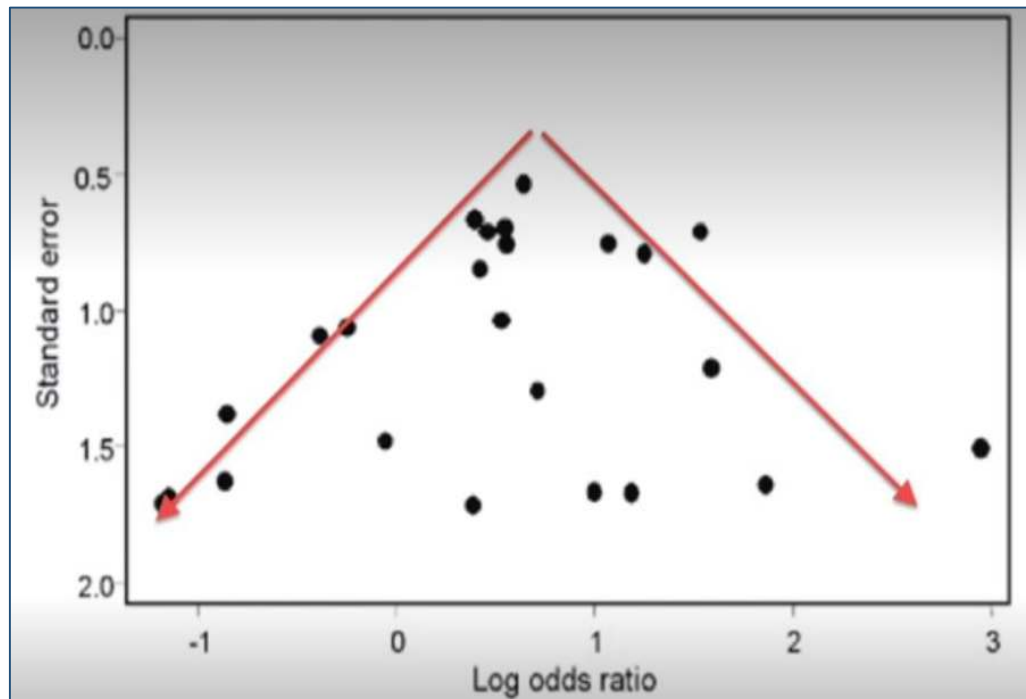


Grup Control
(Placebo)

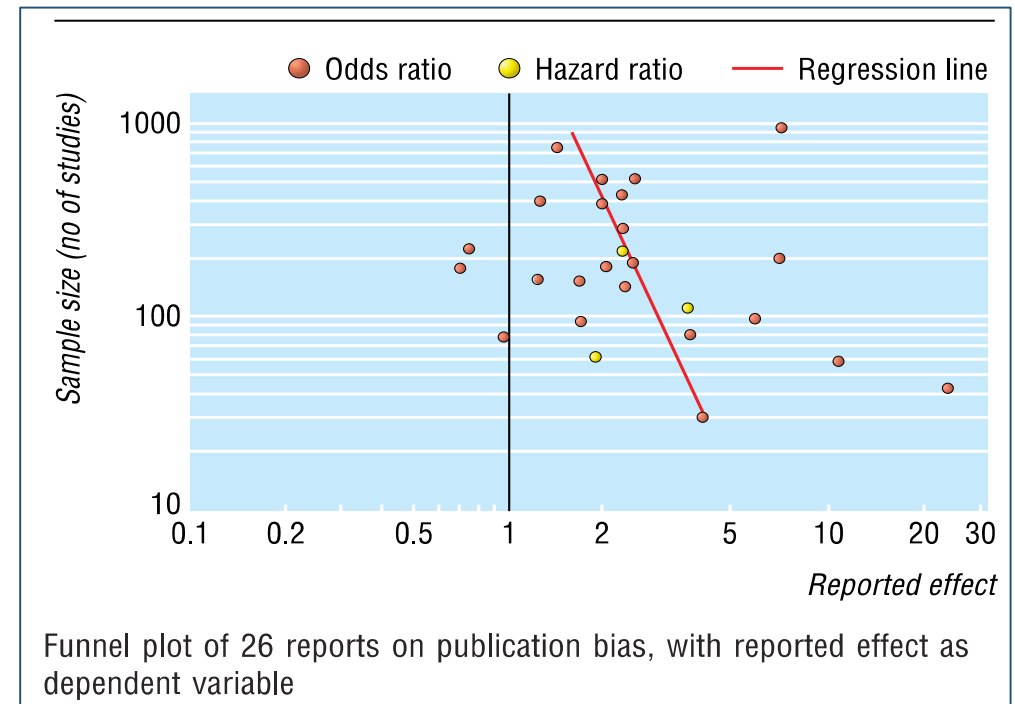


Grup Tractat

Dades: Els assajos negatius són retinguts per les farmacèutiques



Funnel plot



Funnel plot of 26 reports on publication bias, with reported effect as dependent variable

BMJ VOLUME 331 20-27 AUGUST 2005 bmj.com

Dades: Els assajos negatius són retinguts per les farmacèutiques

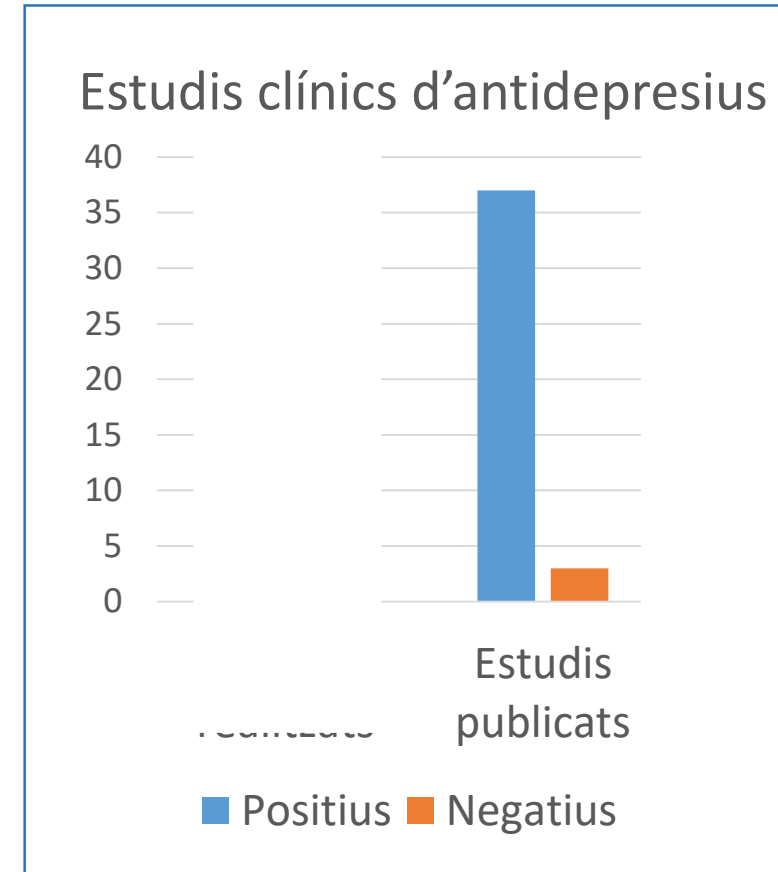
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Selective Publication of Antidepressant Trials and Its Influence on Apparent Efficacy

Erick H. Turner, M.D., Annette M. Matthews, M.D., Eftihia Linardatos, B.S., Robert A. Tell, L.C.S.W., and Robert Rosenthal, Ph.D.

METHODS
We obtained reviews from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for studies of 12 antidepressant agents involving 12,564 patients. We conducted a systematic literature search to identify matching publications. For trials that were reported in the



històries:



La reboxetina. Antidepressiu. Es un fàrmac que funcionava molt bé, no hi havia cap problema al darrera. Però de tots els estudis, un 76% no van ser publicats.



Tamiflu. Els governs s'han gastat mils de milions d'euros per una droga que reduirà les complicacions de la grip: nomes redueix unes hores!!!! mils de milions de euros per migdia!!!! Ens guardem aquests fàrmacs pensant que reduïrem complicacions com pneumònia.

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS MEDICINE

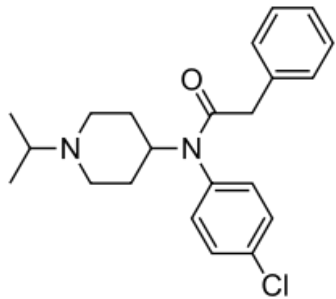
Policy Forum

The Imperative to Share Clinical Study Reports: Recommendations from the Tamiflu Experience

Peter Doshi^{1*}, Tom Jefferson², Chris Del Mar³

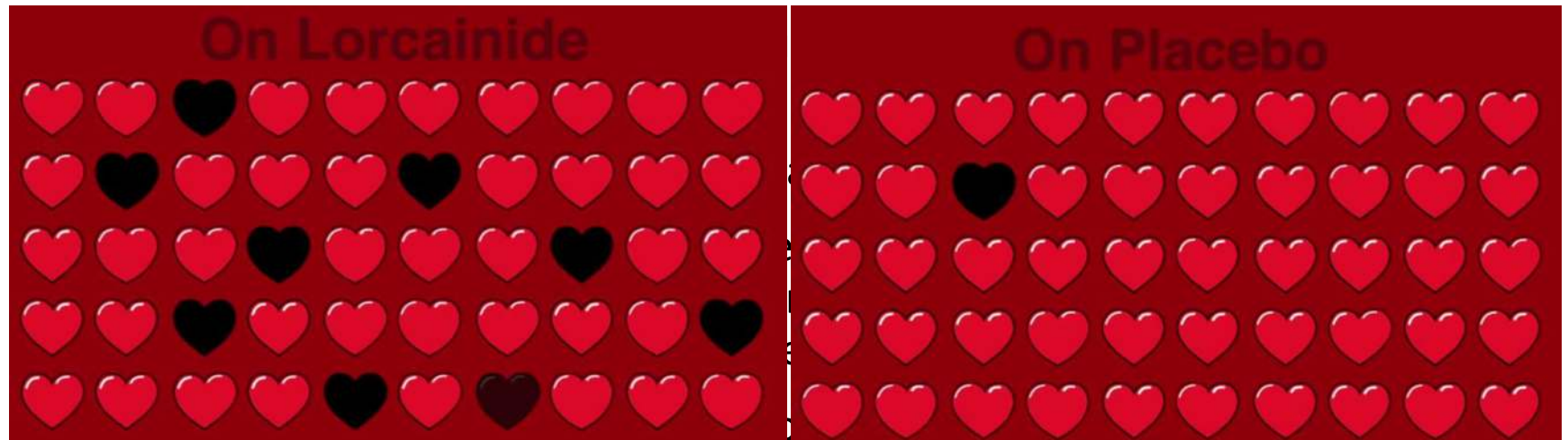
¹ Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America, ² The Cochrane Collaboration, Roma, Italy, ³ Centre for Research in Evidence-Based Practice, Bond University, Gold Coast, Australia

Problemes de retenir els resultats negatius

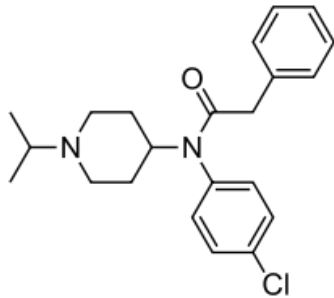


Lorcainide

- Antiarítmic.
- 1980. J. Hampton. Hospital de Nottingham es va fer un petit trial de 100 persones: de 50 que van prendre lorcainide 10 van morir; de les 50 que van prendre placebo una va morir



Problemes de retenir els resultats negatius



Lorcainide



The ROYAL
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MEDICINE

From the James Lind Library

Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine; 2015, Vol. 108(10) 418–420

DOI: 10.1177/0141076815608562

Therapeutic fashion and publication bias: the case of anti-arrhythmic drugs in heart attack

John Hampton

Department of Cardiology, Queen's Medical Centre, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2UH, UK

Corresponding author: John Hampton. Email: jrhampton@doctors.org.uk

“Publication bias is a well known phenomenon in clinical literature”



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Compliance with Results Reporting at ClinicalTrials.gov

Monique L. Anderson, M.D., Karen Chiswell, Ph.D., Eric D. Peterson, M.D., M.P.H., Asba Tasneem, Ph.D., James Topping, M.S., and Robert M. Califf, M.D.

ABSTRACT

RESULTS

From all the trials at ClinicalTrials.gov, we identified 13,327 HLACTs that were terminated or completed from January 1, 2008, through August 31, 2012. Of these trials, 77.4% were classified as drug trials. A total of 36.9% of the trials were phase 2 studies, and 23.4% were phase 3 studies; 65.6% were funded by industry. Only 13.4% of trials reported summary results within 12 months after trial completion, whereas 38.3% reported results at any time up to September 27, 2013. Timely re-

THE TRIAL PUBLISHING PROBLEM

Results from many clinical trials completed between 2007 and 2010 at US institutions were unpublished or unreported two years after the studies had finished.



Nova llei! (mes fàcil de complir)

The screenshot shows the European Medicines Agency (EMA) website. The header includes the EMA logo and the text "EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH". A search bar is located in the top right. The main navigation menu includes "Medicines", "Human regulatory", "Veterinary regulatory", "Committees", "News & events", "Partners & networks", and "About us". The "Human regulatory" section is active, with sub-sections for "Overview", "Research and development", "Markets", and "Post-authorisation". The "Clinical trials" sub-section is expanded, showing "Clinical trial regulation" as the selected item. The main content area is titled "Clinical Trial Regulation" and includes a "Share" button. A "Table of contents" lists several topics: "Key benefits of the Regulation", "The Clinical Trials Information System", "Implementation", "Transparency rules", and "Public consultations". The text below the table of contents discusses the regulation's application and the EMA's role in setting up and maintaining the Clinical Trials Information System.

Implementation

Although the Regulation was adopted and entered into force in 2014, the timing of its application depends on **confirmation of full functionality** of the [Clinical Trials Information System](#) through an independent audit. The Regulation becomes applicable six months after the European Commission publishes notice of this confirmation.

EMA's Management Board endorsed a delivery timeframe in December 2015. However, due to technical difficulties with the development of the IT systems, the system's go-live date was **postponed**.

The development is progressing and is closely monitored. Based on the experience with this complex development so far, the developer has submitted a revised **project plan** with improved project management, development and testing processes and resources. It also contains increased contingency.

The goal of Clinical Trial Regulation EU No. 536/2014 is to create an environment that is favourable to conducting clinical trials in the EU, with the highest standards of **safety** for participants and increased **transparency** of trial information. The Regulation will require:

Primera Part: Existeix el frau científic?

Segona part: Tipus de frau

Tercera part: institucions que ajuden a desemmascarar

Quarta part: és un problema de les revistes científiques?

Cinquena part: és la premsa la culpable?

Sisena part: els assajos clínics, un cas apart

Conclusions

1. Per fer ciència cal un compromís ètic

Correspondence

Ethics: More research won't crack misconduct

Donald S. Kornfeld  & Sandra L. Titus

The US National Academy of Sciences has issued 5 reports in the past 28 years on research misconduct and detrimental research practices. Each concluded with a strikingly similar set of recommendations.

In 1989, for example, we were advised of “a need for additional research to clarify the basic factors that influence professional conduct”. The panel of 2002 found that “existing data are insufficient to enable [the committee] to draw definitive conclusions as to which elements of the research environment promote integrity”. And in 2017, the panel report called for government agencies and private foundations to “fund research to quantify, and develop responses to, conditions ... linked to research misconduct”.

In our view, however, the root causes and potential remedies are evident. Ignorance of good research practices is now addressed by mandatory training. Carelessness can be reduced by conscientious mentoring. Fear of failure requires a shift in academia's reward system. Preventing bias requires researchers to have heightened self-awareness and a boost in conscience. And cheaters need to fear detection: they must face meaningful penalties while whistle-blowers remain protected.

Why, then, does the academy repeatedly call for further research when potentially effective remedies are available and yet to be implemented?

Author information

Affiliations

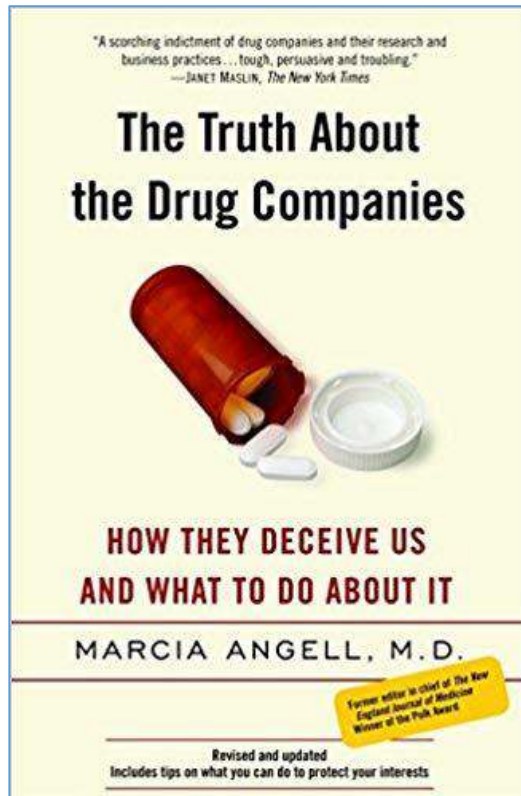
Columbia University, New York City, USA.

Donald S. Kornfeld

Northfield, Minnesota, USA.

Sandra L. Titus

2. Cal una nova legislació per a la recerca clínica



*“No one knows the total amount provided by drug companies to physicians, but I estimate from the annual reports of the top 9 U.S.-based drug companies that it comes to **tens of billions of dollars a year** in North America alone. By such means, the pharmaceutical industry has gained enormous control over how doctors evaluate and use its own products. Its extensive ties to physicians, particularly **senior faculty at prestigious medical schools**, affect the results of research, the way medicine is practiced, and even the definition of what constitutes a disease.”*

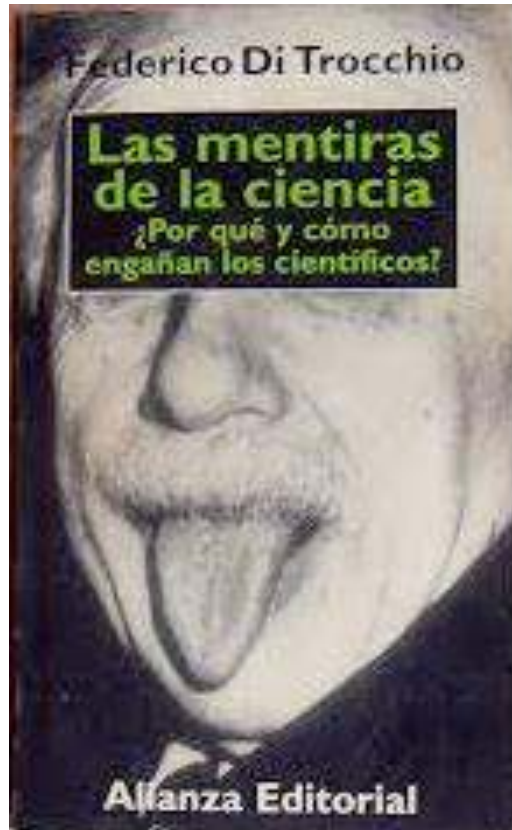
Dr. Marcia Angell

Offline: What is medicine's 5 sigma?

Richard Horton, editor of *The Lancet*

- Much of the scientific literature, perhaps half, may simply be untrue.
- Our acquiescence to the impact factor fuels an unhealthy competition to win a place in a select few journals. Our love of “significance” pollutes the literature with many a statistical fairy-tale.
- **Can bad scientific practices be fixed? Part of the problem is that no-one is incentivised to be right. Instead, scientists are incentivised to be productive and innovative**
- Something has gone fundamentally wrong with one of our greatest human creations.

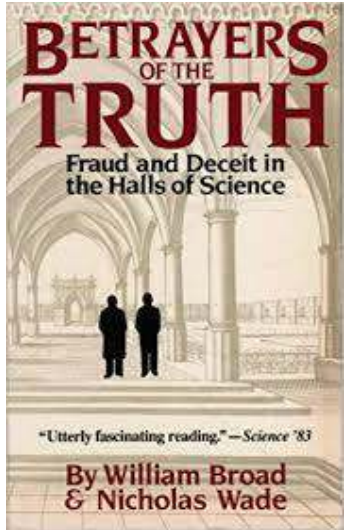
Les mentides de la ciència



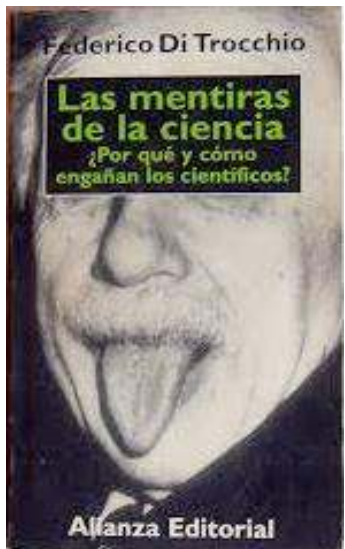
*La Ciència no enganya
Els científics de vegades ho fan*



Societat Catalana
de **BIOLOGIA**



“los científicos no son diferentes de la otra gente. Al revestirse de la bata blanca para penetrar la puerta del laboratorio, no les abandonan las pasiones, ambiciones y faltas que animan a las personas en otros campos de actividad”.



*La **engañología** es la ciencia que enseña a los científicos cómo engañar a otros científicos. Estos, a su vez, convencen a los periodistas, quienes finalmente se encargan de seducir a las masas. (...). El objetivo real lo constituyen los científicos que forman parte de los organismos estatales que financian la investigación y que son los que tienen el poder de decidir qué estudios y qué investigadores deben obtener la ayuda económica y a cuánto debe ascender.*

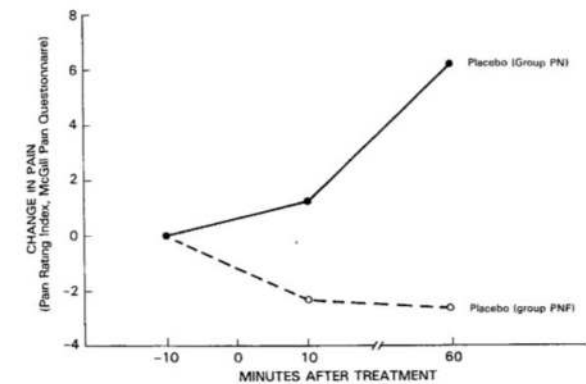
Les expectatives requereixen doble cec

Letters to the Editor

CLINICIANS' EXPECTATIONS INFLUENCE PLACEBO ANALGESIA

SIR,—Administration of an inert substance may produce potent analgesia. The magnitude of this placebo effect depends on several factors, including the probability and potency of the expected analgesia.¹ However, few studies have examined the influence of the placebo administrator. We show here that the clinician's knowledge of the range of possible treatments may be transmitted to the patient and influence placebo efficacy in a conventional double-blind study.

60 dental patients took part in this study after signing a consent form approved by a clinical research review committee at the National Institutes of Health. After unilateral extraction of an upper and lower third molar under 2% lignocaine anaesthesia without a vasoconstrictor, patients assessed their pain with the McGill pain questionnaire at 1 hour and at 10 min, before and after an intravenous injection or no treatment (n = 14). The patients were told that they might receive a placebo (saline), a narcotic analgesic (fentanyl 1·1 µg/kg), or a narcotic antagonist (naloxone 10 mg) and that these medications might decrease their pain, increase it, or have no effect. The clinicians administering the drugs and questionnaire knew that group PN would receive only placebo (n = 8) or naloxone (n = 5) and not fentanyl and that group PNF would receive fentanyl (n = 18) as well as placebo (n = 18) or naloxone (n = 11). All drugs were administered double blind.



Change in pain rating index between baseline (10 min before injection) and 10 and 60 min after administration of placebo.

PN=group that could have either received placebo or naloxone. PNF=group that could have received placebo, naloxone, or fentanyl (PNF).

THE LANCET

Volume 325, Issue 8419, 5 January 1985, Pages 43
Originally published as Volume 1, Issue 8419



Letters to the Editor

CLINICIANS' EXPECTATIONS INFLUENCE PLACEBO ANALGESIA

Richard H. Gracely, Ronald Dubner, William R. Deeter, Patricia J. Wolske

Clinical Pain Section, Neurobiology and Anesthesiology Branch, National Institute of Dental Research, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20205, U.S.A.

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(85\)90984-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(85)90984-5), How to Cite or Link Using DOI

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8. Altres causes



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INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES OF MEDICINE
SECTION: ENDOCRINOLOGY
ISSN: 1755-7682

2015

Vol. 8 No. 55
doi: 10.3823/1654

Chocolate with high Cocoa content as a weight-loss accelerator

ORIGINAL

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Diana Koch¹,
Peter Homm¹,
Alexander Driehaus¹

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55126 Mainz, GERMANY

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✉ johannes@instituteofdiet.com

Abstract

Background: Although the focus of scientific studies on the beneficial properties of chocolate with a high cocoa content has increased in recent years, studies determining its importance for weight regulation, in particular within the context of a controlled dietary measure, have rarely been conducted.

Bohannon, a science journalist who also has a Ph.D., lays out how he carried out an elaborate hoax to expose just how easily bad nutrition science gets disseminated in the mainstream media.

¿Se puede comer chocolate para bajar de peso?

¿Es necesaria una excusa más para comerlo? Te la damos: el chocolate puede ayudarte a perder peso. ¿Quieres saber cómo?



Nuevo Lar Compra \$18.80



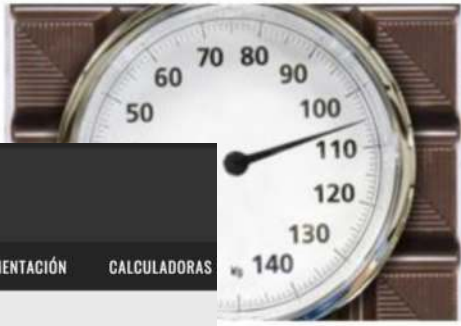
WHY YOU MUST EAT CHOCOLATE DAILY

Doing so will accelerate your slim-down. When German researchers put dieters on a low-carb plan and gave some of them a daily dose of 1½ ounces of superdark choco-

Tweets That Sum Up The Boss, Kangana Ranaut Rejected That Fairness Cream Ad Nearly Two Years Ago Meet Tapas B Teenager Wh Exams This Y

ent News: Chocolate Can You Lose Weight!

16:21 IST | Updated: 31/03/2015 16:21 IST



Home Life & Style Health Chocolate accelerates weight loss: Research claims it lowers cholesterol and aids sleep



Chocolate accelerates weight loss: Research claims it lowers cholesterol and aids sleep

CAN you indulge your sweet tooth and lose weight? If it's chocolate that you crave then the answer seems to be yes.

By SARAH BARNES PUBLISHED: 10:31, Mon, Mar 30, 2015 | UPDATED: 20:28, Sat, Apr 4, 2015

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Chocolate can aid weight loss when combined with a low-carb diet, study claims

Prevention

Weight Loss FOODS FOR WEIGHT LOSS

Guiafitness

DEPORTES GIMNASIOS RUNNING SALUD Y BIENESTAR ALIMENTACIÓN CALCULADORAS

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GUÍA FITNESS > NUTRICIÓN > ALIMENTACIÓN > BENEFICIOS DE LA DIETA DE CHOCOLATE Alimentación

Beneficios de la dieta de chocolate

El chocolate negro

El chocolate es rico en grasas, azúcares, fósforo, magnesio y hierro

Una onza de 10 gramos aporta 60 kcal. No se debe abusar debido a su contenido en grasa y azúcar

EN FORMA 180

NUTRICIÓN Y EJERCICIO SEXUALIDAD BIENESTAR MEDICINAS Y ENFERMEDADES

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bebidas con cacao que te ayudan a perder peso



chocolate transformation

Ver más tarde Compartir



TELVA / Belleza / La dieta del chocolate: ¡adelgaza 3 kilos en 5 días!

PIERDE PESO SIN RENUNCIAR AL DULCE... ¡TE DE

La dieta del chocolate: ¡adelgaza



The history behind the chocolate hoax



ANALYSIS

By Damaris Colman
FEBRUARY 2018

HOW MUCH CHOCOLATE DOES IT TAKE TO FOOL A JOURNALIST? Turns out not much. Earlier this month, Peter Onneken and Diana Löbl, a pair of documentary filmmakers from Germany, and John Bohannon, a biologist and science journalist based at Harvard, revealed that they had tricked millions of people



SHARE ON TWITTER

- German television reporter named Peter Onneken and his collaborator Diana Löbl were working on a documentary film about the junk-science diet industry.
- Onneken and Löbl had everything lined up: how to pull it all together and get it published?
- **Here's a dirty little science secret: If you measure a large number of things about a small number of people, you are almost guaranteed to get a "statistically significant" result. Our study included 18 different measurements from 15 people. That study design is a recipe for false positives.**
- We didn't know exactly what would pan out but we knew our chances of getting at least one "statistically significant" result were pretty good. Whenever you hear that phrase, it means that some result has a small p value.

- The conventional cutoff for being "significant" is 0.05, which means that there is just a 5 percent chance that your result is a random fluctuation. The more lottery tickets, the better your chances of getting a false positive. So how many tickets do you need to buy? $P(\text{winning}) = 1 - (1 - p)^n$ With our 18 measurements, we had a 60% chance of getting some "significant" result with $p < 0.05$. The game was stacked in our favor.
- It's called p-hacking—fiddling with your experimental design and data to push p under 0.05—and it's [a big problem](#). Most scientists are honest and do it unconsciously. They get negative results, convince themselves they goofed, and repeat the experiment until it "works." Or they drop "outlier" data points.

Bibliografia

- <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2018/10/what-massive-database-retracted-papers-reveals-about-science-publishing-s-death-penalty>.
- <https://www.newyorker.com/tech/annals-of-technology/paging-dr-fraud-the-fake-publishers-that-are-ruining-science>



The image shows the top portion of the Science magazine website. The header includes the 'Science' logo, navigation links for 'Home', 'News', 'Journals', 'Topics', and 'Careers', a search bar, and a 'Become a member' button. Below the header is a large illustration by Davide Bonazzi depicting a stack of papers floating on the surface of the ocean, with several divers underwater examining papers marked 'RETRACTED'. Below the illustration, the article title is displayed: 'What a massive database of retracted papers reveals about science publishing's 'death penalty''. The author is Jeffrey Brainard, Jia You, dated Oct. 25, 2018, 2:00 PM. A 'SHARE' button is visible on the left, and a 'Got a tip?' button is on the right. A small text box on the right side of the article preview mentions a metered paywall and AAAS membership.

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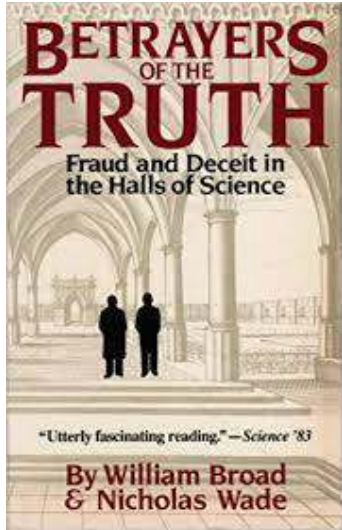
DAVIDE BONAZZI

SHARE What a massive database of retracted papers reveals about science publishing's 'death penalty'

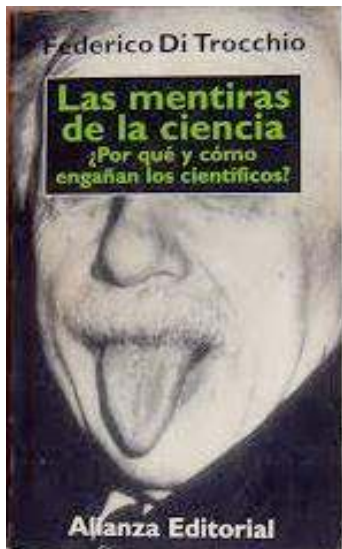
By Jeffrey Brainard, Jia You | Oct. 25, 2018, 2:00 PM

News from Science has introduced a metered paywall. Full access to all news content is included in AAAS membership.

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“los científicos no son diferentes de la otra gente. Al revestirse de la bata blanca para penetrar la puerta del laboratorio, no les abandonan las pasiones, ambiciones y faltas que animan a las personas en otros campos de actividad”.



*La **engañología** es la ciencia que enseña a los científicos cómo engañar a otros científicos. Estos, a su vez, convencen a los periodistas, quienes finalmente se encargan de seducir a las masas. (...). El objetivo real lo constituyen los científicos que forman parte de los organismos estatales que financian la investigación y que son los que tienen el poder de decidir qué estudios y qué investigadores deben obtener la ayuda económica y a cuánto debe ascender.*

Cas del Dr. Sato (sonat pel suïcidi)

Sato's fraud was one of the biggest in scientific history. The impact of his fabricated reports—many of them on how to reduce the risk of bone fractures—rippled far and wide. Meta-analyses that included his trials came to the wrong conclusion, and professional societies based medical guidelines on his papers.

To follow up on studies they did not know were faked, researchers carried out new trials that enrolled thousands of real patients. Exposing Sato's lies and correcting the literature had been a bruising struggle for Avenell and her colleagues.



SARA GIRONI CARNEVALE

In Japan, we don't usually doubt a professor. We basically believe them. We think we don't need strict rules to watch them carefully. ”

Michiie Sakamoto, Keio University

1: Suspicion

Avenell's own quest began in 2006, when she was combing through dozens of papers for a review evaluating whether vitamin D reduces the risk of bone fractures. In two papers by Sato, she stumbled on a weird coincidence. They described different trials—one in stroke victims, the other in Parkinson's disease patients—but the control and study groups in both studies had the exact same mean body mass index. Looking further, she quickly found several other anomalies. She decided not to include Sato's studies in her analysis.

She wasn't the first to notice something was off. In a [2005 Neurology paper](#), Sato claimed that a drug named risedronate reduces the risk of hip fractures in women who have had a stroke by a stunning 86%. In a [polite letter to the](#)

Explicació cas vacunes

- <https://www.bmj.com/content/342/bmj.c5347>



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the BMJ website with the logo 'thebmj' and menu items: Research, Education, News & Views, Campaigns, and Archive. Below the navigation bar, the article is categorized as a 'Feature' with the sub-heading 'Secrets of the MMR scare'. The main title of the article is 'How the case against the MMR vaccine was fixed'. The publication information includes 'BMJ 2011 ; 342' and the DOI 'https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.c5347', published on 06 January 2011. The citation is given as 'Cite this as: BMJ 2011;342:c5347'. There are four tabs for navigation: 'Article' (selected), 'Related content', 'Metrics', and 'Responses'. The author is identified as 'Brian Deer, journalist' with a link to 'Author affiliations' and the website 'briandeer.com'.

the**bmj** Research ▾ Education ▾ News & Views ▾ Campaigns ▾ Archive

Feature » Secrets of the MMR scare

How the case against the MMR vaccine was fixed

BMJ 2011 ; 342 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.c5347> (Published 06 January 2011)
Cite this as: *BMJ* 2011;342:c5347

Article Related content Metrics Responses

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[Author affiliations](#) ▾
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Related Content

- In Science Magazine
- Science Research Article by Sanchez-Elsner et al.
- Science Report by Maile

Retraction of Sanchez-Elsner *et al.*, *Science* 311 (5764) 1118-1123.
Retraction of Maile *et al.*, *Science* 304 (5673) 1010-1014.
Science 30 May 2014:
Vol. 344 no. 6187 p. 981
DOI: 10.1126/science.344.6187.981-a

LETTERS

Retraction

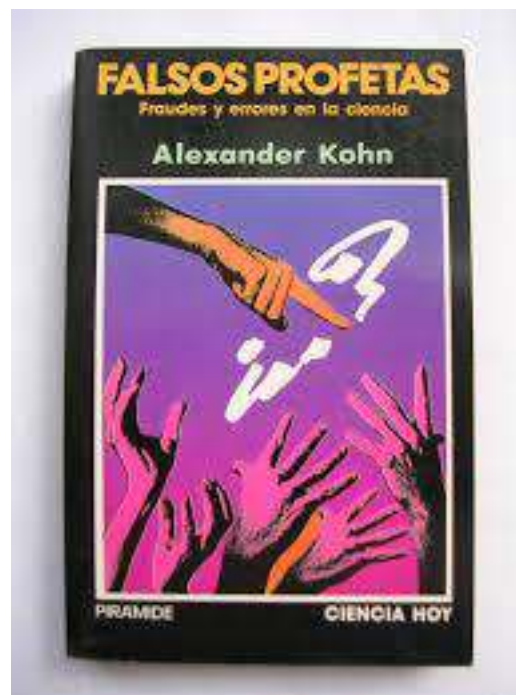
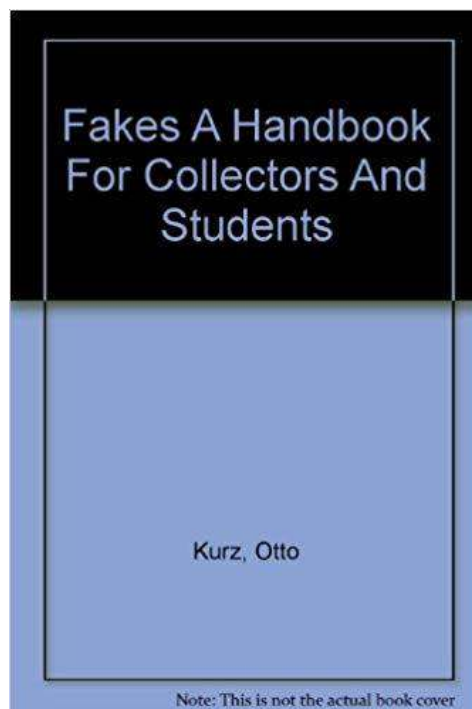
Science has received the results of the University of California, Riverside Committee on Privilege and Tenure's investigation of the papers published in *Science* by Professor Frank Sauer and colleagues, "TAF1 activates transcription by phosphorylation of serine 33 in histone H2B" (1) and "Noncoding RNAs of trithorax response elements recruit *Drosophila* Ash1 to Ultrabithorax" (2).

For the 2004 Report (1), the Committee's findings can be summarized as follows: Lanes 3 and 4 in Fig. 1B were replicated from a figure in another paper (3). There was manipulation of gel images that constituted data falsification and fabrication in Fig. 2C; Fig. 3, B and C; Fig. 4, B and D; and panel A in fig. S5C. For the 2006 Research Article (2), the Committee's findings can be summarized as follows: In Fig 6C, there was replication of the same image in two panels that constitutes data falsification. There was manipulation of gel images that constituted data falsification and fabrication in Fig. 4D; Fig. 6, A and B; and fig. S5A.

The Committee concluded that the image manipulations described above constituted a significant departure from the accepted practices of Dr. Sauer's research community. Therefore, the data, results, and conclusions in the papers are clearly not reliable. *Science* is hereby retracting the papers, at the request of University of California, Riverside and Dr. Sauer. The Committee determined that Dr. Sauer was the sole individual responsible for producing the figures.

Marcia McNutt
Editor-in-Chief

Què s'ha escrit fins al moment



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Few Thrills Compare to Weather at its Worst
Extreme Weather
by Christopher C. Burt

We often hear that the day was the

Quin impacte tenen els articles desmentits

Article	Year of retraction	Citing Articles before retraction	Citing Articles after retraction	Total
<p>Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet. N Engl J Med April 4, 2013 Estruch R, Ros E, Salas-Salvado J, Covas MI, Corella, D, Aros F, Gomez-Gracia E, Ruiz-Gutiérrez V, Fiol M, Lapetra J, Lamuela-Raventos RM, Serra-Majem L, Pinto X, Basora J, Munoz MA, Sorli JV, Martinez JA, Martinez-Gonzalez MA, et al., for the PREDIMED Study Investigators</p>	2018	1792	79	
<p>2. Visfatin: A protein secreted by visceral fat that mimics the effects of insulin. SCIENCE, JAN 21 2005 Fukuhara A, Matsuda M, Nishizawa M, Segawa K, Tanaka M, Kishimoto K, Matsuki Y, Murakami M, Ichisaka T, Murakami H, Watanabe E, Takagi T, Akiyoshi M, Ohtsubo T, Kihara S, Yamashita S, Makishima M, Funahashi T, Yamanaka S, Hiramatsu R, Matsuzawa Y, Shimomura I.</p>	2007	224	977	
<p>3. Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children. LANCET, FEB 28 1998 Wakefield AJ, Murch SH, Anthony A, Linnell J, Casson DM, Malik M, Berelowitz M, Dhillon AP, Thomson MA, Harvey P, Valentine A, Davies SE, Walker-Smith JA</p>	2010	647	512	
<p>4. An enhanced transient expression system in plants based on suppression of gene silencing by the p19 protein of tomato bushy stunt virus. PLANT JOURNAL, MAR 2003 Voinnet O, Rivas S, Mestre P, Baulcombe D.</p>	2015	900	201	
<p>5. Purification and ex vivo expansion of postnatal human marrow mesodermal progenitor cells. BLOOD, NOV 1 2001 Reyes M, Lund T, Lenvik T, Aguiar D, Koodie L, Verfaillie CM.</p>	2009	578	289	
<p>6. TREEFINDER: a powerful graphical analysis environment for molecular phylogenetics. BMC EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY, JUN 28 2004 Jobb G, von Haeseler A, Strimmer K.</p>	2015	748	114	
<p>7. Viral pathogenicity determinants are suppressors of transgene silencing in Nicotiana benthamiana. EMBO JOURNAL, NOV 16 1998 Brigneti G, Voinnet O, Li WX, Ji LH, Ding SW, Baulcombe DC</p>	2015	769	40	
<p>8. Spontaneous human adult stem cell transformation. CANCER RESEARCH, APR 15 2005 Rubio D, Garcia-Castro J, Martín MC, de la Fuente R, Cigudosa JC, Lloyd AC, Bernad A.</p>	2010	318	383	
<p>9. Combination treatment of angiotensin-II receptor blocker and angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitor in non-diabetic renal disease (COOPERATE): a randomised controlled trial. LANCET, JAN 11 2003 Nakao N, Yoshimura A, Morita H, Takada M, Kayano T, Ideura T.</p>	2009	547	127	
<p>10. A pleiotropically acting microRNA, miR-31, inhibits breast cancer metastasis. CELL, JUN 12 2009</p>				



A Meta-analysis of Factors Impacting Detection of Antidepressant Efficacy in Clinical Trials: The Importance of Academic Sites

Boadie W Dunlop^{*1}, Michael E Thase², Chuan-Chuan Wun³, Rana Fayyad³, Christine J Guico-Pabia³, Jeff Musgnung³ and Philip T Ninan⁴

¹Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, USA; ²Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA; ³Pfizer Inc, Collegeville, PA, USA; ⁴(Formerly of) Pfizer Inc, Collegeville, PA, USA

7. Errors

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RETRACTED ARTICLE

See: [Retraction Notice](#)

Science. 2005 Jan 21;307(5708):426-30. Epub 2004 Dec 16.

Visfatin: a protein secreted by visceral fat that mimics the effects of insulin.

Fukuhara A¹, Matsuda M, Nishizawa M, Segawa K, Tanaka M, Kishimoto K, Matsuki Y, Murakami M, Ichisaka T, Murakami H, Watanabe M, Ohtsubo T, Kihara S, Yamashita S, Makishima M, Funahashi T, Yamanaka S, Hiramatsu R, Matsuzawa Y, Shimomura I.

[+ Author information](#)

Retraction in
Retraction. [Science. 2007]

Abstract

LETTERS

edited by Jennifer Sills

Retraction

IN A PAPER TITLED "VISFATIN: A PROTEIN SECRETED BY VISCERAL FAT THAT MIMICS THE EFFECTS OF insulin" (1), we identified a protein that is secreted by visceral fat of humans and mice and named it "visfatin." The same protein had been identified previously by other laboratories as "pre-B cell-colony enhancing factor," a cytokine that is expressed by lymphocytes (2) and that displays nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase activity (3). In the *Science* Report, we investigated visfatin's metabolic effects and the biochemical mechanism by which it might exert these effects. We showed that visfatin induces adipocyte differentiation in vitro and that plasma levels of visfatin correlate with visceral fat mass in humans. We also showed that male mice with only one functional copy of the visfatin gene have modest elevations in plasma glucose and that adenovirus-mediated delivery of the visfatin gene to c57BL/6J or KKAy mice resulted in a lowering of plasma glucose and insulin levels. Finally, we reported that visfatin binds to and activates the insulin receptor and we speculated that its activity as an insulin mimetic might explain its metabolic effects.

The visfatin work performed in our laboratory was recently investigated by the Committee for Research Integrity (CRI) of Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine. On the basis of the CRI report, which focused largely on our biochemical experiments examining visfatin's interaction with the insulin receptor, the Faculty Council of Osaka University Medical School recommended that we retract the entire paper. At the suggestion of the Editor of *Science*, we have agreed to retract the paper, even though we continue to stand by our conclusions. We note that over a dozen subsequent publications have shown that plasma visfatin levels in humans correlate with various metabolic states, including obesity, visceral fat mass, and diabetes [for example, (4-6)]. We note also that another laboratory recently reported that visfatin has insulin mimetic effects in cultured osteoblasts (7). We acknowledge that, since publication of the *Science* Report, we have found that not all preparations of visfatin bind to and activate the insulin receptor. Thus far, we have found four different lots of purified recombinant visfatin protein that have both adipogenic and insulin mimetic activities. We still have the preparations of visfatin that show insulin mimetic activity, although the amount is limited, and we are willing to send them to other investigators for independent validation. We are continuing to investigate the significance of this molecule.

We regret any inconvenience caused by this retraction to researchers and readers. The corresponding author is responsible for the retraction.

ATSUNORI FUKUHARA,¹ MORIHIRO MATSUDA,¹ MASAKO NISHIZAWA,² KATSUMORI SEGAWA,¹ MASAKI TANAKA,³ KAE KISHIMOTO,² YASUSHI MATSUKI,² MIREI MURAKAMI,³ TOMOKO ICHISAKA,³ HIROKO MURAKAMI,⁴ EIJIRO WATANABE,² TOSHIYUKI TAKAGI,⁵ MEGUMI AKIYOSHI,⁶ TSUGUTERU OHTSUBO,² SHINJI KIHARA,¹ SHIZUYA YAMASHITA,⁷ MAKOTO MAKISHIMA,⁸ TOHRU FUNAHASHI,¹ SHINYA YAMANAKA,³ RYUJI HIRAMATSU,² YUJI MATSUZAWA,⁹ IICHIRO SHIMOMURA^{1*}

¹Department of Metabolic Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University, Osaka 565-0871, Japan. ²Pharmacology Research Laboratories, Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co. Ltd., Hyogo 665-0051, Japan. ³Department of Stem Cell Biology, Institute for Frontier Medical Sciences, Kyoto 606-8507, Japan. ⁴Environmental Health Science Laboratory, Sumitomo Chemical Co. Ltd., Osaka 554-0022, Japan. ⁵Biological Research Laboratories II Research and Development Division, Daiichi Sankyo Co. Ltd., Tokyo 140-8710, Japan. ⁶Department of Quality Assurance, Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co. Ltd., Osaka, 554-0022, Japan. ⁷Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University, Osaka 565-0871, Japan. ⁸Division of Biochemistry, Department of Biomedical Sciences, Nihon University School of Medicine, Tokyo 173-8610, Japan. ⁹Sumitomo Hospital, Osaka 530-0005, Japan.

CREDIT: PHOTOS.COM

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: ichi@imed2.med.osaka-u.ac.jp

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5. D. G. Heider et al., *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* **91**, 1578 (2006).
6. S. Sandeep et al., *Metab. Clin. Exp.* **56**, 565 (2007).
7. H. Xie et al., *Calcif. Tissue Int.* **80**, 201 (2007).

Borrowing from Biology

AS TWO BIOLOGISTS, WE OFTEN MARVEL AT the way humans solve problems by adapting approaches that nature developed eons earlier. A classic example might be our 20th-century discovery of genetic engineering. In plant crown gall disease, a lowly bacterium long ago evolved a highly effective transformation vector (Ti plasmid), which efficiently engineers the plant to produce "food" to the bacterium's order. Much of plant genetic engineering is now based on the same vector system.



The recent News of the Week article by E. Kintisch, "Light-splitting trick squeezes more electricity out of Sun's rays" (3 August, p. 583), seems to be another wonderful example of this sort of "coincidence." In plant photosynthesis, a network of pigment molecules forms a light-harvesting antenna that absorbs photons of varying wavelength and transfers the energy to the pigment molecule at the reaction center. As is often the case, nature is somewhat more sophisticated than the approach described in the recent paper, but the idea is the same: Energy of different wavelengths is captured to avoid waste. Perhaps we should study biology more often and more directly for solutions to our pressing "modern" problems.

ROSS N. NAZAR AND E. JANE ROBB

Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1, Canada.

Placebo

Medical Education

DEMONSTRATION TO MEDICAL STUDENTS OF PLACEBO RESPONSES AND NON-DRUG FACTORS

BARRY BLACKWELL SAUL S. BLOOMFIELD
C. RALPH BUNCHER

*College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati,
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229, U.S.A.*

Summary A class experiment for medical students was devised to demonstrate the influence of the placebo effect and non-drug factors on response to drugs. The subjects were conditioned to expect sedative or stimulant effects, but all received placebo in one or two blue or pink capsules. Predictions about the size and nature of the placebo response and influence of the non-drug factors were made before the experiment and discussed afterwards. Four of six predictions were fully confirmed. Drug-associated changes were reported by 30% of the subjects and were severe in 1 or 2 individuals. Two capsules produced more noticeable changes than one, and blue capsules were associated with more sedative effects than pink capsules. Students rated the experiment highly both as a learning experience and for its relevance to their future practice of medicine.

color

Grup d'estudiants es diu que se'ls donaran pastilles
sedatives o estimulants, però no sabran que pendran.

blava o vermella

Diferents dosis: 1 ó 2

(però totes son pastilles de sucre)

Com es d'esperar 2>1

pink> alerting

blue is cool

THE LANCET, JUNE 10, 1972

Study on the Effects of Tablet Colour in the Treatment of Anxiety States

KURT SCHAPIRA,* M.D., D.P.M. ; H. A. McCLELLAND,† M.R.C.P., D.P.M.

N. R. GRIFFITHS,‡ M.B., D.P.M. ; D. J. NEWELL,§ M.A., PH.D., F.S.S.

British Medical Journal, 1970, 2, 446-449

Summary: Forty-eight patients with anxiety states were treated with oxazepam (Serenid-D), which was administered in tablets of three different colours—red, yellow, and green. Every patient received one week's treatment with each colour, according to a random programme. A latin square design was used to ensure complete balance between the colours and between the weeks. The patients' symptoms were categorized and then assessed by both weekly physicians' ratings and daily self-rating, which showed close agreement. Colour preference was shown on both these scales in that symptoms of anxiety were most improved with green, whereas depressive symptoms appeared to respond best to yellow. Such colour preferences, however, did not reach levels of statistical significance, except for phobias as rated on the physicians' assessment.

The results indicate that colour may play a part in the response to a drug.

and McPherson (1965) and Beber (1965) to be an effective anxiolytic agent. The dosage given was 15 mg. t.d.s. and the tablets were presented as plain (non-scored) coloured non-sugar-coated tablets. The three colours used were green, yellow, and red, and each patient received a week's treatment with each colour in a random order.

Patient Group

The 48 patients included in the trial were attending psychiatric outpatient clinics and had been diagnosed as suffering from anxiety states. Since anxiety and depressive symptoms commonly occur together, only those patients in whom anxiety was the primary affective disturbance were included. All patients had normal colour vision when tested by means of isochromatic plates (Ishihara test). In those who had been on previous medication all drugs were discontinued at least two days before the trial was begun, and for one week in respect of

Oxazepam: millor sumministrada en green contra la ansietat i en groc contra la depresio.

- Si algu pensa que faig cherry pick... resultats: s'han fet confirma aquest viaix de colors blau verd tranquilitzants i taronja vermell i groc antidepressius (Viagra en blau)

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Drugs

Effect of colour of drugs: systematic review of perceived effect of drugs and of their effectiveness

BMJ 1996 ; 313 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.313.7072.1624> (Published 21 December 1996)
Cite this as: *BMJ* 1996;313:1624

Via administració

PLACEBO: ESTA DEMOSTRAT QUE DOS PILDORES DE SUCRE VAN MILLOR QUE UNA SOLA EN EL TRACTAMENT DE ULCERA ESTOMACAL; I UNA INJECCIO VA MILLOR QUE DIES PILDORES.

J Neurol. 2000 Mar;247(3):183-8.

Placebo effect in the acute treatment of migraine: subcutaneous placebos are better than oral placebos.

de Craen AJ¹, Tijssen JG, de Gans J, Kleijnen J.

 **Author information**

cerimònies importen: dolor al braç

Cite this article as: *BMJ*, doi:10.1136/bmj.38726.603310.55 (published 1 February 2006)

Research

Sham device *v* inert pill: randomised controlled trial of two placebo treatments

Ted J Kaptchuk, William B Stason, Roger B Davis, Anna T R Legedza, Rosa N Schnyer, Catherine E Kerr, David A Stone, Bong Hyun Nam, Irving Kirsch, Rose H Goldman

Analgesic effects of branding in treatment of headaches

A BRANTHWAITE, P COOPER

Abstract

The effect of branding—that is, the labelling and marketing—of a well-known proprietary analgesic used to treat headaches was studied in a sample of women given a branded or unbranded form with either an inert or an active formulation. The sample was also divided according to whether the subjects were regular users of the brand or users of other brands. The findings showed that branded tablets were overall significantly more effective than unbranded tablets in relieving headaches. Differential effects were observed: the effects of branding were more noticeable one hour after the tablets were taken compared with 30 minutes; in the women given the placebo; and in the users of the brand compared with the users of other brands.

It is hypothesised that these effects are due to increased confidence in obtaining relief with a well-known brand, and that branding has an analgesic effect that interacts with the analgesic effects of placebos and active ingredients.

According to trade estimates,¹¹ branded advertised analgesics account for 66% of analgesics bought over the counter.

The active dose in the product we used in this study has been shown⁹⁻¹³⁻¹⁴ to be effective in the treatment of headaches and other pain compared with placebos; the question here was whether the branding contributes anything to pain relief.

Subjects and methods

We used a two-by-two double-blind design to separate the effects of (i) inert from active formulations and (ii) unbranded from branded presentations.

A total of 835 women who claimed to use painkillers to relieve headaches at least once a month took part in the study. Roughly half claimed to use the test brand as their regular brand of analgesic, and the other half used other brands of over-the-counter analgesics. Women who were allergic to aspirin, had a history of asthma, gastric upsets, or ulcers, were pregnant, or were receiving medication from their doctor were excluded.

Eligible subjects were randomly assigned to one of four groups (table I) by allocating them in sequence to each group A to D. Initial

Dones mal de cap
Aspirina o placebo
en caixes blanques sense marca/
en caixes colorajades amb
marques comercials.

Evidentment aspirina superior a
placebo, pero packaging millora
els resultats d'ambdues!!!1

Les expectatives ho són tot

Psychopharmacology (Berl), 1978 May 31;57(3):253-61.

Situational factors contributing to the placebo effect.

Gryll SL, Katahn M.

Abstract

The influence of four variables (status of communicator of drug effects, attitude of dentist, attitude of dental technician, and message of drug effects) on the obtainment of placebo effects in an oral surgery clinic was investigated. Dependent variables were (1) rating of pain experienced from mandibular-block injection, (2) pre-post placebo state anxiety, and (3) pre-postplacebo fear of injection. Enthusiastic messages of drug effects produced statistically and clinically significant reductions in postplacebo fear of injection and state anxiety and markedly lower ratings of pain experienced during injection of local anesthetic. Although there was a strong tendency for positive placebo effects to occur when the dental staff was perceived as friendly and supportive, only the attitude factors obtained statistical significance. The status of the communicator accounted for very small portions of the variance.

PMID: 97706

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Profile of the first double-Ig Nobel Prize winner, Jacques Benveniste

Jacques Benveniste [pictured here] was the first person (but not the last!) to be awarded more than one Ig Nobel Prize. John Welford the renowned “professional librarian, now semi-retired, who writes articles based on material gleaned from obscure books and journals,” crafted a [profile of Benveniste](#). Here are some highlights:



Human basophil degranulation triggered by very dilute antiserum against IgE

E. Davenas, F. Beauvais, J. Amara*, M. Oberbaum*, B. Robinzon†, A. Miadonna‡, A. Tedeschi‡, B. Pomeranz§, P. Fortner§, P. Belon, J. Sainte-Laudy, B. Poitevin & J. Benveniste||

Human basophil degranulation is not triggered by very dilute antiserum against human IgE

S. J. Hirst*, **N. A. Hayes***, **J. Burridge†**, **F. L. Pearce‡** & **J. C. Foreman*§**

Departments of * Pharmacology, † Statistical Science and ‡ Chemistry, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, UK

705 Transatlantic Transfer of Digitized Antigen Signal by Telephone Link. *J. Benveniste, P. Jurgens, W. Hsueh and J. Aissa.* Digital Biology Laboratory (DBL), 32 rue des Carnets, 92140 Clamart, France and Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, IL 60614, USA.

Ligands so dilute that no molecule remained still retained biological activity which could be abolished by magnetic fields [1-3], suggesting the electromagnetic (EM) nature of the molecular signal. This was confirmed by the electronic transfer to water (W) of molecular activity, directly or after computer storage [4-7]. Here, we report its telephonic transfer. Ovalbumin (Ova), or W as control, were recorded (1 sec, 16 bits, 22 kHz) in Chicago using a transducer and computer with soundcard. Coded files were transferred to DBL's computer as e-mail "attached documents." Digitally amplified, they were replayed for 20 min to W (dOva, dW), which was then perfused to isolated hearts from Ova-immunized guinea-pigs. DBL staff were blind though technical incidents revealed the codes of 4/19 files to the computer operator. Coronary flow variations were (% mean \pm SEM, nb of measures): naive W (negative control), 4.9 ± 0.3 , 41; dW, 4.4 ± 0.3 , 58; dOva, 24.0 ± 1.4 , 30, $p = 4.5 \times 10^{-17}$ vs dW; Ova (0.1 μ M, positive control), 28.9 ± 3.7 , 19, ns vs dOva. The hitherto neglected physical nature of the molecular signal emerges: EM radiation under 22 kHz that can be digitized, transferred long distances and replayed to W, which then acquires the source-molecule's activity. This implies novel strategies in chemistry, biology and medicine. [1] Davenas et al., *Nature*. 1988, 333:816; [2] Benveniste et al., *C R Acad Sci Paris*. 1991, 312:461; [3] Benveniste et al., *FASEB J*. 1992, 6:A1610; [4, 5] Aissa et al., *FASEB J*. 1993, 150:A146 & 1995, 9:A425; [6] Thomas et al., *FASEB J*. 1996, [7] Benveniste et al., *FASEB J*. 1996, 10:A1479.



Hello world. I am John Bohannon. Here is what happened:

Experiment

Follow a girl to Oxford

Become a correspondent for *Science*

Create the "Dance Your PhD" contest

Become a visiting scholar at Harvard and then embed with military forces in Afghanistan

Test whether people can distinguish the taste of pâté versus dog food

Write "Green Porno" with Isabella Rossellini

Work with the Cultural Observatory on data representing 5% of all books ever published

Submit hundreds of fake papers to fee-charging open-access scientific journals

Do a chocolate weight-loss study and p-hack the data

Worked with the hacker in (probably) Russia who runs Sci-Hub to publicly release a dataset of 28 million downloads

Joined my friend Sean Gourley's tech startup Primer

Results

Broke up with the girl, but got a PhD in molecular biology

Explored the world, wrote many stories

Performed at TEDxBruussels in 2011 (and in 2012 at TED)

Engineered the first ever voluntary release of civilian casualty data by the military and the United Nations

Caused Stephen Colbert to eat cat food on television

Caused Jon Stewart to share his fear of bedbugs on the Daily Show

Created the Science Hall of Fame

Revealed that 60% of them are not doing peer review

Triggered a junk science media orgy

Created a global reading map of the world's largest illegal library

Reverse-engineering myself right now...

Say hello to me.



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John Bohannon, Robin Goldstein and
Alexis Herschkowitsch

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Què son els assajos clínics (*clinical trials*)?

The Northern Echo

NEWS
25th September 2008

'Proof' – fish oils make you smart

By Barry Nelson

THE world's biggest experiment to see if food supplements can boost exam results has concluded that fish oil capsules do make a difference.

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The results have been revealed two years after Durham County Council held a press conference at Belmont comprehensive school, near Durham City, to announce that 3,000 teenage pupils would be offered free fish oil capsules supplied by supplement company Equazen.

The Telegraph

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Fish oil makes children smarter, study claims

Children who take a fish oil supplement every day could do better in their exams, a contentious study has claimed.

By Jessica Salter
6:11AM BST 26 Sep 2008

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Bad Science

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Fish oil in the Observer: the return of a \$2bn friend

June 5th, 2010 by Ben Goldacre in [bad science](#), [evidence](#), [fish oil](#), [guardian](#), [schools](#), [statistics](#) | [35 Comments »](#)

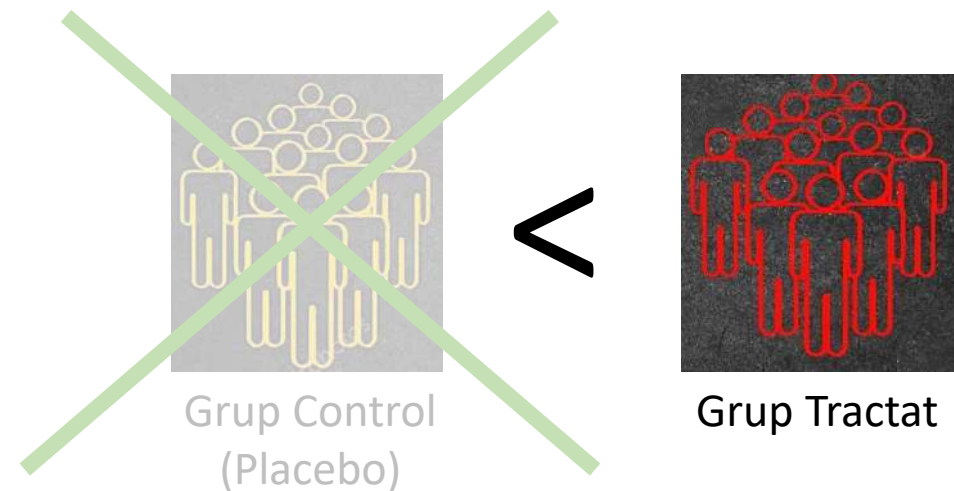
Ben Goldacre, The Guardian, Saturday 5 June 2010

TED Talk



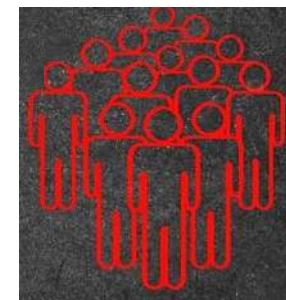
Collected Journalism

"Fish oil helps schoolchildren to concentrate" was the headline in the Observer. Regular readers will remember the omega-3 [fish oil pill](#) issue, as the entire British news media has been claiming for several years now that there are trials showing it improves school performance and behaviour in mainstream children, despite the fact that no such trial has ever been published. There is something very attractive about the idea that solutions to complex problems in education can be found in a pill. [Read the rest of this entry »](#)

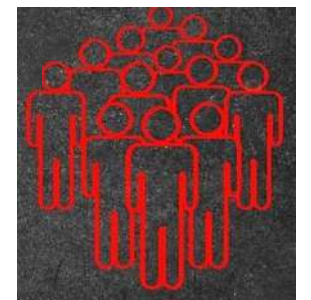


La majoria d'assajos clínics es fan sense grup placebo

- Justificació: legal i ètica.
- Grup Control: el tractament actual més efectiu.



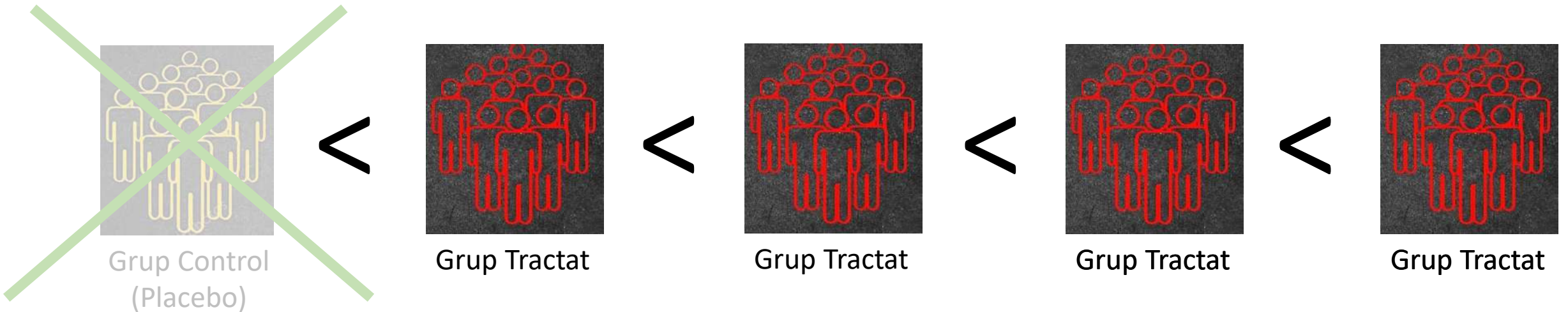
Grup Tractat



Grup Tractat

La majoria d'assajos clínics es fan sense grup placebo

- Justificació: legal i ètica.
- Grup Control: el tractament actual més efectiu.
- Aquest estudis tenen dos problemes:
 - Competidors en dosis diferents a les recomanades
 - Mai sabrem si van millor que un grup placebo



Cada vegada hi ha més placebo

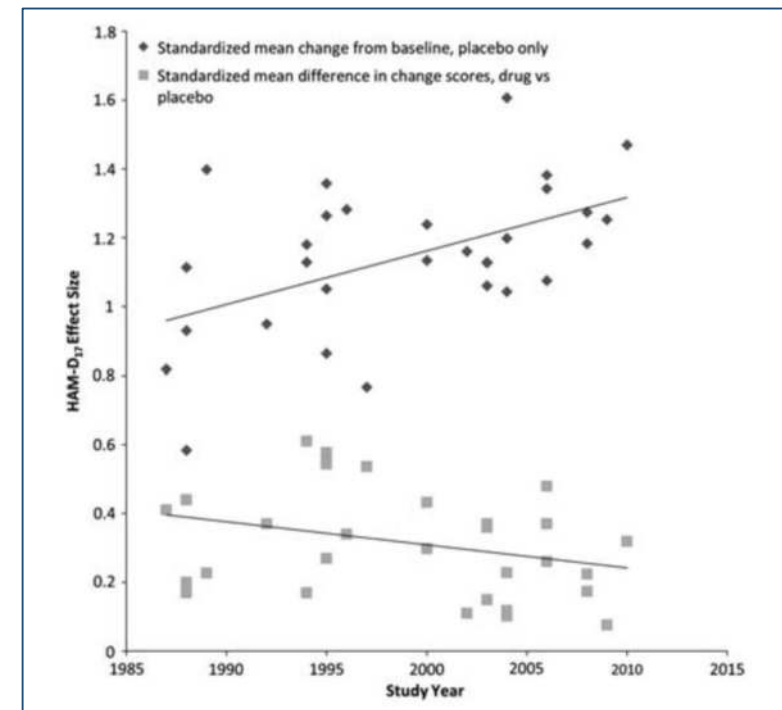
The screenshot shows the top of a Nature news article. The header includes the Nature logo and navigation links. The article title is "Strong placebo response thwarts painkiller trials" by Jo Marchant, dated 06 October 2015. A sub-headline reads: "Potential pain treatments are struggling to prove their worth over a rising placebo effect seen in US trials." Below the text is a photograph of a woman holding her head in pain. To the right, there is a "nature briefing" sidebar and a "Listen" section for a Nature Podcast. At the bottom, there are job listings from NatureJobs.

Molecular Psychiatry (2009) 14, 429–447
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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

How effective are second-generation antipsychotic drugs? A meta-analysis of placebo-controlled trials

S Leucht¹, D Arbter¹, RR Engel², W Kissling¹ and JM Davis³



Cada vegada hi ha més placebo

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Strong placebo response thwarts painkiller trials

Potential pain treatments are struggling to prove their worth over a rising placebo effect seen in US trials.

Jo Marchant

06 October 2015

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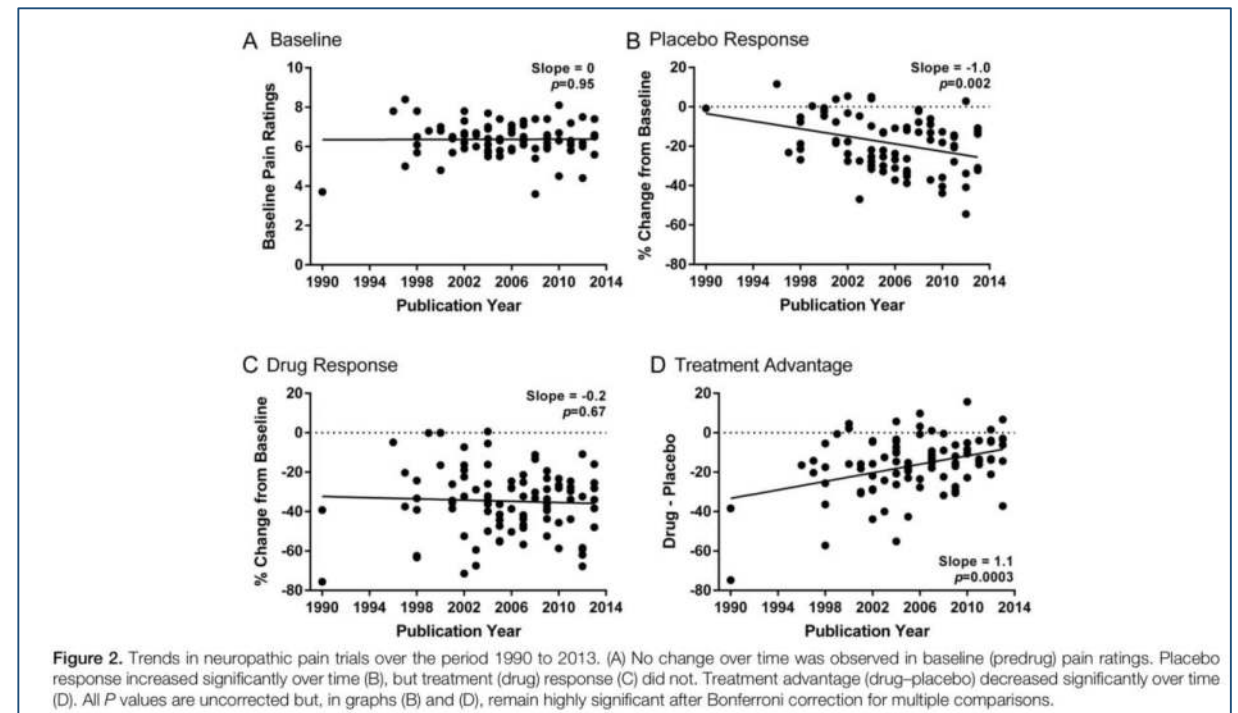
Most new painkiller drugs fail in clinical trials — but a growing placebo response may be to blame.

Research Paper

PAIN

Increasing placebo responses over time in U.S. clinical trials of neuropathic pain

Alexander H. Tuttle^a, Sarasa Tohyama^a, Tim Ramsay^b, Jonathan Kimmelman^c, Petra Schweinhardt^d, Gary J. Bennett^e, Jeffrey S. Mogil^{a,*}

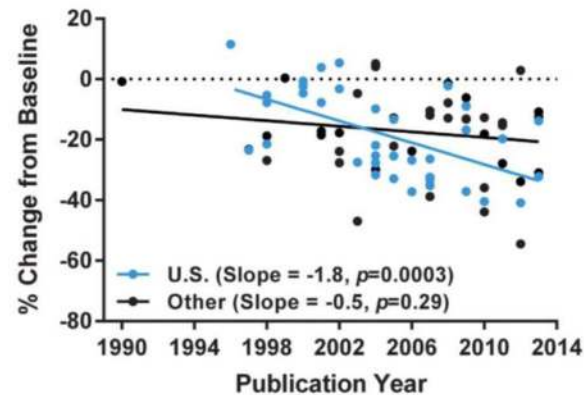




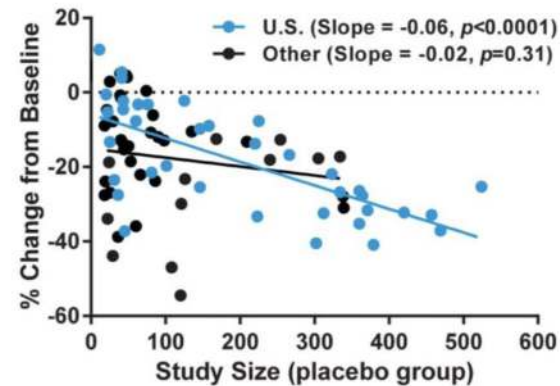
Increasing placebo responses over time in U.S. clinical trials of neuropathic pain

Alexander H. Tuttle^a, Sarasa Tohyama^a, Tim Ramsay^b, Jonathan Kimmelman^c, Petra Schweinhardt^d, Gary J. Bennett^a, Jeffrey S. Mogil^{a,*}

A Placebo Response by Region



D Effect of Study Size



E Effect of Study Length

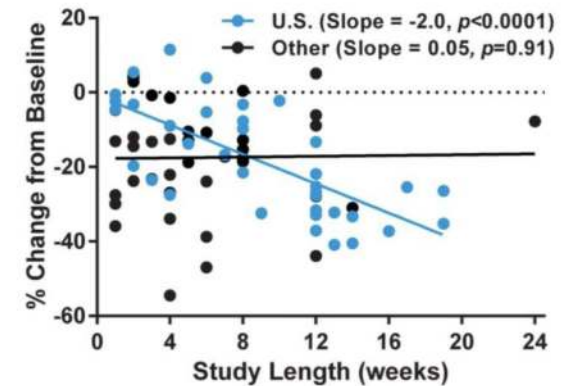


Figure 3. Comparison of placebo response parameters between U.S. trials and trials conducted elsewhere in the world. “Other” refers to all non-U.S. trials; trials including both U.S. and non-U.S. study sites are omitted. (A) Placebo response increased significantly over time in the United States only. Study size (B) and study length (C) similarly increased in U.S. trials only. Furthermore, study size (D) and study length (E) only affect placebo responses in U.S. trials.

- Justificació: legal i ètica.
- Grup Control: el tractament actual més efectiu.
- Dues trampes:
 - Competidors en dosis diferents a les recomanades
 - Sense comparar contra placebo
- Una súper-trampa: s'amaguen els assajos negatius

5.1 La premsa simplifica



The Telegraph

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Red wine could help prevent breast cancer

A glass of red wine a day could help to prevent breast cancer, a new study shows.

By Kate Devlin, Medical Correspondent
1:31PM BST 07 Jul 2008

Laboratory tests have shown that a chemical found in the skin of grapes could halt the development of most cases of the disease.

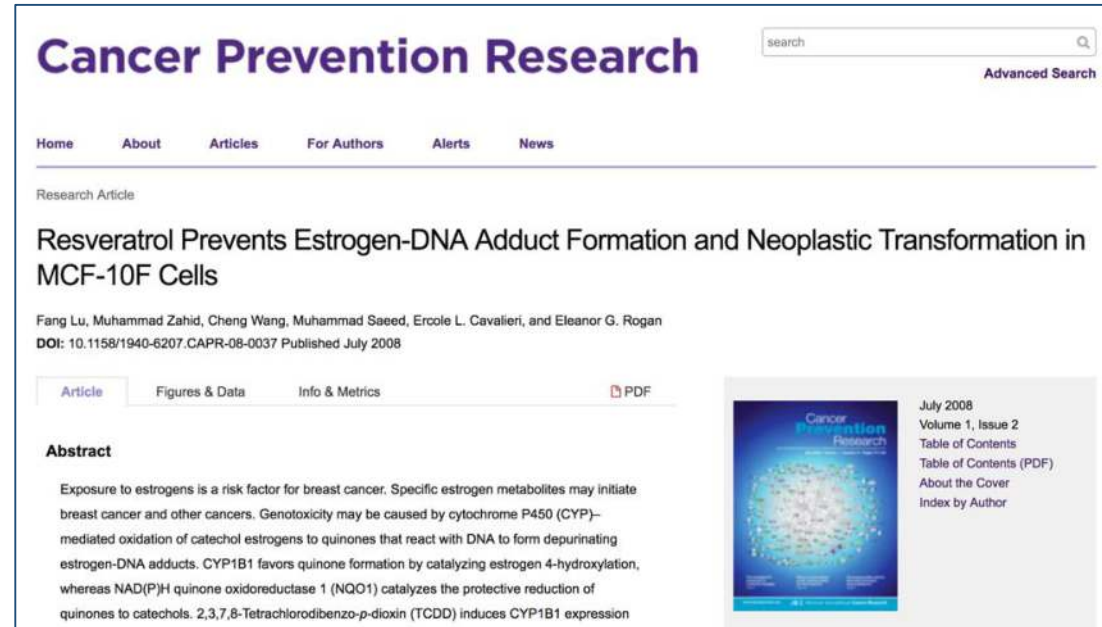
Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer among women, and almost 45,000 cases are diagnosed in the UK every year.

Now scientists have found that a chemical called resveratrol, which is also found in blueberries, bilberries, cranberries and peanuts, can suppress the creation of tumour cells.

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Cancer Prevention Research

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Research Article


Resveratrol Prevents Estrogen-DNA Adduct Formation and Neoplastic Transformation in MCF-10F Cells

Fang Lu, Muhammad Zahid, Cheng Wang, Muhammad Saeed, Ercole L. Cavalieri, and Eleanor G. Rogan
DOI: 10.1158/1940-6207.CAPR-08-0037 Published July 2008

Article Figures & Data Info & Metrics PDF

Abstract

Exposure to estrogens is a risk factor for breast cancer. Specific estrogen metabolites may initiate breast cancer and other cancers. Genotoxicity may be caused by cytochrome P450 (CYP)-mediated oxidation of catechol estrogens to quinones that react with DNA to form depurinating estrogen-DNA adducts. CYP1B1 favors quinone formation by catalyzing estrogen 4-hydroxylation, whereas NAD(P)H quinone oxidoreductase 1 (NQO1) catalyzes the protective reduction of quinones to catechols. 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin (TCDD) induces CYP1B1 expression



July 2008
Volume 1, Issue 2
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Les mentides de la ciència

*La Ciència no enganya
Els científics de vegades ho fan*

Dr. Josep Clotet
Universitat Internacional de Catalunya

