Identity In Peer Review

国际期刊出版社的角色与担当

Taylor & Francis Group
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Taylor & Francis

220+
超过220年历史

7,000+
每年出版图书数量

118,000+
每年发表文章

52%
人文社科

2,000+
全球超过2000名员工

130,000+
累计出版图书总量

2,700+
期刊种类数量

48%
科学技术与医学

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Information Classification: General

自我介绍

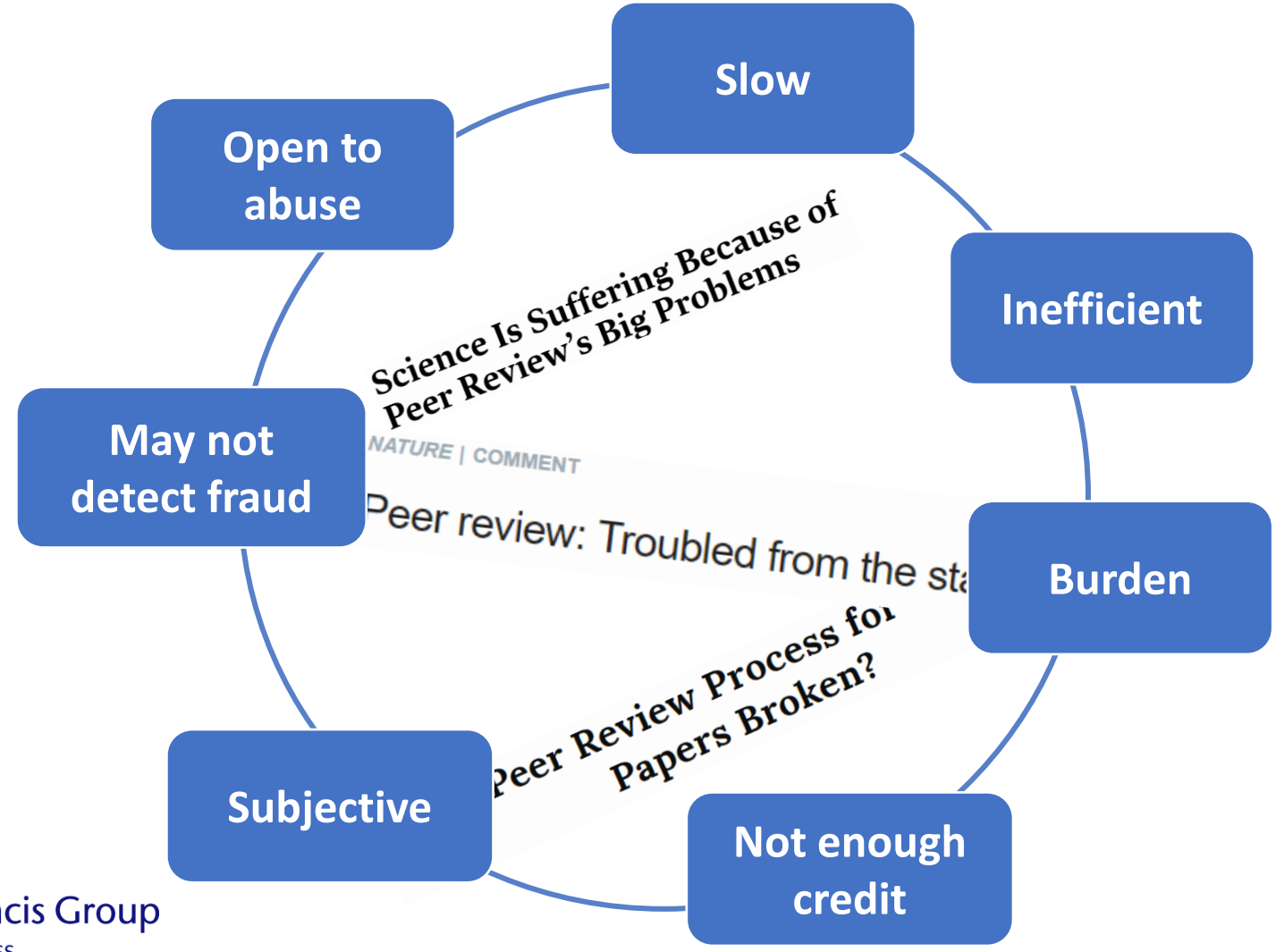
2006-2009：清华大学 2009-2012：Georgia Institute of Technology	参与者
2014-2019：Elsevier	观察者
2020-迄今：Taylor & Francis	组织者

Jia.yang@informa.com

内容大纲

- 后疫情时代同行评议经历的前所未有的挑战
- 控制同行评议质量的核心问题及国际出版社的应对措施
- 国际出版社在同行评议过程中的角色转变

同行评议的“七宗罪”



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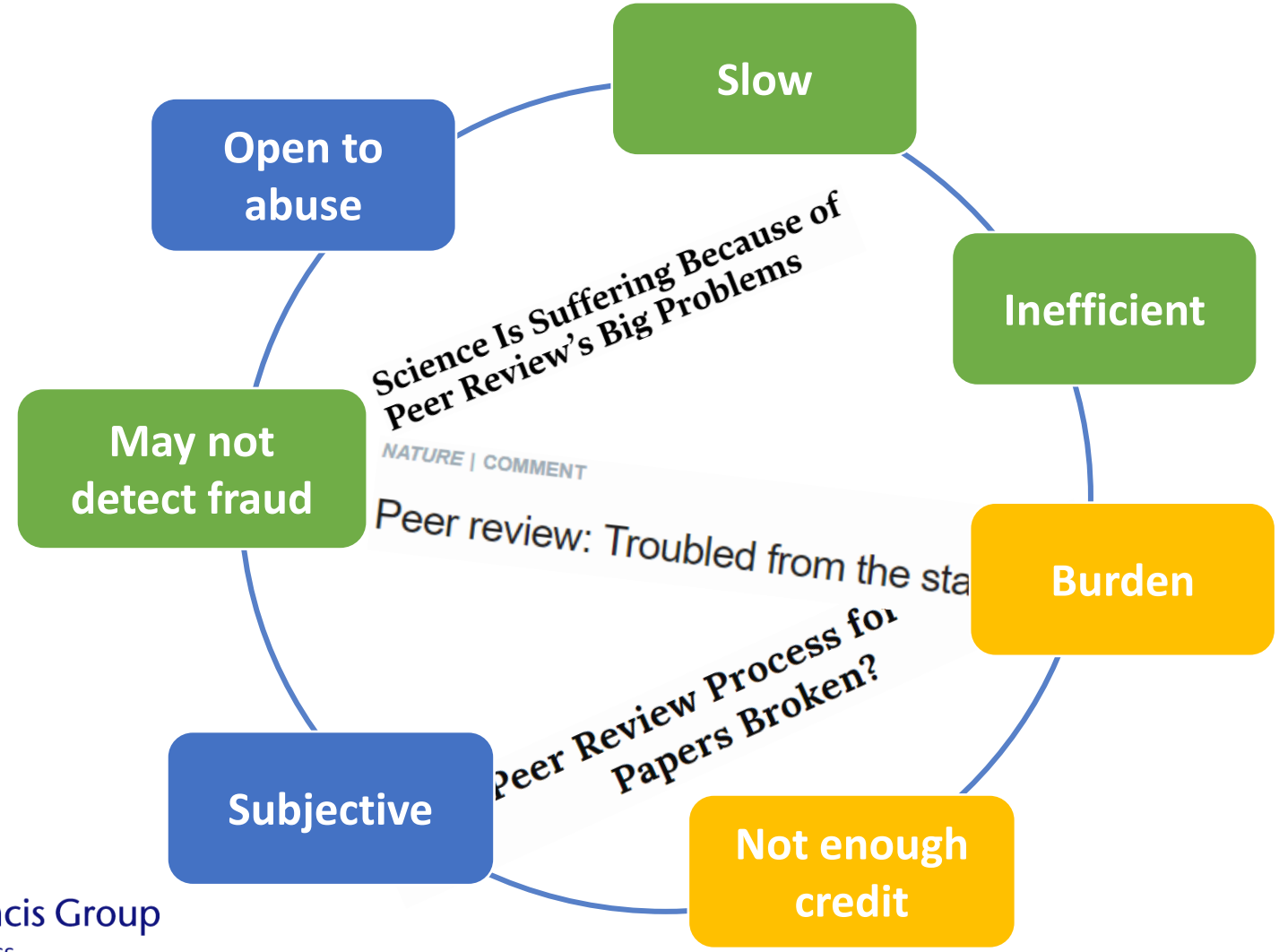
Information Classification: General

同行评议的“七宗罪”



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Information Classification: General

科研的内卷

- 作者：影响因子越来越高，好文章越来越难发
- 审稿人：审稿负担增大，指派的文章常常和研究领域不相关
- 编辑：邀请不到审稿人，期刊审稿周期变长，审稿报告不过关等等

学术出版物的爆炸式增长

受疫情影响科学家的有效工作时间降低

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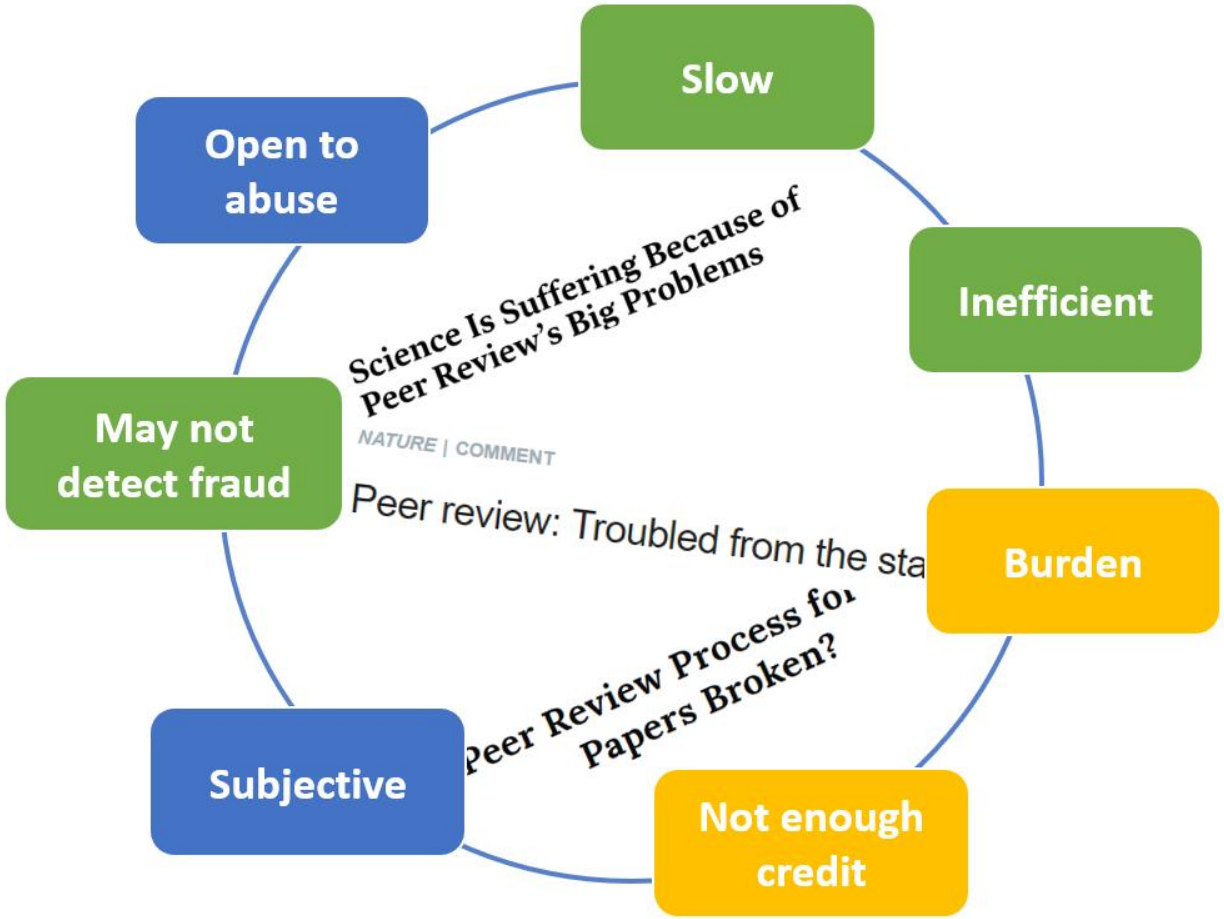
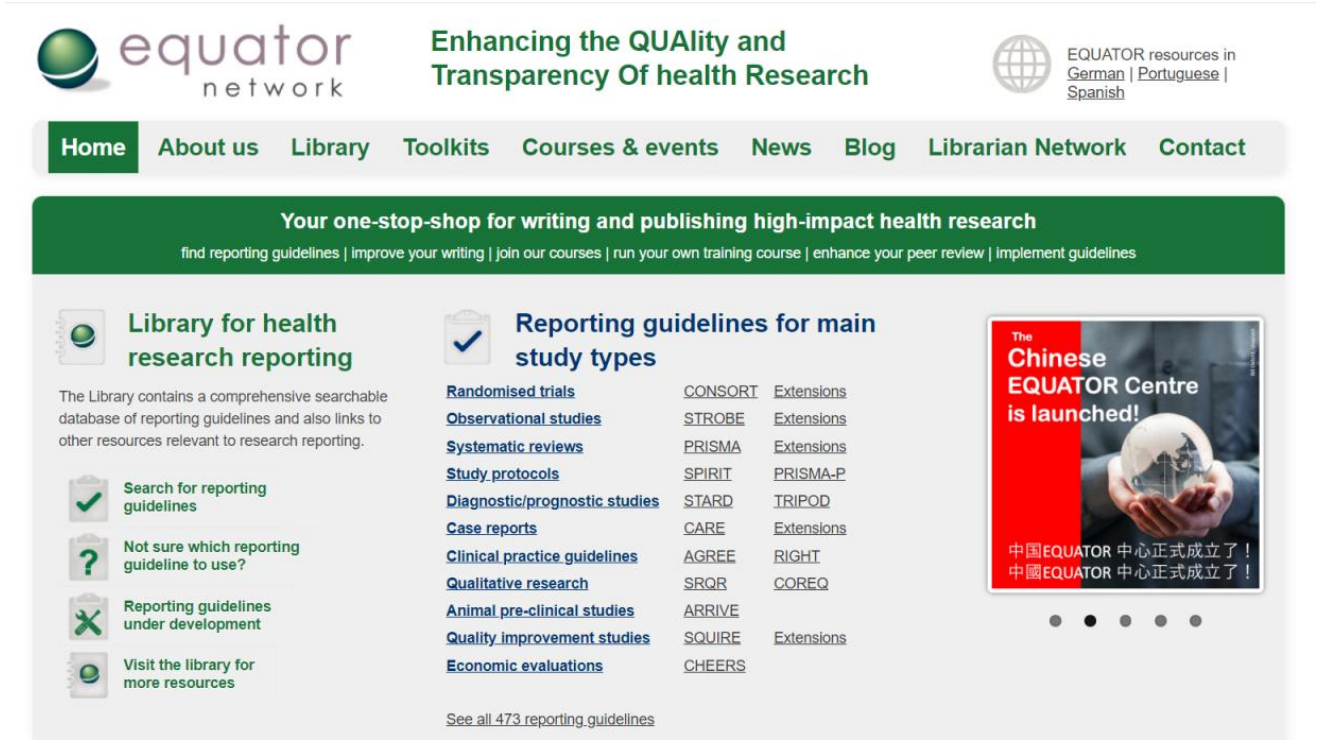
Information Classification: General

控制同行评议质量的核心问题及国际出版社的应对措施

- 标准化审稿过程
- 审稿过程的道德问题
- 提高对审稿人贡献的认可



Standardized review process标准化审稿过程



Dr. Drummond Rennie

Editor of *The New England Journal of Medicine*

Editor of The Journal of the American Medical Association

Director of first seven Congress on Peer Review and Biomedical Publication (often known as the Peer Review Congress)

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Information Classification: General

CONSORT 2010 checklist of information to include when reporting a randomised trial*

Section/Topic	Item No	Checklist item	Reported on page No
Title and abstract			
	1a	Identification as a randomised trial in the title	
	1b	Structured summary of trial design, methods, results, and conclusions (for specific guidance see CONSORT for abstracts)	
Introduction			
Background and objectives	2a	Scientific background and explanation of rationale	
	2b	Specific objectives or hypotheses	
Methods			
Trial design	3a	Description of trial design (such as parallel, factorial) including allocation ratio	
	3b	Important changes to methods after trial commencement (such as eligibility criteria), with reasons	
Participants	4a	Eligibility criteria for participants	
	4b	Settings and locations where the data were collected	
Interventions	5	The interventions for each group with sufficient details to allow replication, including how and when they were actually administered	
Outcomes	6a	Completely defined pre-specified primary and secondary outcome measures, including how and when they were assessed	
	6b	Any changes to trial outcomes after the trial commenced, with reasons	
Sample size	7a	How sample size was determined	
	7b	When applicable, explanation of any interim analyses and stopping guidelines	
Randomisation:			
Sequence generation	8a	Method used to generate the random allocation sequence	
	8b	Type of randomisation; details of any restriction (such as blocking and block size)	
Allocation concealment mechanism	9	Mechanism used to implement the random allocation sequence (such as sequentially numbered containers), describing any steps taken to conceal the sequence until interventions were assigned	
Implementation	10	Who generated the random allocation sequer	

Randomized controlled trials – CONSORT

PRISMA 2009 Checklist

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.	
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.	
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.	
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	
Study selection	9	State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).	
Data collection process	10	Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	
Risk of bias in individual studies	12	Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individu done at the study or outcome level), and how this information	
Summary measures	13	State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, differe	

Systematic reviews – PRISMA

CARE Checklist (2013) of information to include when writing a case report

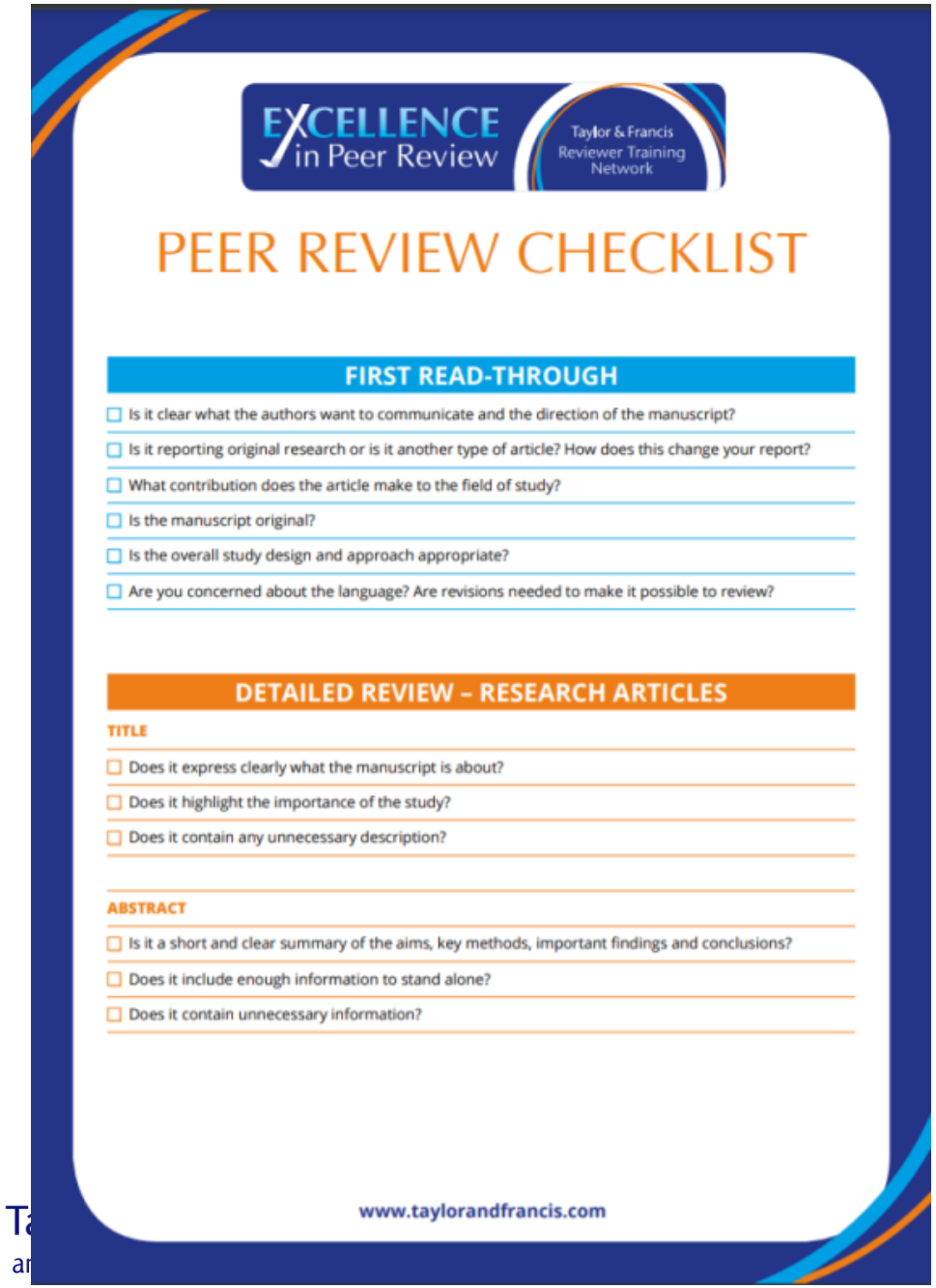
Topic	Item	Checklist item description	Reported on Page
Title	1	The words "case report" should be in the title along with the area of focus	
Key Words	2	2 to 5 key words that identify areas covered in this case report.	
Abstract	3a	Introduction—What is unique about this case? What does it add to the medical literature?	
	3b	The main symptoms of the patient and the important clinical findings	
	3c	The main diagnoses, therapeutics interventions, and outcomes	
	3d	Conclusion—What are the main "take-away" lessons from this case?	
Introduction	4	One or two paragraphs summarizing why this case is unique with references	
Patient Information	5a	De-identified demographic information and other patient specific information	
	5b	Main concerns and symptoms of the patient	
	5c	Medical, family, and psychosocial history including relevant genetic information (also see timeline).	
	5d	Relevant past interventions and their outcomes	
Clinical Findings	6	Describe the relevant physical examination (PE) and other significant clinical findings.	
Timeline	7	Important information from the patient's history organized as a timeline	
Diagnostic Assessment	8a	Diagnostic methods (such as PE, laboratory testing, imaging, surveys).	
	8b	Diagnostic challenges (such as access, financial, or cultural)	
	8c	Diagnostic reasoning including other diagnoses considered	
	8d	Prognostic characteristics (such as staging in oncology) where applicable	
Therapeutic Intervention	9a	Types of intervention (such as pharmacologic, surgical, preventive, self-care)	
	9b	Administration of intervention (such as dosage, strength, duration)	
	9c	Changes in intervention (with rationale)	
Follow-up and Outcomes	10a	Clinician and patient-assessed outcomes (when appropriate)	
	10b	Important follow-up diagnostic and other test results	
	10c	Intervention adherence and tolerability (How was this assessed?)	
	10d	Adverse and unanticipated events	

Case reports – CARE

	ITEM	RECOMMENDATION
Title	1	Provide as accurate and concise a description of the content of the article as possible.
Abstract	2	Provide an accurate summary of the background, research objectives, including details of the species or strain of animal used, key methods, principal findings and conclusions of the study.
INTRODUCTION		
Background	3	a. Include sufficient scientific background (including relevant references to previous work) to understand the motivation and context for the study, and explain the experimental approach and rationale. b. Explain how and why the animal species and model being used can address the scientific objectives and, where appropriate, the study's relevance to human biology.
Objectives	4	Clearly describe the primary and any secondary objectives of the study, or specific hypotheses being tested.
METHODS		
Ethical statement	5	Indicate the nature of the ethical review permissions, relevant licences (e.g. Animal [Scientific Procedures] Act 1986), and national or institutional guidelines for the care and use of animals, that cover the research.
Study design	6	For each experiment, give brief details of the study design including: a. The number of experimental and control groups. b. Any steps taken to minimise the effects of subjective bias when allocating animals to treatment (e.g. randomisation procedure) and when assessing results (e.g. if done, describe who was blinded and when). c. The experimental unit (e.g

Pre-clinical animal studies – ARRIVE

Information Classification: General



Upcoming training events:

- 24th September: 14:00-15:30 GMT+8. Taylor & Francis 同行评议卓越计划——文章送审之后的那些事 （医学专场，中文）- webinar suitable for the researchers in medical area, **Chinese** language. Register here.
- 24th September: 10:30-12:00 BST / 11:30-13:00 CAT / 15:00-16:30 IST. How to be an effective peer reviewer – webinar suitable for researchers in science, technology, engineering and medical research fields. **English** language. Register here.
- 6th October: 10:30-12:00 BST / 11:30-13:00 CAT / 15:00-16:30 IST. How to be an effective peer reviewer – webinar suitable for researchers in humanities, social sciences, arts and related research fields. **English** language. Register here.
- 21st October: 10:30-12:00 BST / 11:30-13:00 CAT / 15:00-16:30 IST. How to be an effective peer reviewer – webinar suitable for researchers in science, technology, engineering and medical research fields. **English** language. Register here.
- 21th October: 14:00-15:30 GMT+8. Taylor & Francis 同行评议卓越计划——文章送审之后的那些事 （自然科学技术专场，中文）- webinar suitable for the researchers in medical area, **Chinese** language. Register here.
- 8th November: 09:30-11:00 GMT / 11:30-13:00 CAT / 15:00-16:30 IST. How to be an effective peer reviewer – webinar suitable for researchers in humanities, social sciences, arts and related research fields. **English** language. Register here.
- 9th November: 14:00-15:30 GMT+8. Taylor & Francis 同行评议卓越计划——文章送审之后的那些事 （社科专场，中文）- webinar suitable for the researchers in medical area, **Chinese** language. Register here.
- 22nd November: 09:30-11:00 GMT / 11:30-13:00 CAT / 15:00-16:30 IST. How to be an effective peer reviewer – webinar suitable for researchers in science, technology, engineering and medical research fields. **English** language. Register here.

Information Classification: General

Review Feedback

Editor assessment of reviewer report

Review details

Reviewer name:

Article title:

Journal review completed for:

Detailed assessment and completeness

Does the review demonstrate a thorough assessment of the work? Yes / No

If required, does the review comment appropriately on the methodology/statistics/data analysis, including the strengths and limitations of the approach where relevant? Yes / No

If required, are the comments supported by evidence or clear arguments? Yes / No

Are there any aspects of the work that the reviewer could have commented on which have not been covered in the review? Yes / No

Any additional comments on the assessment provided by the review or the completeness of the revie

Support in editorial decision-making

If required, is the recommendation on publication from the reviewer (e.g. accept/revise/reject) consistent with the comments which were provided in the review? Yes / No

Overall, please rate how useful you found the review in supporting the editorial decision on the article (0 not useful - 10 very useful)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Ethics--审稿过程的道德问题

评审人的不当行为
Reviewer misconduct

主要在于评审人滥用特权
Relates primarily to **abuses** of privileged position

- 未能披露竞争或利益冲突
  Failure to disclose competing or conflicting interests
- 未经许可泄露保密信息
  Disclosure of confidential information without permission
- 抄袭作者的想法或成果
  Plagiarism of authors' ideas or results
- 故意拖延
  Deliberate delay (e.g. to allow their own or another publication to be published first)
- 对作者进行人身攻击，而不是对工作本身进行评估
  Making personal attacks on the author rather than providing assessment of the work itself
- 要求作者引用评审人自己与研究内容无关的文章（引文操纵行为）
  Asking the authors to cite the reviewers' own work unnecessarily (citation manipulation)

COPE Ethical Guidelines for Peer Reviewers

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Information Classification: General

Ethic problem from authors

Research misconduct

Data fabrication and falsification	Deliberately made-up data (fabrication) or changes to data (falsification)
Plagiarism & self-plagiarism	Re-use without appropriate citation of the original source
Research ethics	Any concerns about treatment of patients/ participants/ animals

Publishing misconduct

Multiple publication	Submitting the same paper to more than one journal at the same time
Salami publication	Publishing very similar manuscripts by splitting a single study into several segments
Others	• Improper author contribution or attribution • Undeclared conflicts of interest

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Information Classification: General

审稿人是否有探查学术造假和不端的责任?
Should peer review detect fraud and misconduct?

- 揭露学术不端不是同行评议的首要目的

  Peer review is not primarily to detect misconduct
- 但评审人在评审过程中对内容的密切关注，极有可能发现其他人遗漏的问题

  But peer reviewers are looking closely at the article and may see things that others have missed

“同行评议既不旨在揭露学术造假或其他形式的学术不端，也不是最有效的探查手段。”

“Peer review is not intended for, and is not an efficient or effective means for, the detection of deliberate research fraud, or indeed other forms of misconduct.”

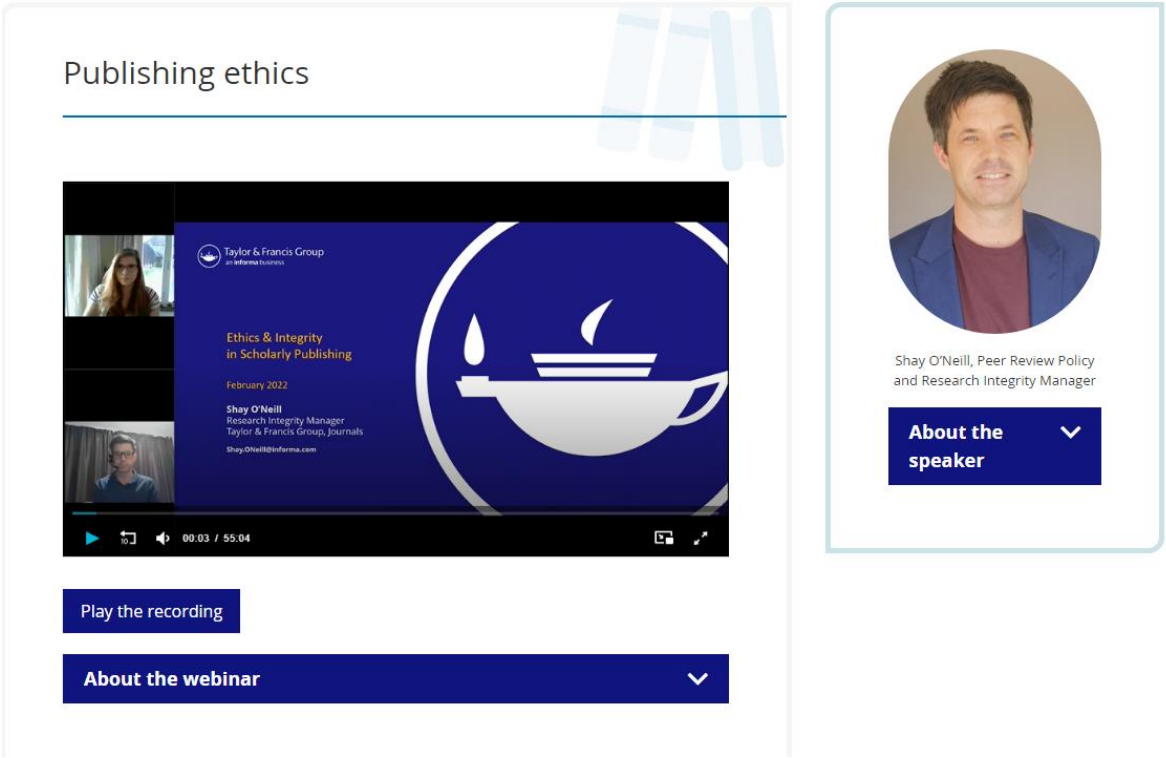
Mark Ware, Peer Review: An Introduction and Guide

Taylor & Francis Author Survey, 2015

Information Classification: General

期刊编辑更为重要

- 审稿人和作者的信息审核
- 审稿报告的判断
- 作者对审稿报告的回应



https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/researcher-webinar-series/researcher-webinar-recordings/

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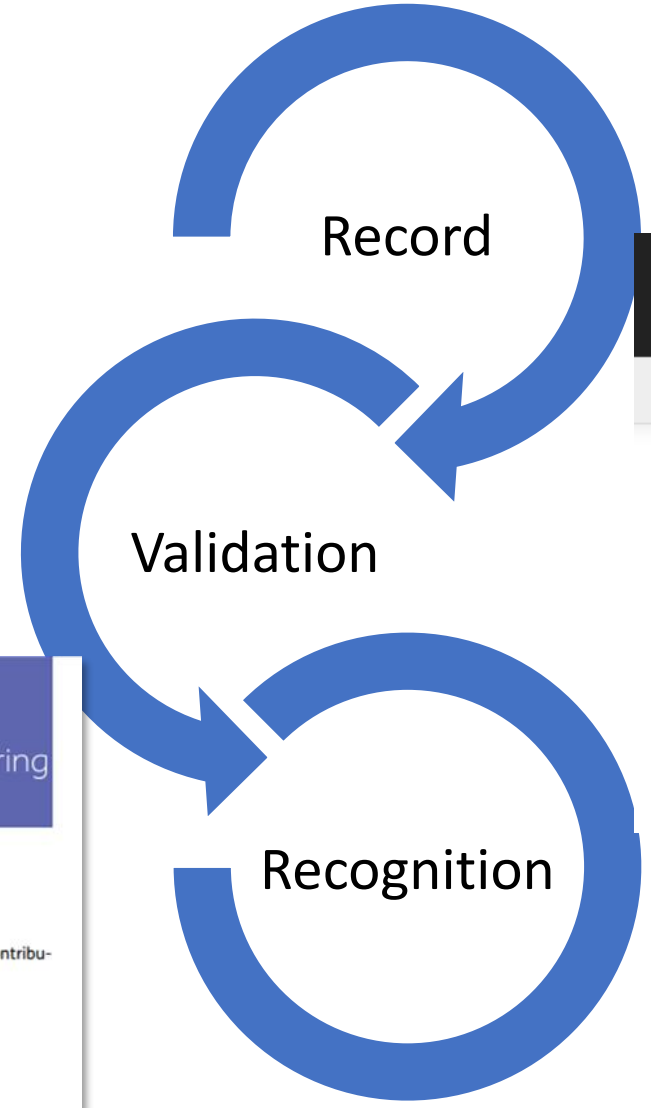
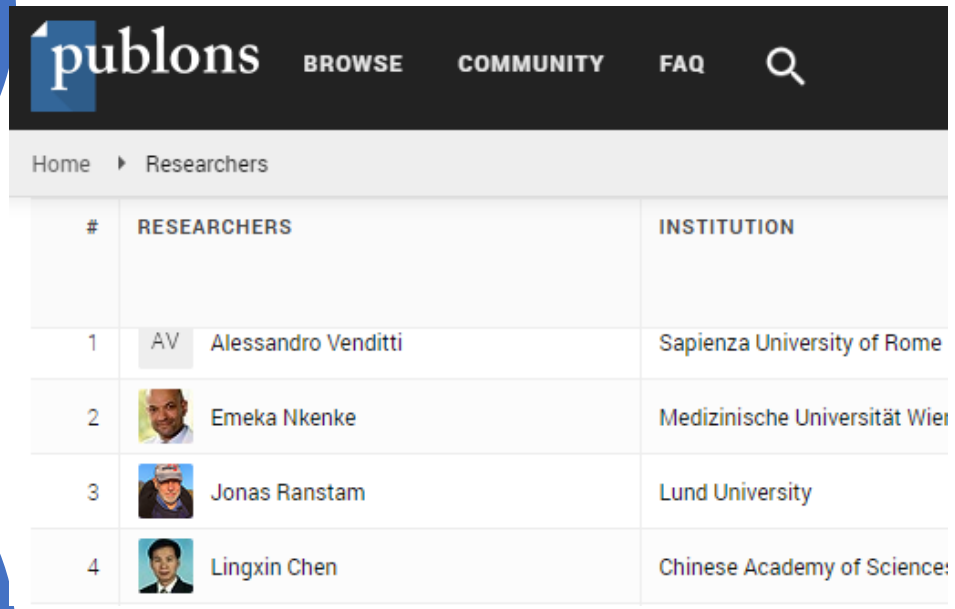
Information Classification: General

提高对审稿人贡献的认可

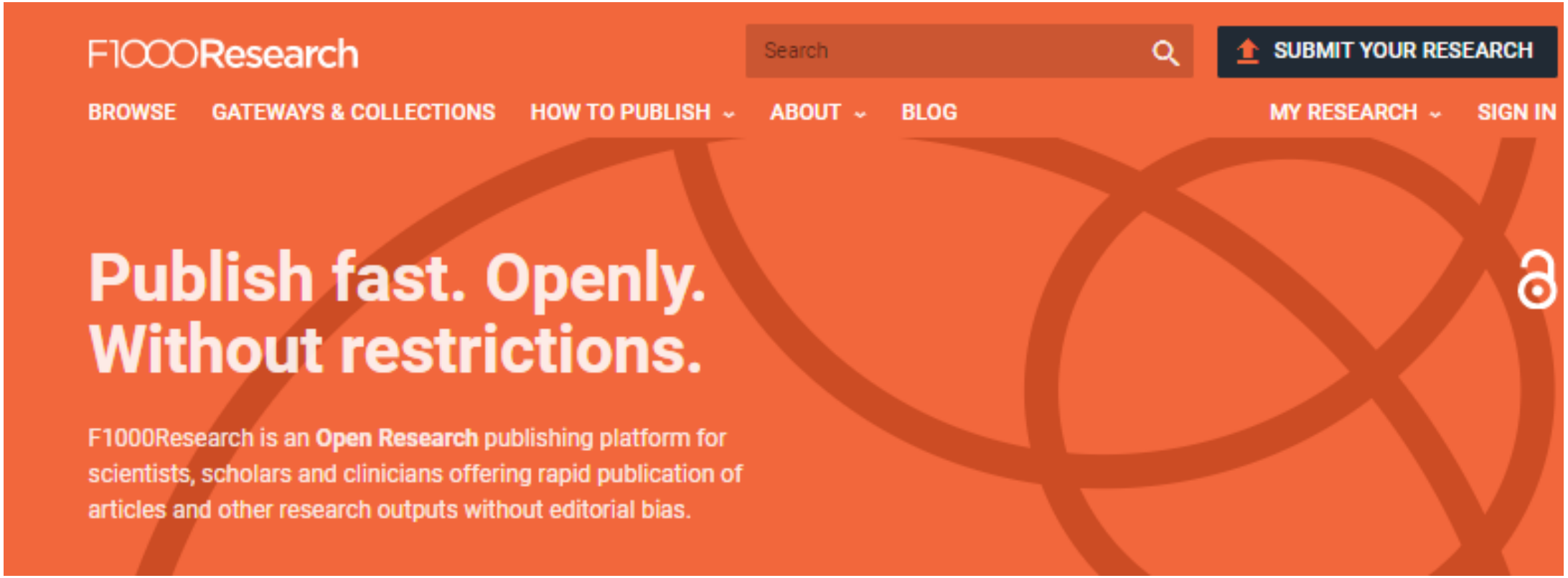
Recognition





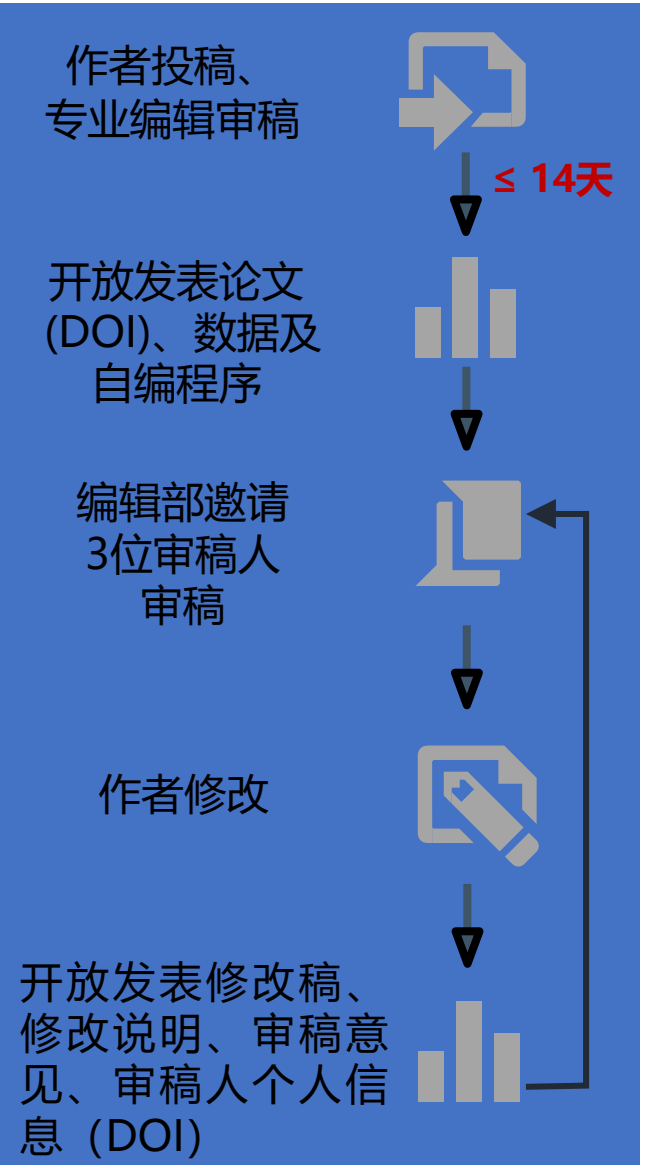
Information Classification: General

Open Peer Review



Information Classification: General

The F1000 post-publication open peer review publishing model



Check for updates

OPINION ARTICLE

REVISED Cancer T-cell therapy: building the foundation for a cure [version 2; peer review: 3 approved]

Alexander Kamb, William Y. Go

Author details

This article is included in the Preclinical Reproducibility and Robustness gateway.

ALL METRICS

1172 VIEWS

200 DOWNLOADS

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Abstract

T-cell cancer therapy is a clinical field flush with opportunity. It is part of the revolution in immuno-oncology, most apparent in the dramatic clinical success of PD-1/CTLA-4 antibodies and chimeric antigen receptor T-cells (CAR-Ts) to cure certain melanomas and lymphomas, respectively. Therapeutics based on T cells ultimately hold more promise because of their capacity to carry out complex behaviors and their ease of modification via genetic engineering. But to overcome the substantial obstacles of effective solid-tumor treatment, T-cell therapy must access novel molecular targets or exploit existing ones in new ways. As always, tumor selectivity is the key. T-cell therapy has the potential to address target opportunities afforded by its own unique capacity for signal

Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status ✓ ✓ ✓

Reviewer Reports

	Invited Reviewers		
	1	2	3
Version 2 (revision) 22 Dec 20	✓ read	✓ read	✓ read
Version 1 03 Nov 20	? read	? read	✓ read

1. John R. James, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK
   Muna Fuyal, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK
2. Barbra J. Sasu, Allogene Therapeutics, Inc.,, San Francisco, USA
3. C. Glenn Begley, BioCurate, Parkville, Australia

国际出版社在同行评议过程中的角色转变

Being a reviewer, as a start for editorial career

Peer review experience is one of the most important factors to choose journal boards and editors

Information Classification: General

Excellence in Peer Review: Taylor & Francis Reviewer Training Network

In-person and online workshops

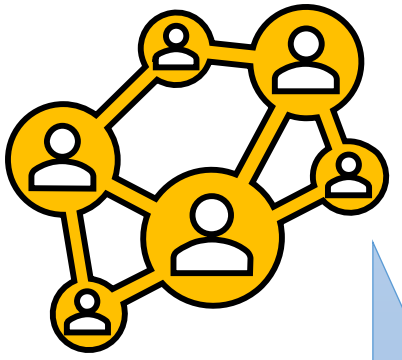
- Early career researcher
- Focused in emerging countries
- All the aspects related to peer review
- Thousands trainees every year
- Delicated team
- Online resources

Linked with Journal

- Trainee's willingness
- Participants from workshops with enough verified experience
- Archive with journal editorial system
- Easily found with badge

Offer feedback

- Feedback on 2-3 reports managed by Taylor & Francis team
- Feedback from peer review aspect such as timeliness, completeness, structure etc.



Journal's own reviewer networking

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Information Classification: General

丰富的线上资源
More resources are available

EXCELLENCE in Peer Review
Taylor & Francis Reviewer Training Network

EXCELLENCE in Peer Review
Taylor & Francis Reviewer Training Network

Online Resources
Module 7

How to assess biomedical articles?
Subject specific assessment

After completing this module, you should know:
- *what perspectives you should consider when assessing a biomedical article*
- *how to assess different types of biomedical articles*

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structure a good

- *Please structure a research article with different appropriate sections*
- *By complete this exercise you will well know the most important criteria of each section*

CELLENCE in Peer Review
r & Francis Reviewer Training Network

Online Resources
Module 1

Critical assessment: title, abstract and introduction

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After completing this module, you will understand:
- what perspectives you should consider when assessing these sections of an article

Classification: General

How can you start to review?
Peer review preparation

s module, you should know:
- What you should prepare before start to review
- Where to find relevant information

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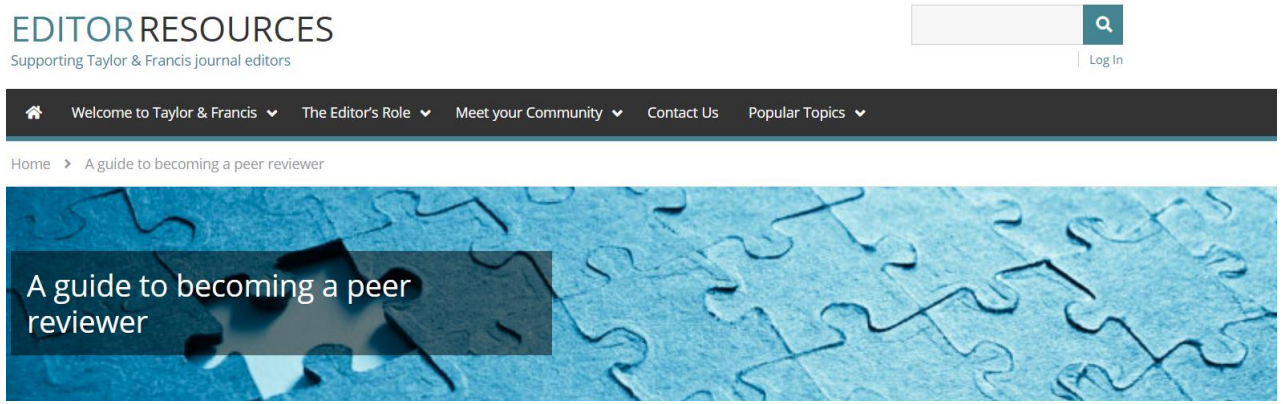
Questions?



https://editorresources.taylorandfrancis.com/reviewer-guidelines/

For more resources:
https://editorresources.taylorandfrancis.com/reviewer-guidelines/peer-review-training/

Information Classification: General