



:  
 : 363  
 14 , (3 ),  
 (6 ), (International Committee of Medical  
 Journal Editors, ICMJE) (10 ) 19

: 39.2% (113/288) , 20.7% (75/363)  
 (20%) (22%)  
 “ ”(72%) “ ”(22%)  
 ICMJE 3가 72%가 “ ”  
 “ (56.1%) ” “ ”(42.4%) . ICMJE  
 50% (41.7%) , ICMJE  
 가 (58%) (42%) “ 5  
 가 ”(96%) 가 . ICMJE  
 (63.3%), (23.7%),  
 (12.9%) 가  
 (93.5%) (59.0%)

:  
 가 (2), 가  
 가 가 (3).  
 (International Committee of  
 Medical Journal Editors, ICMJE)  
 1985  
 가 가 , 가 , 2000 5  
 (1). 3가  
 가 . ICMJE  
 (4).

$$1 \quad (6)$$

3가

ICMJE

가 10

ICMJE

”  
• ICMJE가

Table 1 2

Radiology 가  
1 (71.9%), (28.1%)  
68% ICMJE 2 . 20  
(5). , ,  
가 가  
가  
. 1 가 가  
89% 90% ,  
(66%), (67%),  
(57%) 가 ( $p<0.021$ ).  
가 가 1  
(15.1%), 2 (64.0%), 3 (18.7%), 4 (2.2%), 5  
(0%) 2 가 .  
3 (22.3%), 3~5 (73.4%), 6~8  
(4.3%), 9~11 (0%) . 가 가  
가 가  
(87.1%), (12.9%) . 64%  
 , 30.2%

SurveyGold V6.3 (Golden Hills Software, Inc., U.S.A.)

	363	20.7% (75/363)	
39.2% (113/288)	.	72%	28%
,	30 (52%), 40 (38%), 50 (10%)	.	
	(22%), (19%), (25%),		
(14%),	(20%)	.	
ICMJJE			
	20		
.		(3 )	

Table 1. Individual Perspectives and Experiences for Authorship

Basic perception and experiences	Responses	
Most important person in a research	First author	71.9%
	Corresponding author	28.1%
No. of principal investigator in a research	1	15.1%
	2	64.0%
	3	18.7%
	4	2.2%
	More than 5	0%
Adequate No. of authors per paper	Less than 3	22.3%
	3 - 5	73.4%
	6 - 8	4.3%
	9 - 11	0%
Increased authorship problems according to increased No. of authors per paper	Yes	87.1%
	No	12.9%
Experience as honorary or guest author		64.0%
Experience as ghost author		30.2%

## ICMJE

Table 3

ICMJE		59.7%	40.3%
가		(6.5%), 10~20% (12.2%), 20~30% (23.7%), 30~40% (15.8%), 50% (41.7%)	10%
가		(22.3%), (9.4%)	(68.3%), (2.2%)
ICMJE 가		(72.2%), (23.7%), (63.3%)	(26.6%), (12.9%), (50.4%), (46.0%), (3.6%)
가		(56.1%), (42.4%), (1.4%)	(50.4%), (46.0%), (3.6%)
ICMJE		(50.4%), (46.0%), (3.6%)	(50.4%), (46.0%), (3.6%)

Table 2. Views on Authorship

Views	Percentage of respondents	
Perceived prevalence of authorship problems	Not	9.4%
	Infrequent	68.3%
	Common	22.3%
Possible cause for authorship abuse	Nepotism for senior staff or gift for their colleagues	50.4%
	Academic reward related with amount of publication	46.0%
	Too strict ICMJE authorship criteria	3.6%
Authorship problems is more common in the articles published in	International Journal	33.1%
	Domestic Journal	66.9%
No. of undeserved authorship in their future articles may	Decrease	46.0%
	Increase	5.0%
	Be variable according to sociocultural conditions	48.9%
Acloption of author contribution listing on the journal of the Korean Radiological Society	Not necessary	6.5%
	Necessary but there 's no hurry	59.0%
	Essential and is adopted as soon as possible	34.5%

Table 3. Attitudes for ICMJE Authorship Criteria

Attitudes	Percentage of respondents	
Awareness of ICMJE authorship criteria	Not	72.2%
	A little	26.6%
	Fully	2.2%
ICMJE authorship criteria	Not agreed	1.4%
	Partially agreed	42.4%
	Fully agreed	56.1%
Views of ICMJE that acquisition of funding, the collection of data, or general supervision of the research group, by themselves, do not justify authorship	Not agreed	40.3%
	Agreed	59.7%
Listing of person who had partial contribution but did not meet authorship criteria	As an author	23.7%
	In the acknowledgement list	12.9%
	Determined by subjective estimation of their contribution	63.3%
Author who did not fulfilled criteria in a paper is about	Less than 10%	6.5%
	10 - 20%	12.2%
	20 - 30%	23.7%
	30 - 40%	15.8%
	More than 50%	41.7%

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.021) ,

. ICMJE (33.1%) 3~5 (73.4%) , 2 (66.9%) (64.0%)가 가 . ICMJE 가 (5%), (46%), (48.9%) , ICMJE 8 가가 (10), (34.5%), (59.0%), (6.5%) (11) 가가 12 가 50% 가 가 가 87.1% 가 (64%) (30.2%) . ICMJE 가 . 1987 3 가 4.83 (6). 가 , Mussurakis가 (7) 가 가 가 가 가 (3, 8, 9). ICMJE (68.3%) (22.3%) . ICMJE가 , 3가 Bhopal 66 1, 2, 76%가 ICMJE 3 82%, 83%, 85%가 ICMJE 30%가 ICMJE 가 72.2% , ICMJE (56.1%) (42.4%) 3가 ICMJE 가 63.3%가 가 (12.9%) 3 40.3%가 ICMJE 가 . Rennie Bhopal ICMJE 가 (p<

가 , (9, 12).

ICMJE  
가 3.6%  
(50.4%)  
(46.0%) ICMJE  
16  
가  
,  
가 (46%)  
(65%)  
3  
(59%)  
가 가  
(13 - 15).  
가  
가 가  
(16, 17).  
가

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## Views on Authorship: Survey Among Academic Staffs of the Korean Radiologists<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** The purpose of my survey is to assess the knowledge and views of the academic staff on authorship criteria.

**Materials and Methods:** 363 academic staff were invited to fill out the survey via e-mail and the responses were collected for two weeks. A one-page questionnaire was prepared and it included 19 questions with three major groups. The first group of questions was demographic information including the responder's age, sex and academic position. The second group of questions was focused on the individual perception and personal experience for authorship on their publications. The last group of questions included awareness and views of authorship criteria established by International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE).

The responders were grouped according to age, sex and grade. To examine the difference of responses among each group, a Chi square test for categorical variables was performed.

**Results:** The overall response rate to the survey was 39.2% (113/288) and 20.7% (75/363) of e-mail address were undeliverable. The grade of respondents is relatively evenly distributed from fellowship (20%) to professor (22%). Most of the respondents (90.6%) had experienced difficulties with authorship. Although 72.2% of respondents had no awareness of ICMJE's criteria, they agreed with criteria fully (56.1%) and partially (42.4%). 42% of respondents expected that more than 50% of the authors per paper didn't fulfill the authorship criteria. Less than 5 authors per paper were adequate (96%). Most of respondents thought that the introduction of a contribution listing to the Journal of the Korean radiological society is necessary (93.5%) but it is not urgently needed (59.0%).

**Conclusion:** I can see that there are authorship problems among the academic members of Korean radiological society. It is necessary to educate the members and to have them justify the validity of their authorship claims.

**Index words :** Authorship  
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Survey

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