Decizie de indexare a faptei de plagiat la poziţia 00096 / 06.04.2014 şi pentru admitere la publicare în volum tipărit

care se bazează pe:

A. Nota de constatare şi confirmare a indiciilor de plagiat prin fişa suspiciunii inclusă în decizie.

Fişa suspiciunii de plagiat / Sheet of plagiarism's suspicion			
	Opera suspicionată (OS)	Opera autentică (OA)	
	Suspicious work	Authentic work	
OS	ARDELEAN, A.; PRIBAC, G.C.; BODO, E.; CZAP.	AR, M.; MOŞ, L. and COTORACI, C. Protective effects of	
	mild and moderate hypothermia on cultured neuroblastoma-glioma hybrid NG108-15 cells. Annals of RSCB.		
	2009. 14 (1). p.45-50.		
OA	AGNEW, D.M.; KOEHLER, R.C.; GUERGUERIAN, A.M.; SHAFFNER, D.H.; TRAYSTMAN, R.J.; MARTIN,		
	L.J. and ICHORD, R.N. Hypothermia for 24 Hours After Asphyxic Cardiac Arrest in Piglets Provides Striatal		
	Neuroprotection That Is Sustained 10 Days After Rewarming. Pediatric Research. 2003, 54(2). p.253-262.		
Incidenţa minimă a suspiciunii / Minimum incidence of suspicion			
p.46:0	04d - p.46:17d	p.254:22s – p.254:30s	
p.46:17d - p.46:24d		p.254:34s – p.254:38s	
p.46:24d - p.46:32d		p.254:36s – p.254:41s	
Fişa întocmită pentru includerea suspiciunii în Indexul Operelor Plagiate în România de la			
Sheet drawn up for including the suspicion in the Index of Plagiarized Works in Romania at			
<u>www.plagiate.ro</u>			

Notă: Prin "p.72:00" se înțelege paragraful care se termină la finele pag.72. Notația "p.00:00" semnifică până la ultima pagină a capitolului curent, în întregime de la punctul inițial al preluării.

Note: By "p.72:00" one understands the text ending with the end of the page 72. By "p.00:00" one understands the taking over from the initial point till the last page of the current chapter, entirely.

B. **Fişa de argumentare a calificării** de plagiat alăturată, fişă care la rândul său este parte a deciziei.

Echipa Indexului Operelor Plagiate în România

Fişa de argumentare a calificării

Nr. crt.	Descrierea situației care este încadrată drept plagiat	Se confirmă
1.	Preluarea identică a unor pasaje (piese de creație de tip text) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii și menționarea provenienței și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	✓
2.	Preluarea a unor pasaje (piese de creaţie de tip text) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, care sunt rezumate ale unor opere anterioare operei autentice, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
3.	Preluarea identică a unor figuri (piese de creație de tip grafic) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menționarea provenienței și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
4.	Preluarea identică a unor tabele (piese de creaţie de tip structură de informaţie) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
5.	Republicarea unei opere anterioare publicate, prin includerea unui nou autor sau de noi autori fără contribuţie explicită în lista de autori	
6.	Republicarea unei opere anterioare publicate, prin excluderea unui autor sau a unor autori din lista initială de autori.	
7.	Preluarea identică de pasaje (piese de creaţie) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie personală care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	✓
8.	Preluarea identică de figuri sau reprezentări grafice (piese de creație de tip grafic) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
9.	Preluarea identică de tabele (piese de creaţie de tip structură de informaţie) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menţionarea provenienţei, fără nici o intervenţie care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia şi însuşirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
10.	Preluarea identică a unor fragmente de demonstrație sau de deducere a unor relații matematice care nu se justifică în regăsirea unei relații matematice finale necesare aplicării efective dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menționarea provenienței, fără nici o intervenție care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
11.	Preluarea identică a textului (piese de creație de tip text) unei lucrări publicate anterior sau simultan, cu același titlu sau cu titlu similar, de un același autor / un același grup de autori în publicații sau edituri diferite.	
12.	Preluarea identică de pasaje (piese de creaţie de tip text) ale unui cuvânt înainte sau ale unei prefeţe care se referă la două opere, diferite, publicate în două momente diferite de timp.	

Notă:

- a) Prin "proveniență" se înțelege informația din care se pot identifica cel puțin numele autorului / autorilor, titlul operei, anul apariției.
- b) Plagiatul este definit prin textul legii1.

"...plagiatul – expunerea într-o operă scrisă sau o comunicare orală, inclusiv în format electronic, a unor texte, idei, demonstraţii, date, ipoteze, teorii, rezultate ori metode ştiinţifice extrase din opere scrise, inclusiv în format electronic, ale altor autori, fără a menţiona acest lucru şi fără a face trimitere la operele originale...".

Tehnic, plagiatul are la bază conceptul de piesă de creație care2:

"...este un element de comunicare prezentat în formă scrisă, ca text, imagine sau combinat, care posedă un subiect, o organizare sau o construcție logică și de argumentare care presupune niște premise, un raționament și o concluzie. Piesa de creație presupune în mod necesar o formă de exprimare specifică unei persoane. Piesa de creație se poate asocia cu întreaga operă autentică sau cu o parte a acesteia..."

cu care se poate face identificarea operei plagiate sau suspicionate de plagiat3:

- "...O operă de creație se găsește în poziția de operă plagiată sau operă suspicionată de plagiat în raport cu o altă operă considerată autentică dacă:
- i) Cele două opere tratează același subiect sau subiecte înrudite.
- ii) Opera autentică a fost făcută publică anterior operei suspicionate.
- iii) Cele două opere conțin piese de creație identificabile comune care posedă, fiecare în parte, un subiect și o formă de prezentare bine definită.
- iv) Pentru piesele de creaţie comune, adică prezente în opera autentică şi în opera suspicionată, nu există o menţionare explicită a provenienţei. Menţionarea provenienţei se face printr-o citare care permite identificarea piesei de creaţie preluate din opera autentică.
- simpla menţionare a titlului unei opere autentice într-un capitol de bibliografie sau similar acestuia fără delimitarea întinderii preluării nu este de natură să evite punerea în discuţie a suspiciunii de plagiat.
- Piesele de creaţie preluate din opera autentică se utilizează la construcţii realizate prin juxtapunere fără ca acestea să fie tratate de autorul operei suspicionate prin poziţia sa explicită.
- vii) In opera suspicionată se identifică un fir sau mai multe fire logice de argumentare şi tratare care leagă aceleaşi premise cu aceleaşi concluzii ca în opera autentică..."

¹ Legea nr. 206/2004 privind buna conduită în cercetarea ştiinţifică, dezvoltarea tehnologică şi inovare, publicată în Monitorul Oficial al României, Partea I, nr. 505 din 4 iunie 2004

² ISOC, D. Ghid de acţiune împotriva plagiatului: bună-conduită, prevenire, combatere. Cluj-Napoca: Ecou Transilvan, 2012.

³ ISOC, D. Prevenitor de plagiat. Cluj-Napoca: Ecou Transilvan, 2014.

Hypothermia for 24 Hours After Asphyxic Cardiac Arrest in Piglets Provides Striatal Neuroprotection That Is Sustained 10 Days After Rewarming

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ABSTRACT

The neuroprotective effect of hypothermia instituted after resuscitation from asphyxic cardiac arrest has not been studied in immature brain, particularly in a large animal model with recovery periods greater than 4 d. Moreover, protection from severe hypoxia seen with 3 h of hypothermia was reported to be lost when hypothermic duration was extended to 24 h in unsedated piglets, in contrast to the neuroprotection reported by 72 h of intrauterine head cooling in fetal sheep. Piglets (5-7 postnatal days) were subjected to asphyxic cardiac arrest followed by 24 h of either hypothermia (34°C) or normothermia (38.5–39°C). Comparisons were made with normothermic and hypothermic surgical sham animals without asphyxia. All of these groups were sedated, paralyzed, and mechanically ventilated for the first 24 h to prevent shivering and possible depletion of glucose stores. Hypothermia per se did not cause remarkable structural abnormalities. Ischemic damage was evaluated in putamen at 1 d of recovery without rewarming and at 11 d (10 d ± SD after rewarming). Ischemic cytopathology affected 60 ± 12% of neurons in putamen of normothermic animals compared with 9 \pm 6% in hypothermic animals at 1 d of recovery without rewarming. At 11 d of recovery from hypoxia-ischemia, the density of viable neurons (neuron profiles/mm²) in putamen was markedly reduced in normothermic animals (81 \pm 40) compared with hypothermic animals (287 \pm 22), which was the same as in sham normothermic (271 \pm 21), sham hypothermic (288 \pm 46) and naïve animals (307 \pm 51). These data demonstrate that 24 h of hypothermia at 34°C with sedation and muscle relaxation after asphyxic cardiac arrest prevents necrotic striatal neuronal cell death in immature brain before rewarming, and that the effect is sustained at 11 d after injury without deleterious side effects. (*Pediatr Res* 54: 253–262, 2003)

Abbreviations

CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation H&E, hematoxylin and eosin HI, hypoxia-ischemia MABP, mean arterial blood pressure NBS, neurobehavioral scores PaCO₂, arterial Pco₂ Pao₂, arterial Po₂ ROSC, return of spontaneous circulation

Transient cerebral hypoxia-ischemia (HI) in newborns often results from difficulties during delivery or cardiorespiratory arrest. Perinatal HI in its most severe form may cause permanent neurodevelopmental impairment, which typically includes spastic quadriparesis, severe cognitive deficiency and epilepsy (1). Advances in obstetric and neonatal care have not significantly altered the outcome of HI encephalopathy (2). Treatment for newborns with HI remains supportive despite the efforts of a variety of investigators to evaluate neuroprotective interventions (3). In adults resuscitated from cardiac arrest, mild hypothermia lasting 12–24 h is one of the few interventions found to benefit neurologic outcome (4, 5). In term newborns, selective head cooling is the subject of an on-going multicenter trial, where results to date have been encouraging (6). Preliminary data support the safety of mild hypothermia in sick newborns (7).

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254 AGNEW ET AL.

Mild-to-moderate hypothermia after HI provides neuroprotection in several experimental models of HI injury in immature brain (8, 9) including fetal sheep (10) and piglets (11, 12). Although short-term neuroprotection was seen when hypothermia was induced for 1-3 h after HI in postnatal day 7 rats, long-term protection was lost (13). In contrast, when the duration of hypothermia was extended to 6 h after HI, protection was sustained over a 6-wk recovery period (14). Protection also was seen with 72 h of hypothermia in fetal sheep (10). Thus prolonged periods of hypothermia are presumably required to provide long-term neuroprotection. However, neuroprotection seen with 3 h of mild hypothermia after HI in piglets (15) was lost with 24 h of hypothermia, possibly because of the prolonged cold stress in unsedated piglets (16). Thus, larger postnatal animals may require sedation and muscle relaxation during hypothermia to reduce the potential adverse effects of cold stress. Moreover, in large animal models of perinatal HI, such as HI in fetal sheep and newborn piglet, evaluation of efficacy has been limited to within 72 h of rewarming, and the degree of neuroprotection before and after rewarming has not been compared.

In the current study, asphyxic cardiac arrest in piglets was chosen as a model to simulate neonatal HI. This model of systemic hypoxia followed by asphyxic cardiac arrest is well characterized physiologically and pathologically (17, 18), and the pattern of brain injury closely resembles human newborn HI encephalopathy (19, 20). This study focused on striatum because this is the most vulnerable region in the piglet and because cell death matures most rapidly in this region, thereby requiring early intervention. The overall goal was to determine whether hypothermia (34°C) after resuscitation from systemic hypoxia and asphyxia provides short-term and long-term striatal neuroprotection in piglets that are kept sedated during hypothermia. The first experiment was designed to determine whether whole body hypothermia after HI ameliorates neuronal cell death before rewarming in the putamen and caudate nucleus at 24 h, at which time striatal injury is near maximal (18, 21). To determine whether the benefit from hypothermia is transient or sustained, striatal damage was evaluated at 11 d after HI in the second experiment. The hypotheses tested were that sedated piglets subjected to 24 h of whole body hypothermia (34°C) after asphyxic cardiac arrest demonstrate 1) decreased acute neuronal necrosis in striatum at 24 h in the absence of rewarming, 2) sustained neuroprotection at 11 d of recovery, and 3) improved functional recovery as measured by EEG and neurobehavioral scores.

METHODS

Animal preparation. All procedures on piglets were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee at the Johns Hopkins University. Animal preparation was performed as previously described (22). Five to seven-day-old male piglets, weighing 3.0-4.5 kg, were anesthetized with sodium pentobarbital (50 mg/kg intraperitoneal), intubated and mechanically ventilated to maintain normoxia and normocarbia. Normal rectal temperature during the preparation was maintained at 38.5 ± 0.5 °C using heating blankets and overhead lamps.

Femoral arterial and venous catheters were placed via sterile technique into the descending aorta and inferior vena cava through the right groin, tunneled s.c. and secured to a right flank exit incision. All animals received i.v. fentanyl (10 μ g/kg) and pancuronium (0.3 mg/kg) after catheterization. i.v. fluids of 0.45% saline with 5% dextrose were given continuously at 10 mL/h, adjusting the rate to maintain euvolemia and normoglycemia (arterial glucose 3–5 mM). Brain temperature was measured in a subset of 24-h survivors (n=4) using a sterile thermistor placed via a burr hole into parietal cortex to a depth of 1 cm. Mean arterial blood pressure (MABP), heart rate, rectal temperature and ECG were continuously monitored. Arterial blood samples were obtained for measurements of Po₂ (Pao₂) and Pco₂ (Paco₂), pH, arterial O₂ saturation, Hb concentration, and glucose concentration.

Asphyxia and recovery protocol. Piglets were subjected to hypoxia for 30 min by decreasing inspired O₂ to ~10%, adjusted as needed to maintain Pao₂ at 2.7–3.3 kPa (20–25 mm Hg) (22). This was followed by 5 min of room air ventilation, and then by 7 min of airway occlusion, resulting in circulatory arrest by 5-7 min. It was found necessary to briefly reoxygenate before asphyxia to achieve a high rate of successful cardiac resuscitation. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) consisted of mechanical ventilation with 100% O2, manual chest compressions, and i.v. injections of epinephrine (0.1 mg/kg) and sodium bicarbonate (1 mmol/kg), which were repeated if needed until return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC), defined as MABP \geq 8 kPa (60 mm Hg). Defibrillation (2–5 J/kg) was performed if ventricular fibrillation occurred. After ROSC, inspired O₂ concentration was reduced to ~30% to maintain arterial O₂ saturation. Two hours after resuscitation, animals were placed on continuous i.v. infusions of fentanyl (15-40 μ g/kg/h) and pancuronium (0.3–0.6 mg/kg/h) for the duration of mechanical ventilation. The dose of fentanyl was increased as needed for a rise in heart rate or MABP. During the first day of recovery, animals received a continuous i.v. infusion of 5% dextrose in 0.45% saline at a rate of 10–15 mL/h. During intubation, routine care included repositioning every 2 h, endotracheal suctioning every 4 h, ocular lubrication, and a suprapubic bladder tap if needed.

In hypothermic groups, cooling commenced at 5 min after ROSC by applying cooling blankets (10°C) underneath the supine piglet, and applying ice packs around the head and torso. When rectal temperature reached 36°C, the ice packs were removed from the head. When rectal temperature reached 35°C, the ice was removed from the torso. Target rectal temperature of 34°C was maintained by adjusting the temperature of the circulating water blanket. Twenty-four-hour survivors did not undergo rewarming or extubation. Eleven-day survivors were rewarmed beginning at 20 h after ROSC at a rate of 1°C/h over 4 h by adjusting the temperature of the cooling blanket until the rectal temperature reached normothermia (38.5–39°C). Fentanyl was decreased by 5–10 μ g/kg/h and pancuronium was decreased by 0.1 mg/kg/h (~25% decrease per hour). In normothermic animals, rectal temperature was maintained near a target temperature range of 38.5-39°C with a warming blanket and overhead heating lamps during the first 24 h of recovery. Normothermic piglets were treated in the