# Decizie de indexare a faptei de plagiat la poziţia 00346 / 7.11.2016 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) Suspicious work	Opera autentică (OA) Authentic work	
OS DĂNĂILĂ Leon.The cordocyte. <i>Proc.Rom.Acad. Series B.</i> <b>16</b> (2). 2014. p.83-102 OA DĂNĂILĂ Leon şi PĂIŞ Viorel. <i>The cordocytes of the human brain. An atlas of light and electron microscopy.</i> Bucureşti: Ars Academica. 2014.		
Incidenţa minimă a suspiciunii / Minimum incidence of suspicion		
p.84:Fig.1	p.124:Fig.220	
p.85:46s – p.85:58s	p.5:10-p.5:18	
p.87:Fig.2	p.10:Fig.4	
p.88:Fig.3	p.14:Fig.8	
p.89:Fig.4	p.17:Fig.12	
p.96:Fig.10a	p.23:Fig.21	
Fişa întocmită pentru includerea suspiciunii în Indexul Operelor Plagiate în România de la		

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 www.plagiate.ro

**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.	Descrierea situației care este încadrată drept plagiat	Se
crt.	7	confirmă
1.	Preluarea identică a unor pasaje (piese de creaţie de tip text) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii şi menţionarea provenienţei şi însuşirea 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	<b>~</b>
	lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.	
8.	Preluarea identică de figuri sau reprezentări grafice (piese de creaţie 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 creație de tip text) ale unui cuvânt înainte sau ale unei prefețe 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, demonstrații, date, ipoteze, teorii, rezultate ori metode științifice extrase din opere scrise, inclusiv în format electronic, ale altor autori, fără a menționa acest lucru și 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 raţionament 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 plagiat $^{3}$ :

- "...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.
- vi) Piesele de creație preluate din opera autentică se utilizează la construcții realizate prin juxtapunere fără ca acestea să fie tratate de autorul operei suspicionate prin poziția 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..."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Legea nr. 206/2004 privind buna conduită în cercetarea științifică, dezvoltarea tehnologică și inovare, publicată în Monitorul Oficial al României, Partea I, nr. 505 din 4 iunie 2004

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> ISOC, D. Ghid de acţiune împotriva plagiatului: bună-conduită, prevenire, combatere. Cluj-Napoca: Ecou Transilvan, 2012.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> ISOC, D. Prevenitor de plagiat. Cluj-Napoca: Ecou Transilvan, 2014.

# THE CORDOCYTE

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My research work, which led us to discover this cerebral cell (Cordocyte) has started in the 2000 years, when I have highlighted it for the first time, during a study upon clarification of some undiscovered aspects of cerebral atherosclerosis. In 2005, I have initiated the publishing our results in two atlases and at Cape Town congress in 2006. This work is based on data analysis by light and transmission electron microscopy of the surgical cases operated by me in the last 13 years. We examined cortical arteries and veins, perivascular areas with old hematic masses, vasculogenetic foci, broken large vessels, moyamoya disease, thromboses, tumors and cerebrovascular malformations, to identify and characterize different phenotypes belonging to a new interstitial cell recently described ultrastructurally in the brain and here, named cordocyte. Also, we attempted to identify and characterize precursor/stem cells for cordocytic lineage in the perivascular areas, within perivascular nerves, choroid plexus and pia mater (now considered a cordocytic-vascular tissue). This cytohistopathological study illustrates and explains some facets of cordocytes-stem cells cooperation around on the fundamental role of cordocytes in response to vascular injuries.

Key words: human brain, vessels, cordocytes, stem cells ultrastructure.

# **INTRODUCTION**

## **History**

My research is based on the well-known fact according to which, the brain is devoid of lymphatic tissue and lymphatic circulation.

Considering this phenomenon, I asked myself if it is possible that its functions are taken over by other elements of the central nervous system (CNS) which had not been known until today.

As a neurosurgeon, I had studied day by day, with great patience and attention, with the help of the optical microscope and of the electron microscopy, all the expansive processes and the cerebral biopsies harvested from the patients I had operated on.

In this way, beginning with 2000, I had observed the existence within the brain of a thin and elongated interstitial cell with a protective and defensive role against the various internal and external aggressions, of the most noble and most

complex structure in the universe – the brain (Danaila *et al.*, 2000; Danaila *et al.*, 2002 a, b; Danaila *et al.*, 2003 a, b; Danaila *et al.*, 2004 a, b; Danaila and Pais, 2004; Danaila *et al.*, 2005).

The referred to observation, which I had initially considered to be insufficient, did not allow me to make public this new morpho-functional cerebral cytological entity.

It wasn't until the year 2005 when, following the positive rendering evident of the most important morphological (Figure 1) and physiological features, about which I did not have any doubts anymore, I had made public and I had described in two atlases the new cerebral cell I had discovered (Danaila *et al.*, 2005; Danaila and Pais, 2005).

I had postponed the official announcement of my discovery because the analized cell was very thin and thus below the resolution of the optical microscope.

The enormous amount of the material which required analyzing had made me to take on as collaborator the biologist Viorel Pais who, although 84 Leon Dănăilă



Figure 1. An arteriovenous malformation containing multiple long cordocytes arranged in parallel (arrows).

he had never worked in the Neurosurgery Department of the National Institute of Neurovascular Diseases in Bucharest, had sufficient experience in this field.

After several years, he had been pensioned off from the Ultrastructural Pathology Department of "Victor Babes" National Institute of Research Development in the Pathology Domain and Biomedical Sciences in Bucharest, and he had died on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of July 2014.

Anyhow, by having enough time at his disposal, he had been a real help for me in the selection of the figures, in their arranging into the atlases and in their drawing up, as well as in the carrying into effect of several scientific papers related to this problem, as it follows.

In 2006, we had presented the results of our research at the World Congress on Stroke in Cape Town (Danaila and Pais, 2006), and in 2008, at the 6<sup>th</sup> World Stroke Congress in Vienna (Danaila and Pais, 2008).

The first synthesis paper with reference to the morphology and the physiology of the cordocyte (already known at that time) had been published in 2011 (Danaila and Pais, 2011).

Subsequently, in 2012 and in 2013, Pais Viorel, Danaila Leon and Pais Emil had also published

another two scientific papers on this topic in the "Ultrastructural Pathology" medical journal (Pais V, Danaila L and Pais E, 2012; 2013).

Emil Pais, who appears as the third and the last author of several recent scientific papers, but not of the atlases in which it is stored our entire research work relating to the cordocyte, the cellular death, the angiogenesis, etc., did not have any contribution to the research conducted by Leon Danaila and Viorel Pais.

He had been added as the third author by his father, in order to become employed by a medical institution in the United States of America, where he had emigrated immediately after graduating the University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Bucharest.

In 2014 we had published an optical and electron microscopy atlas which comprises new and innovative data with reference to the morphology and the physiology of the cordocytes in the human brain (Danaila Leon and Pais Viorel, 2014).

We had undertaken this study because this interstitial cell, which is similar, but not identical to the interstitial cell of Cajal, has a wide cerebral distribution and multiple functions which had not been reported in the literature by any other author.

The Cordocyte 85

We consider it to be a genuine maestro in health and diseases because of its biological potential within the cerebral parenchyma, in the areas surrounding the blood vessels, in the choroid plexuses, in the pia mater, etc.

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS

This work is based on the data analysis by light scanning and transmission electron microscopy of the surgical cases operated by Danaila during the last 13 years.

The ages of the patients from whom there had been harvesteed the cerebral bioptic material had been between 4 and 90 years old.

The analyzed pathological processes had included thromboses of the carotid system, cerebro-vascular malformations, aneurysms, primary hematomas, Moyamoya disease, perivascular hemorrhages, infarctions, traumatic brain injuries, metastatic brain tumors, tuberculomas, cysts, tumors (tumors of the normal choroid plexus, pineocytomas, germinomas, medulloblastomas, glioblastomas, astrocytomas, schwannomas, meningiomas, hemangiopericytomas, lymphoma craniopharyngioma, hypophyseal tumors, chordomas), abscesses, cysticercosis, hydatidosis, etc.

The normal cerebral cortex and the white matter had been harvested from the patients which had been operated for unbroken cerebral aneurysms (Danaila and Pascu, 2001; Danaila *et al.*, 2002; Danaila *et al.*, 2006; Danaila and Ştefănescu, 2007; Danaila *et al.*, 2008; 2009; 2010 a, b, c; Danaila, 2012; Danaila *et al.*, 2012 a, b, c; Danaila, 2013 a, b, c; Danaila *et al.*, 2013; Danaila and Rădoi, 2013; Danaila and Pascu, 2013).

The samples which had been studied under an optical microscope had been fixed with 2.5% buffered glutaraldehyde and post-fixed with 1% buffered osmium tetroxide, dehydrated in alcohols and embedded in resin epoxy (Epon 812). There had been cut sections with a thickness of 4-6 $\mu$  using an ultramicrotome which had been then mounted on glass slides, stained with 1% toluidine blue, and examined using optical microscopy. There had also been cut with the ultramicrotome multiple ultrathin sections, with a thickness of 70 nm, which had been then treated with 2% uranyl acetate, as well as with Reynolds lead citrate solution. The specimens were then examined using the JEM 1200 EX (JEOL) transmission electron microscope.

The electron micrographs had been processed on a computer and then converted into images.

Ultrastructurally, there had been identified, characterized and compared both undifferentiated cells and well-differentiated cordocytes found in different locations, from the outer cerebral cortex to the choroid plexus, and in areas with old hematic masses, vasculogenetic foci, heterotopic neural tissue, encapsulation, broken arteries and abnormal proliferations, such as microtumors.

We had demonstrated the existence of phenotypical changes of the cells, and our findings had especially shed light on the roles of these cells which might facilitate the beneficial actions and delay the pathological processes, they being involved in the fundamental processes of the development of the central nervous system.

## **RESULTS**

# Several new histopathological features

The protective role of the pia mater cordocytes

The cordocytes, which form the pia mater together with the with blood vessels, are involved postnatally in the normal corticogenesis (which had been demonstrated in the cerebral ectocortex), in the maintenance of the appropriate pericortical microenvironment, in the vasculogenesis, vasomotion and vascular repair / remodeling, in the inhibition of the hematic invasion into the brain parenchyma as physical barriers, especially in the hypertensive human individuals, in the inhibition of the microtumoral growth and of any aberrant cellular migration towards the cerebral cortex, etc. (Figure 2).

Thus, the pia mater is composed of cordocytes. This assembly of cordocytes as the ultimate and active defender of the cerebral cortex and of the cortical vessels is a very dynamic structure, it undergoing numerous phenotypical modulation changes and accompanying various events, both in healthy individuals and during pathological processes, as a barrier within the immune surveillance.

*The cordocytes and the blood-brain-barrier (BBB)* 

The blood-brain-barrier concept is based on the fact according to which the vital dyestuffs introduced into the blood flow do not color the brain.

Therefore, the blood-brain-barrier is the morphofunctional system which selectively regulates the access and the exit of the biological substances and of the cells, in order to control and to preserve the normal microenvironment, the morphology and the physiology of the brain.

To that effect, we had ascertained that not only the close interendothelial junctions have such a role, but the entire wall of the capillaries, of the arteries and of the veins are overprotected on the outside by well defined layers of cordocytes. (Figures 3 and 4).

The cordocytes prevent the access into the brain especially of the red blood cells, whose degradation products have a nocuous effect not only on the cerebral parenchyma, but also on the blood vessels, in which they have a spasmodic effect.

Its consequences, which can sometimes be even fatal, can be found in the patients with subarachnoid hemorrhage.

The cordocytes block the uncontrolled spreading within the brain of the red blood cells

The Cordocyte 87

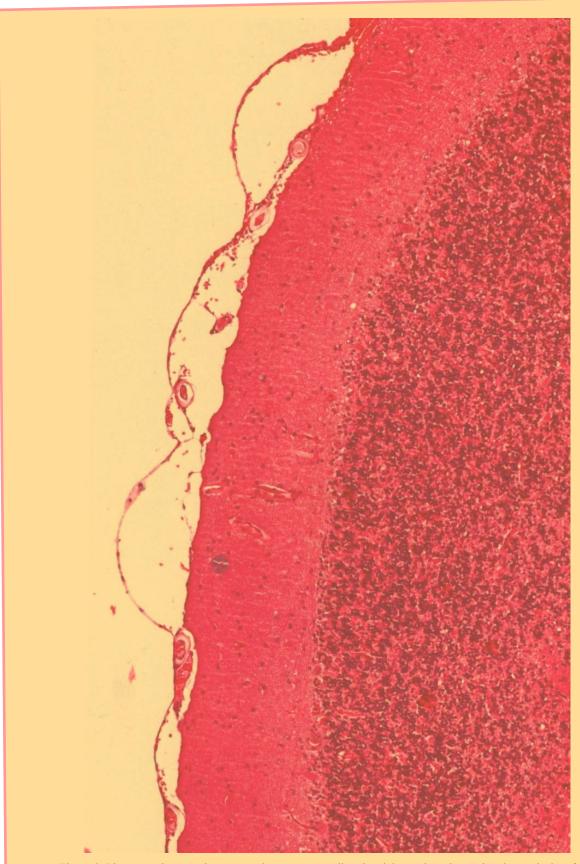


Figure 2. Pia mater, there can be seen cordocytes surrounding the pial vessels and covering the cortical surface.

88 Leon Dănăilă

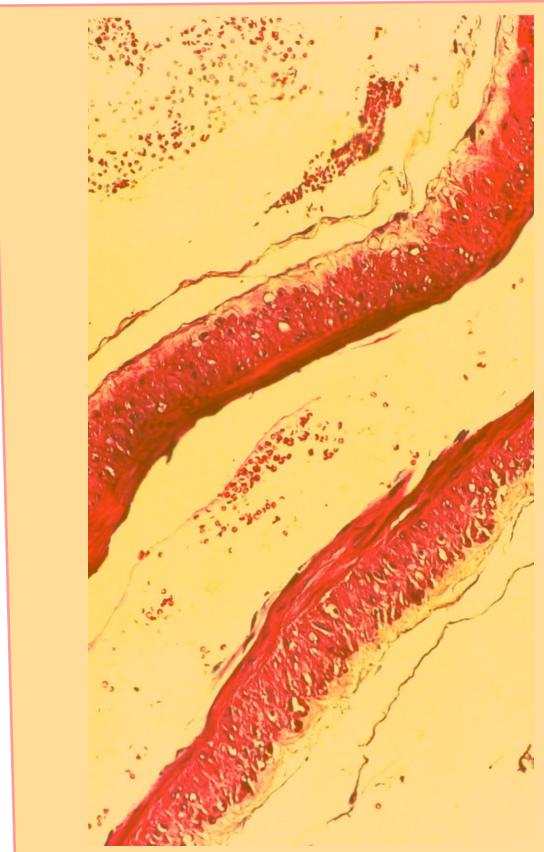


Figure 3. A portion from a cortical vein showing long cordocytes at the level of the vascular surface.