

Erratum to: Should We be More “Open” About Publishing Research?

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**Erratum to: The Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of India (September–October 2014)
64(5):307–310
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The aim of this erratum is to acknowledge the authors, Adam Dunn, Enrico Coiera and Kenneth D Mandl as original creators of certain text in this editorial. The error is unintentional.

The corrected text should read as:

Adam Dunn and his colleagues in their paper published in the *Journal of Medical Internet Research* (30) are of the view that “In 2014, the vast majority of published biomedical research is still hidden behind pay-walls rather than open access. For more than a decade, similar restrictions over other digitally available content have engendered illegal activity. Music file sharing became rampant in the late 1990s as communities formed around new ways to share. The frequency and scale of cyber-attacks against

commercial and government interests have increased dramatically. Massive troves of classified government documents have become public through the actions of a few. Yet we have not seen significant growth in the illegal sharing of peer-reviewed academic articles. Should we truly expect that biomedical publishing is somehow at less risk than other content-generating industries? What of the larger threat—a “Biblioleaks” event—a database breach and public leak of the substantial archives of biomedical literature? As the expectation that all researches should be available to everyone becomes the norm for a younger generation of researchers and the broader community, the motivations for such a leak are likely to grow.”

The original and erroneous text read as:

In 2014, the vast majority of published biomedical research is still hidden behind pay-walls rather than open access. For more than a decade, similar restrictions over other digitally available content have engendered illegal activity. Music file sharing became rampant in the late 1990s as communities formed around new ways to share. The frequency and scale of cyber-attacks against commercial and government interests have increased dramatically. Massive troves of classified government documents have become public through the actions of a few. Yet we have not seen significant growth in the illegal sharing of peer-reviewed academic articles. Should we truly expect that biomedical publishing is somehow at less risk than other content-generating industries? What of the larger threat—a

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“Biblioleaks” event—a database breach and public leak of the substantial archives of biomedical literature? [1] As the expectation that all researches should be available to everyone becomes the norm for a younger generation of researchers and the broader community, the motivations for such a leak are likely to grow [1].

The corrected reference should read as:

30. Dunn AG, Coiera E, Mandl KD (2014), Is Biblioleaks Inevitable? J Med Internet Res 16(4):e112. doi: [10.2196/jmir.3331](https://doi.org/10.2196/jmir.3331), is licensed under CC BY 2.0

The original reference was cited as:

30. Dunn AG, Coiera E, Mandl KD. Is biblioleaks inevitable? J Med Internet Res. 2014;16(4):e112. doi: [10.2196/jmir.3331](https://doi.org/10.2196/jmir.3331).

References

1. Dunn AG, Coiera E, Mandl KD (2014) Is Biblioleaks Inevitable? J Med Internet Res 16(4):e112. doi:[10.2196/jmir.3331](https://doi.org/10.2196/jmir.3331), is licensed under [CCBY2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/)