Plagiarism and how to avoid it? السرقة العلمية وكيفية تجنبها

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Presentation outline

- What is plagiarism
- Types of plagiarism
- Why we plagiarize?
- Consequences
- How to avoid plagiarism
 - Out commitment not to plagiarize
 - Using software to check extent of plagiarism in our writing

Plagiarism definition

Plagiarism is derived from a Latin word: "Plagiare", which means to kidnap.

The Oxford English Dictionary defines plagiarism as follows:

"The action or practice of taking someone else's work, idea, etc., and passing it off as one's own; literary theft. سرقة أدبية "
(Oxford English Dictionary: http://dictionary.oed.com)
"the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit"

(Source: MSU's Procedures Concerning Allegations of Misconduct in Research and Creative Activities http://rio.msu.edu/June 2009 Procedures.pdf

Appropriation means using or taking something that is not yours

Plagiarism:

- to present someone else's original thoughts or ideas as your own
- using someone else's exact words without proper citation (reference) or quotation " ".
- to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source

It is:

- An act of fraud. النصب والاحتيال
- Involves both:
 - someone else's work and سرقة
 - lying کذب about it afterward.
- It involves cheating ⇒ other.

Can words and Ideas be stolen???

"Yes"

- Original ideas are intellectual property الملكية الفكرية.
- Protected by copyright laws قوانين حقوق التأليف والنشر.
 just like original inventions الاختراعات الأصلية
- Almost all forms of expression fall under copyright protection حماية حق المؤلف

The heart of the problem of plagiarism is

MISREPRESENTATION

Presenting something as yours when it is not

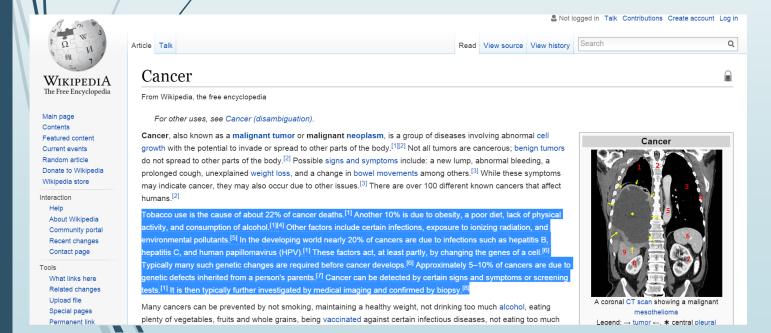
(it is viewed as academic fraud and academic theft–like stealing)

When we copy other peoples work we cheat ourselves. We limit our own learning.

Copy and pasted from Wikipedia

Causes of cancer:

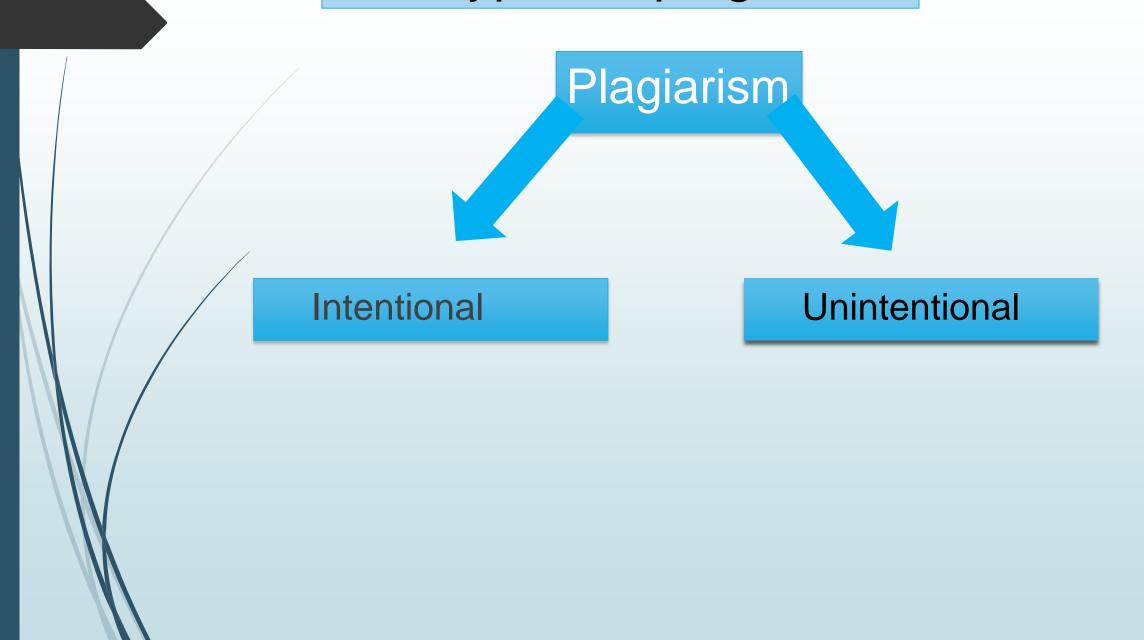
Tobacco use is the cause of about 22% of cancer deaths. Another 10% is due to obesity, a poor diet, lack of physical activity, and consumption of alcohol. Other factors include certain infections, exposure to ionizing radiation, and environmental pollutants. In the developing world nearly 20% of cancers are due to infections such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and human papillomavirus (HPV). These factors act, at least partly, by changing the genes of a cell. Typically many such genetic changes are required before cancer develops. Approximately 5–10% of cancers are due to genetic defects inherited from a person's parents. Cancer can be detected by certain signs and symptoms or screening tests. It is then typically further investigated by medical imaging and confirmed by biopsy.



- This is not my work
- How will my teacher grade me?
- The grades will not be mine, but some one elses?
- Is this not cheating?
- What will I learn from this?

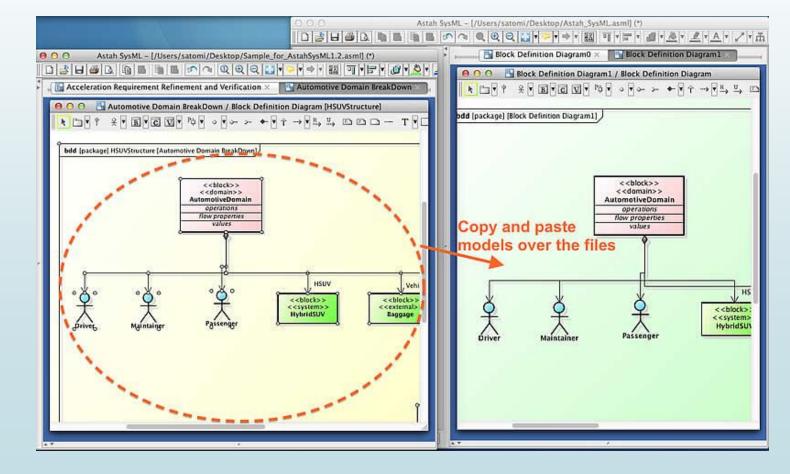


The Types of plagiarism

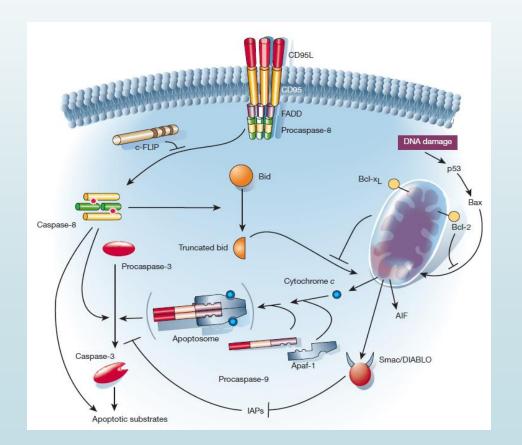


Intentional Plagiarism

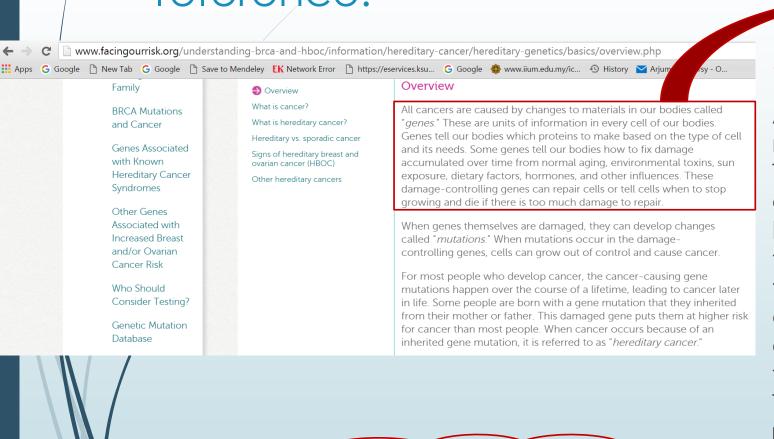
1- Copy Paste from the net, from a book, from an article, without proper reference



Using Figures, or paintings, charts and putting your name on it, without any change nor reference nor permission from the publisher if there is a copyright.



2-Copying an essay or article from the Internet, book, electronic sources without quoting or giving reference.



No quote, no reference

Genetics of Cancer

All cancers are caused by changes to materials in our bodies called "genes." These are units of information in every cell of our bodies. Genes tell our bodies which proteins to make based on the type of cell and its needs. Some genes tell our bodies how to fix damage accumulated over time from normal aging, environmental toxins, sun exposure, dietary factors, hormones, and other influences. These damage-controlling genes can repair cells or tell cells when to stop growing and die if there is too much damage to repair.

3- Asking someone else to write for you (with or without paying them)



Genetics of Cancer

By Arjumand Warsy

Genes tell our bodies which proteins to make based on the type of cell and its needs. Some genes tell our bodies how to fix damage accumulated over time from normal aging, environmental toxins, sun exposure, dietary factors, hormones, and other influences. These damage-controlling genes can repair cells or tell cells when to stop growing and die if there is too much damage to repair------

4- Using one's own pre-written published paper/s

Is consanguinity prevalence decreasing in Saudis?: a study in two generations

- Arjumand Sultan Warsy¹ May Hamad Al-Jaser², Abeer Albdass¹, Sooad Al-Daihan¹, Mohammad Alanazi¹
- 1. Department of Biochemistry, College of Science, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
- 2. Department of Zoology, College of Science, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Abstract

Background: Saudi population is unique in that there is a strong preference for cousin marriages in the general population. We studied the prevalence of consanguinity in educated Saudi females and compared the results with the results obtained in their parents, to access if a generation difference in which extensive educational activities have prevailed to inform the people of the influence of cousin marriages on health, has made any difference in prevalence of consanguineous marriages.

Without Quoting

Consiguinity in Saudi Arabia Arjumand Warsy

Consanguinity (Kon'san'-guin'it E), is a word derived from two Latin words: con meaning 'shared' and sanguis meaning' blood', and is used to describes relationship between two people who are related as they share common ancestors (a shared blood relationship) [cognatio naturalis]. Consanguineous marriages refer to marriages between two people, genetically related, by descent, from a common ancestor (F ≥ 0.0156)mahmaha maha nnnnMy

5- Using part of or complete reports of senior students and using them as your own.

Protease inhibitor activity in Aloe Vera compared to the Black seed

Biochemistry Department, Science College, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia 1437, 2016 (first semester)

Introduction

proteases. Protease inhibitors (PIs) are natural, defense-related proteins often present in seeds and other parts of many plants. These inhibitors ca a reduction in the availability of amino acids necessary for the growth an ent of the insect, thus protecting the plant from dam initiated this study on Aloe yera, as it is an important medicinal plant. A few itudies have been conducted on thrombin inhibitors in Aloe yera and antianti-protease activity, particularly, anti-trypsin activity in this plant(2).

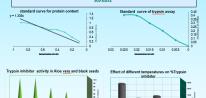
Objective

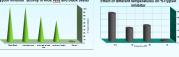
- This study was designed to fulfill the following objectives:

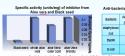
 1. To investigate the presence of trypsin inhibitors in Aloe vera.

 2. To compare the amount and specific activity of trypsin inhibitor in Aloe vera with trypsin inhibitor in Dack Seeds.
- 4. To examination the thermal stability of trypsin inhibitor in Aloe Vera and

Mathod











Conclusion

In conclusion Aloe vera is a good source of inhibitor and can be easily used in different preparations for skin treatment. The inhibitor has bigh specific ctivity, and acts as a bactericidal agent

References

1-Fan Sh., and Jiang G., 2002. Plant proteinase inhibitors against phytophagous insects. Bot. Bull. Acad.

Sin. 273-292.

2-Langel O., Cravatt B., Graslund A., Heijne N., Zorko M., Land T., Niessen S., 2009. Introduction to Peptides and Proteins. 83(Pt 4): 318–319



My friends poster 2nd Semester 1435-36

My poster 2nd Semester 1436-37

Protease inhibitor activity in beans compared to the Black seed

Prof. Arjumand Warsy

Biochemistry Department, Science College, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabial 1437, 2016 (first semester)

Introduction

Professe inhibitors (like trypsin inhibitor) are involved in the regulation of protesses. Protesse inhibitors (Pis) are natural, defense-related proteins often present in seeds and other parts of many plants. These inhibitors cause a reduction in the availability of amino acids necessary for the growth and development of the insect, thus protecting the plant from damage (1). We Initiated this study on Aloe yers, as it is an important medicinal plant. A few studies have been conducted on thrombin inhibitors in Aloe vera and anti-thrombin activity has been reported. However, there are no reports on other anti-protease activity, particularly, anti-trypsin activity in this plant(2).

Objective

- This study was designed to fulfill the following objectives:

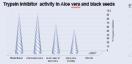
 1. To investigate the presence of trypsin inhibitors in Aloe versions.
- 2. To compare the amount and specific activity of trypsin inhibitor in Aloe vera
- 3. To study the anti-bacterial effect of trypsin inhibitor in Aloe yers and black To examination the thermal stability of trypsin inhibitor in Aloe Vera and

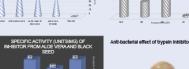
Method

Extraction: preparation and extraction of typsin inhibitor from Aloe Vera and Black seeds using 2.5% TCA

Protein content using serum bovine imin (BSA) as the standard of different

was studied at 40°





the different types of bacteria

Discussion

Extracts from Aloe vera are widely used in the cosmetics and alternative medicine industries, being marketed as having rejuvenating, healing, or soothing properties. In this study our result show that trypsin inhibitor is present in the outer coat and inside of Aloe vera. There was more trypsin inhibitor in the inside with a higher specific activity compared to black seed. The specific activity of the inhibitor was more in Aloe vers and was highly stable at high temperature and it has antibacterial activity. Aloe vera is used in herbal medicine since the beginning of the first century AD. It is possible that some of these properties are due to the presence of protease inhibitors in this plant. More studies are needed to characterize the inhibitor in Aloe vers.

Conclusion

In conclusion Aloe vera is a good source of inhibitor and can be easily used in different preparations for skin treatment. The inhibitor has high specific activity, and acts as a bactericidal agent

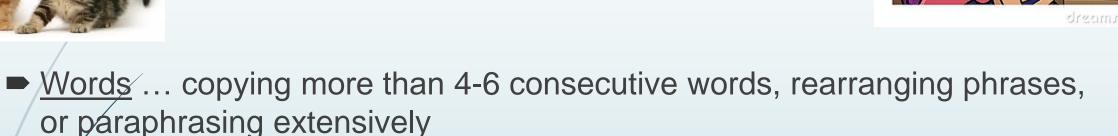
1-Fan Sh., and Jiang G., 2002. Plant proteinase inhibitors against phytophagous Insects. Bot. Bull. Acad.

2-Langel O., Cravatt B., Graslund A., Heljne N., Zorko M., Land T. Niessen S., 2009. Introduction to Peptides and Proteins. 63(Pt 4): 318–319

Bacteria	Alce yers (Inside)	Alon yers (outer cost)	Whole side Vers	Clack seed
ataphylococ cus	111	-11	111	11
Secti	111	2	111	-11
E-coli				44

6- Taking words or ideas from other students or sources without giving credit.





Ideas ... using original information learned from conference presentations, confidential reviews, etc.





Plagiarism of Words- The use of another's exact words without citing the author

■Incorrect

■Being born prematurely is the biggest global killer of children, where over a million children die each year, as a result of the associated complications, mostly in the developing world

■ Correct

■It is stated by WHO, that being born prematurely is the biggest global killer of children, where over a million children die each year, as a result of the associated complications, mostly in the developing world [WHO 2000].

Paraphrasing

- "Para" meaning "with" and "phrase" meaning (well) "phrase"
- A paraphrase is rewriting of the entire text or most of the text in ones own words

Paraphrasing

■ Tobacco use is the cause of about 22% of cancer deaths. Another 10% is due to obesity, a poor diet, lack of physical activity, and consumption of alcohol. Other factors include certain infections, exposure to ionizing radiation, and environmental pollutants.

Almost 22% of cancer deaths are caused by using tobacco. Where almost 10% of the cancer results from obesity, a poor diet, sedentary life, and drinking alcohol. Certain infections, exposure to ionizing radiation, and environmental pollutants are some other factors causing cancer.

Plagiarism of Authorship

Submitting someone else's article or work in a book or article on the net, in your name

6- Cutting and pasting from more than one source to create a paper without quoting or giving credit.

ONCOLOGY LETTERS 11: 1181-1188, 2016

Polymorphic variants in the vitamin D pathway genes and the risk of ovarian cancer among non-carriers of BRCA1/BRCA2 mutations

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Received November 16, 2014; Accepted October 26, 2015

DOI: 10.3892/ol.2015.4033

Abstract. Previous studies have produced inconsistent results regarding the contribution of single puelestide polymorphisms

and VDR FokI rs2228570 (OR for interaction, 1.687; χ^2 =8.278;

(SNPs) in the vitam (OC) in various eth lished with regard t

Int. J. Biol. Sci. 2016, Vol. 12



International Journal of Biological Sciences
2016; 12(2): 133-143. do 50/ijbs.14242

Research Paper

"DNA Binding Region" of BRCA1 Affects Gene Stability through modulating the Intra-S-Phase Check int

Takaaki Masuda¹, Xiaoling Xu², Emilios K. Dimitriadis³, Tyler Lahusen¹ and Chu-Xia Deng¹.2[™]

- 1. Genetics of Development and Disease Branch, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, USA.
- 2. Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Macau, Macau SAR, China.
- 3. Laboratory of Bioengineering and Physical Science, National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering, National Institutes of Health, USA.

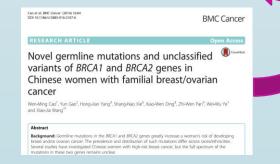
🖂 Corresponding author: Chu-Xia Deng, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Macau, Macau SAR, China. cxdeng@umac.mc

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Received: 2015.10.27; Accepted: 2015.12.09; Published: 2016.01.01

BRCA1 mutations and breast cancer in Saudis Arjumand Warsy

Breast cancer is the most common cancer and the second-leading cause of cancer mortality in women [1, 2]. BRCA1 was isolated as the gene responsible for increased susceptibility to familial breast and ovarian cancer [3]. Germline mutations of BRCA1 have been detected in the majority of familial breast and ovarian cancers and approximately one third of the cases of familial breast cancer [2, 4, 5]. Moreover, nearly 30-40% of sporadic malignancies are associated with impaired expression of BRCA1 [6]. BRCA1 is a large multifunctional protein implicated in DNA double-strand break repair, centrosome aupilication, transcription regulation, DNA damage response, and cell cycle control, all of which are importation or maintaining genomic stability [7-9].



Unintentional Plagiarism

■ When the intention was not to plagiarise, but it happened due to lack of knowledge



Paraphrasing poorly: changing a few words without changing the sentence structure of the original, or changing the sentence structure but not the words.

Anemia is a condition in which the hemoglobin (Hb) concentration level is reduced. Sickle cell anemia is a disease of the blood, which is caused by an inherited Hb S gene. Normal Hb consists of: Hb A, Hb A2 and Hb F, while a person with SCH has different Hb pattern. In SCA the red blood cells are sickle or boat-shape. Sickle Hb S is produced as a result of replacement of glutamic acid instead of valine in position number six of the β chain.



Anemia is a disease in which the hemoglobin (Hb) concentration level is low. If we inherited Hb S gene, we develop Sickle cell anemia is a disease of the blood,. Normal Hb consists of: Hb A, Hb A2 and Hb F, while a person with SCH has different Hb pattern. In SCA the red blood cells are sickle or boat-shape. Sickle Hb S is produced as a result of replacement of glutamic acid instead of valine in position number six of the β chain.



Hemoglobin (Hb) concentration level is reduced in anemia. When Hb S gene is inherited from both patents it causes Sickle cell anemia, a disease of the blood, Normal Hb consists of: Hb A, Hb A2 and Hb F, while a person with SCH has different Hb pattern. the red blood cells are sickle or boatshape in SCA . At position 6 of the β chain glutamic acid is replaced by valine and this produces sickle Hb S.

Paraphrasing, without quotation

Original text: (Warsy et al 2016)

Recurrent spontaneous abortion (RSA) and preterm delivery (PTD) occur at a high prevalence among the Saudi women, though the exact prevalence rates have not been reported. Spontaneous abortion is defined as a pregnancy loss before the 20th week of gestation, and recurrent RSA refers to three or more consecutive pregnancy losses (before 20th week of gestation).

Paraphrased text:

The prevalence of recurrent spontaneous abortion (RSA) and preterm delivery (PTD) is high among the Saudi women, and there are no reports of the exact prevalence rates. The definition of spontaneous abortion is pregnancy loss before the 20th week of gestation, and recurrent RSA is defined as three or more abortions prior to 20th week of gestation.

Incorrect Quoting: quotation marks are around part of a quotation but not around all of it, or quotation marks is around a passage that is partly paraphrased and partly quoted. Citing poorly: omitting an occasional citation or citing inaccurately.

"Recurrent spontaneous abortion (RSA) and preterm delivery (PTD) occur at a high prevalence among the Saudi women", though the exact prevalence rates have not been reported. Spontaneous abortion is defined as a "pregnancy loss before the 20th week" of gestation, and recurrent RSA refers to three or more consecutive pregnancy losses (before 20th week of gestation).

(No reference) or (Hassan et al 2016—wrong reference

What information can be used without reference or citation?

- Our own ideas
- Our own analysis/evaluation of other people's ideas
- The information that is a Common knowledge knowledge that is found in several sources that are not themselves depending on a single earlier source.
 - e.g anaemia is a blood disorder
 - ❖ If you eat lots of carbohydrates you become fat
 - ❖ In summer Saudi Arabia is hot
 - Cancer is multifactorial
 - Breast cancer is common in females more than males.

Do you now understand Understand Plagiarism????

chicago academic





DON'T Cheat



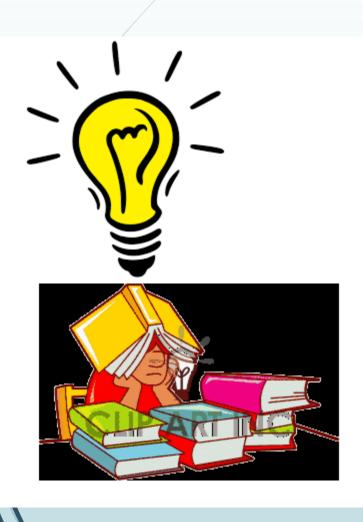
Answer the Questions in the next few slides



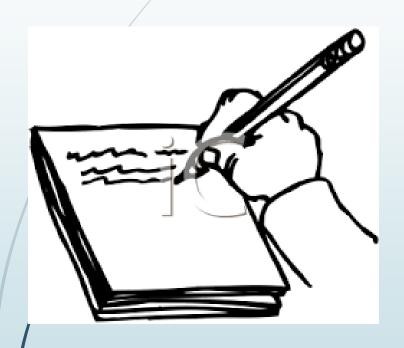
- You are attending a conference where research results are being presented.
- To design your next project you use ideas described by one of the speakers.
- ?????



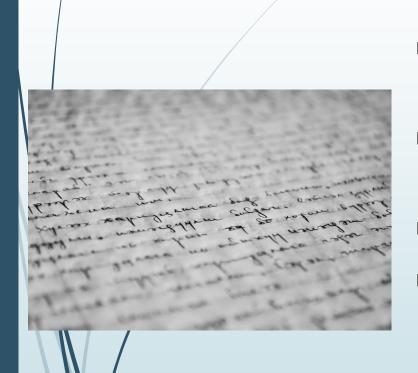
- You are writing your literature review; you read many articles from journals, chapter in books, or book.
- You paraphrase passages of text from the material you have been reading in the literature
- You include these paraphrases in your introduction, without quotes, or references.
- ?????



- You have been reading and an idea develops in your mind
- ➤ You use this idea to design a research proposal or to write a book or an article.
- **→** ???



- ➤ You are the head of a section, and you make sure your colleagues put your name in the paper they are writing, when you did not do any thing in the research or the paper.
- Or to keep you head of section happy, you put her name on the paper, when she has no contribution.
- **→** ?????
- This is Unethical and not allowed in Science



- Our student did her research for her Master's degree and passed and got the degree.
- I used part of her data to write a paper, but did not put her name on the paper.
- **→** ???
- Unethical

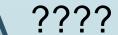


- A journal sent you an article to review.
- It describes a novel methodology for the research which you are conducting.
- You decide to use this method described in that manuscript, to enhance your own research.
- ?????



- You are using the internet to do some search.
- You use ideas from a web site in the design of your next research project,
- and you use some quotes from the web site in your literature review.
- In both cases you do not refer to the website.
- ?????

- You are writing a paper in English, and your native language is Arabic.
- When writing
 a review of literature, you use another author's exact
 words because you are not confident about
 paraphrasing or synthesizing the ideas into your own
 words in English.







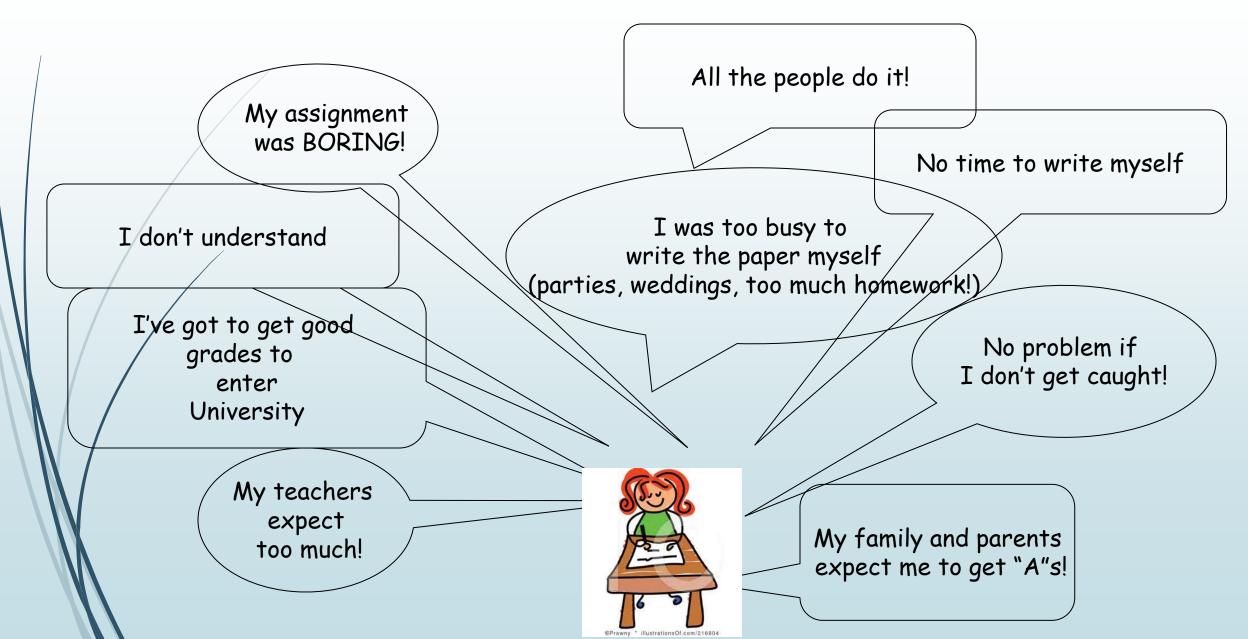


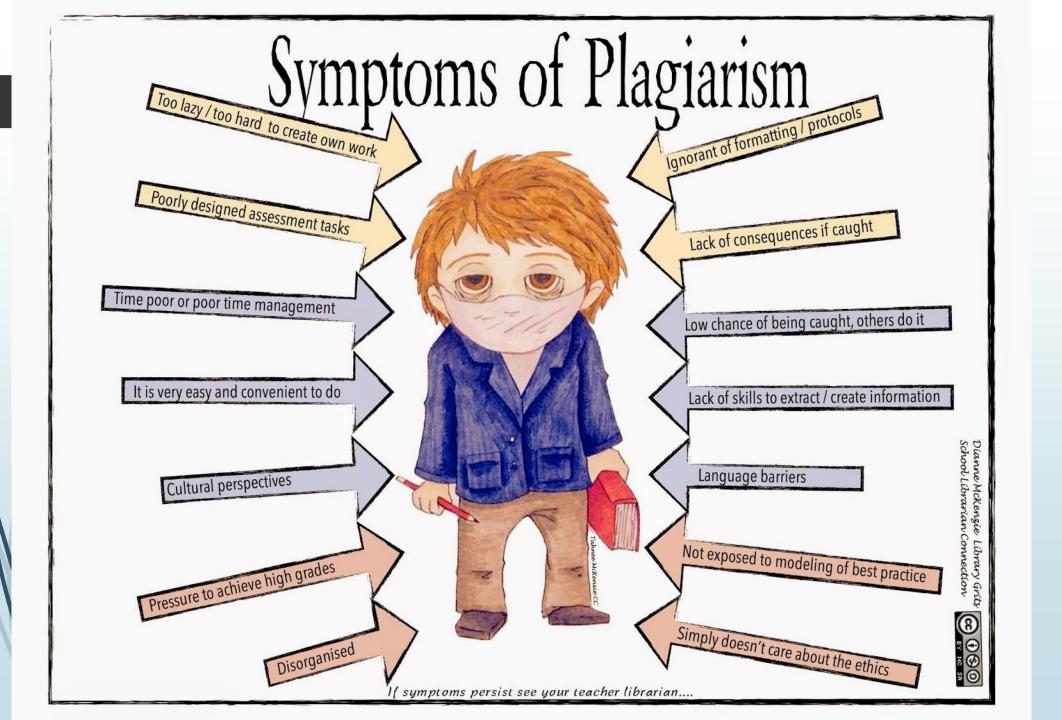


You are writing a manuscript for publication that is based upon your own previous research.

You decide to include some exact text from one of your earlier manuscripts in the new paper.

Why do we Plagiarize? We have many excuses:





The punishments of Plagiarism

- Whether plagiarism is intentional or unintentional, there are serious consequences for both.
 - You may lose your job and position
 - Your published papers may be discarded
 - Insults and loss of reputation
 - You may fail the course
 - ➤ You may be given a zero on the assignment
 - Students may be suspended from a class
 - Students may be expelled
 - You don't learn much

How to Avoid Plagiarism?

- Understand what is plagiarism.
- Identify the reasons for plagiarism???
- Understand the types of plagiarism
- Be conscious not to plagiarize
 - Quoting
 - Paraphrasing
 - Summarizing

Plagiarism Prevention

- Write something new and original (unique)
- Read the literature, understand it and write in your own words
- Refer to and quote the contribution of each researcher, while making your own contribution
- Never copy without reference
- Always paraphrase
- Neyer take the work of others and put it in your own name
- Never ask others to write for you
- ever pay money for someone to write for you.

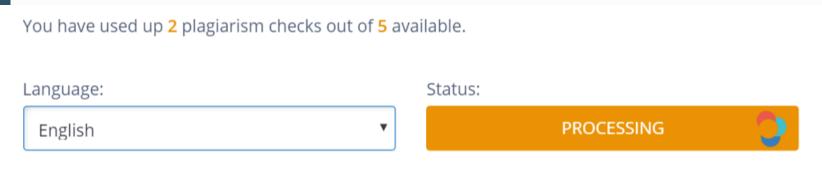
Examples of Programs for checking Plagiarism

- **►** Free online
 - Free
 - May be slow, put the assignment in a cue
 - Some are useful for students and teachers
 - May not give an accurate account of the extent of plagiarism
- Paid
 - May be expensive to use; some require one time payment, others require monthly payment.
 - Generally fast in providing results
 - Detect high percentage of plagiarism

https://www.thepensters.com/free-plagiarism-checker-for-students-online.html

- Free program
- ► Easy to use
- Good reviews
- Misses some plagiarism

https://www.thepensters.com/free-plagiarism-checker-for-students-online.html

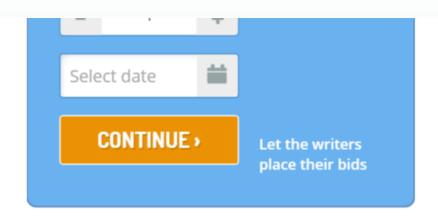


Insert text for analysis (Minimum symbol count: 1000)

than are illiants of write mothers.4.

According to the 2014 report of WHO, 15 million babies are born preterm each year globally and this number is on the rise. This gives an overall prevalence of more than 10% (approx. 1 in 10 births) [WHO 2014]. It is stated that the rate of preterm delivery has increased over the last 20 years and this is believed to be due to increased maternal age, problems with maternal health (.e. diabetes and high blood pressure) and increasing number of pregnancy-related complications (gestational diabetes, multiple pregnancies) [WHO 2014]. It is stated by WHO, that being born prematurely is the biggest global killer of children, where over a million children die each year, as a result of the associated complications, mostly in the developing world [1]. Hence, preterm birth is regarded as the major contributor to infant death, long-term morbidity, neurological disabilities and cognitive outcomes in children.

Do not close this window until you get the results



Testimonials

66 As usu writer.	al, great quality work from
	#52995552
66 Great j typographi	ob just a lot of cal errors
	#52820954

Plagiarism Report

Plagiarism approximately 11% in 1 Sources

Recurrent spontaneous abortion (RSA) and preterm delivery (PTD) occur at a high prevalence among the Saudi women (ZB, MA: personal observation), though the exact prevalence rates have not been reported. Spontaneous abortion is defined as a pregnancy loss before the 20th week of gestation [1,2], and recurrent RSA refers to three or more consecutive pregnancy losses (before 20th week of gestation) [Baek et al 2007]. Preterm birth, on the other hand, is the birth of a baby prior to the 37th weeks of pregnancy. Almost 10% of babies are born preterm in the United States, but the prevalence varies in different populations. Preterm labor and birth occur more often among certain racial and ethnic groups, where infants of African American mothers are 50% more likely to be born preterm than are infants of white mothers.4.

According to the 2014 report of WHO, 15 million babies are born preterm each year globally and this number is on the rise. This gives an overall prevalence of more than 10% (approx. 1 in 10 births) [WHO 2014]. It is stated that the rate of preterm delivery has increased over the last 20 years and this is believed to be due to increased maternal age, problems with maternal health (.e. diabetes and high blood pressure) and increasing number of pregnancy-related complications (gestational diabetes, multiple pregnancies) [WHO 2014].

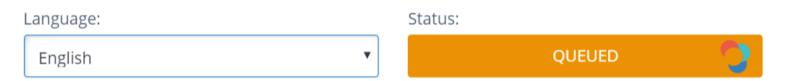
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Sources found:

all sources

■ 11.19‰ww.nichd.nih.gov

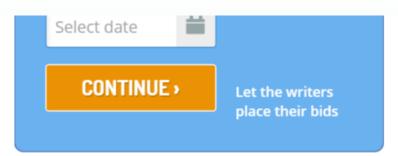




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In Saudi Arabia, El-Hazmi and co-workers [14] investigated consanguinity in a household survey conducted throughout the country and reported 60.8%, 52.1%, 67.7%, 54.2% and 59.1% consanguinity in the central, northern, north-western, south-western and eastern provinces of Saudi Arabia, respectively. They also showed that first-cousin marriages were the most frequent, followed by the second cousin marriages [14]. Other more recent investigations also highlighted the differences in rates of consanguineous mating in different regions of Saudi Arabia [15] and in a community-based cross-sectional study, El-Mouzan et al [16] showed a close link between consanguinity and major genetic disorders in Saudi children. A recent investigation showed that the frequency of consanguinity is not showing much change over the last two generations, despite an increase in the education level and awareness ().

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It is stated by WHO, that being born prematurely is the biggest global killer of children, where over a millio all sources the associated complications, mostly in the developing world [1]. Hence, preterm birth is regarded as the regarded

Several factors seem to play a role in increasing the prevalence of RSA and PTD including environmental and genetic factors, hence pointing to a multifactorial etiology for both (Christiansen et al 2008; Ole et al 2006). For RSA, numerous risk factors have been implicated and the best documented are maternal smoking, advanced maternal age, previous spontaneous abortion, and chromosomal abnormalities in the fetus. Among the factors implicated in causation of PTD are smoking, hypertension, stress, preeclampsia, premature rupture of membrane, urinary tract infection, oligohydramnios, bleeding or spotting and previous history of PTD (3,5). One of the factors which has been implicated in a few studies conducted in some populations is consanguinity (). Data on the effect of consanguinity is limited. This is due to the low frequency of consanguinity in the Western society, including the Europeans and the USA, where consanguinity is generally regarded with suspicion and distaste, reflecting historical and religious prejudice. However, populations in Asia and the Arab World, show a strong preference for consanguineous unions, most frequently contracted between first cousins, and marriage outside the family is perceived as a risky and disruptive option [1].

The word "consanguinity", is derived from the Latin words: con meaning 'shared' and sanguis meaning' blood', and is used to express the relationship between two people who are related as they share blood relationship [cognatio naturalis]. Consanguineous mating refers to marriages between individuals genetically related by descent i.e. descending from a common ancestor (F ≥ 0.0156). The degrees of shared genes decreases as the relations are removed further. In clinical genetics, a consanguineous marriage refers to union between individuals who are related as second cousins or closer [1]. In global terms, consanguineous marriages are permitted within Judaism, Islam, Buddhism, Hindus and the Zorasterian/Parsi religion [1]. Consanguineous mating and inbreeding have been a subject of human biological inquiry since George Darwin, himself the son of a marriage between Charles Darwin and his cousin Emma Wedgewood [2], who investigated the relative academic and athletic performance of

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According to the 2014 report of WHO, 15 million babies are born preterm each year globally and this number is on the rise. This gives an overall prevalence of more than 10% (approx. 1 in 10 births) [WHO 2014]. It is

stated that the rate of preterm delivery has increased over the last 20 years and this is believed to be due

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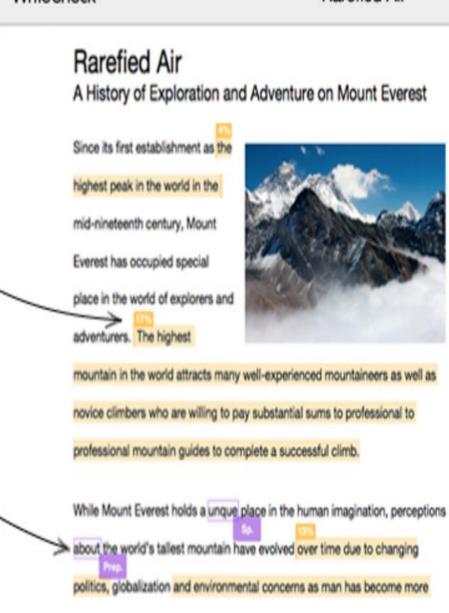
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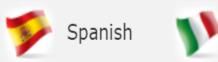
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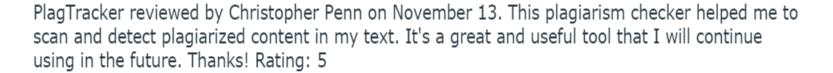
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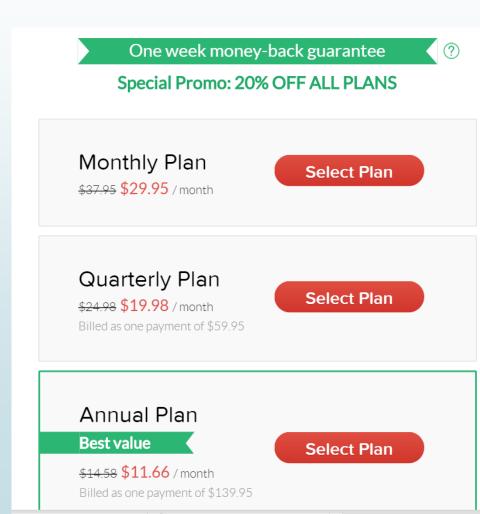
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