

ETHICAL GUIDELINES

Based on Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals; International Committee of Medical Journal Editors www.ICMJE.org

Authorship

An author is a physical person, whose creative activity has resulted in a work. The authorship of a work, created by two or more persons, is owned by them, irrespective of the fact that the work constitutes one whole or is comprised of independent parts, and the creators are considered co-authors.

Authorship constitutes the basis for evaluation of responsibility and credit for intellectual work. Authorship is important for the reputation, academic promotion, and granting support to the individuals involved, as well as for the strength and reputation of their institution. Authorship practices should reflect actual contribution to the creation of a final product.

Authorship credit is granted if the author has made a considerable contribution to conception and design, data collection, or analysis and interpretation of information, important contents has been found after critical revision and it has been finally approved for publication.

The final version of the manuscript should be approved by all co-authors, and their consent to submission for publication is to be stated by completing the SUBMISSION FORM.

All contributors who do not meet authorship criteria should be mentioned in an acknowledgments section, for example persons who have provided technical or writing assistance by collecting data, or a unit's chairperson who has solely been generally supportive. Acknowledgment(s) for financial and material support should also be included.

Editorship

The editor-in-chief of Journal of Biomedical & Clinical Research has full authority over the contents of the journal and the timing of publication of that contents. The concept of editorial freedom should be resolutely defended by editors.

An independent editorial advisory board helps the editor establish and maintain editorial policy. The validation of the work in question and its importance to researchers and readers must always drive the editor's decisions. The editor is guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editor may confer with the members of editorial board or reviewers in making this decision.

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Conflicts of Interest

All authors should disclose any financial or other significant conflict of interest that might affect the results or interpretation of their manuscript. They can provide additional details, if necessary, in a separate attachment, accompanying the manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed. Potential conflicts of interest which should be disclosed include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Potential conflicts of interest should be disclosed at the earliest stage possible.

Editors are expected to avoid selecting peer reviewers should there be doubts about potential conflicts of interest. Reviewers should inform the editors about any conflicts of interest that could bias their evaluation of the manuscript, and they should refuse to review a manuscript in case of potential bias.

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