

Ethical Guidelines for Journal Publication

Publication Decisions

The editorial board is the responsible party for approving the publication of the scientific researches submitted to the journal. This board will evaluate the manuscript according to its importance to researchers and reader, originality and clarity, and the study's validity and its relevance to the journal's scope

Peer Review

The editorial board shall ensure that peer review process is fair, unbiased, and timely. The editorial board shall select reviewers who have suitable expertise in the relevant field and shall follow best practice without potential conflict with the author

Fair play

The editorial board should evaluate the manuscript for their intellectual content without regard to regardless of race, gender, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, and political philosophy of the authors. In addition the consideration of plagiarism

The editorial board and the secretary of the journal shall use the journal standard electronic copy for all journal communications

Confidentiality

The editorial board and the secretary of the journal must protect confidentiality of all material submitted to the journal and all communications with reviewers, unless otherwise agreed with the relevant author and reviewer.

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted paper will not be used by the editor or the members of the editorial board for their own research purposes without the author's explicit written consent.

Duties of Reviewers:

Contribution to Editorial Decisions

Peer review assist the editorial board in making the decisions and through the editorial communication with the author may also assist the author in improving the paper.

Any selected referee who feel unqualified to review the research reported in manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify the editor and the secretary of the journal and decline to participate in the review process

Confidentiality

Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be disclosed to or discussed with others except as authorized by the editor.

Ethical Issues

A reviewer should be alert to potential ethical issues in the paper and should bring these to the attention of the editor, including any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which the reviewer has personal knowledge.

Duties of Authors

Reporting standards

Authors of original research reports should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the paper. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable

Data access and retention

Authors could be asked to provide the research data supporting their paper for editorial review and/or to comply with the open data requirement of the journal. Authors should be prepared to make the data publicly available if practicable, and should be prepared to retain such data for reasonable number of years after publication.

Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication

Authors should not in general publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable

Authorship of the paper

Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors.

Where there are other who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the paper (e.g, language editing, or medical writing) they should be recognized in acknowledgements section .

The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included in the author list. And that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.

Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of original submission. Only in exceptional circumstances will the editor consider (at their discretion)the addition ,deletion or rearrangement of authors after the manuscript has been submitted and the author must clearly flag any such request to the Editor .All authors must agree with any such addition , removal or rearrangement .

Authors take collective responsibility for the work. Each individual author is accountable for ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Hazards and Human / Animal Subjects

Before you begin *ethics in publishing human and animal rights* If the work involves the use of human subjects, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with <http://www.wma.net> (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans; <http://www.icmje.org> Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human subjects. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed. All animal experiments should comply with the and should be carried out in <http://www.nc3rs.org.uk/arrive-guidelines> accordance with the U.K. Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act, 1986 and associated guidelines ,[EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments](#) or the National Institutes of Health guide for the care and use of Laboratory animals (NIH Publications No. 8023, revised 1978) and the authors should clearly indicate in the manuscript that such guidelines have been followed.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest

All authors should disclose in their manuscript any conflicts of interest that may be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript.

Fundamental errors in published works

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in their own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or the editorial secretary or publisher and to cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper if deemed necessary by the editor.

Image Integrity

It is not acceptable to enhance, obscure, move, remove, or introduce a specific feature within an image. Adjustments of brightness, contrast, or color balance are acceptable if and as long as they do not obscure or eliminate any information present in the original. Manipulating of images for improved clarity is accepted but manipulation for other purposes could be seen as scientific ethical abuse.

References

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