



Ethical policies PubMed

PubMed recently tightened their requirement for the handling of ethical policies in the areas of Conflict of Interest, Human and Animal Rights, and Informed Consent.

They now require that the publisher require all authors to declare any Conflict of Interest in detail. So each author individually by name must declare any potential CoI, or declare that s/he does not have any CoI. General collective statements like “The authors declare that there is no Conflict of Interest” is NOT sufficient.

Authors must also state that they conformed with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2000 (5) concerning Human and Animal Rights, and that they followed out policy concerning Informed Consent as shown on Springer.com. Our ethical policies are online at:

- [Statement of Human and Animal Rights](#)
- [Conflict of Interest](#)
- [Informed Consent](#)

Implementation:

In order to show PubMed that the journal complies with this policy, the instructions to authors must clearly require compliance from the authors. In addition, the journal homepage on Springer.com should list the requirement in an area that can easily be found by readers, not just by authors. PubMed insists on us making the compliance requirements obvious to readers as well, not just to authors.

In order to comply with the ethical requirements, the following sentences should be included in a separate section of each article just before the reference list. The section should be called “Compliance with Ethics Guidelines”. This has to be a requirement in the instructions to authors. In order to apply for review by PubMed, you should have at least two issues that comply with these requirements.

Conflict of Interest:

The Conflict of Interest statement should list each author separately by name:

John Smith declares that he has no conflict of interest.

Paula Taylor has received research grants from Drug Company A.

Mike Schultz has received a speaker honorarium from Drug Company B and owns stock in Drug Company C.

If multiple authors declare no conflict, this can be done in one sentence:

John Smith, Paula Taylor, and Mike Schultz declare that they have no conflict of interest.

For studies with human subjects include the following:

All procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation (institutional and national) and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2000 (5). Informed consent was obtained from all patients for being included in the study.

If doubt exists whether the research was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration, the authors must explain the rationale for their approach, and demonstrate that the institutional review body explicitly approved the doubtful aspects of the study.

If any identifying information about patients is included in the article, the following sentence should also be included:



Additional informed consent was obtained from all patients for which identifying information is included in this article.

For studies with animals include the following sentence:

All institutional and national guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals were followed.

For articles that do not contain studies with human or animal subjects performed by any of the authors:

While it is not absolutely necessary, we recommend to include the following sentence, just to make sure that readers are aware that there are no ethical issues with human or animal subjects:

This article does not contain any studies with human or animal subjects performed by the any of the authors.

(Guenther Eichhorn, February 2013)

<http://www.springer.com/journal/11552>

Publication ethics and publication malpractice statement

The Editorial Officers of *Fluoride* strongly support the maintenance of the highest standards of animal care and the control of discomforts to animals in research. Authors must indicate whether their institutional and national guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals were followed. When reporting experiments on human subjects, authors should indicate whether the procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation (institutional and national) and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1964, as revised in 2013, available from

<http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/index.html>. *Fluoride* follows the recommendations of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), and their Recommendations for the conduct, reporting, editing, and publication of scholarly work in medical journals, updated December 2013, and the ICMJE form for disclosure of potential conflicts of interest are available from: www.icmje.org. The recommendations describe author responsibilities for conflicts of interest, human and animal rights, informed consent, and ethical policies. The ICMJE conflict of interest disclosure form should be downloaded, completed electronically by each author, and then submitted to *Fluoride* with the manuscript. Authors should state if the ICMJE recommendations have been followed.

The Editorial Officers of *Fluoride* recommend that authors study the information on the ethical responsibilities for authors published by Elsevier and available at www.elsevier.com/ethics. The material covers the areas of duplicate submission, research fraud, plagiarism, authorship, conflict of interest, and salami slicing with articles available in English, Spanish, Chinese, and Japanese.

The following material is from the Elsevier website www.elsevier.com/ethics

Our experts David Rew, Margaret Rees, and Sandy Florence have presented a webcast to help early career researchers understand the ethical boundaries in scientific research and publishing.

The webcast can be freely watched on demand, after registration.

- See more at: <http://www.elsevier.com/ethics/toolkit#sthash.4LDols2s.dpuf>

The following materials include tools to help avoid misconduct and background materials about



research and publication ethics. If in doubt, nothing can replace a candid conversation with your advisor, or someone in a position of authority who can guide you to the right course of action.

Factsheets

- Duplicate Submission English | Spanish | Chinese | Japanese
- Research Fraud English | Spanish | Chinese | Japanese
- Plagiarism English | Spanish | Chinese | Japanese
- Authorship English | Spanish | Chinese | Japanese
- Conflict of Interest English | Spanish | Chinese | Japanese
- Salami Slicing English | Spanish | Chinese | Japanese

Poster

- Top 5 Reasons to Publish Ethically Poster

- See more at: <http://www.elsevier.com/ethics/toolkit#sthash.4LDols2s.dpuf>

- Plagiarism - passing off another's work or idea as your own
- Duplicate submission - submitting a paper simultaneously to more than one publication at a time
- Conflict of interest - nondisclosure to the publication that you have a direct or indirect conflict that prevents you from being unbiased in your paper²
- Authorship disputes - deliberately misrepresenting a scientist's relationship to their work on a published paper
- Salami slicing - the "slicing" of research that would form one meaningful paper into several different papers

- See more at: <http://www.elsevier.com/ethics/toolkit#sthash.4LDols2s.dpuf>

Dr. Jaap van Harten, Executive Publisher, Elsevier, shares insights about research and publishing ethics, data manipulation, plagiarism, publication duplication, and the consequences of scientific misconduct.

Professor of Developmental Biology, Christine L. Mummery explains why you should stick to the golden rules of ethics and the implications of ethics failure.

Watch the Videos

- A perspective on research ethics from Christine L. Mummery
- What are the major types of scientific misconduct?
- What are the types of data manipulation?
- What is figure falsification in the publishing process?
- Is figure manipulation completely unacceptable?
- What is the common scenario in publishing misconduct?
- Are there forms of publication misconduct besides plagiarism?
- How often does plagiarism occur?
- How do publishers detect publication misconduct?
- Is it difficult to identify research misconduct?
- What are the consequences of scientific misconduct to you (the author), your institution and the research community?
- What are the consequences of scientific misconduct to you personally?
- What would be a typical case of plagiarism?



- What should you do if you suspect ethical misconduct?
- See more at: <http://www.elsevier.com/ethics/toolkit#sthash.4LDols2s.dpuf>
- Research fraud - which includes fabrication (making up research data); and falsification (manipulation of existing research data, tables, or images)¹
- Improper use of humans or animals in research - which includes absent or inadequate informed consent of human subjects, or maltreatment of laboratory animals²
- See more at: <http://www.elsevier.com/ethics/toolkit#sthash.4LDols2s.dpuf>

References

1. Office of Research Integrity U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Definition of Research Misconduct. Available at: <http://ori.hhs.gov/definition-misconduct>. Accessed: June 12, 2012.
2. Scott-Lichter D and the Editorial Policy Committee, Council of Science Editors. CSE's White Paper on Promoting Integrity in Scientific Journal Publications, 2012 Update. 3rd Revised Edition. Wheat Ridge, CO: 2012. Available at: http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/files/public/entire_whitepaper.pdf Accessed: June 12, 2012.
3. These video's first appeared on www.biggerbrains.com
- See more at: <http://www.elsevier.com/ethics/toolkit#sthash.4LDols2s.dpuf>

JRH - Policies on ethics Conflict of Interest, Human and animal rights, and Informed Consent

Ethics

The publication of an article in a peer-reviewed journal is an essential building block in the development of a coherent and respected network of knowledge. It is a direct reflection of the quality of the work of the authors and the institutions that support them. Peer-reviewed articles support and embody the scientific method. It is therefore important to agree upon standards of expected ethical behavior for all parties involved in the act of publishing: the author, the journal editor, the peer reviewer, the publisher and the society of society-owned or sponsored journals.

Conflict of Interest

Authors are required to disclose all sources of institutional, private and corporate financial support for their study. Donors of materials (for free or at a discount from current rates) should be named in the source of funding and their location (town, state/county, country) included. Other donors will be identified in the text. If no funding has been available other than that of the author's institution, this should be specified upon submission. Authors are also required to disclose any potential conflict of interest. These include financial interests (for example patent, ownership, stock ownership, consultancies, speaker's fee,) or provision of study materials by their manufacturer for free or at a discount from current rates. Author's conflict of interest (or information specifying the absence of conflicts of interest) and the sources of funding for the research will be published under a separate heading entitled "Conflict of Interest and Sources of Funding Statement". Any experiments involving animals must be demonstrated to be ethically acceptable and where relevant conform to national guidelines for animal usage in research.



Human and Animal Rights

Journal of Research & Health (JRH) encourages authors submitting manuscripts reporting from a clinical trial to register the trials registries & bear a clinical trial registration number and name of the trial.

Authors must state that the protocol for the research project has been approved by a suitably constituted Ethics Committee of the institution within which the work was undertaken and that it conforms to the provisions of the Declaration of Helsinki. The Journal retains the right to reject any manuscript on the basis of unethical conduct of either human or animal studies. All investigations on human subjects must include a statement that the subject gave informed consent. Patient anonymity should be preserved. Photographs need to be cropped sufficiently to prevent human subjects being recognized or an eye bar should be used.

Reports of randomized clinical trials should present information on all major study elements, including the protocol, assignment of interventions (methods of randomization, concealment of allocation to treatment groups), and the method of masking (blinding), based on the CONSORT statement (Moher D, Schulz KF, Altman DG: The CONSORT Statement: Revised Recommendations for Improving the Quality of Reports of Parallel-Group Randomized Trials. *Ann Intern Med.* 2001;134:657-662, also available at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/meshhome.html>

Consent for Identifying Information

If any identifying information is included in any part of the manuscript, you must obtain a written, informed consent from the patient and submit a copy of the document to the **IJDHC** Editorial Office.