

## **ETHICAL DECLARATION OF PUBLICATION**

The considerations related to the ethical declaration prepared by the editorial and scientific committee, as well as by the executive committee of the SANUM magazine, are described below, describing the main aspects that must be declared and contain the manuscripts to be evaluated, accepted and published in the SANUM magazine. These are:

### **1. Ethical responsibilities.**

The authors who sign the articles accept the responsibility defined by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE).

The papers submitted to SANUM for evaluation must have been prepared in compliance with international recommendations on clinical research (Helsinki Declaration of the World Medical Association revised in October 2013) and with laboratory animals.

### **2. Declarations inherent in sending the manuscript**

Sending a manuscript implies that:

1. The work has not been published previously (except in conferences and conferences such as communication or poster; or an academic thesis); see section on 'Redundant or duplicate publication'.
2. That it has not been referred to any other means for evaluation and publication.
3. That its publication is authorized by all authors as well as expressly or tacitly by the authorities responsible for the institution in which the work was carried out.
4. That, if accepted, will not be published in any other medium or in any other language, not even in electronic format, without the written consent of the copyright holder. To verify its originality, the manuscript may be examined using the Turnitin program or similar.

### **3. Informed consent**

If the work involves the participation of people or animals, the author must ensure that it was carried out in accordance with the WHO Code of Ethics (Helsinki Declaration) on experiments with humans. The author must have sought the consent of all the subjects studied and declared in the manuscript that has them. Necessarily, the right to privacy of people must always be respected and guarantee the anonymity of all information / images to guarantee the protection of personal data.

Animal experiments must adhere to the ARRIVE guidelines and be carried out in accordance with the 1986 United Kingdom Act on Animals (Scientific Procedures) and related recommendations of EU Directive 2010/63 / EU for animal experiments. The author must clearly indicate in the manuscript that these guidelines have been followed.

### **4. Redundant or duplicate publication.**

All articles sent to SANUM magazine are subject to plagiarism screening with specialized software. Authors should inform in the cover letter about previous submissions or publications of the same work, in whole or in part, that can be considered redundant or duplicate publication. It is necessary to cite and include the bibliographic reference of these previous publications in the new manuscript. The authors are responsible for obtaining permission to partially reproduce materials (text, tables or figures) from other published works. These permits must be requested from both the author and the publisher of the publication.

Redundant publication will not be considered if the work has been previously presented at a congress.

As an example, if one of these two questions has an affirmative answer, there may be redundant or duplicate publication:

- Is the submitted manuscript part of a larger study that has previous publications in another medium?

- Has part of your manuscript been sent to another journal for evaluation or has it been published partially or totally?

### **5. Conflict of interest**

In the manuscript and as a recommendation of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, it should be stated if there is any possible conflict of interest related to the study and it is considered as those conditions in which the professional judgment that concerns the primary interest of scientific integrity, tends to be negatively influenced by a secondary interest, such as monetary interest.

If there is no conflict of interest, it must be expressed on the authors' data page: **"no conflict of interest"**.

### **6. Source of financing**

The institutions that have provided financial financing for the research or preparation of the article, as well as briefly describe the role that these sponsors have played in the design of the study, the collection, must necessarily be indicated on the author's data page. , the analysis and interpretation of the data, the writing of the article or the decision to send the article for publication. If there has been no participation, please indicate **"no sources of funding"**.

### **7. Integrity of the investigation**

According to the National Research Council of the National Academies, research integrity can be defined as a series of **good practices** that include:

- Intellectual honesty to propose, execute and present the results of an investigation.
- Accurately detail the authors' contributions to the research proposals and / or their results.
- Be fair in the review of scientific articles (peer review process).

- To favor the interaction between the different scientific communities and the exchange of resources.
- Transparency in conflicts of interest.
- Protection of the people involved in the investigations.
- In animal research, provide adequate care of the animals with which the studies are carried out.
- Fulfillment of mutual responsibilities between researchers and research participants.

## **8. Authorship**

The authorship of a scientific article is one of the most important values in science; However, the definition of who should be the author of an article varies considerably between different disciplines, as well as among the scientists themselves.

The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors establishes criteria for authorship of a scientific article, which are reviewed periodically, that consider the person who has made substantial intellectual contributions to the research.

**The authorship credit** according to the International Committee of Medical Journal Directors must be based on:

1. To take public responsibility for the article, authors must meet all of the following criteria:
  - a) have contributed substantially to the conception and design, to the collection of data or to the analysis and interpretation of the data.
  - b) have written the draft of the manuscript or have made an important critical review of its intellectual content.
  - c) approve the final version of the manuscript.
2. The acquisition of funds, the registration of data, or the general supervision of the research group, alone, do not justify appearing as an author.

3. All authors must meet the criteria (1a, 1b and 1c), and all persons who meet them must be included as authors.

According to the ICMJE, authors must satisfy each and every one of the characteristics listed.

### **The “ghost” authorship**

The absence among the authors of an article of people who have contributed, fulfilling the three conditions of the ICMJE, is an irregularity in notable increase currently in the scientific articles; They are called ghost authors.

Some pharmaceutical companies use scientific publications as a marketing tool. They hire specific specialized personnel to write medical articles and try to have these articles signed by prestigious researchers who have not usually made any substantial contribution to the article (called guest authors or ghost authors) or declare conflicts of interest they may have with compensation. economic they receive from companies. In these cases, people who have contributed substantially to the manuscript are not among their authors, which has been called ghost writing or ghostwriting.

These practices are ethically questionable because they generate credibility and copyright problems. Credibility issues arise because many of these articles cannot identify the people responsible for any specific aspect of the investigation or its publication. These articles have a serious problem of authorship, since they are usually written by personnel hired by a pharmaceutical company, which is not identified as an author, so this practice damages a fundamental principle that exists between authors and readers: the names that appear between the authors are really the authors and also those names indicate where the article comes from.

## **9. Declaration of authorship and transfer of copyright.**

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