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 That, if accepted, will not be published in any other medium or in any other language, not even in electronic format, without the written consent of the copyright holder.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.
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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".

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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.
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- 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.
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- 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.

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   c) approve the final version of the manuscript.

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