

JEAMS

ETHICS POLICIES

The information provided in this document is subject to change without notice. Information may be changed or updated without notice.

JEAMS observes editorial policies concerning the ethics of publication of primary research, e.g. authorship, competing financial interests, confidentiality, digital image manipulation, duplicate publication, fabrication, plagiarism, etc.. JEAMS voluntarily conforms with guidelines and best practices published by various professional organizations, including Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals from International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) as well as Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing, a joint statement by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA), and the World Association of Medical Editors (WAME).

AUTHORSHIP

As stated in the ICMJE Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals, credit for authorship requires: (1) substantial contributions to conception or design of the work, or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; (2) drafting of the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; (3) final approval of the version to be published; and (4) agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Each author must sign a statement labeled the Authorship Form attesting that the author fulfills the authorship criteria of the ICMJE Recommendations. Authors should determine the order of authorship among themselves and should settle any disagreements before submitting their manuscript.

Authors' specific contributions will be published in the Acknowledgment section. All other persons who made substantial contributions to the work reported in the manuscript (e.g. analysis, data collection, writing or editing assistance) but who do not fulfill the authorship criteria should be named with their specific contributions and affiliations in an Acknowledgment in the manuscript. Written permission to include the names of individuals in the Acknowledgment section must be obtained.

One corresponding author must be selected to serve on behalf of all coauthors as the primary correspondent during the submission process and in the published paper. The corresponding author is responsible for ensuring that the various documents are signed and submitted, e.g. Authorship Form, Conflicts of Interest Disclosure, etc..

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

A conflict of interest may exist when an author (or the author's institution or employer) possesses financial or personal relationships or affiliations that could influence or bias the author's work, decisions, or manuscript. Each author is required to report potential conflicts of interest, including specific financial interests relevant to the subject of their manuscript in the Acknowledgment section of the manuscript. Additionally after a manuscript is submitted, authors are required to declare whether or not they have any conflicts of interest in the Authorship Form and the ICMJE Conflicts of Interest Disclosure.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Authors, editors, and peer reviewers are required to keep confidential all details of the editorial and peer review process on submitted manuscripts. JEAMS reserves the right to contact funders, regulatory bodies, journals and the authors' institutions in cases of suspected research or publishing misconduct.

While our double blind peer review process is confidential and conducted anonymously, JEAMS cannot guarantee to maintain this confidentiality in the face of a successful legal action to disclose identity. Identities of peer reviewers would only be disclosed on a case-by-case basis. Peer reviewers must maintain confidentiality of manuscripts. If a peer reviewer wishes to seek advice from colleagues while assessing a manuscript, the reviewer must consult with the editor and should ensure that confidentiality is maintained and that the names of any such colleagues are provided to the editor with the final report. Regardless of whether a submitted manuscript is eventually published, correspondence with the journal, referees' reports and other confidential material must not be published, disclosed, or otherwise publicized without prior written consent.

DIGITAL IMAGE MANIPULATION

Figures (charts, graphs, illustrations, photographs, etc.) should not be manipulated. No specific detail within an image should be enhanced, introduced, obscured, removed or moved. When JEAMS detects any inappropriate image adjustments, authors will be asked to submit the original image prior to any adjustment, cropping, or labeling.

DUPLICATE PUBLICATION

Manuscripts are considered with the understanding that they were not published previously in print or electronic format and are not under consideration by another publication or electronic medium. Public dissemination of manuscripts prior to, simultaneous with, or following submission to JEAMS, such as posting the manuscript on preprint servers or other repositories, is not allowed. Authors must certify neither that submission nor another manuscript with substantially similar content under their authorship was published or is being considered for publication elsewhere.

FABRICATION AND PLAGIARISM

Duplicate publication is sometimes called self-plagiarism. While tools exist to help editors verify the originality of submitted manuscripts, the detection of fabrication and plagiarism remains challenging. JEAMS can occasionally use various tools, but will typically rely on author contribution statements.

ETHICAL APPROVAL OF STUDIES AND INFORMED CONSENT

For all manuscripts reporting data from studies involving human participants or animals, formal review and approval, or formal review and waiver, by an appropriate institutional review board (IRB) or ethics committee is required and should be described in the Methods section. For investigations of humans, state in the Methods section whether oral or written informed consent was obtained from the study participants, and whether study participants received a stipend. Editors may request that authors provide documentation of the formal review and recommendation from the institutional review board or ethics committee responsible for oversight of the study.