

OceanSide Publications, Inc.

Journal Statements and Ethical Publishing Policy

The following policies apply to all journals published by OceanSide Publications, Inc.

Both the *Journal of Precision Respiratory Medicine (JPRM)* and *Allergy and Asthma Proceedings (AAP)* adhere to the following “Journal Statements” and “Ethical Policies” established by their publisher, OceanSide Publications, Inc. (OceanSide) as outlined below.

Journal Statements:

1. OceanSide journals follow the ICMJE's [Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals](#).
2. **Author Responsibilities** - Authors are responsible for disclosing all relevant conflicts of interest.

Public trust in the scientific process and the credibility of published articles depend in part on how transparently conflicts of interest are handled during the planning, implementation, writing, peer review, editing, and publication of scientific Work.

A conflict of interest exists when professional judgment concerning a primary interest (such as patients' welfare or the validity of research) may be influenced by a secondary interest (such as financial gain). Perceptions of conflict of interest are as important as actual conflicts of interest.

Financial relationships (such as employment, consultancies, stock ownership or options, honoraria, patents, and paid expert testimony) are the most easily identifiable conflicts of interest and the most likely to undermine the credibility of the journal, the authors, and of science itself. However, conflicts can occur for other reasons, such as personal relationships or rivalries, academic competition, and intellectual beliefs. Authors should avoid entering in to agreements with study sponsors, both for-profit and nonprofit, that interfere with authors' access to all of the study's data or that interfere with their ability to analyze and interpret the data and to prepare and publish manuscripts independently when and where they choose.

3. **Informed Consent** - Authors are required to obtain informed consent from study subjects and patients.

Patients have a right to privacy that should not be violated. Identifying information, including names, initials, or hospital numbers, should not be published in written descriptions, photographs, or pedigrees unless the information is essential for scientific purposes and the patient (or parent or guardian) gives written informed consent for publication. Nonessential

identifying details should be omitted. For example, masking the eye region in photographs of patients is inadequate protection of anonymity.

4. **Protection of research participants** – Authors are required to obtain ethics committee review approval from the governing Institutional Review Board.

When reporting research involving human data, authors should indicate whether the procedures followed have been assessed by the responsible review committee (institutional and national), or if no formal ethics committee is available, were in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration as revised in 2013

(<http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/index.html>). 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. Approval by a responsible review committee does not preclude editors from forming their own judgment whether the conduct of the research was appropriate.

5. **When reporting experiments on animals**, authors should indicate whether institutional and national standards for the care and use of laboratory animals were followed. Further guidance on animal research ethics is available from the International Association of Veterinary Editors' Consensus Author Guidelines on Animal Ethics and Welfare:

<http://www.veteditors.org/consensus-author-guidelines-on-animal-ethics-and-welfare-for-editors>

Ethical Policy

OceanSide journals follow the Code of Conduct set forth by the **Committee on Publication Ethics** (COPE) and aim to adhere to its **Best Practice Guidelines**. Authors, editors, and reviewers are expected to comply with these Guidelines as they relate to authorship, dual submission, plagiarism, manipulation of figures, competing interests, compliance with policies on research ethics, and other ethical issues. Reviewers and editors are expected to treat manuscripts fairly and to maintain the confidentiality of the submitted work. Additionally they shall declare any competing or conflicting interests.

Allegations of research or publication misconduct will be investigated in accordance with COPE flowcharts. If evidence of misconduct is proven to exist, OceanSide will take steps to correct the scientific record. These steps may include the issuance of a correction or retraction of the published work and a ban on further manuscript submissions.

If editors, reviewers or other interest parties identify potential misconduct, they are requested to contact the journal's editorial manager by email or telephone.

Confidentiality

The integrity of the peer review process is paramount and shall be maintained in accordance with [COPE guidelines](#). All persons involved with the peer review process shall treat submitted material and correspondence as confidential until the time of its publication. More specifically, editors and reviewers shall not make use of any material or take advantage of any information they gain through the peer review process. Suspected misconduct arising from the review process, will be investigated as per the [COPE guidelines](#).

Anonymity

Reviewer anonymity is the default setup of the peer review process; however it is not mandatory. Reviewers have the option to enter their names into the text of their review at the time of its submission.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism in materials submitted to OCEANSIDE is not tolerated. Submission which is suspected of including plagiarized content will not be considered for publication and will be investigated as per the [COPE guidelines](#).

Plagiarism definition includes but is not limited to the following:

- Reproducing text from other sources without attribution
- Reproducing ideas, figures, or data from other sources without attribution
- Reproducing text from material which you have previously published without providing attribution ([see COPE guideline on text recycling](#))

OCEANSIDE uses [Crossref Similarity Check](#) (powered by iThenticate) to spot-screen submitted content for originality. If the software detects any potential concerns, a more thorough investigation will be performed.

The consequences of plagiarism shall include but may not be limited to the following:

- Plagiarism which is detected pre-publication shall result in manuscript rejection.
- Plagiarism which is detected post-publication shall result in the issuance of a correction or retraction.
- Additionally the authors' affiliated institution(s) may be informed.

Duplicate Submission and Publication

Author requirements

When submitting a manuscript, authors must confirm that they have not submitted their work or a similar manuscript elsewhere. If this is the case, authors must include a copy of the similar

work with their submission and describe how the submitted work differs. The exception is prior publication of clinical trial results on a clinical trial registry site; this will not affect consideration.

Editor and reviewer requirements

It is the responsibility of reviewers and editors to evaluate any related or similar content and notify the journal of any duplication. Additionally editors and reviewers should notify the journal's editorial manager if they identify duplicate submissions or publications during the review process.

Policy enforcement

During the peer review process, if related content is found to be too similar to the OCEANSIDE submission, or if a duplicate submission is discovered, the consequence shall be manuscript rejection and a ban on future submissions. If duplicate content is identified after publication, OceanSide will take steps to correct the scientific record. These steps may include the issuance of a correction or retraction of the published work and a ban on further manuscript submissions.