Journal of Preventive Cardiology Ethical Code of Conduct

The Journal of Preventive Cardiology (JPC) is a peer-reviewed, open access journal that is published quarterly. JPC aims to improve cardiovascular prevention in clinical practice and the community, and to improve the prognosis and quality of life of cardiovascular patients and those at risk of cardiovascular disease.

The purpose of this guideline is to explicitly state the ethical behavior expected of individuals associated with JPC as an author, the Editor-in-Chief and other editors, as peer-reviewers, and the Publisher. This guideline has been prepared in accordance with The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) Best Practice Guidelines.

**Duties of the Editor-in-Chief and Editors**

- The Editor-in-Chief and the editors (hereafter collectively referred to as editors, unless specified otherwise) should evaluate all manuscripts submitted to JPC manuscripts purely on the basis of its intellectual content and without any discrimination.
- The editors must treat each submitted manuscript as confidential, thereby acknowledging it as an intellectual property of the author(s). Accordingly, no information about the submitted manuscript should be disclosed to anyone other than those directly involved in the publication process of that manuscript.
- Editors cannot utilize unpublished materials or ideas of a submitted manuscript for personal advantage, unless an explicit written consent of the author(s) has been procured.
- The Editor-in-Chief may confer with the Editorial Board or reviewers in making a decision on submitted manuscripts, but has the final authority on all articles to be published in JPC. The Editor-in-Chief’s decisions can be constrained by legal requirements such as copyright infringement and plagiarism.

**Duties of Reviewers**

- Reviewers should keep in mind that peer review not only helps improve the quality of a manuscript but also plays an integral role in guiding the publication decision of the Editor-in-Chief. Accordingly, reviewers should be meticulous in their peer review process.
- A reviewer should immediately inform the Editor-in-Chief if he/she is unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or would not be able to meet the deadlines.
- Reviewers must not make personal criticism of the author and must conduct the review objectively with appropriate supporting arguments.
- Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors. In addition, reviewers should ensure the originality of submissions and be alert to redundant publication and plagiarism.
- All manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents, thereby acknowledging it as an intellectual property of the author(s). Accordingly, no information about the submitted manuscript should be disclosed to anyone other than the Editor-in-Chief.
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- Reviewers will not serve as editors or reviewers of a manuscript if they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the submission that may prevent objective evaluation of the work. Therefore, reviewers are required to disclose any potential competing interests before agreeing to review a submission.

**Duties of Authors**

- Authors of original articles should provide a complete and correct explanation and data of their research along with an unbiased discussion of its wider significance. Each original article should contain all data that would allow replication of the work by others. Incomplete or incorrect data/statements are unacceptable.
- The Editorial Board or reviewers may ask authors of an original article to provide raw data of the article submitted for publication. The authors should be able to provide these data as well as be ready to make this data publically available, if necessary. Further, the authors should retain these data for a reasonable time even after publication to resolve any conflict that may occur.
- Authors should ensure they have not plagiarized any work, and ensure to provide appropriate end-list Reference for citation/quotation of others work.
- Authors must ensure not to submit a manuscript containing any data that they are not authorized to use, including unpublished data, unless specified otherwise. Authors are expected to procure a letter of permission in such instances.
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  - Conceptualized the idea or designed the experimental
  - Was actively responsible for the execution of the study
  - Analyzed and interpreted the data
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In cases of alleged or proven scientific misconduct, fraudulent publication, or plagiarism, the Publisher, along with the Editor-in-Chief, will take all necessary measures to resolve the situation and make the necessary amendments in the manuscript in question. Actions the Publisher may take include publication of an erratum in the upcoming issue, or in the most severe cases, the complete retraction of the affected work.

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- Reviewers will not serve as editors or reviewers of a manuscript if they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the submission that may prevent objective evaluation of the work. Therefore, reviewers are required to disclose any potential competing interests before agreeing to review a submission.

Duties of Authors

- Authors of original articles should provide a complete and correct explanation and data of their research along with an unbiased discussion of its wider significance. Each original article should contain all data that would allow replication of the work by others. Incomplete or incorrect data/statements are unacceptable.
- The Editor-in-Chief or the editor may ask authors of an original article to provide raw data of the article submitted for publication. The authors should be able to provide these data as well as be ready to make this data publicly available, if necessary. Further, the authors should retain these data for a reasonable time even after publication to resolve any conflict that may occur.
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  • Conceptualized the idea or designed the experimental
  • Was actively responsible for the execution of the study
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  • Wrote the manuscript

Duties of the Publisher

In cases of alleged or proven scientific misconduct, fraudulent publication, or plagiarism, the Publisher, along with the Editor-in-Chief, will take all necessary measures to resolve the situation and make the necessary amendments in the manuscript in question. Actions the Publisher may take include publication of an erratum in the upcoming issue, or in the most severe cases, the complete retraction of the affected work.

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