

Publication Ethics:

It is important to avoid:

Fabrication of data

Authors must be sure that all data in submitted article is clear and accurate. The editors of the Egyptian journal of hospital medicine may contact the authors to provide supporting raw data. In case of the explanation being not satisfactory enough, the submission will be immediately rejected, and necessary actions will be taken.

Plagiarism (including self-plagiarism)

Plagiarism in any form is not accepted and if found, all stakeholders will be notified. During the peer-review process, the editors will check the similarities to other published articles by crosscheck against a giant database of published articles. Corrected articles will be verified once again to ensure that they do not have plagiarism issues. The reuse of your own work (data, words or theories) without proper citation is consider as self-plagiarism.

Multiple submissions

It is unethical to submit the same manuscript to more than one journal at the same time. Doing this wastes the time of editors and peer reviewers, and can damage the reputation of journals if published in more than one.

Improper author contribution or attribution:

All listed authors must have made a significant scientific contribution to the research in the manuscript and approved all its claims. Don't forget to list everyone who made a significant scientific contribution, including students and laboratory technicians.

Ethics: When reporting studies on human beings, indicate whether the procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation (institutional or regional) and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2000 (available at http://www.wma.net/e/policy/17-c_e.html). For prospective studies involving human participants, authors are expected to mention about approval of (regional/ national/ institutional or independent Ethics Committee or Review Board, obtaining informed consent from adult research participants and obtaining assent for children aged over 7 years participating in the trial. The age beyond which assent would be required could vary as per regional and/ or national guidelines. Ensure confidentiality of subjects by desisting from mentioning participants' names, initials or hospital numbers, especially in illustrative material. When reporting experiments on animals, indicate whether the institution's or a national research council's guide for, or any national law on the care and use of laboratory animals was followed.

Evidence for approval by a local Ethics Committee (for both human as well as animal studies) must be supplied by the authors on demand. Animal experimental procedures should be as humane as possible and the details of anesthetics and analgesics used should be clearly stated. The ethical standards of experiments must be in accordance with the guidelines provided by the CPCSEA and World Medical

Association Declaration of Helsinki on Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Humans for studies involving experimental animals and human beings, respectively). The journal will not consider any paper which is ethically unacceptable. A statement on ethics committee permission and ethical practices must be included in all research articles under the 'Materials and Methods' section. **Children under 12 years of age, consent from both parents/legal representatives or the guardian is required to participate in the study. Adolescents 12 to 16 years of age give consent independently in addition to their parents/legal representatives or guardian.**

Harmful substances and human or animal subjects

Experimental work with humans, animals or harmful substances described in articles must have evidence of the approval of the relevant Ethical Committee of the Faculty/Institution in which the work was done and that the subjects gave informed consent to the work. The use of experimental animals must be performed in accordance with the relevant local or national animal welfare guidelines, and the experimental animals use should be minimized whenever possible and they should not suffer unnecessarily.

- **Use of patient images or case details: Studies on patients or volunteers require ethics committee approval and informed consent, which should be documented in the paper.**

Fair play and editorial independence

Editors evaluate submitted manuscripts exclusively on the basis of their academic merit (importance, originality, study's validity, clarity) and its relevance to the journal's scope, without regard to the authors' race, gender, sexual orientation, ethnic origin, citizenship, religious belief, political philosophy or institutional affiliation. Decisions to edit and publish are not determined by the policies of governments or any other agencies outside of the journal itself. The Editor-in-Chief has full authority over the entire editorial content of the journal and the timing of publication of that content.

Confidentiality

Editors and editorial staff will not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

Impartiality and Integrity: Reviewer's decision should solely depend on scientific merit, relevance to the subject, scope of the journal rather than financial, racial, ethnic origin etc., of the authors.

Disclosure of conflict of interest: To the extent feasible, the reviewer should minimize the conflict of interest. In such situation, reviewer should notify the editor describing the conflict of interest.

Timeliness and responsiveness: Reviewers should morally abide to provide the review comments within the stipulated time and be active enough in responding to the queries raised by the editor if any.

Publication decisions

The editors ensure that all submitted manuscripts being considered for publication to undergo double blind peer-review by at least two reviewers who are expert in the field. The Editor-in-Chief is responsible for deciding which of the manuscripts submitted to the journal will be published, based on the validation of the work in question, its importance to researchers and readers, the reviewers' comments, and such legal requirements as are currently in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The Editor-in-Chief may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decision.

Responsibilities of Editor and Editorial Board

Editors have a responsibility to maintain the integrity of the published literature, if required, by publishing errata or corrections identifying anything of significance, retractions, and expressions of concern as quickly as possible. Editor must comply with the policy guidelines provided by the publisher and fulfill the responsibilities bestowed upon with integrity.

Review process: Editors are responsible for monitoring and ensuring the fairness, timeliness, thoroughness, and civility of the peer-review editorial process.

Timely suggestion to the respective journals for covering relevant and significant topic by the Editor is essential for the growth of the journal.

Confidentiality

Any manuscripts received for review are confidential documents and must be treated as such; they must not be shown to or discussed with others except if authorized by the Editor-in-Chief (who would only do so under exceptional and specific circumstances). This applies also to invited reviewers who decline the review invitation.

Duties of Authors

Disputes with authorship

The corresponding author is responsible for ensuring that the article's publication in the journal has been approved by all the other co-authors. All authors listed on a submitted article should have involved in the conception of the research idea or methodology design or acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data to the work reported. Submission to the Egyptian Journal of hospital medicine is taken by the journal to mean that all the listed authors have agreed to all of the contents and the responsibility is shared by both author and co-author. It is also the authors' responsibility to ensure that the articles are submitted with the approval of their institution. Any change to the authors list after submission, such as a change in the order of the authors or the deletion or addition of authors needs to be approved by a signed letter from every author. An acknowledgment from the editorial office officially confirms the date of receipt and the date of acceptance. Further correspondence and proofs will be sent to the corresponding author(s) until publication.

Reporting standards

Authors of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed and the results, followed by an objective discussion of the significance of the work. The manuscript should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Review articles should be accurate, objective and comprehensive, while editorial 'opinion' or perspective pieces should be

clearly identified as such. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable.

Duplicate publication

Articles submitted must not include published contents (except in the form of an abstract or as part of the lecture or thesis) or be currently under consideration for publication in another journal at the time of submission. To verify originality, the manuscript may be checked by the originality detection service.

Authors commitments

The author should be aware of the major ethical issues before submitting and publishing the research such as duplicate publication, fabricated data, plagiarism (and self-plagiarism), disputes with authorship; breach of copyright and undisclosed conflict of interest.

Potential conflict of interest

All authors in submitted manuscripts must be honest about any conflicts of interest which may exist when the results interpretation are influenced by whether sources of research funding, or any form of financial support directly or indirectly by means of supplying equipment or materials from other people or organizations. Statement must declare any potential conflicts of interest in the manuscript, if no conflict exists authors should declare that there is no conflict of interest. The articles may be rejected or retracted if potential conflict of interest is detected and not declared to the journal during submission.

The Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine is committed to ensuring robust peer review and ethical standards in publication and quality of articles. **The Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine** follows the Code of [Conduct](#) of the [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#), and follows the [COPE Flowcharts](#) for Resolving Cases of Suspected Misconduct. The Egyptian journal of Hospital Medicine is committed to supporting stringent peer review process, scientific, ethical and quality standards in publishing.

[Any member of editorial board including editor in chief or reviewers can publish their article in the journal;but not handle or involved in decision of this paper publication.](#)