

Guidelines on Publication Ethics for the Journal of “Nuclear Medicine and Radiation Safety”

"Publication of materials in journals is not just a simple way of scientific communication, but also makes a significant contribution to the development of the scientific knowledge

... from the guidelines on Publication for the journal "Vestnik of Kemerovo State University"

The editorial board of the journal "Nuclear Medicine and Radiation Safety" follows the ethical standards accepted by the international scientific community, based on the recommendations of the Committee on the Ethics of Scientific Publications (“Committee Publication Ethics”) that do not contradict the norms of the Russian legislation in the field of mass media and copyright rights (rules from Chapter 70 "Copyright" Civil Code of the Russian Federation).

Ethical scientific publications is a system of rules for professional behavior in relationship between authors, reviewers, publishers and readers during the process of creation, dissemination and use of scientific publications.

Relations between Editors and Publishers:

- In its activities, the chief editor is responsible for the publication of original works. When deciding on the publishing of the article in the scientific journal, the editor is guided by its scientific significance and data accuracy. The editor should not allow publishing information if there are some sufficient reasons to believe that it is plagiarism, if it does not fit in the profile of the journal, does not have scientific novelty, and is characterized by a weak scientific and methodological level. The publisher is not responsible for the content of the article, admitted for publication by the editorial board of the journal.

Relations between Editors and Editorial Board:

- The Editorial Board decides on the publication of the article of the author or authors only after it receives the opinion of the reviewer who is a qualified specialist in this field of research. The review is usually carried out in such a way that the author of the article does not know who is a reviewer of his article, and therefore is unable to influence the outcome of the decision of a question. Because of this, experts who are reviewing the article have an opportunity to freely express their criticism about the level of the article and the author's scientific preparedness for logical conclusions based on the article, as well as their comments about how well fits the article in the journal profile, scientific novelty of the article and reliability of its results.

- The reviewers must evaluate manuscripts only by their scientific content and not focus on the ethnicity of the author or authors, gender, place of work of the authors or a group of authors, faith and religious beliefs, as well as on the political views of the author. The responsibility for a positive or negative decision for publishing the article lies entirely on the editorial board and, finally, on the main editor of the journal.

- If members of the editorial board or reviewers deal with unpublished materials, they should comply with the requirements of the Russian legislation in the field of information security and personal data of the author or authors and reviewers. Any manuscript, sent for publication in the journal should be treated as a confidential document which has a strictly limited number of people who could view it until a decision about its publication is made. Reviewers do not have the right to use unpublished material presented in the manuscript, in their own research without the written permission of the author.

- If there is a conflict of interest between the reviewer and the other members of the editorial board because of the competition or other relationships, the manuscript should be passed over to an independent member of the editorial board in order to resolve the conflict and then it is brought forward for a discussion at the meeting of the editorial board for a final decision. If the conflict of interest is identified after publication, the editors are obliged to publish the relevant amendments.

- If the review was negative, a decision to reject the article should be made only at the meeting of the editorial board. When there is a conflict of interest of the reviewer and the authors and (or) when there is difference in opinions between the members of the editorial board about the negative review, the article should be directed to an independent member of the editorial board for an additional review and only that a final decision could be made.

Duties of reviewers

- Peer review helps the reviewers of the Editorial Board to make decisions about the publication of submitted materials, as well as it helps the author to improve the quality of the article. Since any manuscript submitted to the Journal has the property of confidentiality, it is not allowed to show it to others or discuss its content with the other experts without the permission of the chief editor.

- Peer-reviews have to be objective. Referees should express their views clearly and convincingly. The objective of the reviewer is to identify in the article previously published material by the other authors and in this case, the reviewer recommends quoting this piece of the article.

- If the reviewer sends the article back in order to improve it, the authors should make appropriate corrections, and then send a modified version of the article to the referee to check the corrections made earlier. If the improvements are made only partly, the authors should send to a reviewer a letter with a substantiation of the lack of appropriate corrections to the edited version of the article. If the reviewer agrees, the article is recommended for consideration at the meeting of the editorial board, and in case of its disagreement, the reviewer either creates another review or

- Unpublished materials should not be used by the reviewer without the consent of the author. Reviewers should not participate in the examination and evaluation of the article in which they have a personal interest.

Duties of authors

- Authors must provide reliable results of the work done with an objective discussion of the data obtained. The article should contain sufficient information for screening and repetition of experiments by other researchers. Authors should provide only original articles. When using text or graphic information obtained from the works of other authors, references to relevant publications or written permission of the authors are necessary.
- If the individual fragments of the article were published in another article, the authors are obliged to refer to an earlier publication and indicate what is the difference between the new articles from the previous one. Submission of the article to more than one journal at the same time is considered a violation of scientific ethics and is unacceptable.
- The presence of bibliographical references used in the work are obligatory, and the authors are obliged to recognize the contributions of others influenced the character of the present study. In case of using the information privately, the author must obtain a written permission of their author.
- The author must ensure that the names of all co-authors of the article are placed in the list of co-authors, and they all are familiar with the final version of the research and agree to publish it.
- Corresponding with the reviewer and the editorial board, the authors are obliged to adhere to the norms of common and scientific ethics, carefully substantiate and justify objections, avoid showing any negative emotions and charging with incompetence.
- If the author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his published article, he is obliged to inform the editorial board to eliminate it by publishing relevant amendment in one of the later issues of the journal.

References:

- Code of Conduct and Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors – Committee on Publication Ethics.
- Publishing Ethics, Publishing Ethics Resource Kit – Elsevier.