



Publication Ethics

> Editorial Policy > Publication Ethics

For the policies on the research and publication ethics not stated in this site, Good Publication Practice Guidelines for Medical Journals or Guidelines on Good Publication can be applied.

1) Authorship

Authorship credit should be based on (1) substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, and/or analysis and interpretation of data; (2) drafting the article 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. Every author should meet all of these four conditions.

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- Correction of authorship: CEO does not correct authorship after publication unless a mistake has been made by the editorial staff. Authorship may be changed before publication but after submission when an authorship correction is requested by all of the authors involved with the manuscript.

2) Originality, Plagiarism, and Duplicate Publication

Submitted manuscripts must not have been previously published or be under consideration for publication elsewhere. No part of the accepted manuscript should be duplicated in any other scientific journal without the permission of the Editorial Board. This restriction does not apply to abstracts or press reports published in connection with scientific meetings.

Submitted manuscripts are screened for possible plagiarism or duplicate publication by Similarity Check upon arrival. If plagiarism or duplicate publication related to the papers of this journal is detected, the manuscripts may be rejected, the authors will be announced in the journal, and their institutions will be informed. There will also be penalties for the authors.

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3) Secondary Publication

It is possible to republish manuscripts if the manuscripts satisfy the conditions of secondary publication of the [ICMJE Recommendations](#).

4) Conflict-of-Interest Statement

A conflict of interest may exist when an author (or the author's institution or employer) has financial or personal relationships that could inappropriately influence (or bias) the author's decisions, work, or manuscript.

Corresponding author of an article is asked to let the Editor-in-Chief know potential conflict of interest possibly influencing their interpretation of data. Potential conflict of interest is applied even when the authors are confident that their judgments have not been influenced in the manuscript. Such conflicts may be financial supports or connections to pharmaceutical companies, political pressure from interest groups, or academic problems.

The Editor-in-Chief will decide whether the information of the conflict should be included in the published paper. Before publishing such information, the Editor-in-Chief will consult with the corresponding author. In particular, all sources of funding for a research should be explicitly stated.



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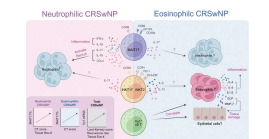
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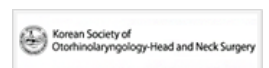
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Animals, and the ethical treatment of all experimental animals should be maintained.

6) Statement of Informed Consent and Institutional Review Board Approval

Copies of written informed consents should be kept for studies on human subjects. For the clinical studies with human subjects, there should be a certificate, an agreement, or the approval by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the author's affiliated institution. If necessary, the editor or reviewers may request copies of these documents to resolve questions about IRB approval and study conduct.

7) Registration of the Clinical Trial Research

Any research that deals with a clinical trial should be registered with the primary national clinical trial registry site such as the Korea Clinical Research Information Service ([CRiS](#)), other primary national registry sites accredited by the [World Health Organization](#), or [ClinicalTrials.gov](#), a service of the United States National Institutes of Health.

8) Process for Managing Research and Publication Misconduct

When the journal faces suspected cases of research and publication misconduct such as redundant (duplicate) publication, plagiarism, fraudulent or fabricated data, changes in authorship, an undisclosed conflict of interest, ethical problems with a submitted manuscript, a reviewer who has appropriated an author's idea or data, complaints against editors, and so on, the resolution process will follow the [flowchart](#) provided by the Committee on Publication Ethics. The discussion and decision on the suspected cases are carried out by the Editorial Board.

9) Process for Handling Cases Requiring Corrections, Retractions, and Editorial Expressions of Concern

Cases that require editorial expressions of concern or retraction shall follow the COPE flowcharts available from: <http://publicationethics.org/resources/flowcharts>. If correction needs, it will follow the [ICMJE Recommendation for Corrections, Retractions, Republications and Version Control](#).

10) Editorial Responsibilities

The Editorial Board will continuously work to monitor and safeguard publication ethics: guidelines for retracting articles; maintenance of the integrity of the academic record; preclusion of business needs from compromising intellectual and ethical standards; publishing corrections, clarifications, retractions, and apologies when needed; and excluding plagiarism and fraudulent data. The editors maintain the following responsibilities: responsibility and authority to reject and accept articles; avoiding any conflict of interest with respect to articles they reject or accept; promoting publication of corrections or retractions when errors are found; and preservation of the anonymity of reviewers.

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