

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE ETHICAL PRINCIPLES AND MALPRACTICE

Publication ethics and malpractice statement

As part of our efforts to improve the quality of the journal, we would like to emphasize the importance of maintaining high ethical standards when publishing articles in Journal of Culture of Care. We work on adhering to international publication ethics and publication malpractice statement (composed using the Publishing ethics resource kit and in compliance with Elsevier recommendations can be found here: <http://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines>)

Professional and ethical considerations

The papers having political profile, or the papers including biased or incorrect evaluations of other scientific works and other specialists, are not accepted for publication. We maintain double-blind peer-review procedure and reviewers who possess both high academic credentials and practical experience in the field of health and others areas as education and health. Our priorities are the articles on the basis of their scientific, social, humanistic and importance applied to the nursing discipline (especially with humanistic approaches and qualitative, historical and anthropological methodologies).

Misleading Publication

The articles must be authentic and should not contain manipulated data or fraudulent information. This also applies to direct translation between different languages. Articles should describe results as accurately as possible, and avoid using statements of opinions as facts. The manuscript should present the results in a direct way and avoid misleading the reader or causing misunderstandings. It is important to discuss the significance of the results; at the same time, it is crucial not to over-interpret the results. Excessive or biased interpretation will not contribute to scientific progress and will mislead readers.

Ethical guidelines for journal publication (These guidelines are based on existing Elsevier policies).

The publication of an article in a peer-reviewed journal.

Cultura de los Cuidados Online is an essential building block in the development of a coherent and respected network of knowledge. It is a direct reflection of the quality of the work of the authors and the institutions that support them. Peer-reviewed articles support and embody the scientific method. It is therefore important to agree upon standards of expected ethical behaviour for all parties involved in the act of publishing: the author, the journal editor, the peer reviewer, the publisher and the society. Editors and publishers of Culture of Care: The

National Association of History and Anthropology of Care, the University of Alicante and the Valencian Council of Nursing held the basic criteria to preserve the originality, quality and ethics of the contributions received by different authors.

Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable. Review and professional publication articles should also be accurate and objective, and editorial Journal of Culture of Care Online works should be clearly identified as such.

Originality and plagiarism:

The guiding principle is the following statement, taken from the Duties of authors as published on the Elsevier website. The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others, that this has been appropriately cited or quoted. Plagiarism takes many forms, from 'passing off' another's paper as the author's own paper, to copying or paraphrasing substantial parts of another's paper (without attribution), to claiming results from research conducted by others. Plagiarism in all its forms constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.

Plagiarism and Self-Plagiarism:

Plagiarism is a significant violation of truthfulness and involves stealing intellectual property or taking credit for other individuals' work. The responsibility for plagiarism lies ultimately with the writer.

Recommendations for avoiding plagiarism:

- Use quotation marks around words taken verbatim from a source
- Change no part of quotation within the context of the sentence
- Use single marks for a quotation within a quotation
- Use ellipses (a space and three periods) for a part of the quotation omitted.
- Use brackets around added words
- Limit the use of direct quotes
- Attempt to paraphrase the information, or summarize the information derived from a variety of sources

Using own words:

Some authors have written several chapters for several different books that are changed only slightly. Each manuscript is copyrighted when published. Because the author no longer owns the rights to these words, one should not plagiarize them. Most editors and reviewers would argue that self-plagiarism is unethical. Thus, an author cannot copy one's own material for a new manuscript without permission of the copyright holder. Alternatives include using quotes around short phrases of own work and citing appropriate references.

Duplicate Publication:

Articles submitted to Culture of Care must not contain any results that have been reported in any journals or books in any form. You should inform editors of any potential duplicate publications. We practice the principle of single submission: one submission of one manuscript to one journal at a time and no resubmission to another journal until a written rejection has been received. Editors must have exclusive rights to the manuscript. This principle does not eliminate consideration for publication of any paper previously rejected by another journal.

Criteria for authors to determine whether their material is considered “duplicate”:

- Identical content to something previously published
- Highly similar content to other materials with minimal changes
- Several articles when one would be enough
- Similar articles for various disciplines

Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication:

An author should not in general publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable. In general, an author should not submit for consideration in another journal a previously published paper. Publication of some kinds of articles (e.g. clinical guidelines, translations) in more than one journal is sometimes justifiable, provided certain conditions are met. The authors and editors of the journals concerned must agree to the secondary publication, which must reflect the same data and interpretation of the primary document.

Acknowledgement of sources:

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Authorship of the paper:

Journal of Research Fundamental Care Online requires that submitted manuscripts are solely the author’s own work and not the work of others, unless explicit permission has been granted. This includes text, figures and tables.

All persons designated as authors should qualify for authorship. Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for it. Authorship credit should be based only on substantial contributions to:

a) Conception and design, or analysis and interpretation of data; b) Drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and on c) Final approval of the version to be published.

It is the corresponding authors' responsibility to seek permission from each author to publish the materials and to get consensus on the authorship before submission to Culture of Care. People who provide financial assistance and technical support or were committee members could be acknowledged but not recognized as authors. Examples of specific contributions that might warrant acknowledgement include sources of funding, provision of expert technical assistance, review and critique of a manuscript, assistance with statistical analysis and interpretation, or participation in the formulation of ideas or planning of a project.

Hazards and human or animal subjects:

If the work involves chemicals, procedures or equipment that have any unusual hazards inherent in their use, the author must clearly identify these in the manuscript. If the work involves the use of animal or human subjects, the author should ensure that the manuscript contains a statement that all procedures were performed in compliance with relevant laws and institutional guidelines and that the appropriate institutional committee(s) has approved them. What is common in collaborations culture of care is the interaction with people through the implementation of data collection techniques such as interviews, life stories , life histor , case studies , etc., that contain data must be preserved and subjected to exhaustive audit of confidentiality and anonymity (always with the agreement of the person object-subject research) . The author must ensure that the manuscript contains a statement that all procedures conformed to what was done with the laws and institutional guidelines and the appropriate institutional committee approved it . Authors should include a statement appended to the manuscript reported was obtained for the application of various data collection techniques or other persons employed with object-subject research consent. Privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed. Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human subjects. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest:

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Acknowledgement of sources:

Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument had been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also call to the editor's attention

any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.

Malpractice statement:

Academic misconduct in any form will not be tolerated by Culture of Care. Culture of Care in cases of suspected misconduct (plagiarism, fraud, breached intellectual property rights, etc.).