

# Acknowledgement of Authorship, Conflict of Interest Statement, and Transfer of Copyright Agreement for Archives of the Turkish Society of Cardiology

## Authorship

- An “author” is generally considered to be someone who has made substantive intellectual contributions to a published study, and biomedical authorship continues to have important academic, social, and financial implications.
- Authorship credit should be based on 1) substantial contributions to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; 2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and 3) final approval of the version to be published. Authors should meet conditions 1, 2, and 3.
- Acquisition of funding, collection of data, or general supervision of the research group, alone, does not justify authorship.
- All persons designated as authors should qualify for authorship, and all those who qualify should be listed.
- Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for appropriate portions of the content.
- The order of authorship on the byline should be a joint decision of the co-authors. Authors should be prepared to explain the order in which authors are listed.
- All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship should be listed in an acknowledgments section. Examples of those who might be acknowledged include a person who provided purely technical help, writing assistance, or a department chair who provided only general support. Financial and material support should also be acknowledged.
- Because readers may infer their endorsement of the data and conclusions, all persons must give written permission to be acknowledged.

## Conflict of Interest

- Public trust in the peer review process and the credibility of published articles depend in part on how well conflict of interest is handled during writing, peer review, and editorial decision making. Conflict of interest exists when an author (or the author’s institution), reviewer, or editor has financial or personal relationships that inappropriately influence (bias)

his or her actions (such relationships are also known as dual commitments, competing interests, or competing loyalties). These relationships vary from those with negligible potential to those with great potential to influence judgment, and not all relationships represent true conflict of interest. The potential for conflict of interest can exist whether or not an individual believes that the relationship affects his or her scientific judgment. Financial relationships (such as employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony) are the most easily identifiable conflicts of interest and the most likely to undermine the credibility of the journal, the authors, and of science itself. However, conflicts can occur for other reasons, such as personal relationships, academic competition, and intellectual passion.

- All participants in the peer review and publication process must disclose all relationships that could be viewed as presenting a potential conflict of interest. Disclosure of these relationships is also important in connection with editorials and review articles, because it can be more difficult to detect bias in these types of publications than in reports of original research. Editors may use information disclosed in conflict of interest and financial interest statements as a basis for editorial decisions. Editors should publish this information if they believe it is important in judging the manuscript.

(Reference: Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals. <http://www.icmje.org>)

**Please clearly state below whether or not there are any conflicts of interest regarding the submission and publication of the manuscript and its potential implications.**

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

All authors of the manuscript titled .....

..... certify that they qualify for authorship because of substantial contribution to the work submitted. The authors undersigned declare that this manuscript has not been published nor is under simultaneous consideration for publication elsewhere. The authors agree to transfer the copyright to ARCHIVES OF THE TURKISH SOCIETY OF CARDIOLOGY (*Türk Kardiyoloji Derneği Arşivi*) to be effective if and when the manuscript is accepted for publication and that the manuscript will not be published elsewhere in any other language without the consent of the Journal. The final form of the manuscript has been seen and approved by all the authors.

Authors, Name, Surname	Contribution	Date	Signature
1. ....	.....	.....	.....
2. ....	.....	.....	.....
3. ....	.....	.....	.....
4. ....	.....	.....	.....
5. ....	.....	.....	.....
6. ....	.....	.....	.....
7. ....	.....	.....	.....
8. ....	.....	.....	.....

Correspondent author:

Tel: Fax: GSM : e-mail: