

## Editorial and publishing policies

*In general, the magazine refers to the document of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE). It is a constantly updated position statement.*

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### Submission policies

When you submit an article Ricp will take it to imply that the manuscript has not already been published or submitted elsewhere. The primary affiliation for each author should be the institution where the majority of their work was done. A paper can be rejected even after it has been accepted if it becomes apparent that there are problems with its scientific content, or the publishing policies have been violated.

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### Author responsibilities

Authorship confers credit and has important academic, social, and financial implications. Authorship also implies responsibility and accountability for published work. **The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors** should be followed.

Authors are required to include a statement of responsibility in the manuscript that specifies the contribution of every author.

After acceptance, the draft of the article is sent by the editorial staff of Ricp to the author indicated in the address for correspondence, responsible for the accuracy and review of all the content, and in particular the names of the co-authors with the addresses and the listed affiliations).

The conditions for signing a job are those described in the editorial by Phil Fontanarosa et al. published on JAMA in December 2017: Fontanarosa P, Bauchner H, Flanagan A. Authorship and team science. JAMA 2017; 318: 2433-7.

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### Competing interests

Particular attention should be paid to the declaration regarding the possible existence of economic conflicts of interest. In fact, the latter, if explicit, do not constitute grounds for penalizing the evaluation of the work. On the contrary, the verification by the editorial staff or the auditors of the existence of potentially conflicting interests (participation in satellite symposia or involvement in research projects) not declared by one or more authors may represent a reason for refusing the publication proposal.

The magazine's management does not consider such possible "cultural or intellectual" conflicts of interest. In other words, having expressed positively or negatively regarding classes of medicines, specific

approaches to clinical practice or health policy strategies does not represent a reason for prejudice in the evaluation of a proposed content.

The authors must declare - by filling in an ad hoc form - any competing economic and / or non-economic interests in relation to the work submitted. To this end, conflicts of interest are defined as economic and non-economic interests that could directly undermine, or be perceived as undermining, the objectivity, integrity and value of a publication, through a potential influence on the judgments and actions of the authors regarding the objective presentation, analysis and interpretation of data.

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### Corrections and retractions

Errors serious enough to invalidate a paper's results and conclusions may require retraction. However, retraction with republication (also referred to as "replacement") can be considered in cases where honest error (e.g., a misclassification or miscalculation) leads to a major change in the direction or significance of the results, interpretations, and conclusions. If the error is judged to be unintentional, the underlying science appears valid, and the changed version of the paper survives further review and editorial scrutiny, then retraction with republication of the changed paper, with an explanation, allows full correction of the scientific literature. In such cases, it is helpful to show the extent of the changes in supplementary material or in an appendix, for complete transparency.

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### Plagiarism and duplicate publication

Plagiarism is unacknowledged copying or an attempt to misattribute original authorship, whether of ideas or text. Such manuscripts would not be considered for publication by Ricp. Duplicate publication occurs when an author re-uses substantial parts of his or her own published work without providing the appropriate references. This can range from getting an identical paper published in multiple journals, to 'salami-slicing', where authors add small amounts of new data to a previous paper.

When plagiarism becomes evident post-publication, Ricp may correct or retract the original publication depending on the degree of plagiarism, context within the published article and its impact on the overall integrity of the published study.

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## Embargo policy and press releases

Conference presentations or posting on recognized preprint servers don't constitute prior publication. Material submitted to our journals should not be discussed with the media, except in the case of accepted contributions, which can be discussed with the media once an embargo date has been set.

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## Peer review policy

All the articles received are subject to a critical review to evaluate their formal and content aspects. The content must contain topics related to palliative care in all their implementation forms (early / simultaneous palliative care and end palliative care). The topics can be clinical-care, psychological, social, spiritual in nature relating to the care and accompaniment of patients in the advanced and terminal stages of illness. The themes of a cultural, philosophical, bioethical, sociological or artistic (Medical Humanities) nature are also accepted with reference to the existential aspects of disease and death.

Articles can be accepted without revisions, accepted with minor revisions, accepted only after "major" revision, rejected.

The **Original Articles**, after a preliminary examination by the editor of the magazine, if deemed admissible, are subjected to a double-blind double-referencing procedure entrusted to reviewers which provides for a first analysis with the sending of critical comments to the authors which, if accepted by the authors, it continues with a second analysis by the auditors to verify the presence of the requested changes in the text and to carry out an overall check before inserting the article in the waiting list.

The **Contributions** are examined by the editor and deputy editor of the magazine and foresee the possibility of being published only after acceptance by the authors of any requested changes.

Also for the commissioned articles - for example, **Editorials, Reviews** - the review is not limited to the formal aspects only but provides for an analysis of the contents that is carried out only internally to the editorial staff of the magazine.

As a service to authors, and for transparency, Ricp provides a description of its peer review process.

It is the responsibility of the journal to ensure that systems are in place for selecting the appropriate reviewers. It is the responsibility of the editor to ensure that reviewers have access to all materials that may be relevant for the evaluation of the manuscript, including additional material for electronic publication only, and to ensure that reviewers' comments are properly assessed and interpreted in the context of their conflicts of interest declared.

Ricp is responsible for selecting all published content and editorial decisions may be informed by matters unrelated to the quality of an article, such as

suitability for the magazine. The magazine can refuse any article at any time before publication, even after acceptance, in case of doubts about the integrity of the work.

Editorial decisions are based on the relevance of an article for the journal and its originality, quality and contribution to important issues for palliative care. In addition, the authors can submit for publication, without the magazine excluding a priori the consideration, studies with results that are not statistically significant, with inconclusive results or with results that do not confirm the original hypothesis of the study.

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## Research ethics policy

### HUMAN PARTICIPANTS

For research involving human participants, authors must identify the committee (Comitato Etico) that approved the research, confirm that all research was performed in accordance with relevant guidelines/regulations, and include in their manuscript a statement confirming that informed consent was obtained from all participants and/or their legal guardians. For articles describing human transplantation studies, extra information must be provided. Identifying images/video/details which authors do not have specific permission to use must be removed from the manuscript.

### CLINICAL TRIALS

Manuscripts reporting results of a clinical trial must conform to CONSORT 2010 guidelines. Authors of randomized controlled trials should submit a completed CONSORT checklist, available at [www.consort-statement.org](http://www.consort-statement.org).

### META-ANALYSES

Articles reporting meta-analyses must be accompanied by a completed PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) checklist and flow diagram, available at [www.prisma-statement.org](http://www.prisma-statement.org).

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## Advertising policy

As for the possible presence of advertising pages within the Ricp files, please refer to the publisher's advertising policy, Il Pensiero Scientifico Editore, which follows the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. To maintain the integrity of ours, as of the other magazines published by the aforementioned publisher, advertising cannot influence editorial decisions or editorial content. Advertising space

sales decisions are made independently and without reference to specific editorial content.

Il Pensiero Scientifico Editore reserves the right to refuse any type of advertising harmful to Il Pensiero Scientifico Editore or inadequate to its content.

Il Pensiero Scientifico Editore will not accept advertisements, products or services known to be harmful to health (eg tobacco and alcohol based products).

Advertisements must not be misleading or misleading and must be verifiable. It should clearly identify the advertiser and the product or service offered.

Advertisements will not be accepted if they appear to be indecent or offensive in the text or work of art or if they relate to personal, racial, ethnic, sexual or religious orientation.