

IRCS Authorship Guidelines

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IRCS authorship credit will be based only on commonly accepted criteria of authorship.[1] The basis for these guidelines will be a substantial contribution to:

- (a) conception and/or design of the study;
- (b) collection, analysis and/or interpretation of data;
- (c) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and on
- (d) final approval of the version to be published.

All authors must be accountable for all aspects of the work ensuring issues related to accuracy and integrity of the work are investigated and resolved. Two of the first three conditions must be met to qualify for authorship. Simply acquiring funding or collecting data does not justify authorship. General supervision of a research group (such as a faculty member directing students) is also not sufficient for authorship. Any part of an article critical to its main conclusions must be the responsibility of at least one author.

With respect to authorship:

- Read the references supporting the [American Psychological Association \(APA\) guidelines](#).
- Review the ICJME "[Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals](#)" yearly and subscribe to notifications for changes (see the lower left-hand side of the above web page).
- Review the [APA Publications & Responsibilities for Authorship](#) annually
- All authors approve the final draft; the first author usually submits the manuscript and handles responses to inquiries during and after the publication.
- Identify & negotiate authorship involvement and order at the beginning of a project; authorship inclusion and order should be reached by consensus and not dictated
- If omitted, address authorship issues immediately and assume you have been omitted by mistake. Be polite.
- If you do not stand behind the work, request your name be removed from the citation.

Authorship credit reflects an individual's contribution to a study. When considering authorship:

- All scholarly works must explicitly state contributions made by each author.
- If you cannot recognize the scholarly work without your name – then your name shouldn't appear on the scholarly work (e.g. paper, presentation, abstract, poster).
- If you cannot provide a meaningful five-minute concise oral presentation about the work, you shouldn't be an author.

Reference

1. International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. Recommendations for the conduct, reporting, editing, and publication of scholarly work in medical journals [Internet]. 2014 [cited 2016 Feb 5]. Available from: <http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/>

Resources

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