Publishing in the *Pharmaceutical Historian*
Ethics Policies and Statements

**Ethical Considerations**
The editors of *Pharmaceutical Historian* fully support internationally accepted high ethical standards in publication, as particularly outlined by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE; [www.publicationethics.org](http://www.publicationethics.org)), the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE; [www.icmje.org](http://www.icmje.org)), the Council of Scientific Editors (CSE; [www.councilscienceditors.org](http://www.councilscienceditors.org)), and the European Association of Science Editors ([http://www.ease.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ease_toolkit_seven_sins.pdf](http://www.ease.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/ease_toolkit_seven_sins.pdf)). Authors are requested to inform themselves about these standards from these publications. Important aspects of them are presented below.

**Conflict of interest statement**
All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence their work. Examples of potential conflicts of interest include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. If there are no conflicts of interest authors must include the following statement at the end of the article: 'Conflicts of interest: none declared'. Submission of manuscripts is not possible without a conflict of interest declaration.

**Statement of Informed Consent**
In rare instances articles submitted to Pharmaceutical Historian may include information about individual patients. Patients have a right to privacy that should not be violated without informed consent. Identifying information, including names, initials, or hospital numbers, should not be published in written descriptions, photographs, or pedigrees unless the information is essential for scientific purposes and the patient (or parent or guardian) gives written informed consent for publication.

Informed consent for this purpose requires that an identifiable patient be shown the manuscript to be published. Authors should disclose to these patients whether any potential identifiable material might be available via the Internet as well as in print after publication. Authors are required to provide the journal with a written statement that attests that they have received and archived written patient consent where appropriate.

**Statement on Human and Animal Rights**
If any of the work presented in the article involves the use of human subjects, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans. This has to be stated in the manuscript. Authors must also 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. All animal experiments should comply with the ARRIVE guidelines ([http://www.nc3rs.org.uk/arrive-guidelines](http://www.nc3rs.org.uk/arrive-guidelines)), the EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments ([http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab_animals/legislation_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab_animals/legislation_en.htm)), or similar regulations. The authors should clearly indicate in the manuscript that such guidelines have been followed.