



Ethical Challenges in Journal Publishing: Policies and Approaches

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In recent years, artificial intelligence has rapidly become one of the main actors in the process of producing and disseminating scientific knowledge. This transformation, alongside its remarkable opportunities, has also brought serious ethical and professional concerns for scientific editors and publishers. The *JAMP* journal is committed to keeping pace with global developments in scientific publishing and, while making informed use of new technologies, to safeguarding the fundamental principles of research ethics, transparency, and scientific integrity. As the editor-in-chief of this journal, I would like to discuss existing concerns regarding ethical challenges and risks, as well as methods of oversight—particularly originality and credibility of manuscripts.

With the emergence of AI in 2022 and subsequently the release of a new tool called ChatGPT by an American company, its use officially expanded within academic fields in 2023. Given its numerous advantages, such as assisting in manuscript writing, conducting literature reviews, generating code and content, etc., attention to the associated ethical issues and consequences, including plagiarism and the generation of fabricated content and references, has become necessary and unavoidable (1).

Since these tools cannot be introduced as authors of a manuscript and do not meet COPE authorship criteria, nor are they capable

of assuming the responsibilities required for authorship including “ensuring the accuracy, integrity, and originality of the work,” “granting final approval of the version to be published,” “accountability for all aspects of the work,” and “issues related to conflicts of interest” reputable organizations such as the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) and the World Association of Medical Editors (WAME) have published guidelines to support journals and promote the ethical use of artificial intelligence-based technologies (1, 2).

In line with changes in the scientific community and the growing use of these tools in manuscript publication, this journal has deemed it necessary to take measures for their control and oversight. Accordingly, the editorial board has prepared and developed guidelines for authors on the use of these tools and how to cite them, based on international regulations, and incorporated them into the *Instructions for Authors* of the journal. The general principles of these guidelines are briefly outlined here.

At the time of manuscript submission, authors must transparently state in the cover letter to the editor whether they have used these tools in different sections of the manuscript, including the abstract, methods, etc., and explain how the tools were used. Details such as the generation of new text, tables, or figures must be reported in the relevant section of the manuscript.

Additionally, at the end of the article, under the heading *Declaration of AI*, the extent of use, the name of the model or tool, its version, and its developer must be fully specified. Finally, the authors must transparently declare, confirm, and submit all of these details. If these tools have not been used in any part of the manuscript (including text, images, or other components), this must also be explicitly stated and confirmed by all authors.

Artificial intelligence-based technologies are enduring phenomena whose role in the future of academic research cannot be ignored. Therefore, the manner of their use and oversight, as well as the associated risks and complex challenges, must be managed. The key principle is that although AI tools can assist scientific research and manuscript writing, they should be used as complementary tools rather than substitutes for human creativity. The responsible use of these tools in information production and scientific publishing is vital for strengthening and preserving research credibility, integrity, and trust in medical articles (3).

Finally, we should emphasize that the responsibility of editors, authors, and reviewers is not only drafting regulations but also fostering a culture based on scientific honesty, transparency, and informed use of technology. Only in this way can we ensure that artificial intelligence becomes a tool used to advance science, rather than a threat to its credibility.

Authors' Contribution

All authors contributed to the discussion, read and approved the manuscript and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated resolved.

Conflict of Interest

None of authors was involved in the peer review and decision-making processes for this manuscript. A team of independent experts were formed by the Editorial Board to review the article without her knowledge.

Declaration of use of AI

No Artificial intelligence was used in the writing this work.

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