

PUBLICATION POLICY

Goal and Scope

The **Journal of Intelligent Systems with Applications** is open-access, peer-reviewed academic journals published electronically and two issues per year by Islerya Medical and Information Technologies (ISLERYA). The goal of the journal is to improve the research culture and help knowledge spread rapidly in the academic world by providing a common academic platform. All the articles are published in English with title, abstract, and keywords in Turkish.

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All responsibility for the scientific content and statements in an article published in the journal belongs to the authors.

Assessment and Publication

All manuscripts submitted to our journal undergo preliminary evaluation for their compliance with the instructions for authors, language, contribution to science, and originality. Manuscripts that are evaluated as insufficient or noncompliant with the instructions for authors may be rejected without peer review.

Editorial board members and referees who are expert researchers in their fields assess scientific articles submitted to our journal. A peer review policy is applied to the evaluation process. The Editor-in-Chief assigns at least two referees for the scientific assessment of the article and make their decisions based on their reports. The Editor-in-Chief makes the final decision regarding the publishing of the article.

Articles are accepted for publication by the Editor-in-Chief in accordance with the journal's instructions for authors. Authors can access these instructions online by the [journal's website](#). Articles are accepted for publication on the understanding that they have not been published and are not going to be considered for publication elsewhere. Authors should certify that neither the manuscript nor its main contents have already been published or submitted for publication in another journal with the [Copyright Transfer Form](#).

The Role of Editor-in-Chief

The crucial role of a journal Editor-in-Chief is to monitor and ensure the fairness, timeliness, thoroughness, and civility of the peer-review editorial process. Editors are

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Cancellations/Returns

Articles may be returned to authors in order to increase the authenticity and reliability and to prevent ethical breaches, and even if articles have been accepted or published, they can be withdrawn from publication if necessary. The Editor-in-Chief of the journal has the right to return or withdraw articles in the following situations:

- When there is proof of ruling out the findings obtained by the research,
- When the article is undergoing an assessment or publication process by another journal, congress, conference, etc.,
- When the article is not within the scope of the journal,
- When the scientific quality and content of the article does not meet the standards of the journal and a referee review is not necessary,
- When the article was not prepared in compliance with scientific publication ethics,
- When one of the authors of the article is punished by the journal and conferences supported by the journal,
- When high similarity to another work is detected by the plagiarism detection software,
- When any other plagiarism is detected in the article,
- When the authors do not perform the requested corrections within the requested time,
- When the author does not submit the requested documents/materials/data etc. within the requested time,
- When the authors make changes that are not approved by the editor after the article was submitted,
- When an author is added/removed, the order of the authors is changed, the corresponding author is changed, or the addresses of the authors are changed without the consent of the Editor-in-Chief,
- When a statement is not submitted indicating that approval of the ethics committee or permission of the related hospital administration was obtained for the following (including retrospective studies):
 - a. Studies in which hospital records services are used,
 - b. Studies in which pathology preparations are reevaluated or additional stainings are applied,
 - c. Studies in which social insurance/ministerial records systems are used,
- When human rights or animal rights are violated,
- When data used in the study cannot be provided upon requested.

Ethical Issues

Conflicts of Interest

The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors definition of conflicts of interest is as follows: “A conflict of interest exists when professional judgment concerning a primary interest (such as patients’ welfare or the validity of research) may be influenced by a secondary interest (such as financial gain). Perceptions of conflict of interest are as important as actual conflicts of interest.”

A conflict of interest defines the situations that might raise the question of bias, direct or indirect, in the work reported. These situations occur when an individual’s objectivity is potentially compromised by a desire for financial gain, prominence, professional advancement, or a successful outcome. Conflicts can also arise for other reasons, such as personal relationships or rivalries, academic competition, and intellectual beliefs.

Authors should avoid entering into agreements with study sponsors, both for-profit and nonprofit, that interfere with authors’ access to all of the study’s data or that interfere with their ability to analyze and interpret. In order to preserve the reliability of the journal, authors are required to disclose all and any potential conflicts of interest when they submit their manuscripts.

Conflicts of interest are the most likely to undermine the credibility of the journal, the authors, and science itself. That is why our editors are working diligently to ensure that what is published in our journals is balanced, evidence-based, and evaluated independently. In this manner, editors and reviewers are required to notify the journal if they find they do not have the necessary expertise to assess the relevant aspects of a manuscript, if they decide that the manuscript is very similar to one in preparation or under consideration by another journal, or if they suspect the identity of the author(s), which raises potential competing or conflicting interests.

Human and Animal Rights

Ensuring that the studies published in our journals are conducted in a fair and ethical manner is one of our major missions. We publish across multiple research areas, many of which have their own standards and methods of governing research practice.

When reporting experiments with human subjects, authors should indicate whether the procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation. For manuscripts reporting medical studies involving human participants, authors are required to provide a

statement identifying the ethics committee that approved the study and confirming that the study conforms to recognized standards, for example:

- Declaration of Helsinki
- US Federal Policy for the Protection of Human Subjects
- European Medicines Agency Guidelines for Good Clinical Practice

These standards encourage authors to conduct studies in a way that ensures adequate steps have been taken to minimize harm to participants, to avoid coercion or exploitation, to protect confidentiality, and to minimize the risk of physical and psychological harm.

If the editors or referees doubt whether the research was conducted in accordance with ethical standards, they may ask the authors to explain the rationale for their approach and demonstrate that the institutional review body explicitly approved the doubtful aspects of the study. The Editorial Board has the right to reject any studies not meeting the criteria.

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Research involving animals should be conducted with the same rigor as research involving humans. When reporting experiments on animals, authors are asked to indicate whether the institutional and national standards for the care and use of laboratory animals were followed.

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approval or question the authors.

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- Manuscripts and authors that fail to meet the aforementioned requirements,
- Studies that involve unnecessary pain, distress, suffering, or lasting harm to animals.

Editors retain the right to reject manuscripts on the basis of ethical or welfare concerns.

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Credential

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