



Guidelines and Standards for Scientific Publications

Scientific publishing relies on internationally recognized frameworks and guidelines to ensure research quality, transparency, methodological rigor, and adherence to publication ethics.

These standards are broadly categorized into **Editorial & Ethical Standards** and **Methodological Reporting Guidelines**.

Publication Ethics and Editorial Standards

ICMJE (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors):

Provides comprehensive recommendations for the conduct, reporting, editing, and publication of scholarly work in medical journals. It establishes standard criteria for authorship, conflict of interest disclosures, clinical trial registration, and the transparent declaration of artificial intelligence (AI) integration in research.

COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics):

Serves as a global authority offering guidelines and code-of-conduct frameworks to address research misconduct, including plagiarism, data fabrication, copyright infringement, and peer-review integrity.

WAME (World Association of Medical Editors) & EASE (European Association of Science Editors):

Define professional standards and ethical practices for journal editors, peer reviewers, and authors to maintain academic integrity throughout the editorial process.

CRedit (Contributor Roles Taxonomy):

A high-level taxonomy used to represent the specific contributions of authors in published scholarly outputs (e.g., conceptualization, data curation, formal analysis, funding acquisition, and manuscript drafting).

Methodological Reporting Guidelines by Study Type

The **EQUATOR (Enhancing the QUALity and Transparency Of health Research) Network** acts as an umbrella organization aggregating research reporting guidelines across various study designs.



Core Clinical & Pre-clinical Reporting Guidelines

CONSORT 2025:

Reporting guideline for parallel-group randomized trials.

STROBE Guideline:

Reporting guideline for observational studies in epidemiology (cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies).

PRISMA:

Guideline for systematic reviews and meta-analyses.

CARE:

Case report reporting guideline (*The CARE Guidelines: Consensus-based Clinical Case Reporting Guideline Development*).

STARD:

Reporting guideline for diagnostic accuracy and adverse event reporting studies.

ARRIVE:

Reporting guideline for animal research and pre-clinical studies.

SAMPL:

Guideline for reporting statistical results and medical statistics in clinical manuscripts.

GRRAS:

Reporting guideline for reliability and agreement studies.

Additional Specialized Guidelines

SPIRIT & PRISMA-P:

Reporting standards for clinical trial protocols and systematic review/meta-analysis protocols, respectively.

AGREE & RIGHT:

Frameworks for reporting clinical practice guidelines and health policy recommendations.

COREQ & SRQR:

Standardized criteria for reporting qualitative research studies.

SQUIRE:

Guidelines for reporting quality improvement studies in healthcare.

CHEERS:

Reporting standards for economic evaluations in health research.

TRIPOD:

Standards for reporting multivariable prediction models for diagnosis or prognosis.

This document has been prepared for informational purposes by the Board of Directors of the Turkish Geriatrics Society and the Editorial Board of the Turkish Journal of Geriatrics.

