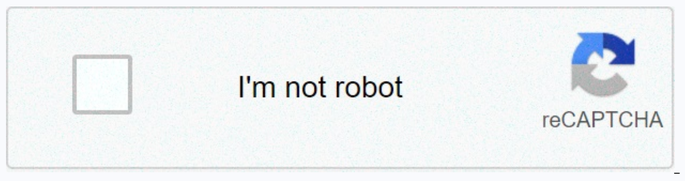


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The study was approved by the Medical University A Bioethics Committee (No...). • This study was performed in accordance with the principles of the Helsinki Declaration. Approval was granted by the University Ethics Committee B (Date.../No...). • Approval was received from the University of C. Ethics Committee the procedures used in this study uproot the tenet of the Helsinki Declaration.• The questionnaire and methodology for this study was approved by the University D Human Research Ethics Committee (ethics approval number: ...). Examples of allegations to be used for retrospective research:• Ethical approval was rejected by the local University A ethics committee given the retrospective nature of the study and all procedures performed were part of routine care.• This study was conducted retrospectively from data obtained for clinical purposes. We consulted extensively with IRB XYZ, which determined that our study did not require ethical approval. The IRB's official rejection of ethical approval was granted from IRB XYZ.• This retrospective study of the chart review involving human participants was in line with the ethical standards of the institutional and national research committee and from the Helsinki Declaration of 1964 and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. University B's Human Problems Investigation Committee (IRB) approved this study. Examples of allegations to be used when no ethical approval/dismissal is required:• This is an observation study. The Ethics Committee for Research XYZ confirmed that ethical approval is required. • Data reproduced from Article X used human tissue that is proxified through our Biobank AB, which provides de-identified samples. This study has been reviewed and recognised institutional review board XYZ. BioBank's protocols meet the ethical standards of our institution and helsinki's 1964 declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. The authors are responsible for the correctness of the statements presented in the manuscript. See also The Principles of Authorship. The Editor-in-Chief reserves the right to reject views that do not comply with the guidelines described in this section. All persons have individual rights that should not be violated. Individual study participants have, for example, the right to decide what happens to the collected (identifiable) personal data, what they said during the study or interview, and to any photo that was taken. This is especially true for images of vulnerable people (e.g., minors, patients, refugees, etc.) or the use of images in sensitive contexts. In many cases, authors will need to secure written consent before turning on the image. Identification of details (names, dates of birth, identification numbers, biometric characteristics (such as facial features, fingerprint, writing style, voice pattern, DNA or other distinctive characteristic) and other information) of participants who have been studied should not be published in written descriptions, photographs and genetic profiles unless information is necessary for scientific purposes and the participant (or parent/guardian if the participant is a minor or incapable or legal representative) has given written information for publication. Complete anonymity in some cases is difficult to achieve. Detailed descriptions of individual participants, whether entire bodies or body sections, can lead to disclosure of their identity. In certain circumstances, consent is not required as long as the information is anonymized and the submission does not include images that can identify the person.Informed consent for publication must be obtained if there is any doubt. For example, masking the eye region in participants' photos is inadequate protection of anonymity. If characteristic detection changes to protect anonymity, such as in genetic profiles, the authors must provide a guarantee that the changes do not distort the value. Exceptions if you do not need to obtain consent: • Images such as X-rays, laparoscopic images, ultrasounds, brain scans, pathological slides, if there is no concern about identifying information in this case, the authors should make sure consent is obtained. • Reuse of images: If the image is reused from previous publications, the publisher will assume that the previous publication has received relevant consent information. Authors must provide appropriate attribution to reassess images. Consent and already available data and/or biological materialDetermine whether material is collected from living or deceased patients, they (family or guardian, unless the deceased has made a prior-mortem decision) gave prior written consent. The privacy aspect should be respected, as well as any wishes from the deceased. Data protection, confidentiality and privacy When biological material is donated or data generated as part of a research project, the authors must ensure, as part of an informed consent procedure, that participants are aware of what (personal) data will be processed, how it will be used and for what purpose. If data is obtained through a biobank/biorepositive, they may apply broad consent that allows study participants to consent to a wide range of uses of their data and samples, which are viewed by research ethics committees as specific enough to be considered informed. However, authors should always check specific biobank/bioresuspace policies or any other type of data provider policy (in the case of non-bio-research) to make sure that is the case. Consent to participate In all studies involving human subjects, freely granted, informed consent to participate in the study must be obtained from participants (either their parents or legal guardian in the case of children under 16) and an application for this effect must appear in the manuscript. In the case of articles describing human transplantation research, the authors should include a statement saying that organs/tissues were not obtained from prisoners, and should also name the institution(s)/clinic/department by which the organs/tissues were obtained. For manuscripts reporting on research involving vulnerable populations where there is potential for coercion or where consent may not have been fully informed, additional care will be taken by the editor and can be referred to the Springer Nature Research Integrity Group. Consent to the publication of individuals may agree to participate in the study, but object to their data being published in a journal article. Authors should make sure that they also seek consent from individuals to publish their data before submitting their work to the journal. This, in particular, applies to examples. Consent to the publication of the form can be found here. (Download docx, 36 kB) The summary of the requirements of the above must be summarized in the statement and placed in the Declarations section before the reference list in the header Consent to participate and/or Consent to publication. Other declarations include funding, conflict of interest/competing interests, ethics approval, consent, data and/or availability of the Code and statements about author contributions. Please see various examples of the wording below and review/customize the sample statements to suit your own needs. Sample applications for Consent to participate: Informed consent received from all individual participants included in the study.Informed consent received from legal guardians. Written informed consent was obtained from the parents. Prior to the interview, oral informed consent was received. Examples of statements for Consent to Publication:The authors claim that the participants of the study gave informed consent to the publication of images in Figures 1a, 1b and 1c. The participant consented to submit the case report to the journal. Patients have signed informed consent to publish their data and photos. Examples of allegations if participant identification information is available in the article:Additional informed consent has been obtained from all individual participants for whom identification information is included in this article. The authors are responsible for the correctness of the statements presented in the manuscript. See also The Principles of Authorship. The Editor-in-Chief reserves the right to reject views that do not comply with the guidelines described in this section. The images will be removed from publication unless the authors have received informed consent or the paper can be deleted and replaced with a message explaining the reason for the deletion. The welfare of animals (vertebrates and higher invertebrates) used for research, education and testing should be respected. The authors should add detailed information about the ethical treatment of their animals in their submission. To do this, they can use the ARRIVE checklist, which is intended for use when submitting manuscripts describing animal research. For research involving client-owned animals, authors must also document informed consent from a customer or owner and adhere to a high standard (best practice) of veterinary care. The authors are advised to follow: • The International Union for Conservation of Nature (MSMC)'s statement on research involving endangered species and consult the IFRS Red List Index of Endangered Species.• The Convention on the Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora When reporting, the authors must specify:• ... that the research was approved by the research committee on ethics at the institution or the practice on which the research was conducted. Please include the ethics committee name and the appropriate permit number;• ... whether legal requirements or guidelines have been complied with in the country and/or state or province for the care and use of animals. Researchers from countries without any legal requirements or guidelines should voluntarily refer to the following sites for guidance:– The Basel Declaration describes the fundamental principles of using animals in biomedical research – the International Council for Laboratory Sciences on Animals (ICLAS) provides ethical guidance for researchers, as well as editors and reviewers – Association for the Study of Animal Behavior describes ethical recommendations for the treatment of animals in research and teaching – International Association of Veterinary Editors Consensus The author of animal ethics guidelines provides recommendations for authors on animal ethics and well-beingResarchy may want to consult the latest (ethical) recommendations available from relevant professional societies focused on taxa. If was granted dismissal or did not require ethics it should also be detailed in the manuscript. The summary of the requirements of the aforementioned must be summarized in the statement and placed in the Declarations section before the reference list under the heading Ethics Approval. Examples of applications to be used in ethics approval: • All procedures involving animals were in accordance with the Council directive of the European Community of 24 November 1986, and ethical approval was granted by the Ethics Committee of Kodaeli University (No. 29 12 2014, Kodaeli, Turkey).• All procedures performed in the study were in accordance with arvo's application for the use of animals in ophthalmological vision and research. The ethical principles established by the National Guidance of the Institutes of Health for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (nih Publications No. 8523, revised 2011) followed. The research protocol was approved by the Committee on Animal Use Ethics (Protocol No. 06174/14) FCAV/Unesp, Jaboticabal.• This study included a questionnaire survey of farmers as well as blood sampling in their animals. The study protocol was evaluated and approved by The University of Jaramaia, a research and expanded office. The participants provided their oral informed consent to the selection of animal blood samples, as well as to the relevant questions of the survey. The collection of blood samples was carried out by veterinarians following regulations and recommendations on livestock and welfare.• All hobbies and treatment of brown bears were approved by the Ethics Committee for Animal Experimentation, Uppsala, Sweden (application C18/15) and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with Swedish laws and regulations.• Ethics regulating the use and conduct of experiments on animals was strictly followed, and the experimental protocol was approved by the Senate Committee of the University of Maiduguri on the Ethics of Medical Research. Proper permission and consent were obtained from maiduguri abattoir management before fecal samples of cattle and camels stabbed in this abattoir were used for this experiment. Examples of allegations to be used when ethical approval/dismissal is required:• To achieve the objectives of this study, no approval was required by the ethics research committees because experimental work was carried out with unregulated species of invertebrates.• Since small mammal traps were conducted as part of regular pest control measures under NATO's Standardized Agreement 2048 Deployment of Pests and Vector Surveillance and Control, no approval by the Ethics Committee was required. • All experiments were conducted on compliance with the guidelines of the Committee on The Ethics of Institutional Animals, department of zoology, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India. However, the types of insects used in this study are grown for commercial production of raw materials, as part of the agro-industrial industry. Therefore, the use of this animal in research does not require clearance. We got from the office of a research scientist at Sericulture, Baripad, Orissa, India to provide infrastructure and support for raising silkworms in both closed and open conditions related to our research to promote the practice of serial culture. The authors are responsible for the correctness of the statements presented in the manuscript. See also The Principles of Authorship. The Editor-in-Chief reserves the right to reject views that do not comply with the guidelines described in this section. The journal submission assumes that the materials described in the manuscript, including all relevant raw data, will be freely available to any researcher who wishes to use it for nonfiction purposes without violating the participant's privacy. The magazine strongly encourages that all data sets relied upon by the article's findings should be available to readers. 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For more information: Data Research Policy FA Questions Data Availability Journal encourages authors to provide a data availability statement in their article. Data availability statements should contain information about where data supporting the results reported in the article can be found, including hyperlinks to publicly archived data sets analyzed or generated during the study. Data availability reports can also indicate whether data is available upon request from authors and where there is no data if necessary. Data availability reports can accept one of the following forms (or a combination of multiple, if required for multiple data sets):1. Data sets created during and/or analyzed during the current study are available in the [NAME] repository, [PERSISTENT WEB LINK TO DATA SETS]2. Data sets obtained during and/or analyzed during the current study are not public [REASON WHY DATA IS NOT PUBLIC], but are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request3. data obtained during and/or analyzed during the current study, research, from the author on a reasonable request.4.Data sharing does not apply to this article because no data sets were created or analyzed during the current study.5 All data obtained or analyzed during this study is included in this published article [and its additional information files]. Other examples of assertions about the availability of data templates, which include examples of open and limited access data sets, are available: Springer Nature Data Availability Statements provide a research data policy support service for authors and editors that can be contacted in researchdata@springernature.com.This service provides advice on compliance with research data policies and about finding research data repositories. 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