Conflict of Interest Policy

Prevention Science

Conflict of Interest
When an author or the institution of the author has a relationship, financial or otherwise, with individuals or organizations that could influence the author’s work inappropriately, a conflict of interest may exist. Examples of potential conflicts of interest may include but are not limited to academic, personal, or political relationships; employment; consultancies or honoraria; and financial connections, such as stock ownership and funding. Although an author may not feel that there are conflicts, disclosure of relationships and interests that could be viewed by others as conflicts of interest affords a more transparent and prudent process. All authors submitting papers to Prevention Science must disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest. The Journal will publish such disclosures in the Acknowledgement section of the paper.

Ethical Standards – Informed Consent
Manuscripts containing the results of experimental studies on human participants must disclose in the Methods section whether or not informed consent was obtained from the participants after the nature of the procedure had been fully explained to them. If informed consent was waived by the institutional review board (IRB) for a study, that should be so stated. In addition, a statement affirming approval of the IRB should be included, if approved. A participant’s right to privacy should not be infringed. Information that would identify participants should not be published.

Ethical Standards – Animal Rights
Authors are advised to comply with the guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals as described by the U.S. National Institutes of Health and to acknowledge their compliance with these guidelines in the Methods section of the manuscript.