

## **Generative Artificial Intelligence Writing Policy for The Journal of the Pharmacy Society of Wisconsin<sup>1</sup>**

As the role of artificial intelligence (AI) continues to evolve in various domains, it is crucial for scientific journals to establish clear guidelines regarding the use of generative AI in scholarly publications to attempt to address plagiarism and accuracy concerns of AI generated content.<sup>2,3</sup> This manuscript introduces a comprehensive policy for authors submitting manuscripts to *The Journal of the Pharmacy Society of Wisconsin (JPSW)*, outlining the responsible and transparent use of generative AI in scientific writing. The policies outlined herein were adopted from the Journal of Managed Care and Specialty Pharmacy policy published in 2023.<sup>4</sup>

### 1. Acknowledgment of Generative AI Usage:

Authors utilizing generative AI in the creation of their manuscripts must explicitly acknowledge its use. This acknowledgment should be included in the Acknowledgments section or within the methods section of the paper. The disclosure should provide a detailed description of the content (whether text, images, or other forms) that was generated with the assistance of AI. Additionally, authors must specify the name of the AI model or tool, its version, extension numbers, and the manufacturer. This policy aims to promote transparency and ensure that readers and reviewers are informed about the involvement of generative AI in the creation process. By providing detailed information, authors contribute to the scholarly integrity of their work.

### 2. Author Responsibility for AI-Generated Content:

Authors bear the responsibility for all content, including that generated by AI tools, in their manuscripts. It is imperative that authors verify the accuracy of the AI-generated content, ensuring that it is free from plagiarism and appropriately cited. Authors must adhere to ethical standards in utilizing generative AI, aligning with the principles of academic honesty and integrity. This policy underscores the importance of author accountability in maintaining the quality and reliability of scholarly publications. Authors are encouraged to carefully review and validate all AI-generated content to uphold the highest standards of academic rigor.

### 3. Prohibition of Generative AI Tools for pictures, figures, and charts

Generative AI tools that create images, figures, charts or other items, such as Dall-E, are prohibited from use for manuscripts published within *JPSW*. These creations may infringe on copyright by generating outputs that resemble existing works. This policy protects both *JPSW* and the author from unknowingly infringing upon copyrighted material.

### 4. Generative AI Tools as Authors:

Generative AI tools, such as ChatGPT, cannot be listed as authors. This restriction is grounded in the fact that AI tools lack the capacity to meet the authorship criteria outlined by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICJME).<sup>5</sup> AI tools are unable to assume accountability for all aspects of the work, a crucial requirement for authorship. By excluding AI tools from authorship, this policy reinforces the human-centric nature of scholarly contributions, emphasizing the unique role of researchers in the creation and oversight of scientific content.

#### 5. Prohibition of Generative AI Tools in Peer Reviews:

The use of generative AI tools to support peer reviews is strictly prohibited. Peer reviewers are explicitly forbidden from entering confidential, embargoed, or private information into public AI tools, such as ChatGPT. Since the data entered into these tools becomes part of the repository used for content generation, the confidentiality of papers under review is compromised. This prohibition safeguards the integrity of the peer-review process, ensuring the confidentiality of unpublished manuscripts and preventing any compromise of sensitive information during the evaluation phase.

#### **Conclusion**

The introduction of this generative AI writing policy reflects *The Journal of the Pharmacy Society of Wisconsin's* commitment to maintaining the highest standards of transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct in scholarly publishing. By adhering to these guidelines, authors, reviewers, and the journal itself contribute to the responsible integration of AI in scientific communication, fostering a culture of integrity and reliability within the pharmaceutical research community.

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**References:**

1. “Please write a manuscript introducing a new generative artificial intelligence writing policy for The Journal of the Pharmacy Society of Wisconsin” prompt. *ChatGPT 3.5*. January 15 2024 version. OpenAI. <https://chat.openai.com/>
2. World Association of Medical Editors. WAME recommendations on ChatbotFPT and Chatbots in relation to scholarly publications. Published January 20, 2023. Accessed January 15, 2024. <https://wame.org/page3.php?id=106>
3. Flanagan A, Bibbins-Domingo K, Berkwits M, et al. Nonhuman “authors” and implications for the integrity of scientific publication and medical knowledge. *JAMA*. 2023;329(8):637-639. doi:10.1001/jama.2023.1344
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5. Defining the role of authors and contributors. International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. Updated January 2024. Accessed January 15, 2024. <https://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html>