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Preventive Veterinary Medicine is one of the leading international resources for scientific reports on animal health programs and preventive veterinary medicine. The journal follows the guidelines for standardizing and strengthening the reporting of biomedical research which are available from the CONSORT, MOOSE, PRISMA, REFLECT, STARD, and STROBE statements. The journal focuses on: Epidemiology of health events relevant to domestic and wild animals; Economic impacts of epidemic and endemic animal and zoonotic diseases; Latest methods and approaches in veterinary epidemiology; Disease and infection control or eradication measures; The "One Health" concept and the relationships between veterinary medicine, human health, animal-production systems, and the environment; Development of new techniques in surveillance systems and diagnosis; Evaluation and control of diseases in animal populations. The journal encourages the submission of clinical and field-trial studies, particularly those related to new vaccines and other preventive measures. These studies, however, should follow the Consort Statement (http://www.consort-statement.org) or Reflect Statement (http://reflect-statement.org).

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Appendix

Authors: These minimum items of information are needed by our referees and Editors to evaluate your manuscript. Additional information may be appropriate, depending on your study design and objectives.

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b. Descriptions of how **blindness** was accomplished for all subjective evaluations

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c. Methods used for **allocation concealment** after the animals were determined to be eligible for random assignment to the various experimental or control groups

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d. Declaration of the **stakeholders** for any risk assessment

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g. **Sensitivity analyses** of key assumptions and of the input variables that had the greatest uncertainty

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b. **Alpha** and **tails**, and any methods used to adjust for multiple comparisons (to protect experiment-wise alpha from the problem of multiplicity)

c. **Methods used to adjust for clustering within the data**

d. Methods used to determine that the **statistical assumptions were met** (e.g., that the data were Gaussian or that the odds ratio or hazards ratio was constant across the observed range of the risk factor)

e. Methods used to look for **collinearities** or other interrelationships among the risk factors being tested

f. Methods used to select or to retain risk factors within multivariable models (including the **test criterion**)

g. Clear declaration of any variables "forced into" the model (not allowed to drop out; this implies a need to account for that factor) or offered to the model on a priori grounds despite any screening results (this implies that the factor was part of a major hypothesis)

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