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**DESCRIPTION**

*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](http://www.consort-statement.org)) or Reflect Statement ([http://reflect-statement.org](http://reflect-statement.org)).

Prevalence studies may be considered for publication, but only if the results are likely to be of international interest (i.e. it must be possible to generalize the findings using scientifically based approaches). For these studies, key considerations in the review process will include (but are not limited to): consideration of both animal-level and herd-level demographics in the sampling design; the study population’s relevance to the authors’ described target population; the potential for confounding; and how well the sample-size justification assures high precision. The sensitivity and specificity of non-perfect tests used must be declared; the true rather than the apparent prevalence must be presented.

Submissions of reviews of relevant topics are also encouraged, but these should follow the systematic-review process addressed by the guidelines in the following two websites: [http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/283/15/2008](http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/283/15/2008); [http://prisma-statement.org](http://prisma-statement.org).

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**AUDIENCE**

Research Workers in veterinary epidemiology and animal health.
IMPACT FACTOR

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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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http://www.consort-statement.org (for clinical trials; there are elaborations for abstracts, cluster designs, reporting of harms, herbal interventions, non-inferiority and equivalence studies, trials of non-pharmacologic interventions, and pragmatic trials)


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1. For **ALL descriptive and comparative studies:**
   a. **Source** of subjects
b. **Eligibility criteria** appropriate for the study design and primary hypothesis. This should include details of adjustment for clustering (including the levels of clustering, the assumed cluster size, and either the design effect or the intracluster correlation) if clustering was present.
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g. Declaration of the **experimental unit**
h. Descriptions of the **formal random mechanism** (e.g., lottery or table of random numbers) and the list frame (enumerating every eligible subject and/or cluster) used at any step claimed to be “random”
i. Descriptions of the **pilot, repeatability, and validation testing of any questionnaire** used to acquire data for the study. Also needed are: the language of the survey instrument, the time it took to complete, how it was administered, the types of questions (e.g., closed, semi-closed, open), and the training of any persons administering the survey. Making a copy available to the review process is desirable (in English as well as the language of administration).

2. For **comparative studies** (including both observational and intervention studies):
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b. Descriptions of how **blindness** was accomplished for all subjective evaluations

3. For **randomized controlled trials and other intervention studies**:
a. **Approval** by your institution's animal-welfare committee and description of measures taken for rescue analgesia or rescue euthanasia.
b. Methods by which the owners of the animals gave informed consent for their animals to be in the trial
c. Methods used for **allocation concealment** after the animals were determined to be eligible for random assignment to the various experimental or control groups
d. **Description and justification of the "control" group's "treatment"** (e.g., standard therapy, placebo to mimic the delivery system in the absence of a standard therapy, or "do nothing" to mimic both the treatment and its delivery)
e. Methods used for **active monitoring for adverse effects** ("harms")

4. For **simulation studies and risk assessments**:
a. Distinction between deterministic and stochastic processes
b. Descriptions of (and justifications for) all choices of distributions and their parameter Values
c. Description of numbers, training, experience, and representativeness of any "experts" used to provide opinions
d. Declaration of the **stakeholders** for any risk assessment
e. Distinction between assumptions, input data, calculations from intermediate steps in the modeling process, and model predictions
f. Descriptions of the assumed chance variation and assumed knowledge uncertainty in the inputs, and methods used to deal with those sources of total uncertainty
g. **Sensitivity analyses** of key assumptions and of the input variables that had the greatest uncertainty
h. Descriptions of the **variability in the "outputs"** from stochastic models

5. For **statistical-hypothesis tests**:
a. Declarations of the unit of statistical analysis and of the dependent ("outcome") variable
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)

h. Description of the goodness-of-fit of any models

i. How missing data were handled

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