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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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   e. Diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of any tests used. (Analytic sensitivity and reproducibility might be appropriate alternatives for some studies.) Correction to the true prevalence is expected for e.g., seroprevalence studies.
   f. Descriptions of the observed data (including measures of subject-level variation), stratified on the outcome implied by the primary hypothesis. These descriptions should include time, place, "demographics," and relevant management and health information.
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   b. Methods by which the owners of the animals gave informed consent for their animals to be in the trial
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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

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b. Alpha and tails, and any methods used to adjust for multiple comparisons (to protect experiment-wide 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
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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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