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Reference to a book:
Reference to a chapter in an edited book:
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Reference to a dataset:

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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.

Excellent guidelines for standardizing and strengthening the reporting of biomedical research are available from the CONSORT, MOOSE, PRISMA, REFLECT, STARD, and STROBE-VET statements. We strongly urge you to consult these guidelines before submitting papers to Preventive Veterinary Medicine. The guidelines are freely available (with considerable elaborations and explanations) at the following websites:

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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b. Methods by which the owners of the animals gave informed consent for their animals to be in the trial
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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:

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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
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