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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) or Reflect Statement (http://reflect-statement.org).

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Preventive Veterinary Medicine does not publish studies on experimental development of diagnostic assays without the appropriate field evaluation. Guidelines for the evaluation of diagnostic assays are followed in the review process (http://www.stard-statement.org).

AUDIENCE

Research Workers in veterinary epidemiology and animal health.
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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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c. Description of numbers, training, experience, and representativeness of any "experts" used to provide opinions
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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
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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)
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