TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description p.1
- Audience p.1
- Impact Factor p.1
- Abstracting and Indexing p.1
- Editorial Board p.1
- Guide for Authors p.3

DESCRIPTION

The Veterinary Journal (established 1875) publishes worldwide contributions on all aspects of veterinary science and its related subjects. The journal regularly commissions topical reviews and commentaries on features of major importance. Articles are published on all aspects of veterinary science, with an emphasis on novel information of excellent scientific and/or clinical quality, relevant to domestic animal species.

First published in 1875 as The Veterinary Journal, the journal was known as the British Veterinary Journal from 1949 to 1997, when it reverted to its original title.

AUDIENCE

Veterinary Research Workers and Clinicians

IMPACT FACTOR

2018: 1.919 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2019

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Scopus
Embase
Science Citation Index
Current Contents - Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences
Focus on: Veterinary Science and Medicine
PubMed/Medline

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

The Veterinary Journal (established 1875) is an international journal of veterinary research that publishes original papers and reviews on all aspects of veterinary science. Contributions reporting investigative work in the scientific disciplines involving veterinary species are particularly welcome where they make a significant contribution to the field. The Editors will be pleased to consider suggestions for Special Issues on subjects of topical importance. The journal also publishes Guest Editorials and occasionally Personal Views by invitation, but does not have a Letters section. Book Reviews are published on-line. Articles of purely regional significance and studies of non-domestic species are considered only if they clearly have broader scientific importance. Manuscripts that report novel studies with substantial importance to the profession are preferred, including analytical studies that are relevant to practising veterinarians.

Types of paper
Manuscripts may describe original work in a Full Paper (Original Article) or a Short Communication, or may form a Review of the existing state of knowledge on a particular aspect of veterinary science. Reviews should, in general, be written in support of original investigations. Case Reports are not published.

Model Article Examples
Model article formats in WORD are available (click to follow link below as appropriate): Original Article Short Communication Review Guest Editorial Viewpoint Book Review

Reporting Standards
The Editors and reviewers use several published guidelines for reporting standards (see Appendix below). Conforming to these reporting standards allows the Editors and reviewers to assess the quality and originality of submissions and offers readers sufficient information to judge the relevance of the work in an appropriate context. Omission of requirements specified in the relevant guidelines for reporting standards may lead to rejection of a manuscript. For further information, please see The Veterinary Journal (2010) 184, 249-250 (view article).

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• A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
• Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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Please see our information pages on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication.

**Animal welfare**
Where animals have been used in a study, the institutional ethical or animal welfare Authority under which the work was conducted must be stated, along with the specific authorisation reference number and the date of approval. Such studies must meet Animals in Research: Reporting In Vivo Experiments (ARRIVE) guidelines (view article).

Studies published in The Veterinary Journal must adhere to the National Centre for the Replacement, Refinement and Reduction of Animals in Research (NC3Rs) humane endpoints in animal experimentation. Please see their website for further information: https://www.nc3rs.org.uk/humane-endpoints

For manuscripts reporting experimental models that induce disease, please provide full details of rescue protocols, welfare/pain/health monitoring protocols, and animal welfare end points set *a priori* for withdrawal from the study. Additionally, please provide evidence that these protocols were approved *before* the study commenced. Also, provide full details of the fate of each animal in the study, including those that were withdrawn because they reached animal welfare endpoints set *a priori*. If you are unable to provide this information, including all specific details, your manuscript will be rejected.

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PREPARATION

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To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

**Article structure**

Authors submitting papers that are suitable for consideration but do not comply fully with this Guide will be asked to amend the text and re-submit. Model article formats in WORD are available (click to follow link below as appropriate): Original Article Short Communication Review Guest Editorial Personal View Book Review

Original Articles should be no longer than 3,000 words in length, excluding the Title page, Abstract, Acknowledgements, Tables, Figures and References. Reviews should be about 4,000 words in length and Short Communications up to 1,000 words.

**Articles**

**Original Articles** (word limit 3,000 words) should be arranged as follows: (1) Title page; (2) an Abstract of up to 250 words (with no sub-headings), which should emphasise objectives, the experimental procedure, results and conclusions; up to five alphabetically arranged Keywords in Sentence case should be supplied below the Abstract; (3) the main text must be sub-divided into Introduction, Materials and methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusions; (4) Conflict of interest statement; (5) Acknowledgements; (6) Appendix: Supplementary material (where this is provided; see below); (7) References; (8) Tables; (9) Figure legends; (10) Figures (uploaded as separate files); (11) Highlights (uploaded as a separate file). The sections should not be numbered. Please see the model article provided (view here)

Please note: Insert a page break only after the Title page, after the Abstract with Keywords, after the References section, between each Table, and before the Legends to figures. The Results and Discussion sections must be distinct and not combined. Avoid sub-headings in the Discussion section. References must not be included within the Conclusions section. The first person (I, we, our) must be avoided in the Abstract, but may be used elsewhere in the paper.

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scope and depth to be able to make an important contribution to the field. Review Articles should be written in support of original investigations, which means that the authors will have made an important contribution to the field, will have published within the field and should be able to cite some of their own relevant work. Review Articles should be written as balanced, critical appraisals of published evidence, with appropriate reference to the work of published authors on the topic. They should be about 4,000 words in length and should follow the layout for Original Articles, but with the main text subdivided as appropriate to the subject matter, starting with an Abstract and Introduction, and incorporating a Conclusions section and a Conflict of interest statement. Sections should not be numbered. Please see the model Review Article provided (view here).

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Publishers or Authors wishing to have a book considered for review in The Veterinary Journal should first contact the Books Editor at tvj.bookseditor@gmail.com. Book reviews are published in electronic format only.

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Divide your article into clearly defined sections. Each subsection is given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line. Subsections should be used as much as possible when cross-referencing text: refer to the subsection by heading as opposed to simply 'the text'.

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**Highlights**

Highlights are optional yet highly encouraged for this journal, as they increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the examples here: example Highlights.

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Abstract
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Acknowledgements
Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

Prior presentation of data
Prior presentation of results, in the form of abstracts, posters or oral presentations at conferences, must be mentioned clearly in the Acknowledgements, with wording along the lines of: "Preliminary results were presented as an Abstract at the 9th International Congress of Veterinary Virology, Madrid, 4-7 September 2012."

Formatting of funding sources
List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

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Note that litre is abbreviated to 'L', millilitre 'mL', (also mmol/L etc.); probability is given as P (upper case italics), as in P<0.05; also note 'Student's t test' and Mann-Whitney U test; correlation coefficient r as in r = 0.92, coefficient of determination, r² as in r² = 0.72; standard deviation and standard error should be abbreviated to SD and SE, respectively, but defined when first used; hour, minute and second are abbreviated to h, min and s; day, week and year are given in full. For drug dose frequency use e.g. 'three times daily' or '8-hourly' rather than Latin terms such as t.i.d. or q 8 h.
Where centrifugation has been performed, use \( g \) values not rpm. Other common abbreviations include 'IV' for intravenous or intravenously, 'IM' for intramuscular or intramuscularly, 'SC' for subcutaneous and subcutaneously, 'PO' for per os or orally; 'vs.' can be used for 'versus'. Use the abbreviation G for gauge of needle. The symbol for degrees Celsius should be written in the format °C', with the value separated from the unit by a space, e.g. '37 °C'. Use the WORD symbols for ±, Greek letters etc. Percentages should be referred to as, for example, '15%' or 'Fifteen per cent' when starting a sentence. Note also 'post-mortem' and 'ante-mortem'.

When a number is followed by a unit use the digits as in '10 mL' unless starting a sentence in which case write in full 'Ten microlitres'. When the number describes a quantity of items write the number in full up to nine as 'four sheep' or 'nine tubes' then in digital form thereafter as '24 horses' or '200 blood samples'. Avoid the symbol # or abbreviation 'No.' for 'number'.

Single (‘...’) quotation marks should be used for specific extracts, as in: "A PubMed search utilising the search terms 'canine castration local anaesthesia' returned three publications." Where a reference is cited or a quote given, use single quotation marks and place the text in italic font as: "However, in the 'Recommended Guideline for the Conduct and Evaluation of Prognostic Studies in Veterinary Oncology' developed recently by the American College of Veterinary Pathologists ..." Double (“...”) quotation marks should be avoided.

Anatomical terminology. Terminology should comply with the World Association of Veterinary Anatomists Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria (2005) and terms should be given in English where possible, unless the paper is a specialist anatomy paper (see: http://www.wava-amav.org/Downloads/nav_2005.pdf).

Currencies. A footnote should be inserted at first use if a currency is given in the text, as in 'UK £5001' and conversion rates provided using the following three currencies US$, UK£ and Euros (€). The footnote should read as appropriate, for example: '£1 = approx. US$1.60, €1.24 at 2 December 2012.' Rates can be updated by the Author at proof stage if necessary. An easy to use currency converter is available here: http://uk.reuters.com/business/currencies.

Manufacturers. Manufacturers and suppliers should be indicated within the text after the name of the product. For example: 'diazepam (Valium, Roche)' or 'using an infusion pump (Medfusion 2010, Medex)'. Addresses/locations of manufacturers should not be given and the use of ® or ™ should be avoided. Note: proprietary names must not appear in the title or Abstract.

Applying capital letters to directions. Compass directions such as North, South, East and West, as well as their derivatives, such as North-East, North-West, South-East and South-West, should be capitalised when they are used to designate defined or recognised geographical regions, or when they are an integral part of a proper name. Examples include "Eastern Europe", "Southern France", "North-East England", "in the North", "down South", "the West Coast" and "the Eastern Seaboard", "the Western Region of Kazakhstan", "Southern California". Compass directions should not be written with capital letters when they indicate general locations or directions without a specific location. Examples include "bluetongue virus initially spread in a north-westerly direction on air currents", "the northern boundary of the quarantine zone", "cases were clustered in the east of the region", "westerly winds". The first letter of each word of a Compass direction should be capitalised when used to refer to people in a region, particularly in social, cultural or political contexts. Examples include "wildebeest are hunted by the Southern tribes", "horses have been an integral part of Western civilisation since the Middle Ages". Words such as northern, southern, eastern, and western that precede a place name usually are not capitalised, since they indicate a general location within a region. When these words are an integral part of the place name, they should be capitalised. For example, write "northern Connecticut", but "Northern Ireland" and "Western Australia".

Nucleotide sequences

Submission of a manuscript implies that primary nucleotide sequence data will be deposited with an internationally available repository. Sequence reference numbers should be provided, where appropriate, in the main text, Tables, Figures or as an e-only supplementary file.
Controls for immunohistochemistry/immunocytochemistry - Please confirm that proper negative controls are used - See: The Histochemical Society’s standards: http://jhc.sagepub.com/content/early/2014/07/31/0022155414545224.full.pdf

**Artwork**

Figures. The quality of all Figures submitted must be high. The Editors will reject Figures of an unacceptable standard or ask the Authors to replace them. Figures should be referred to sequentially in the text as Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Figs. 3a,b and 4, etc. A Legend must be provided for each Figure and placed after any Tables in the main manuscript file. Do not write legends on the figures themselves. Scale bars must be provided on all photomicrographs and electron micrographs.

In preparing figures, Authors should note the following: Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork. Save text in figures as "graphics" or enclose the font. Only use the following fonts in your figures: Times New Roman, Arial, Courier, Helvetica, Symbol. Number the figures according to their sequence in the text. Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files. Provide all figures as separate files. Produce images near to the desired size of the printed version. Ensure that all units and wording in the figures conform to TVJ style (see Units above).

Please note that each figure must be uploaded to the journal website separately and not included in the main manuscript.

**Electronic artwork**

**General points**

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- Embed the used fonts if the application provides that option.
- Aim to use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Times New Roman, Symbol, or use fonts that look similar.
- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Provide captions to illustrations separately.
- Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
- Submit each illustration as a separate file.
- Ensure that color images are accessible to all, including those with impaired color vision.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available. You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

**Formats**

If your electronic artwork is created in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then please supply 'as is' in the native document format.

Regardless of the application used other than Microsoft Office, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'Save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):

- EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings, embed all used fonts.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones), keep to a minimum of 300 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/halftone (color or grayscale), keep to a minimum of 500 dpi.

**Please do not:**

- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); these typically have a low number of pixels and limited set of colors;
- Supply files that are too low in resolution;
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

**Color artwork**

Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF), or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color online (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) regardless of whether or not these illustrations are reproduced in color in the printed version. For color reproduction in print, you will receive information regarding the costs from Elsevier after receipt of your accepted article. Please indicate your preference for color: in print or online only. Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.
Tables
Each Table should be typed on a separate page, numbered (1, 2 etc.) and a brief title given directly above each table. Tables should be in portrait format. Footnotes to tables should be indicated by a, b etc. and typed at the bottom of the relevant table. Information in tables should not be duplicated in figures and vice versa. The tables should be placed at the end of the main text after the References but before the Figure Legends.

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Citation in text
Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either ‘Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Websites
Where a website is appropriate in the text, a footnote should be inserted using sequential numeric superscripts. If an individual footnote is used more than once in the manuscript, the footnote number used is the same as for the first time the footnote was cited. At the foot of the page, provide the link as follows: ^1See: Basic Local Alignment Search Tool. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast.(accessed 19 April 2018).^ It is the Authors' responsibility to check that all URLs are active and live at proof stage and if not then the text must be amended accordingly.

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References should be set out as follows:


Theses - Duz, M. 2009. Assessment of a methodology for determination of H\textsuperscript{2}O\textsuperscript{2} concentration and pH in exhaled breath condensate in horses with and without lower airway inflammation. Thesis, Master of Veterinary Medicine, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom.


**Supplementary material**

Supplementary material such as applications, images and sound clips, can be published with your article to enhance it. Submitted supplementary items are published exactly as they are received (Excel or PowerPoint files will appear as such online). Please submit your material together with the article and supply a concise, descriptive caption for each supplementary file. If you wish to make changes to supplementary material during any stage of the process, please make sure to provide an updated file. Do not annotate any corrections on a previous version. Please switch off the 'Track Changes' option in Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published version.

Where Supplementary data are provided (see further information below), use the following wording in the main text after the Acknowledgements:

**Appendix: Supplementary material**
Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at https://doi.org/...'

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**Appendix**

**Reporting Guidelines**

Reporting guidelines are available for a broad range of study designs and allow research to be critically evaluated. These guidelines have been designed by international scientific teams to promote the quality of research reporting and to ensure there is a transparent, accurate and complete account of the research. The guidelines are freely available and include the following:

1. Standards for the reporting of diagnostic accuracy studies (STARD) http://www.stard-statement.org
2. Standards for the reporting of observational studies in epidemiology (STROBE) http://www.strobe-statement.org
3. Outbreak investigation reports and intervention studies of nosocomial infection (ORION) http://www.idrn.org/orion.php
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7. Enhancing the quality and transparency of health research (including good publication practice for pharmaceutical companies), economic evaluations and qualitative research (EQUATOR) http://www.equator-network.org

For further information see The Veterinary Journal (2010) 184, 249-250 (view article).

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