THE VETERINARY JOURNAL

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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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. Research areas include infectious diseases, applied biochemistry, parasitology, endocrinology, microbiology, immunology, pathology, pharmacology, physiology, molecular biology, immunogenetics, surgery, ophthalmology, dermatology and oncology. 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.

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AUDIENCE

Veterinary Research Workers and Clinicians

IMPACT FACTOR

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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

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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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Royal Society of Medicine, London (available here). All other abbreviations should be unambiguous
and should be clearly explained where they are first mentioned in the Abstract and text. Do not list
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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
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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
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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
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converter is available here: http://uk.reuters.com/business/currencies.
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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
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Nucleotide sequences

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Theses - Duz, M. 2009. Assessment of a methodology for determination of H$_2$O$_2$ 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.


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**Appendix: Supplementary material**

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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:

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

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