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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. 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.

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AUDIENCE

Veterinary Research Workers and Clinicians

IMPACT FACTOR

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Scopus
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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.

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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, r^2 as in $r^2 = 0.72$; 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'.

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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".

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Journal reference - Yang, Y., Dahly-Vernon, A.J., Blomme, E.A.G., Lai-Zhang, J., Kempf, D.J., Marsh, K.C., Harrington, Y.A., Nye, S.H., Evans, D.L., Roman, R.J. et al., 2010. Liver transcriptomic changes associated with ritonavir-induced hyperlipidemia in sensitive and resistant strains of rats. *The Veterinary Journal* 185, 75-82.

Book reference - Cunningham, J.C., Klein, B.G., 2007. Endocrinology. In: *Textbook of Veterinary Physiology, Fourth Edn.* Saunders Elsevier, St. Louis, MO, USA, pp. 439-448.

Proceedings - Elbers, A.R., Mintiens, K., Staubach, C., Gerbier, G., Meiswinkel, R., Hendrinckx, G., Backx, A., Conraths, F.J., Meroc, E., Ducheyne, E., et al., 2007. Bluetongue virus serotype 8 epidemic in North-western Europe in 2006: Preliminary findings. *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Dipoli, Finland, 28th-30th March 2007* pp. 231-245.

Theses - Duz, M. 2009. Assessment of a methodology for determination of H₂O₂ 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.

Web addresses - FAOSTAT, 2008. Food and Agricultural Organization Statistical Database: Live Animals. <http://faostat.fao.org> (accessed 15 July 2010).

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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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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>

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