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

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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

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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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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).

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A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available.

**You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.**

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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/half-tone (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;
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References should be set out as follows:


Theses - Duz, M. 2009. Assessment of a methodology for determination of $H_2O_2$ 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](http://www.stard-statement.org)
2. Standards for the reporting of observational studies in epidemiology (STROBE) [http://www.strobe-statement.org](http://www.strobe-statement.org)
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5. Systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) [http://www.prisma-statement.org](http://www.prisma-statement.org)
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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](http://www.equator-network.org)

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

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