THE VETERINARY JOURNAL

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DESCRIPTION

The Veterinary Journal (established 1875) publishes worldwide contributions on all aspects of veterinary science and its related subjects. It provides regular book reviews and a short communications section. 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

2016: 1.802 © Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports 2017

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Focus on: Veterinary Science and Medicine
Science Citation Index
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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 Personal View 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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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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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'.

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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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Appendix
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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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