TICKS AND TICK-BORNE DISEASES

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DESCRIPTION

Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases is an international, peer-reviewed scientific journal. It publishes original research papers, short communications, state-of-the-art mini-reviews, letters to the editor, clinical-case studies, announcements of pertinent international meetings, and editorials.

The journal covers a broad spectrum and brings together various disciplines, for example, zoology, microbiology, molecular biology, genetics, mathematical modelling, veterinary and human medicine. Multidisciplinary approaches and the use of conventional and novel methods/methodologies (in the field and in the laboratory) are crucial for deeper understanding of the natural processes and human behaviour/activities that result in human or animal diseases and in economic effects of ticks and tick-borne pathogens. Such understanding is essential for management of tick populations and tick-borne diseases in an effective and environmentally acceptable manner. The journal covers the following topics:

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- **Tick-borne pathogens:** viruses, bacteria, and parasites, their biology in ticks and vertebrates, pathogen-tick and pathogen-host interactions on the molecular and cellular levels, transmission, coinfection, genomics/proteomics, and biosystematics/taxonomy
- **Tick-borne diseases in domestic animals and wildlife:** epidemiology, diagnosis, immunology, treatment, vaccination, control/management, and economics
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In addition, methodological papers on all these areas will be published as well as timely reviews on vectors and vector-borne diseases in which tick biology or tick-borne diseases are addressed.

AUDIENCE

Clinical microbiologists, Infection biologists, Immunologists, Virologists, Public health authorities, Veterinary scientists, Biologists/Zoologists with research focus on ticks and tick-borne pathogens
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Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically.

Examples: ‘as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999). Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown ....’
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