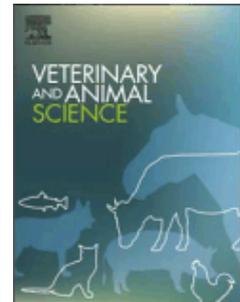




TABLE OF CONTENTS

●	Description	p.1
●	Abstracting and Indexing	p.1
●	Editorial Board	p.1
●	Guide for Authors	p.3



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DESCRIPTION

Veterinary and Animal Science is a new fully open access publication from Elsevier which strongly encourages a multidisciplinary approach to research in the animal and health spectrum. The scope of the journal is streamlined into two major sections and covers ruminant, monogastric, aquaculture, wild life, equine, camelid and other animal species: 1) Animal Science and 2) Veterinary Science

The Animal Science Section will consider multidisciplinary and innovative research submissions in the following areas:

Animal Genetics, Breeding and Bioinformatics; Animal Nutrition, Feeds and Feeding; Animal Behaviour, Welfare and Ethics; Livestock Production and Management - Meat, Dairy, Wool, Equine and Poultry Sciences; Food Safety and Microbiology.

The Veterinary Science Section will consider manuscripts in these areas of multidisciplinary and innovative research:

Veterinary Physiology, Reproduction and Endocrinology; Veterinary Surgery and Clinical Sciences; Veterinary Epidemiology and Public Health; Veterinary Pathology, Immunology, Virology and Pharmacology; Veterinary and Animal Science Education.

This is a guide to the main areas which *Veterinary and Animal Science* considers however it is not an exhaustive list.

Submissions on topics related to wild animal science and animals which are not under the care or direct management of humans will not be considered.

Please visit the [Guide for Authors](#) for more information on how to make a submission.

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Types Of Article

- 1.) Full Length Article
- 2.) Review Articles
- 3.) Case Reports
- 4.) Short Communication
- 5.) Opinion Paper
- 6.) Correspondence (and Replies)

Full Length Article

Full length articles are original, high-quality, research papers presenting novel scientific findings. The material should not have been previously published elsewhere, except in a preliminary form.

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Reviews should address topics or issues of current interest. They may be submitted or invited. Review articles must include a methods section explaining how the literature for review was selected.

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Case Reports can focus on any species under the management or care of humans but, by definition, must include core clinical content and must present novel findings. Content can focus on a report of a new condition, treatment and follow-up of complex presentations. The format for Case Reports is generally as follows: presentation, history and presenting signs, physical and laboratory evaluation and any other diagnostic assessments deemed relevant, diagnosis, treatment, follow-up, summary and discussion, acknowledgements, and references.

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A Short Communication is a concise but complete description of a limited investigation, which will not be included in a later paper. Short communications should be as completely documented, both by reference to the literature and description of the experimental procedures employed, as a regular paper.

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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.

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EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab_animals/legislation_en.htm

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The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

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Mettam, G. R., & Adams, L. B. (2009). How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In B. S. Jones, & R. Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the electronic age* (pp. 281–304). New York: E-Publishing Inc.

Reference to a website:

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