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ISSN: 2451-943X

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

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

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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.

Review Articles

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.

Case Reports

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.

Short Communication

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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An Opinion Paper is a short, opinion-type contribution that normally does not offer original research. The number of Opinion Papers per journal volume may be limited at the discretion of the editors.

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Correspondence allows concise commentary about an article published in the journal within 6 months of its online posting. The text should raise a question for clarification, offer an alternative perspective, or explain a flaw in methodology or a perceived misinterpretation of data. The correspondence should address no more than two or three points. Correspondence should not be used as an avenue to introduce new material without subjecting it to typical peer review.

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Editorials will be solicited by the Editors. Authors wishing to submit an Editorial should first seek the advice of the Editors.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics In Publishing

This journal is a member of, and subscribes to the principles of, the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) <http://www.publicationethics.org>.

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If the work involves the use of animal subjects, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with the **NC3Rs ARRIVE Guidelines (Animals in Research: Reporting In Vivo Experiments)**. Visit <https://www.nc3rs.org.uk/arrive-guidelines> for more information.

Where animals have been used in a study, the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) or equivalent ethics review committee, under which the work was conducted, must be stated along with the specific authorisation reference number and the date of approval. This should be explicitly stated in the Materials and Methods section along with the name of the ethics review committee and any regional, national or international guidelines which have been followed. In all cases, unnecessary suffering or cruelty in animal experimentation will not be acceptable to the Editors of Veterinary and Animal Science. The Editors may, at their discretion, reject any paper where there is reason to believe that animals have been subjected to unnecessary or avoidable pain or distress.

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If the work involves the use of human subjects, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans <http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/index.html>, and if such a procedure applies in the territory where the research was conducted, subject to an ethical committee process.

The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.

Resources

You may wish to consult the following resources but please note that you must fulfill the regional and institutional guidelines relating to care and use of animals, pertaining to the territory in which the research was carried out, before submitting your manuscript:

International Guiding Principles for Biomedical Research Involving Animals (2012 version) as issued by the Council for the International Organization of Medical Sciences: http://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/Guiding_Principles_2012.pdf

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

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For studies where client-owned animals have been used, informed written client consent must have been obtained prior to the research being carried out and this should be clearly detailed in the paper.

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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Results should be clear and concise.

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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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Acknowledgements

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Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J. A. J., & Lupton, R. A. (2010). The art of writing a scientific article. *Journal of Scientific Communications*, 163, 51–59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.Sc.2010.00372>.

Reference to a journal publication with an article number:

Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J. A. J., & Lupton, R. A. (2018). The art of writing a scientific article. *Heliyon*, 19, e00205. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2018.e00205>.

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Cancer Research UK. Cancer statistics reports for the UK. (2003). <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/> Accessed 13 March 2003.

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[dataset] Oguro, M., Imahiro, S., Saito, S., Nakashizuka, T. (2015). *Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions*. Mendeley Data, v1. <https://doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

Reference to a conference paper or poster presentation:

Engle, E.K., Cash, T.F., & Jarry, J.L. (2009, November). The Body Image Behaviours Inventory-3: Development and validation of the Body Image Compulsive Actions and Body Image Avoidance Scales. Poster session presentation at the meeting of the Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Therapies, New York, NY.

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