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### DESCRIPTION

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*Veterinary and Animal Science* is a new fully open access publication from Elsevier which strongly encourages a multidisciplinary approach to research. The scope of the journal is intentionally broad and includes almost all of the key aspects of animal science, veterinary science and veterinary medicine. The journal makes use of several innovative online technologies to help authors enhance their published research findings, such as Elsevier's [Graphical Abstracts](#).

Areas of animal science and veterinary science that will be considered for publication include: reproduction, breeding, genetics, physiology, nutrition, feed science, meat science, animal welfare, ethics & law, animal behaviour, endocrinology and metabolism, veterinary nursing, veterinary education, veterinary epidemiology, veterinary public health, livestock management and production, poultry science, equine science, bovine science, small ruminants, camelids, aquaculture, fisheries science and fish nutrition, zoo animal management, zoo animal clinical studies, conservation where there is a veterinary or animal science aspect, and wild animal disease.

Areas of veterinary medicine that will be considered include: anaesthesia and analgesia, veterinary internal medicine, imaging, surgery, small animal medicine, companion animal medicine, zoo animal medicine, avian medicine, emergency medicine and critical care, parasitology, microbiology, immunology and immunopathology, virology, toxicology, pharmacology and vaccinology, therapeutics, veterinary behaviour, comparative psychology and comparative medicine, ophthalmology, dentistry, cardiology, oncology, dermatology, nephrology and urology.

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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Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

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## GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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- 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.

### *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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For more information on Ethics in Publishing and Ethical Guidelines for journal publication see <http://www.elsevier.com/publishingethics> and <http://www.elsevier.com/authors/journal-authors/policies-and-ethics>.

Authors must also ensure that their manuscript has been carried out in accordance with the Uniform Requirements for manuscripts submitted to Biomedical journals <http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/>

### ***Care and Use of Animals***

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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EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments  
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab\\_animals/legislation\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab_animals/legislation_en.htm)

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Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

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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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This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

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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>.

Reference to a book:

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