VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCE

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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, wildlife, 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

Scopus
Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief
Aduli Malau-Aduli, James Cook University College of Public Health Medical and Veterinary Sciences, Townsville, Australia
Areas of expertise: Genetics, Genomics, Nutrition, Meat science, Sheep, Dairy and beef fatty acids metabolism, Molecular nutrigenomics and breeding

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Areas of expertise: Meat science, Nutrition, Animal production

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Areas of expertise: Veterinary pathology, Oncology, Avian pathology, reproductive pathology

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Areas of expertise: Animal behaviour, Animal welfare, Animal cognition, Animal ethics, Human-animal relationships

**George Stilwell**, University of Lisbon Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Lisboa, Portugal
Areas of expertise: Ruminant health, Ruminant surgery, Cattle lameness, Farm animal welfare assessment, Pain management

**Founding Editor**

**Andy Butterworth**
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.

Opinion Paper
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.

Correspondence and Replies
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.

Editorials
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](http://www.publicationethics.org).

For more information on Ethics in Publishing and Ethical Guidelines for journal publication see [https://www.elsevier.com/publishingethics](https://www.elsevier.com/publishingethics) and [https://www.elsevier.com/authors/journal-authors/policies-and-ethics](https://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/](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](https://www.nc3rs.org.uk/arrive-guidelines) (Animals in Research: Reporting In Vivo Experiments). Visit [https://www.nc3rs.org.uk/arrive-guidelines](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.

If the study was carried out in a territory, region or institution where a formal ethics review committee does not exist, please ensure that you have followed the [ARRIVE Guidelines](https://www.nc3rs.org.uk/arrive-guidelines) in full; in particular Item 5 (Ethical statement) which requires all authors to clearly state the ethics procedures guidelines which have been followed in the Methods section of their research, and to detail any ethical review permissions which have received.

If a study involves the use of client-owned animals, all necessary steps must have been taken to ensure that animal care, including veterinary care, has been carried out to a high standard and with informed, written client consent.

*Research involving Human Subjects*

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](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: 

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

Declaration of interest
All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential conflicts of interest include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors should complete the declaration of interest statement using this template and upload to the submission system at the Attach/Upload Files step. If there are no interests to declare, please choose: 'Declarations of interest: none' in the template. This statement will be published within the article if accepted. More information.

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It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text. See also the section on Electronic artwork.

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Article structure
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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.

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

Material and methods
Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

Results
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.

Conclusions
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.

Appendices
If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

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- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible. Consider including keywords to help with the online discoverability of your article.
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A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, references should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

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Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using British or American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

**Abbreviations**

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

**Acknowledgements**

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

**Formatting of funding sources**

List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.
If no funding has been provided for the research, please include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

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Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI). If other units are mentioned, please give their equivalent in SI.

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Please submit math equations as editable text and not as images. Present simple formulae in line with normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

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• Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
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You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

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- TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapmed (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi.
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Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

References

Citation in text

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

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A DOI is guaranteed never to change, so you can use it as a permanent link to any electronic article. An example of a citation using DOI for an article not yet in an issue is: VanDecar J.C., Russo R.M., James D.E., Ambeh W.B., Franke M. (2003). Aseismic continuation of the Lesser Antilles slab beneath northeastern Venezuela. Journal of Geophysical Research, https://doi.org/10.1029/2001JB000884. Please note the format of such citations should be in the same style as all other references in the paper.

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As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

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This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

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Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

Reference to a journal publication with an article number:

Reference to a book:

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Reference to a website:

Reference to a dataset:

Reference to a conference paper or poster presentation:

Journal abbreviations source

Journal names should be abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations.

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