**DESCRIPTION**

*Veterinary and Animal Science* is a new fully open access publication from Elsevier which strongly encourages a multidisciplinary and innovative 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 animals that are not under the care or direct management of humans, case reports based on only one animal and questionnaire-based surveys only, will not be considered.

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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.

**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.

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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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**BEFORE YOU BEGIN**

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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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Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses
Reporting guidance
For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

Definitions
Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered
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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature
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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.

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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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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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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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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.

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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.).

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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].

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