DESCRIPTION

Veterinary Microbiology is concerned with bacterial and viral diseases of domesticated vertebrate animals (livestock, companion animals, fur-bearing animals, game, poultry, but excluding fish) that supply food, other useful products or companionship. In addition, microbial diseases of wild animals living in captivity, or as members of the feral fauna will also be considered if the infections are of interest because of their interrelation with humans (zoonoses) and/or domestic animals. Studies of antimicrobial resistance are also included, provided that the results represent a substantial advance in knowledge. Authors are strongly encouraged to read - prior to submission - the Editorials ('Scope or cope' and 'Scope or cope II') published previously in the journal. The Editors reserve the right to suggest submission to another journal for those papers which they feel would be more appropriate for consideration by that journal.

Original research papers of high quality and novelty on aspects of control, host response, molecular biology, pathogenesis, prevention, and treatment of microbial diseases of animals are published. Papers dealing primarily with immunology, epidemiology, molecular biology and antiviral or microbial agents will only be considered if they demonstrate a clear impact on a disease. Papers focusing solely on diagnostic techniques (such as another PCR protocol or ELISA) will not be published - focus should be on a microorganism and not on a particular technique. Papers only reporting microbial sequences, metagenomics data, transcriptomics data, or proteomics data will not be considered unless the results represent a substantial advance in knowledge related to microbial disease.

Drug trial papers will be considered if they have general application or significance. Papers on the identification of microorganisms will also be considered, but detailed taxonomic studies do not fall within the scope of the journal. Case reports will not be published, unless they have general application or contain novel aspects. Papers of geographically limited interest, which repeat what had been established elsewhere will not be considered. The readership of the journal is global.

Papers will be rejected if standards of care of, or procedures performed on animals are not up to those expected of humane veterinary scientists. At a minimum, standards must meet the International Guiding Principles for Biomedical Research involving Animals, as issued by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences. (C.I.O.M.S., c/o WHO, CH 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.)
AUDIENCE

Research Workers and Practitioners in veterinary medicine, Animal Health Investigators and others with a special interest in microbiology.

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Mark S. Parcells, University of Delaware, Department of Animal and Food Science, Newark, Delaware, United States of America
Areas of expertise - animal and human herpesviruses, innate immunity, immune patterning, flavivirus infections, coronavirus infections, immune evasion, exosomes, vaccinology

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Areas of expertise - virology, parovirus, influenza virus, virus structure, virus evolution

Adam Polkinghorne, University of the Sunshine Coast, Maroochydore DC, Queensland, Australia
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Basic theory and technology research on animal-derived food safety and veterinary public health

Shuo Su, Nanjing Agricultural University, College of Veterinary Medicine, Nanjing, China
Areas of expertise - coronavirus, influenza virus, virology, veterinary virology, swine viruses, virus evolution

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Areas of expertise - RNA viruses, coronavirus, picornavirus, influenza, diagnosis, new virus discovery, next-generation sequencing, vaccine development

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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1. Original research papers (Research Papers)
2. Review articles (Review Papers)
3. Short communications
4. Letters to the Editor

Original research papers should report the results of original research. The material must not have been previously published elsewhere. Articles must be as concise as possible, commensurate with reporting and discussing the research presented. As a general rule they should not occupy more than 12 printed journal pages, including figures, tables and references (about 30 manuscript pages, Times New Roman 12 pt, double-spaced, minimum 2 cm margins). Introduction should not exceed 2 manuscript pages. Discussion should not exceed 4 manuscript pages and the number of references should be limited to 35.

Review articles should cover subjects falling within the scope of the journal. Of particular interest are topical, short (mini) reviews in areas of current interest.

Reviews of topics in veterinary bacteriology, mycology and virology should provide short, readable, well-referenced, up-to-date overviews of current, emerging, or neglected subjects in the discipline. Syntheses of information from diverse sources, providing clarification of areas of confusion or uncertainty, are especially desirable. It is anticipated that these reviews will provide overviews of important topics to the benefit of "curious-but-busy" readers of Veterinary Microbiology.

Reviews should carry titles which are creative and provocative, but nonetheless descriptive, and emphasize current status and future directions of research. Historical vignettes are useful in setting the stage for addressing important contemporary questions, but should not ordinarily be the basis for an article. Manuscripts may include controversial views, if presented in a balanced fashion and supported by evidence; informed speculation is welcome.

Before submitting a review, authors must first contact one of the Editors with an outline of a proposed review: Ben Adler (ben.adler@monash.edu) or Stefan Schwarz (stefan.schwarz@fu-berlin.de) for bacteriological reviews, and Veronika von Messling (veronika.vonmessling@bmbf.bund.de) or X.J. Meng (xjmeng@vt.edu) for those on virology. It is expected that authors submitting reviews are experts in the field. This must be supported by a strong track record of publications in the area of the proposed review. The main text of a review article should be about 15 pages of double-spaced type, supported by illustrative material and references. Figures are welcome, but review articles should normally not have more than 50 references. Manuscripts should be submitted through the Editorial Manager electronic submission system, using the article type 'Review Paper'.

Manuscripts will be processed through the normal Veterinary Microbiology review procedure, with the final decision made by the appropriate Editor.

Short communications should report the results of original research. The material must not have been previously published elsewhere. As a general rule they should not occupy more than 6 printed journal pages, including figures, tables and references (about 15 manuscript pages, Times New Roman 12 pt, double-spaced, minimum 2 cm margins). Introduction should not exceed 1 manuscript page. Discussion should not exceed 3 manuscript pages and the number of references should be limited to 25.

Letters to the Editor offering comment or useful critique on material published in the journal are welcomed. The decision to publish submitted letters rests purely with the Editor-in-Chief. It is hoped that the publication of such letters will permit an exchange of views which will be of benefit to both the journal and its readers.

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**BEFORE YOU BEGIN**

*Ethics in publishing*

Please see our information on Ethics in publishing.

*Ethics in animal experimentation*

Circumstances relating to animal experimentation must meet the International Guiding Principles for Biomedical Research Involving Animals as issued by the Council for the International Organizations of Medical Sciences. They are obtainable from: Executive Secretary C.I.O.M.S., c/o WHO, Via Appia, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland, or at the following URL: [http://www.cioms.ch/publications/guidelines/1985_texts_of_guidelines.htm](http://www.cioms.ch/publications/guidelines/1985_texts_of_guidelines.htm). Unnecessary cruelty in animal experimentation is not acceptable to the Editors of Veterinary Microbiology.

Papers will be rejected if standards of care of, or procedures performed on animals are not up to those expected of humane veterinary scientists. At a minimum, standards must meet the International Guiding Principles for Biomedical Research involving Animals, as issued by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences. (C.I.O.M.S., c/o WHO, CH 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

In particular, the use of death as an endpoint is unequivocally not permitted.

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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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