VETERINARY PARASITOLOGY
An international scientific journal and the Official Organ of the American Association of Veterinary Parasitologists (AAVP), the European Veterinary Parasitology College (EVPC) and the World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology (WAAVP)

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DESCRIPTION

The journal *Veterinary Parasitology* has an open access mirror journal, *Veterinary Parasitology: X*, sharing the same aims and scope, editorial team, submission system and rigorous peer review.

This journal is concerned with those aspects of helminthology, protozoology and entomology which are of interest to animal health investigators, veterinary practitioners and others with a special interest in parasitology. Papers of the highest quality dealing with all aspects of disease prevention, pathology, treatment, epidemiology, and control of parasites in all domesticated animals, fall within the scope of the journal. Papers of geographically limited (local) interest which are not of interest to an international audience will not be accepted. Authors who submit papers based on local data will need to indicate why their paper is relevant to a broader readership.

Parasitological studies on laboratory animals fall within the scope of the journal only if they provide a reasonably close model of a disease of domestic animals. Additionally the journal will consider papers relating to wildlife species where they may act as disease reservoirs to domestic animals, or as a zoonotic reservoir. Case studies considered to be unique or of specific interest to the journal, will also be considered on occasions at the Editors’ discretion. Papers dealing exclusively with the taxonomy of parasites do not fall within the scope of the journal.

Studies on rickettsial disease organisms (Ehrlichia, Anaplasma, Eperythrozoon) will be considered for publication in Veterinary Parasitology, but only if the paper deals with vector transmission of these organisms to domesticated animals, or if zoonotic. Studies on Rickettsia per se will not be accepted.

Studies dealing with parasite control by means of natural products, both *in vivo* and *in vitro*, fall within the scope of the journal, but only if well documented and with therapeutically relevant minimum inhibitory concentrations of the active compound(s) being clearly demonstrated.

Circumstances relating to animal experimentation must meet the International Guiding Principles for Biomedical Research Involving Animals as issued by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences. (Obtainable from: Executive Secretary C.I.O.M.S., c/o W.H.O., Via Appia, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.)
AUDIENCE

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

IMPACT FACTOR

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ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

BIOSIS Citation Index
Elsevier BIOBASE
Helminthological Abstracts
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Index Veterinarius
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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION
Veterinary Parasitology has an open access mirror journal, Veterinary Parasitology: X. Both journals share the same aims and scope, editorial team, submission system and rigorous peer review. The difference between the journals is the access model under which the journals will publish your work and the indexation status.

As Veterinary Parasitology is indexed in MEDLINE, Veterinary Parasitology: X is eligible for fast inclusion in PubMed Central (PMC) without any additional review. Once the new journal is accepted, all existing articles will be indexed retrospectively. Veterinary Parasitology: X is already indexed in Scopus, and so will receive a CiteScore Tracker figure in 2020, and a full CiteScore in 2021. As a new journal Veterinary Parasitology: X does not yet have a Journal Impact Factor. We will apply for inclusion in the Science Citation Index and other relevant abstracting and indexing services once we have met requirements for number of articles/issues published.

Types of contribution
1. Original research papers (Regular Papers)
2. Review articles
3. Letters to the Editor
4. Book reviews

Original research papers should report the results of original research. The material should not have been previously published elsewhere, except in a preliminary form.

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Dr G. Baneth
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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 the following URL: [https://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/guiding_principles_2012.pdf](https://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/guiding_principles_2012.pdf). Unnecessary cruelty in animal experimentation is not acceptable to the Editors of Veterinary Parasitology. Please include an animal welfare statement under the heading "Declaration of interest" at the end of the text.

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Authorship
All authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following: (1) the conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, (2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, (3) final approval of the version to be submitted.

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Present address(es) of author(s) if applicable
Complete correspondence address including e-mail address to which the proofs should be sent
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Keywords (indexing terms), normally 3-6 items. Please refer to last index (Vol. 100/3-4).
Introduction
Material studied, area descriptions, methods, techniques
Results
Discussion
Conclusion
Acknowledgments and any additional information concerning research grants, etc.
References
Tables
Figure captions
Tables (separate file(s))
Figures (separate file(s)).

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SI units should be used.
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The abstract should be clear, descriptive and not more than 400 words.

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5. In chemical formulae, valence of ions should be given as, e.g. Ca2+, not as Ca++. Isotope numbers should precede the symbols e.g. 18O.

7. The repeated use of chemical formulae in the text is to be avoided where reasonably possible; instead, the name of the compound should be given in full. Exceptions may be made in the case of a very long name occurring very frequently or in the case of a compound being described as the end product of a gravimetric determination (e.g. phosphate as P2O5).

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.).

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

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New nucleotide or amino acid sequence data must be deposited in publicly accessible databases, such as GenBank™, EMBL or DDJB, and an accession number obtained and submitted to the Publisher (at the latest) together with the final, revised manuscript. The accession number should appear in a separate paragraph in the Materials and Methods section (example: Nucleotide sequence data reported in this paper are available in the GenBank™, EMBL and DDBJ databases under the accession numbers: XXXX, XXXX). In order for automatic links to be made between papers and databases, authors should type the accession number in bold, underlined text. Letters in the accession number should always be capitalised. When published they will appear in normal type.

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- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

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