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DESCRIPTION

*Veterinary Parasitology* 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. Or they can submit to the journal's companion title, *Veterinary Parasitology: Regional Studies and Reports*, which welcomes manuscripts with a regional focus.

Parasitological studies on *laboratory animals* fall within the scope of *Veterinary Parasitology* 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.

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Manuscripts reporting meta-analyses and systematic reviews that follow PRISMA or MOOSE reporting guidelines will receive consideration only if they go beyond reporting parasite prevalence and provide a description and analysis of factors and mechanisms associated with the reported data.
AUDIENCE
Research Workers and Practitioners in veterinary medicine, Animal Health Investigators and others with a special interest in parasitology, veterinary pharmaceutical industry.

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Coccidia, Sarcocystidae

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Apicomplexan Parasites, Molecular Genetics, Microbial Pathogenesis

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Survey of protozoan disease, Diagnostics of protozoan diseases, Development of chemotherapy

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Areas of expertise - Porcine parasites • Coccidia • Diagnostic parasitology • Zoonoses • Vector-borne pathogens of domestic animals

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Expertise - Zoonotic parasites, Toxoplasma gondii, one health

Ray Kaplan, The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, United States of America
Anthelmintic Resistance, Parasite Diagnosis, Epidemiology And Control Of Gastrointestinal Helminths

Andrew Kotze, CSIRO Queensland Bioscience Precinct, St Lucia, Australia
Anthelmintic resistance, Helminth control, Drug discovery

Laura Kramer, University of Parma, Parma, Italy
Parasitology Epidemiology Pathogenesis Immunology Control Dog Cat Horse Pig Ruminants

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pharmacology of antiparasitic drugs, pharmacokinetics

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Apicomplexan parasites, Zoonotic parasites, in vitro development

Alan A. Marchiondo, Zoetis Genetics, Santa Fe, NM, Michigan, United States of America
Parasiticide Efficacy, Ecto- And Endoparasites, Companion And Food-Production Animals

Marcelo Molento, Federal University of Parana, Curitiba, Brazil
Epidemiology of parasite infections, Forecast analysis, Drug resistance

Jorge Morales-Montor, National Autonomous University of Mexico Department of Immunology, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico
Helminthes, Neuroimmunoendocrinology, Host-Parasite interactions

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Pharmacokinetics, Preclinical Safety Testing, Phytomedicines, Regulatory Pharmacology

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livestock ectoparasites, Arthropod disease vectors, Host-vector interactions, Pesticide resistance

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Ticks and Tick-borne diseases (all animal species), Ruminant helminths including epidemiology, prevention and control, Targeted anthelmintic treatment of horses

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Toxoplasmosis, Toxoplasma gondii, Neosporosis, Neospora spp., Besnoitiosis, Besnoitia spp., Hammondia spp., Cryptosporidiosis, Cryptosporidium spp., Echinococcosis

Theo Schetters, University of Pretoria, Department of Veterinary Tropical Diseases, Pretoria, South Africa
Tick Borne Diseases, Vaccine development, Pathology, Immunology

Johann Schröder, Meat and Livestock Australia, North Sydney, Australia
Experimental Design, Epidemiology, Chemical Parasiticides, Integrated Parasite Management, Anti-Parasitic Vaccines, Parasite Diagnostics, Ticks, Flies, Lice, Nematodes, Cestodes, Trematodes

Jan Šlapeta, University of Sydney Faculty of Science Sydney School of Veterinary Science Laboratory of Veterinary Parasitology, Camperdown, New South Wales, Australia
Biology, Apicomplexa, Parasites, Fleas and ticks, Vector borne diseases, Veterinary diagnostics, Veterinary parasitology education

Ian Sutherland, Hopkirk Research Institute, Palmerston North, New Zealand
Parasitology, immunology, anthelmintic resistance, welfare

Mike Taylor, Vparst Limited, York, United Kingdom
Sheep, cattle, worm control, fluke, coccidiosis, anthelmintic resistance, FECRT methods

Andrew Thompson, Murdoch University, Murdoch, Australia
Expertise - Zoonoses, cestodes, enteric protozoa, trypanosomes, wildlife

Donato Traversa, University of Teramo Veterinary Hospital, Teramo, Italy
Companion animals, Helminths, Vector-borne diseases

Gert Venter, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa
Culicoides Biting Midges, Vector Competence And Capacity

Georg Von Samson-Himmelstjerna, Free University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Helminthoses in horses, dogs, cats and ruminants, Ticks and tick transmitted diseases, Drug resistance, Mechanism of drug action

Lihua Xiao, South China Agricultural University College of Veterinary Medicine, Guangzhou, China
Protozoa, Cryptosporidium, Giardia, Molecular epidemiology, Zoonosis

Dante Zarlenga, USDA-ARS Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, United States of America
Food-borne and Animal Parasitology, molecular biology, phylogeny

Xing-Quan Zhu, Shanxi Agricultural University, College of Veterinary Medicine, Taigu, China
Expertise - Parasite epidemiology, diagnostics and control strategies, parasite genetics, genomics and functional omics, molecular vaccines

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Molecular epidemiology, Immunology, Vaccine development, Parasite protozoa and helminths,

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2. Review articles
3. Letters to the Editor
4. Book reviews

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Hewbrew University,
Rehovot,
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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.
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SI units should be used.

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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.

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

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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).

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