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DESCRIPTION

Preventive Veterinary Medicine is one of the leading international resources for scientific reports on animal health programs and preventive veterinary medicine. The journal follows the guidelines for standardizing and strengthening the reporting of biomedical research which are available from the CONSORT, MOOSE, PRISMA, REFLECT, STARD, and STROBE statements. The journal focuses on:

- Epidemiology of health events relevant to domestic and wild animals;
- Economic impacts of epidemic and endemic animal and zoonotic diseases;
- Latest methods and approaches in veterinary epidemiology;
- Disease and infection control or eradication measures;
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- Development of new techniques in surveillance systems and diagnosis;
- Evaluation and control of diseases in animal populations.

The journal encourages the submission of clinical and field-trial studies, particularly those related to new vaccines and other preventive measures. These studies, however, should follow the Consort Statement (http://www.consort-statement.org) or Reflect Statement (http://reflect-statement.org).

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- The study population’s relevance to the authors’ described target population;
- The potential for confounding;
- And how well the sample-size justification assures high precision. The sensitivity and specificity of non-perfect tests used must be declared; the true rather than the apparent prevalence must be presented.

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AUDIENCE

Research Workers in veterinary epidemiology and animal health.

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Appendix

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b. Descriptions of (and justifications for) all choices of **distributions and their parameter Values**

c. Description of numbers, training, experience, and representativeness of any "experts" used to provide opinions

d. Declaration of the **stakeholders** for any risk assessment

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f. Descriptions of the assumed chance variation and assumed knowledge uncertainty in the inputs, and methods used to deal with those sources of total uncertainty

g. **Sensitivity analyses** of key assumptions and of the input variables that had the greatest uncertainty

h. Descriptions of the **variability in the "outputs"** from stochastic models

**5. For statistical-hypothesis tests:**

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b. **Alpha** and **tails**, and any methods used to adjust for multiple comparisons (to protect experiment-wise alpha from the problem of multiplicity)

c. **Methods used to adjust for clustering within the data**

d. Methods used to determine that the **statistical assumptions were met** (e.g., that the data were Gaussian or that the odds ratio or hazards ratio was constant across the observed range of the risk factor)

e. Methods used to look for collinearities or other interrelationships among the risk factors being tested

f. Methods used to select or to retain risk factors within multivariable models (including the **test criterion**)

g. Clear declaration of any variables "forced into" the model (not allowed to drop out; this implies a need to account for that factor) or offered to the model on a priori grounds despite any screening results (this implies that the factor was part of a major hypothesis)

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