THE VETERINARY JOURNAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description p.1
- Audience p.1
- Impact Factor p.1
- Abstracting and Indexing p.1
- Editorial Board p.1
- Guide for Authors p.3

DESCRIPTION

The Veterinary Journal (established 1875) publishes worldwide contributions on all aspects of veterinary science and its related subjects. The journal regularly commissions topical reviews and commentaries on features of major importance. Articles with an emphasis on novel information of excellent scientific and/or clinical quality and importance, relevant to domestic animal species, will be considered.

First published in 1875 as The Veterinary Journal, the journal was known as the British Veterinary Journal from 1949 to 1997, when it reverted to its original title.

AUDIENCE

Veterinary Research Workers and Clinicians

IMPACT FACTOR

2020: 2.688 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2021

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

The Veterinary Journal (established 1875) is an international journal of veterinary research that publishes original papers and reviews on all aspects of veterinary science. Contributions reporting investigative work in the scientific disciplines involving veterinary species are particularly welcome where they make a significant contribution to the field. The Editors will be pleased to consider suggestions for Special Issues on subjects of topical importance. The journal also publishes Guest Editorials and occasionally Personal Views by invitation, but does not have a Letters section. Book Reviews are published on-line. Articles of purely regional significance and studies of non-domestic species are considered only if they clearly have broader scientific importance. Manuscripts that report novel studies with substantial importance to the profession are preferred, including analytical studies that are relevant to practising veterinarians.

Types of paper

Manuscripts may describe original work in a Full Paper (Original Article) or a Short Communication, or may form a Review of the existing state of knowledge on a particular aspect of veterinary science. Reviews should, in general, be written in support of original investigations. Case Reports are not published.

Model Article Examples

Model article formats (in WORD) are available (click to follow link below as appropriate): (1) Model Original Article; (2) Model Short Communication; (3) Model Review; (4) Model Guest Editorial; (5) Model Personal View; (6) Model Book Review.

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The Editors and reviewers use several published guidelines for reporting standards (see Appendix below). Conforming to these reporting standards allows the Editors and reviewers to assess the quality and originality of submissions and offers readers sufficient information to judge the relevance of the work in an appropriate context. Omission of requirements specified in the relevant guidelines for reporting standards may lead to rejection of a manuscript. For further information, please see The Veterinary Journal (2010) 184, 249-250 (view article).

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You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

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• Full postal address

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• All figures (include relevant captions)
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Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)

Supplemental files (where applicable)

Further considerations
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• A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
• Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
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**BEFORE YOU BEGIN**

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To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

**Article structure**

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Please note: Insert a page break only after the Title page, after the Abstract with Keywords, after the References section, between each Table, and before the Legends to figures. The Results and Discussion sections must be distinct and not combined. Avoid sub-headings in the Discussion section. References must not be included within the Conclusions section. The first person (I, we, our) must be avoided in the Abstract, but may be used elsewhere in the paper.

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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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Prior presentation of results, in the form of abstracts, posters or oral presentations at conferences, must be mentioned clearly in the Acknowledgements, with wording along the lines of: "Preliminary results were presented as an Abstract at the 9th International Congress of Veterinary Virology, Madrid, 4-7 September 2012."

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Note that litre is abbreviated to 'L', millilitre 'mL', (also mmol/L etc.); probability is given as \( P \) (upper case italics), as in \( P < 0.05 \); also note 'Student's \( t \) test' and Mann-Whitney \( U \) test; correlation coefficient \( r \) as in \( r = 0.92 \), coefficient of determination, \( r^2 \) as in \( r^2 = 0.72 \); standard deviation and standard error should be abbreviated to SD and SE, respectively, but defined when first used; hour, minute and second are abbreviated to h, min and s; day, week and year are given in full. For drug dose frequency use e.g. 'three times daily' or '8-hourly' rather than Latin terms such as t.i.d. or q 8 h. Where centrifugation has been performed, use \( g \) values not rpm. Other common abbreviations include 'IV' for intravenous or intravenously, 'IM' for intramuscular or intramuscularly, 'SC' for subcutaneous and subcutaneously, 'PO' for per os or orally; 'vs.' can be used for 'versus'. Use the abbreviation G for gauge of needle. The symbol for degrees Celsius should be written in the format ‘\( ^\circ \)C’, with the value separated from the unit by a space, e.g. ‘37 °C’. Use the WORD symbols for ±, Greek letters etc. Percentages should be referred to as, for example, ‘15%’ or 'Fifteen per cent' when starting a sentence. Note also 'post-mortem' and 'ante-mortem'.
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Theses - Duz, M. 2009. Assessment of a methodology for determination of H₂O₂ concentration and pH in exhaled breath condensate in horses with and without lower airway inflammation. Thesis, Master of Veterinary Medicine, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom.


**Supplementary material**

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Where Supplementary data are provided (see further information below), use the following wording in the main text after the Acknowledgements:

**Appendix: Supplementary material**

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at https://doi.org/...

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**Appendix**

**Reporting Guidelines**
Reporting guidelines are available for a broad range of study designs and allow research to be critically evaluated. These guidelines have been designed by international scientific teams to promote the quality of research reporting and to ensure there is a transparent, accurate and complete account of the research. The guidelines are freely available and include the following:
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For further information see The Veterinary Journal (2010) 184, 249-250 (view article).