Instructions to Authors

The Journal of Veterinary Science (JVS) is an international, peer-reviewed, open access journal of veterinary medicine published bi-monthly in English. The Journal’s publisher is the Korean Society of Veterinary Science. The JVS aims to publish evidence-based, scientific research articles from various disciplines within veterinary medicine. The Journal welcomes original articles of general and/or global interest to readers in the veterinary medicine and related fields.

The JVS covers scientific and technological aspects of major veterinary medical sciences such as veterinary biomedical sciences, veterinary pathobiology and preventive medicine, veterinary public health, veterinary clinical sciences, veterinary humanities and social sciences.

1. SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

Authors should submit their manuscripts as text files containing the main body of the paper and separate files for the manuscript’s figures via the JVS online submission system (https://www.editorialmanager.com/jvetsci). In addition, a cover letter and the “Authorship Responsibility and License Agreement Form” should be uploaded as separate files. The submission should be completed by the corresponding author. If there are any questions concerning manuscript submission, contact:

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2. ARTICLE CATEGORY AND REPORTING GUIDELINE

Article category
The JVS publishes original articles, review articles, rapid communications, case reports, guidelines and recommendations, perspectives, letters to the editor, and editorials.

Original Articles present original results of research work from in vitro studies to meta-analyses and clinical trials in veterinary medicine. The manuscript should be written concisely and formatted in the following sequence: title page, abstract and keywords, introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, acknowledgments, conflict of interest, references, tables, figure legends, and supplements. Maxima: 3500 words from the introduction (less than 500 words) through discussion, a structured abstract of 250 words (Background, Objectives, Methods, Results, Conclusions), 40 references, and 10 figures or tables.

Review Articles are to provide a state-of-the-art overview of a topic of current interest presented by experts in the various fields of veterinary medicine. Review Articles are normally solicited by the Editor-in-Chief. Authors wishing to submit an unsolicited Review Article are invited to contact the Editor-in-Chief prior to submission. Review Articles undergo the same peer-review process as that for Original Articles. The review should be informative and of value to generalists as well as specialists. The use of color illustrations, line drawings, and figures is highly encouraged. Review articles should have the following format: 1) abstract (unstructured and less than 250 words), 2) introduction, 3) subsections relevant for the subject, and 4) discussion. Review articles must not include unpublished material (unpublished/original data, submitted manuscripts, or personal communications). Maxima: 8000 words and 15 figures or tables.

Guidelines and Recommendations are to introduce consensual or official statements of various organizations in veterinary health care and disease control. The article should be presented in accordance with a structured and transparent process, such as that for the GRADE guidelines (https://www.gradeworkinggroup.org/). The numbers of words, references, figures, and tables in the main body are not limited. The Abstract should be an unstructured single paragraph of fewer than 150 words. These articles are normally solicited by the editors, but an unsolicited submission will be considered. The manuscript will undergo the same peer-review process as that for Original Articles.

Rapid Communications are intended to provide timely dissemination of a breakthrough and/or significant improvement in veterinary medicine and related academic fields. A Rapid Communication manuscript should be prepared in the same format as that for Original Articles except for the length of text, and the numbers of figures, tables, and references. Maxima: 1500 words from introduction through discussion, one-paragraph unstructured abstract of 100 words, 15 references, and 3 figures or tables.

Case Reports deal with unreported or unusual cases in drug therapy or in presentation of a disease. The authors should state the findings, clinical course, prognosis of the case, and...
present a review of other related and previously reported cases. The CARE guidelines checklist should be submitted with the manuscript. Case Reports should make a contribution to veterinary knowledge and must have educational value or highlight the need for a change in clinical practice or diagnostic/prognostic approaches. Note, that the acceptance rate for case reports is low.

Case Reports should be formatted in the following sequence: title page, abstract and keywords, introduction, case presentation, discussion, acknowledgments, references, figures, figure legends, and supplements (optional). Maxima: 1,500 words from introduction through discussion, one-paragraph unstructured abstract of 100 words, 15 references, and 3 figures or tables.

Perspectives present novel views and insights on topics of current interest in veterinary medicine and healthcare communities. Examples of potential manuscripts for publication as a Perspective are a summary update of a series of presentations at a scientific meeting, a discussion of controversial issues, clinical perspectives on the diagnosis or treatment of a particular disease, or other similar topics in veterinary medicine. A Perspectives article should be composed of an abstract (unstructured and 100 words) and keywords, main body, and references. Perspective articles are limited to 1500 words and usually include one figure or table and a maximum of 10 references.

Letters to the Editor can be about JVS articles published recently, or about other veterinary issues. Letters to the Editor may include up to 400 words (title, references, and author signatures are not counted toward the total) and, if about a recently published article, may be shared with that article’s authors. Letters to the Editor may be signed by up to 3 authors and include up to 5 references and 1 figure or table. An abstract is not required.

Editorials offer commentary on and analysis of a current-issue of JVS articles. Editorials are limited to 750 words, up to 10 references, and 1 figure or table. An abstract is not required.

Erratum provides a means of correcting errors in a published article. Erratum should be sent directly to the Editor-in-Chief and are treated in the same manner as a formally published paper.

Reporting guideline
The JVS recommends that authors make use of reporting guidelines that are appropriate to the type of the manuscript in preparation, and to indicate the reporting guideline(s) used in the Methods section of the submitted manuscript. Reporting guidelines are available through the EQUATOR (Enhancing the Quality and Transparency of Health Research) Network (http://www.equator-network.org) or other websites. Compliance with the appropriate reporting guidelines will be enforced through editorial and peer review. Representative reporting guidelines include:

- ARRIVE (Animal Research: Reporting of In Vivo Experiments)—for all studies involving laboratory animals
- CONSORT (Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials)—for clinical trials
- GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation)—standard in guideline development
- PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items of Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses)—for systematic reviews and meta-analyses
- REFLECT (Reporting Guidelines for Randomized Controlled Trials for Livestock and Food Safety)—for clinical trials in livestock and food safety
- SRQR (Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research)—for all studies involving qualitative research
- STARD (Standards for the Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies)—for diagnostic test evaluation
- STRICTA (STAndards for Reporting Interventions in Clinical Trials of Acupuncture (STRICTA)—for clinical acupuncture trials (https://www.stricta.info/)
- STROBE (Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology)—for cross-sectional, case-control, and cohort studies
- STROBE-Vet (StRengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology – Veterinary (STROBE-Vet)—for cross-sectional, case-control, and cohort studies in veterinary medicine (https://strobevet-statement.org/)

3. EDITORIAL AND PEER REVIEW PROCESS

Submitted manuscripts will be peer-reviewed. A manuscript is pre-reviewed by the JVS for its format, animal research ethics and academic relevancy to the JVS, then either rejected or forwarded to the peer-review process. Then, Editor assigns the manuscript to one of Associate Editors. The Associate Editor selects peer referees based upon the contents of the manuscript. Typically, a manuscript is reviewed by two or more referees who are investigators in the selected field.

Acceptance of the manuscript is decided, based on the critiques received and the recommended decision of the referees. A referee’s decision is made as “Accept”, “Minor revision”, “Major revision”, or “Reject”. If there is marked discrepancy in the decisions between two referees or in the opinions of the corresponding author and referee(s), the Associate Editor may seek
In the Results and Discussion sections:

• Identify the statistical tests used to analyze the data.
• Provide published references for complex or unusual statistical methods (i.e., beyond t-tests, correlation, chi-square, stratified analysis, analysis of variance, regression, and survival analysis)
• Indicate the prospectively determined $p$ value that was established to indicate a significant difference.
• Identify any statistics software used (list software name, version, and company in parentheses in the text, not in the reference list).

In the Methods section:

• For manuscripts that report statistics, the JVS recommends consultation with a statistician. Authors may provide evidence of statistical consultation (or at least expertise) by either the inclusion of the statistician/epidemiologist among the authors or in the acknowledgments.

4. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

For manuscripts that report statistics, the JVS recommends consultation with a statistician. Authors may provide evidence of statistical consultation (or at least expertise) by either the inclusion of the statistician/epidemiologist among the authors or in the acknowledgments.

In the Results and Discussion sections:

• Report actual $p$ values rather than thresholds; i.e., not just whether the $p$ value was above or below the significant-difference threshold. Example: write “$p = 0.18$”, not “$p > 0.05$” or “$p = NS$”.
• The $p$ value should be expressed to 2 significant digits for $p \geq 0.01$, because expressing $p$ to more than 3 digits does not add useful information (e.g., $p = 0.054$; not $p = 0.05372$).
If $p < 0.001$, it should be expressed as $p < 0.001$, rather than $p < 0.0001$ or $p = 0.00001$ for example. However, in certain studies, it may be important to express $p$ values to more significant digits.
• If $p > 0.99$, such as $p = 0.999$ for example, it should be expressed as $p > 0.99$.
• Present only meaningful digits. A practical rule is to round values so that the change caused by the rounding is less than one-tenth of the standard error. Such rounding would increase the variance of the reported value by less than 1% so that less than 1% of the relevant information contained in the data is sacrificed. In most cases, 2 or 3 significant digits (not decimal places) are sufficient.
• If the number of observations is small, present all of the data (e.g., a scatterplot in which results for each animal are depicted). Avoid tables containing individual animal data.
• Provide appropriate descriptive statistics.
  a. For numerical data, provide the number of observations, a measure of central tendency (such as mean or median), and a measure of variability (standard deviation (SD), range, or inter-percentile ranges [deciles, quartiles]), as appropriate for the data. Present the SD, rather than the standard error of the mean (SEM) to show variability among individuals or individual responses. The SEM or 95% confidence intervals (CI) are appropriate statistics for reporting the reliability of estimated parameters, including mean effects such as odds ratio values.
  b. For categorical data, provide the numerator and denominator for each proportion (percentage) in each group and category. Cut-points used to create categorical variables from continuous data must be explained and justified. The calculation of proportions to summarize small samples ($n < 20$) is uninformative and should be avoided.
• Manuscripts should concentrate on differences that are biologically important rather than merely statistically significant. Very small unimportant differences can be statistically significant if the sample size is large enough. A “nonsignificant” relationship or difference (e.g., $XX \neq YY$ and $AA \neq BB$, respectively, in groups 1 and 2, $p = .055$) should not be interpreted to suggest the absence of a relationship or difference simply because $p > 0.05$. Before declaring that “There was no difference...”, you should state what a biologically important difference would be, and state the statistical power needed to determine that difference. Otherwise, use phrases such as “We did not detect a difference...” and then discuss the reasons for the lack of a difference, or mention the limitations of your study in the discussion if this failure
to detect a difference is important to the study.

- When analyzing repeated observations on an individual, use appropriate methods of statistical analysis that account for the correlation among observations.
- Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and other studies of the effect of an intervention in veterinary medicine often involve small sample sizes and might be statistically underpowered, resulting in a type II (false negative) error. Manuscripts describing RCTs or other studies examining the effect of an intervention (e.g., administration of a drug) must specify the primary outcome of interest, describe how sample size was determined (including all elements used in calculations), and report the CI for the observed treatment effects. (Giuffrida MA. J Am Vet Med Assoc. 244(9):1075-80, 2014).

5. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Research ethics

Animal experiments should be reviewed by an appropriate committee for the care and use of animals (i.e., an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee; IACUC). Studies with pathogens requiring a high degree of biosafety should pass the review of a relevant committee (i.e., an Institutional Biosafety Committee; IBC). We encourage authors to adhere to animal research reporting standards, for example, the ARRIVE reporting guidelines (https://www.nc3rs.org.uk/arrive-guidelines) for describing study design, statistical analysis, experimental procedures, experimental animals, and housing and husbandry practices. Authors should also state whether experiments were performed in accordance with relevant institutional and national guidelines and regulations for the care and use of laboratory animals.

Animal ethics-based criteria for manuscript consideration:
Manuscripts will be considered for publication only if the work detailed therein:
1) Follows international, national, and/or institutional guidelines for humane animal treatment and complies with relevant legislation;
2) Has been approved by the ethics review committee at the institution or practice at which the studies were conducted, where such a committee exists, and;
3) For studies using client-owned animals, demonstrates a high standard (best practice) of veterinary care and involves informed client consent. The Editor retains the right to reject manuscripts on the basis of ethical or animal welfare concerns.

All studies involving human subjects or human data must be reviewed and approved by a responsible Institutional Review Board (IRB). Authors should follow the principles embodied in the Declaration of Helsinki (https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki-ethical-principles-for-medical-research-involving-human-subjects/) for all investigations involving human materials.

The approvals obtained for the above should be described in the manuscript’s Methods section. For studies of humans, including case reports, also state whether informed consents were obtained from the study participants. The Editor may request submission of copies of IACUC, IBC, or IRB approval documents and copies of informed consents from human subjects in clinical studies.

Animal Studies: A statement indicating that the protocol and procedures employed were ethically reviewed and approved, and the name of the body giving approval, must be included in the Methods section of the manuscript. We encourage authors to adhere to animal research reporting standards, for example, the ARRIVE reporting guidelines (https://www.nc3rs.org.uk/arrive-guidelines) for describing study design, statistical analysis, experimental procedures, experimental animals, and housing and husbandry practices. Authors should also state whether experiments were performed in accordance with relevant institutional and national guidelines and regulations for the care and use of laboratory animals.

Animal ethics-based criteria for manuscript rejection:
Manuscripts will be rejected if:

Prior to acceptance of a manuscript, and to verify compliance with the above policies, the authors must specify in the Methods section the ethical review committee approval process and the international, national, and/or institutional guidelines followed.

Animal ethics-based criteria for manuscript rejection:
Manuscripts will be rejected if:
Instructions to Authors

1) the manuscript or author fails to meet the aforementioned requirements; and
2) the study involved unnecessary pain, distress, suffering, or lasting harm to animals

The Editor retains the right to reject manuscripts based on ethical or animal welfare concerns. The JVS will follow the guidelines of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE, http://publicationethics.org/) for settlement of any ethical issue or misconduct.

Conflict of interest
The corresponding author of an article is asked to inform the Editor of the authors' potential conflicts of interest that may possibly influence the research or interpretation of data. A potential conflict of interest should be disclosed in a ‘Disclosure’ statement, and in the cover letter even when the authors are confident that their judgments have not been influenced during the study or in preparing the manuscript. Such conflicts may include financial support or private connections to pharmaceutical companies, political pressure from interest groups, or academic problems.

The submitted Disclosure format shall follow that of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) Uniform Disclosure Form for Potential Conflicts of Interest (http://www.icmje.org/coi_disclosure.pdf). The Editor will decide whether the information on the conflict should be included in the published paper. In particular, all sources of funding for a study should be explicitly stated. The JVS asks referees to let the Editor know of any conflict of interest before undertaking review of a given manuscript.

Authorship

The ‘Uniform Requirements’ of the ICMJE presents authorship recommendations as follows. “Authorship credit should be based on 1) substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; and 2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and 3) final approval of the version to be published; and 4) agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that the questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.” Authors should meet these 4 conditions. All individuals who meet the first criterion should have the opportunity to participate in the review, drafting, and final approval of the manuscript.

The contribution of each author must be stated according to the CRediT Taxonomy of author roles (https://casrai.org/credit/) and presented on the title page. If a person does not meet the above four criteria, they may be mentioned as a contributor in the manuscript’s acknowledgments section.

Examples of author contributions
Conceptualization: name; Data curation: name; Formal analysis: name; Funding acquisition: name; Investigation: name; Methodology: name; Project administration: name; Resources: name; Software: name; Supervision: name; Validation: name; Visualization: name; Writing - original draft: name; Writing - review & editing: name.

The Editor assumes that all author(s) listed in a manuscript have agreed with the following JVS policies on manuscript submission: 1) The manuscript submitted to the JVS must be previously unpublished and not be under consideration for publication elsewhere; 2) the identities of referees will not be revealed under any circumstances; and 3) if an author(s) should be added or deleted after submission of manuscript, it is the responsibility of the corresponding author to ensure that all the authors involved are aware of and agree to the change in authorship. The JVS has no responsibility for such changes.

Authorship change: The JVS does not correct authorship after publication unless a mistake has been made by the JVS editorial staff. Authorship may be changed before publication, but after submission, an authorship correction should be requested by all authors involved.

Redundant publication and plagiarism
Redundant publication is defined as “reporting (publishing or attempting to publish) substantially the same work more than once, without attribution of the original source(s)”.

Characteristics of reports that are substantially similar include the following: (a) “at least one of the authors must be common to all reports (if there are no common authors, it is more likely plagiarism than redundant publication),” (b) “the subjects or study populations are the same or overlapped,” (c) “the methodology is typically identical or nearly so,” and (d) “the results and their interpretation generally vary little, if at all.”

When submitting a manuscript, authors should include a letter

https://vetsci.org
informing the Editor of any potential overlap with other already published material or material being evaluated for publication and should also state how the manuscript submitted to the JVS differs substantially from other materials. For example, if all or part of your patient population was previously reported, this should be mentioned in the Methods along with citation of the appropriate reference(s).

6. MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

Manuscript style
The manuscript should be prepared according to the "ICMJE Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals" (2017) (http://www.icmje.org). All materials must be written in proper and clear English. Authors are advised to seek assistance in manuscript preparation from someone fluent in written English or to use an English language editing service. If a manuscript is returned for revision to improve written English, and the language problem is not satisfactorily addressed, the manuscript may be rejected without opportunity for further revision.

The manuscript including tables and their footnotes, and figure legends, must be typed out in double-spaced, standard 12-point font (Times New Roman style) with 2.5 cm margins all sides on the A4 page size (21 cm × 29.7 cm). The abstract, references, each table, and the figure legend should start on a new page. All pages should be numbered consecutively starting from the title page. All numbers should be written in Arabic numerals throughout the manuscripts except when they are the first word(s) of a sentence. Figures should not be inserted in the main text.

A combined figure file or individual figure files can be uploaded separately from the main text file.

File formats
The JVS preferred file type for new manuscript submissions is Microsoft Office Word (.DOC or .DOCX). We will also accept WordPerfect (.WPD) and text (.TXT) document files or a file format (.RTF). For submission of drawings, photos, graphs, or combined figures, PPT and PDF formats are acceptable. We cannot accept graphic files other than the two programs. It is permissible to send low-resolution images for peer review, but the Editor will require high-resolution files at a later stage. Acceptable file formats for video are .mov, .wmv, .mpg, .mpeg, and .mp4. The file size and running time of each video should be no more than 25 MB and 5 minutes, respectively.

Standard manuscript (Original articles)

Cover letter
The corresponding author should highlight the key points and originality of the article in few sentences and provide written assurance that neither the submitted materials nor portions thereof have been published previously or are under consideration for publication elsewhere. When more than one related manuscript has been published or is under consideration for publication by this or other journals, authors are required to declare this in their letter and to enclose copies of those publications for editorial perusal.

Authors may recommend up to five experts in the field of the manuscript’s content as potential reviewers. The suggested reviewers may not be working at the same institution and, preferably, not in the same country as the corresponding author(s).

Title page
The title page should contain the title of the article, full names of authors with their ORCID IDs and their institutional affiliation(s). All authors’ family names should be presented in bold font. The title should be brief but informative. It is important to include key words in the title that identify the nature of the subject matter, including the animal species. The running title should consist of no more than 8 words.

If several authors and institutions are listed, it should be clearly indicated with which department and institution each author is affiliated by using superscript numbers in sequence. Information on the corresponding author, including full name, academic degree, address (institutional affiliation, city, postal code, and country), and e-mail address, should be given in a separate paragraph.

Contribution of each author and funding sources should be included.

Abstracts and keywords
The abstract should effectively present the contents of the manuscript in less than 250 words. The abstract should be structured as follows: Background, Objectives, Methods, Results, Conclusions. In principle, acronyms and informal abbreviations should be avoided, but, if needed, they should be kept to an absolute minimum with proper identifications. Three to five key words should be listed at the end of the abstract page. For the selection of keywords, refer to Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) service of PubMed (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh) or that

Introduction
A brief background, pertinent references, and previous findings in the field of interest should be presented. Authors are recommended to differentiate the topic-specific background from the general background, to point out issues of debate, and state the specific question(s) to be addressed in the study. Maximum length is 500 words.

Materials and Methods
Descriptions of the experimental methods should be concise but sufficient to allow repetition by other qualified investigators. Procedures that have been published previously should not be described in detail, but merely cited with appropriate references. However, new or significant modifications of previously published procedures need full descriptions. The sources of special chemical(s), equipment(s), or preparation(s) should be given along with the company name and country. All chemicals and reagents should use a generic name, not a brand name.

For animal experimentation, the procedures used and the care of animals should be approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) of one of authors’ institution(s), and the approval number should be provided (e.g., Approval No. 2019011). For research on humans, the study protocol must be reviewed and approved by the appropriate Institutional Review Board (IRB). The IRB approval number should be provided (e.g., Approval No. 2019013). In addition, informed consent must be obtained from all subjects at the time they are enrolled.

We recommend authors ensure the correct use of the term sex when reporting biological factors, and, unless inappropriate, report the sex of experimental animals or cells, and describe the methods used to determine sex. If the study involved a sex-excluded population (i.e., only one sex), authors should justify the reason for that choice, except in obvious cases (e.g., prostate cancer). Authors should indicate how they determined animal breed and justify the relevance of the breed choice. It is recommended that authors make use of the appropriate reporting guideline services listed above in the Article Category and Reporting Guideline section.

Abbreviations and Acronyms: Except for units of measurement, such abbreviations are strongly discouraged. Do not use abbreviations in the title or abstract and limit their use in the text. If used, expand all abbreviations or acronyms at first mention in the text.

Units and Numbers: Laboratory values are expressed using conventional units of measure, with relevant Systeme International (SI) conversion factors expressed secondarily (in parentheses) only at first mention. Figures and tables should use conventional units, with conversion factors provided in legends or footnotes. The metric system is preferred for the expression of length, area, mass, and volume.

In addition to SI unit abbreviations, the following common abbreviations may be used without definition: hour(s) = h, minute(s) = min, second(s) = sec, liter(s) = L, milliliter(s) = mL, meter(s) = m, centimeter(s) = cm, gram(s) = g, milligram(s) = mg, microliter(s) = µL, micrometer(s) = µm, micron(s) = µm, standard deviation = SD, standard error = SE, molar = M, mole = mol. Note that the same abbreviation is to be used for singular and plural forms. Do not express numbers that convey excessive precision (see Statistical Analysis).

Names of Drugs, Devices, and Other Products: Generic names should be used. When proprietary brands have been used in research, include the brand name and the name of the manufacturer in parentheses after the first mention of the generic name in the Methods section, using the following format: generic name (product name; manufacturer name, country). For example, xylazine (Rumpun®, Bayer AG, Germany).

Gene Names, Symbols, and Accession Numbers: Authors describing genes or related structures in a manuscript should include the names and official symbols as provided by the US National Center for Biotechnology Information (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene) or the HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee (https://www.genenames.org/).

Results
This part should present a logical and concise textual description of the data presented in tables and figures. Repetition of the same data in different forms should be avoided. Data must be interpreted based on differences that are biologically important rather than merely statistically significant.

Discussion
This section should provide the authors’ interpretation and integration of the results in response to the question(s) or hypothesis stated in the introduction. The contents presented in the results should be not be repeated in the discussion. The authors should state the biomedical and/or clinical significance(s) of their study. Speculation is permitted, but it must be clearly supported by the results presented or previously published. A summary or conclusion should be included at the end of this section.
Acknowledgments
In this section, the authors can list the names of persons who helped the study but are ineligible as authors. General acknowledgements regarding statistical analysis and consultations can be listed and include the names of the individuals involved.

Disclosure
All authors should disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately affect the study. Even when the authors have no conflicts of interest, the authors should declare that status. For example: All authors have no potential conflicts of interest.

References
References should be numbered in the order they appear in the text. Citation of references in the text should be identified in square brackets. (for example, ‘...... the concept of One Health [1, 2]’). References should be listed in the order of citation in the text with consecutive numbers in this section.

The style for citing papers in periodicals is: name and initials of all authors, full title of article, journal name abbreviated in accordance with the PubMed style, year, volume, issue number and first and last page numbers. The style for a chapter of a book is: author and title of the chapter, editor of the book, title of the book, edition, volume, place (city), publisher, year, and first and last page numbers. All authors up to 6 can be listed. If author number is more than 6, the names of all authors after first 6 authors should be abbreviated to “et al”. Using a software for reference management such as EndNote is encouraged.

Authors are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of their references and correct text citations. Papers in press may be listed among the references with the journal name and tentative year of publication. Grey materials are not allowed for references. Internet materials are acceptable with records of correct URL and accessed date.

Examples of reference style
1. Journal

2. Chapter in a book

3. Book

4. Internet source

Tables and figures
Tables are placed at the end of the submitted text file, but figures should be submitted in file(s) separate from the text file. Figure legends should be typed at the end of the text and individual tables should be on separate pages. Tables should be simple, and should not duplicate information presented in figures. Title all tables and number them with Arabic numerals in the order of their citation. Explain all abbreviations in the figure or table. Each table column should have an appropriate heading, and, if numerical measurements are given, the measurement unit should be added to the column heading.

The significance of the results should be indicated by applying an appropriate statistical analysis and the statistical method used should be outlined (see Statistical Analysis). Table footnotes should be indicated with superscripted lower-case letters in sequence (e.g., a, b, c, d,...). All units for measurements and concentrations should be designated. Exponential terminology is discouraged.

Flow diagrams and presentations of complex biochemical structures should be prepared professionally. Graphics should be used only when a relevant point needs illustration. When the figures are reduced to a single-column or single-page width, the smallest parts of the figure must be legible. Points of observation should be indicated by different symbols rather than with different types of lines and their significance can be directly shown in the body of the figure or in the legend. If a figure contains a left- or right-hand ordinate, explanation of the left ordinate should read in the upward direction and that of the latter should read downward.

All photographs should be of the highest quality. The preferred size of photograph is 8 x 8 cm, but one-page width (16.5 cm
Instructions to Authors

7. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMISSION OF REVISED MANUSCRIPTS

When you prepare a revised version of your manuscript, you should carefully follow the instructions given in the Editor’s letter. Please submit an annotated copy describing the changes you have made. Failure to do so will cause a delay in the decision of your revision. If references, tables, or figures are moved, added, or deleted during the revision process, renumber them to reflect such changes so that all tables, references, and figures in the revised version are cited in numeric order.

Revised manuscript submissions should include a point by point response to the reviewer(s) comments. The authors should describe how each reviewer’s comment was addressed or why it was not be addressed, and clearly notice which paragraph in the manuscript was revised according to each comment. The response(s) to one reviewer will be shared with all reviewers. If the authors do not want to include reviewer-requested data in the manuscript, they may include the data in a file supporting their argument in their response to the reviewer(s) comments.

The annotated copy of the revised manuscript should have the changes highlighted (not by using the Track Changes function in Microsoft Word but by yellow highlighting) followed by notes in the text that refer to the Editor’s or reviewers’ queries.

8. FIGURES AND TABLES FOR ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPTS

For publication of drawings, photos, graphs, or combined figures, we prefer the PPT format with a resolution of 300 dpi or more. Alternatively, the PDF format (≥ 300 dpi) is acceptable. Layers should be retained (i.e., do not “flatten” the image). If the graph or illustration was created in Microsoft Excel or Word, we recommend that you submit the original file in the native format (.XLS for Microsoft Excel, .DOC for Microsoft Word).

Files created by vector programs are best for accurately plotting and maintaining data points. Such graphs, charts, and diagrams may be imported or copy/pasted into applications such as Microsoft’s Word or PowerPoint for labeling and formatting, but the files must be accompanied by the vector files created by the statistical software application. Electronic photographs-photomicrographs, electron micrographs, western blots, radiographic images, ECG and EEG tracings, scanned images, etc. must have a resolution of at least 300 dpi.

If fonts are used in the artwork, they must be converted to paths or outlines or they must be embedded in the file. Color images must be created/scanned and saved. For submission, send the electronic original with appropriate labeling and arrows. Color is acceptable for charts and graphs. Do not use patterns or textures. The use of three-dimensional graphs is discouraged.
unless all three axes are needed to properly depict the data.

Symbols (e.g., circles, triangles, squares), letters (e.g., words, abbreviations), and numbers should be large enough to be legible after reduction to the Journal’s column widths. All symbols must be defined in the figure caption. If symbols are too complex to appear in the caption, they should appear on the illustration itself, within the area of the graph or diagram, not to the side.

9. GALLEY PROOF

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