**Veterinarni Medicina**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS**

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GENERAL INFORMATION
The journal publishes original scientific papers, short communications, case reports, and review articles from the disciplines concerned. The subject must be both original and formally correct. Only a limited number of case reports will be accepted based on their exceptional nature.
Papers are published in English. The authors are fully responsible for the originality of the paper, its subject and formal correctness.

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JOURNAL POLICIES

Double-blind peer review process
The journal uses double-blind peer review, which means that both authors and reviewers are anonymous to each other throughout the review process.

Peer-review process steps:
1. Manuscript submission – the corresponding author submits the manuscript to the journal, via online editorial system.
2. Editorial office assessment – the manuscript’s composition and arrangement is checked against the Instructions for Authors. The manuscript is checked for plagiarism (CrossRef Similarity Check).
3. Evaluation by the Editor-in-Chief (EIC) – EIC checks that the manuscript is appropriate for the journal and is sufficiently original and interesting. If not, the manuscript may be rejected without being reviewed.
4. EIC may assign a Co-editor who will handle the peer review.
5. Invitation to Reviewers – at least two reviewers are assigned by the Editor in Chief or the Co-editor to a manuscript. Once responses are received, further invitations are issued, if necessary, until at least two acceptances of the article reviewing are obtained.
6. Response to invitations – potential reviewers consider the invitation based on their own expertise, conflicts of interest and availability. They then accept or decline. If possible, when declining, they might also suggest alternative reviewers.
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8. The EIC or assigned Co-editor considers the returned reviews before making an overall decision. If the reviews differ widely, additional reviewer is invited so as to get an extra opinion before making a decision. The EIC decides on the publication of papers, taking into account peer reviews, scientific importance, and recommendations of the Editorial Board members.
9. **The decision is communicated.** The Executive Editor sends a decision e-mail to the corresponding author including any relevant comments.

10. **Next steps.** If accepted, the manuscript is sent to production. If the article is rejected or sent back for either major or minor revision, the handling editor should include constructive comments from the reviewers to help the author improve the paper. If the paper was sent back to authors for revision, the reviewers should expect to receive a new version, unless they have opted out of further participation. However, where only minor changes were requested, this follow-up review might be done by the handling editor.

**Reporting guidelines**

The journal Veterinarni Medicina endorses the use of an appropriate reporting guideline when writing a scientific manuscript to improve the accuracy, clarity and completeness of reporting. Meeting basic reporting requirements will greatly improve the value of a manuscript, may enhance its chances for eventual publication, and will contribute to trials reproducibility. A collection of reporting guidelines for research with animals is available at [MERIDIAN](https://www.meridianjournal.com/). For controlled trials and experiments with animals, the [REFLECT](https://www.reflection-trials.org/) (Reporting Guidelines for Randomized Controlled Trials in Livestock and Food Safety) checklist or [ARRIVE](https://arriveguide.org/) checklist are recommended.

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The journal emphasises the importance of high-quality scientific writing and clarity in presentation. The manuscript must be grammatically and linguistically correct. British English spelling should be used in the manuscripts (e.g. aetiology, caecum, faecal, haematology, utilise). The authors who are not native English speakers are strongly advised to get their manuscript translated by translators cognisant in the subject matter or assessed by an English Editing Service prior to the submission to avoid acceptance problems. Manuscripts with poor quality of the English text may be rejected without review.

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Authors should observe high standards with respect to publication ethics as set out by the [CAAS Journals Ethical Standards](https://www.agriculturejournals.cz/web/vetmed/), which are in accordance with the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) standards, particularly the Code of Conduct and Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors. Falsification or fabrication of data, plagiarism, including duplicate publication of the authors’ own work without proper citation, and misappropriation of the work are all unacceptable practices. By submission of a manuscript, the authors guarantee to the journal that the work described has not been published before; that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere; and that its publication has been approved by all co-authors, if any, as well as by the responsible authorities at the institute where the work has been carried out.

**Care and use of animals**

The journal Veterinarni Medicina requires all research animal activity to be performed in compliance with national and local laws and regulations, following ethical rules. The authors should state explicitly that institutional animal care and use approval was obtained before the commencement of the study. Authors should make it clear that experiments were conducted in a manner that avoided unnecessary discomfort to the animals by the use of proper management and laboratory techniques. Methods of euthanasia must be described, types and dosage of the anaesthetic agents must be specified.
Experiments should be conducted in accordance with the principles and specific guidelines presented for example at [http://www.who.int/tdr/publications/laboratory_practice/en/](http://www.who.int/tdr/publications/laboratory_practice/en/).

**Conflict of interest**
Any conflict of interests must be declared.

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- **Figures** – graphs preferably in MS Excel (editable .xls or .xlsx); and images (photographs, schemes, diagrams, maps).
- **Cover letter** – explaining the significance and novelty of the work, the problem that is being addressed, and why the manuscript belongs to this journal.
- **Supplementary material**, if needed (for online publication only).
- **Authors’ Declaration** form (downloadable [here](#)).

The manuscript files should be blinded – the authors are fully responsible for the manuscript (also its revised versions and accompanying letter to reviewers) anonymisation.
- Names of authors, e-mail addresses and affiliations must be removed.
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Tables must be formatted in MS Word (will not be accepted as an image file). Each item must be placed into a separate cell. Tables are to be numbered with Arabic numerals in the order in which they are included in the text, and have a brief, but a self-explanatory title. Explanatory footnotes to tables should be indicated by superscript letters (or asterisks for significance values). Abbreviations or symbols used in the tables must be explained either in the table title or as a footnote. For explaining abbreviations or symbols used in tables, it is not possible to refer to the main text.

Figures should be restricted to material essential for documentation and understanding of the text and accompanied by a concise, descriptive legend. Graphs should be provided in MS Excel and supplied with original data (.xls/.xlsx data files) in order to be editable. Centred captions, parallel to axes, are used to indicate the measured attributes and their dimensions (in brackets). All illustrative material must be of publication quality. High-contrast photographs and autotypes must be submitted in .jpg/.tiff format at high resolution (min. 300 dpi). All photos, graphs, illustrations and diagrams must be referred to as a figure and numbered (Figure 1) continually according to the order in which they are included in the text, using Arabic numerals. Abbreviations or symbols used in the figures must be explained either in the figure title or as a footnote.

Duplicated documentation of data in both Tables and Figures is not acceptable.

Equations should be numbered using Arabic numerals (1). Each equation should be followed by a legend (where: $y$ – refers to; $x$ – indicates ...), explaining all variables and acronyms used, which were not explained previously. The equations should be further editable (use MathType, MS Word equations editor).

Nomenclature. Species names should be given in italics and in full (e.g. Bos taurus, Sus scrofa, Equus caballus, Canis familiaris) on their first appearance in the abstract, the main text, or in a table. The symbols used for genetic objects (e.g. gene, locus, allele, genotype, haplotype) should be italicised (e.g. RYR1, ALB, SW1057, ETH5001). The corresponding protein symbols should be in plain text (RYR1, ALB).

Symbols used for human genes (in italics, capitals) and approved names (http://www.genenames.org/) should be used for genes in farm and domestic animals. Sequence variants in DNA and protein sequences (mutations, polymorphisms) should be described following the Recommendations for the
description of sequence variants (http://www.hgvs.org/mutnomen/recs.html). The first three letters (only) in the symbol for a restriction endonuclease should be italicised (e.g. EcoRI, BamHI, HindIII, Sau3AI). Similarly, Taq as in Taq DNA polymerase should be italicised. All sequence data described in the paper should be submitted to the public sequence databases (GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ) and the appropriate accession numbers cited.

It may be worth checking the relevant genome databases (e.g. http://www.ensembl.org/) for near contemporary summaries of information on the species, chromosome(s) or gene(s) described in the manuscript.

**Abbreviations** should not be used in the title, keywords, or to begin sentences, except when they are widely known throughout science (e.g., DNA, RNA) or are terms better known by their abbreviation (e.g., IgG). Abbreviations may be used in heads within the paper if they have been first defined within the text. Generally, abbreviations are allowed when they help the flow of the manuscript. Spell out the term in full with the abbreviation following in parentheses the first time it is mentioned in the main text and use the abbreviation consistently thereafter. Plural forms of abbreviations do not require “s.” The abstract, text, each table, and each figure must be understood independently of each other. Therefore, abbreviations shall be defined within each of these parts of the manuscript.

**Units.** The SI International System of measurement units should only be used. The definitive SI website is that of the Bureau International des Poids et Mésures at http://www.bipm.org/. This document lists some most frequent units used in animal science studies. Use mg/l instead of mg·l⁻¹. Units must be indicated on each occurrence of numerical information and at the axes of all graphs. To express a unit of measurement, use a space between the number and the unit (5 g; 3 °C) except for percentages (37%). In a series of measurements, indicate the unit at the end (3, 6, and 8 mm). Abbreviate units only after a numeric value (24 h; several hours later).

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**Statistics.** Describe statistical methods with enough detail to enable a knowledgeable reader to verify the reported results. Give details of randomisation and blocking, as well as the number of replications, blocks, or observations. Clearly distinguish between true replications and subsamples within a replication/treatment combination. Always specify the experimental design and indicate whether the design was balanced. When means (or medians) are followed by ± x, indicate whether x refers to the standard deviation, standard error, or half the confidence interval; error bars should similarly be defined. Except for simple procedures (e.g., t-tests, one-way analysis of variance, simple linear regression), cite an appropriate and accessible statistical text and indicate the version of the SW used (Name, Version; Company, Country). In general, statistical techniques should be described in the Material and Methods section. The level of significance should be normally indicated by using the following conventional standard abbreviations for significance (P < 0.05, P < 0.01, and P < 0.001). In tables, levels of significance should be indicated by *, **, and ***, respectively. Statistical significance P = 0.03 can be also used in the text or tables.
MANUSCRIPT PARTS

(Original paper)

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Abstract is a short summary of the scientific paper including an outline of the background, objectives, background, methods, results and conclusions of the paper (not exceeding 200 words). It should describe all the essential facts of the paper and basic numerical data including any statistical evaluation should be incorporated. Being published in world databases, the abstract is a significant part of the paper, and it is therefore recommended that it is precise. Abbreviations in abstract can be used only when explained.

Keywords are words most aptly describing the studied problem. Three to six keywords not overlapping with those used in the manuscript title and abstract are recommended. Write them in singular, in lower case letters and separate them using semicolons.

Introduction should provide information on the present state of research in the field concerned, supported by selected references to literary sources. It briefly justifies the research, specifies the hypotheses to be tested, and gives the objective(s).

Material and Methods describe in detail all preliminary material, experiments conducted, their extent, conditions and course. In animal studies, the breed, age, sex, numbers of animals, health state and feeding regimen should be given along with the statement of the institutional Ethics Committee. Animals must be treated in consent with animal care and use regulations of the respective country and any unnecessary suffering and pain must be prevented. Methods of anaesthesia or euthanasia must be reported. All experimental animals should be used in compliance with the national laws and regulations of the research institutions of the authors. Good laboratory practice (see, for example, http://www.who.int/tdr/publications/laboratory_practice/en/) and ethical rules must be followed. Specify the mentioned products used for the experiments by giving their exact name/type, name of the producer, and country of the producer’s headquarters in parentheses. Trademarked or registered names should be capitalised. All original procedures that were used for the processing of experimental material and all analytical methods used for evaluation should also be detailed. The whole methodology is only to be described if it is an original one, in other cases, it is sufficient to cite the author of the method and to mention any particular differences. Data verifying the quality of acquired data should be indicated for the used methods. Methods of statistical processing including the software used should also be listed in this section. The methods and models of statistical analysis must be indicated and sufficient statistical details given to allow replication of the experiment (see Statistics section).

Results and Discussion. Results obtained from the experiments, including their statistical evaluation and commentary, should be presented graphically or in table-form. The author should comment on the results and confront them with data published elsewhere.

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• Journal article in a language other than English with optional original language title included:
• In press article:

• Electronic journal article:

• Article published electronically before print:

Book:

• Book chapter:

Other:
Esin E. Investigation of canine distemper virus infection in dogs [dissertation]. Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey: Graduate School of Health Sciences; 2013.
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Revised: January 10, 2021
SELECTED UNITS AND TERMS

calorie (gram) … cal
Celsius (with number) … °C
centimetre … cm
centimetre, square … cm²
cubic centimetre … cm³
cubic millimetre … mm³
gram … g
gravity … g
hectare … ha
hour(s) … h
international unit … IU
intramuscularly … i.m.
intraperitoneally … i.p.
intravenously … i.v.
joule … J
katal … kat
kilo … k (prefix)
kilobase … kb
kilobyte … KB
kilocalorie … kcal
kilo Dalton … kDa
kilogram … kg
litre … l
logarithm (natural) … ln
logarithm (base 10) … log₁₀

mega … M (prefix)
metre … m
metric tonne … t
micro … μ (prefix)
microgram … μg
microkat … μkat
microlitre … μl
milli … m (prefix)
millilitre … ml
millimolar (concentration) … mM (= mmol/l)
millimole (mass) … mmol
minute(s) … min
molar (concentration) … M
molar (mass) … mol
mole (number, mass) … mol
nano … n (prefix)
nanogram … ng
probability … P
second … s
species … sp.
subcutaneous … s.c.
subspecies … ssp.
volume … vol
volume/volume … vol/vol (use parenthetically)
weight/volume … wt/vol (use parenthetically)
### Table 1. Ingredients and chemical composition of the diets¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient (g/kg)</th>
<th>Diet without alfalfa</th>
<th>Diet with alfalfa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>251.2</td>
<td>253.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean meal</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried alfalfa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapeseed oil</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monocalcium phosphate</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium chloride</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Lysine hydrochloride</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DL-Methionine</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin-mineral premix²</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysed nutrient content (g/kg)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Diet without alfalfa</th>
<th>Diet with alfalfa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry matter</td>
<td>888.5</td>
<td>892.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMEn by calculation (MJ/kg)</td>
<td>10.97</td>
<td>10.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude protein</td>
<td>162.5</td>
<td>164.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>35.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available phosphorus</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Other experimental diets were supplemented with 100 or 200 mg/kg ascorbic acid
²Vitamin-mineral premix provided per kg diet: retinylacetate 3.0 mg, vitamin D3 3 000 IU, vitamin E 30 mg, niacin 25 mg, Ca pantothenate 8 mg, thiamine 2.0 mg, riboflavin 5 mg, pyridoxine 4 mg, folic acid 0.5 mg, biotin 0.075 mg, cobalamin 0.01 mg, choline Cl 250 mg, menadione 2.0 mg, betain 100 mg, butylated hydroxytoluene 7.5 mg, ethoxyquin 5.6 mg, butylhydroxyanisole 1 mg, DL-methionine 0.7 g, Mn 70 mg, Zn 50 mg, Fe 40 mg, Cu 6 mg, Co 0.3 mg, Se 0.2 mg
Figure 1. (A) The carpal joint before the stem cell treatment. The subchondral bone erosions and joint swelling are visible. (B) The stifle joint before the stem cell treatment. Femoral trochlear groove’s and patella’s erosive changes are visible. Patella luxation is also visible. (C) The carpal joint after the stem cell treatment. There is no radiological improvement after stem cell therapy. (D) The stifle joint after the stem cell treatment. There is no radiological improvement after the stem cell therapy.
SELF ASSESSMENT

1. Self-assessment questions to be answered by the authors before submission of the manuscript:
2. Is the information to be published new, and thus worthy of publication?
3. Is novelty expressed in the title and discussed properly in discussion?
4. Is the hypothesis sound and original?
5. Were the experiments well-designed and appropriate methods used?
6. Is the paper written with essential clarity?
7. Has the English been validated by a native-speaker knowledgeable about the field?
8. Is the list of references comprehensive, and are all the references relevant?
9. Where appropriate, are the results statistically significant?
10. Are the titles and legends for tables and figures complete and self-explanatory?
11. Were the Instructions for Authors thoroughly followed?

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