

# ACTA VETERINARIA EURASIA

## About the Acta Veterinaria Eurasia

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia (Acta Vet Eurasia) is a peer-reviewed, open-access, online-only journal published by the İstanbul University-Cerrahpaşa.

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia is a tri-annual journal published in English in the months of January, May, and September.

## Journal History

As of 2018, the journal has changed its title to “Acta Veterinaria Eurasia”.

## Formerly Title (1975-2017)

İstanbul Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi Dergisi/Journal of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, İstanbul University

ISSN: 0250-2836

EISSN: 2148-8320

## Current Title (2018-...)

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia

EISSN: 2619-905X

## Abstracting and Indexing

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia is covered in the following abstracting and indexing databases;

- [Web of Science-Emerging Sources Citation Index](#)
- [Web of Science- Zoological Records](#)
- [SCOPUS](#)
- [DOAJ](#)
- [EBSCO](#)
- [TUBITAK ULAKBIM TR Index](#)
- China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI)
- [Embase](#)
- [Gale](#)
- [AGRIS Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews Series B:Livestock Feeds](#)
- [Nutrition and Food Database](#)
- [Parasitology Database](#)
- [Review of Medical and Veterinary Mycology](#)
- [Veterinary Bulletin](#)
- [CABI AgBiotechNet](#)
- [CABI Animal Breeding Abstracts](#)
- [CABI Animal Science Database](#)
- [CABI CAB Abstracts](#)
- [CABI Dairy Science Abstract](#)
- [CABI Helminthological Abstracts](#)
- [CABI Index Veterinarius](#)
- [CABI VetMed Resource](#)
- [CABI Poultry Abstracts](#)
- [CABI Tropical Diseases Bulletin](#)

All content published in the journal is permanently archived in [Portico](#).

## Aims, Scope, and Audience

The Acta Veterinaria Eurasia is a journal that covers scientific and technological aspects of various fields in veterinary science. The scope of the journal includes, but is not limited to, the following related fields:

- Veterinary Basic Sciences, such as Anatomy, Histology & Embryology, Physiology, Biochemistry, and Veterinary Medicine History & Deontology
- Veterinary Preclinical Sciences, such as Pathology, Parasitology, Microbiology, Epidemiology Pharmacology & Toxicology, Virology, Aquatic Products & Diseases
- Veterinary Clinical Sciences, such as Reproduction & Artificial Insemination, Surgery, Obstetrics &

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Gynecology, Internal Medicine, Wildlife Diseases, and Ecology, Radiology,

- Animal Breeding and Husbandry; Animal Welfare
- Animal Nutrition and Nutritional Diseases
- Food Hygiene and Technology; Veterinary Public Health

The journal's target audience includes specialists and professionals working and interested in all disciplines of veterinary medicine.

## **Open Access Policy**

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia is an open access publication.

Starting on 2018, all content published in the journal is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial \(CC BY-NC\) 4.0 International License](#) which allows third parties to use the content for non-commercial purposes as long as they give credit to the original work. This license allows for the content to be shared and adapted for non-commercial purposes, promoting the dissemination and use of the research published in the journal.

The content published before January 2018 was licensed under a traditional copyright, but the archive is still available for free access.

All published content is available online, free of charge at [actavet.org](http://actavet.org).

## **Copyright Policy**

A Copyright Agreement and Acknowledgement of Authorship form should be submitted with all manuscripts. By signing this form, authors agree that the article, if accepted for publication by the Acta Veterinaria Eurasia will be licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License \(CC BY-NC 4.0\)](#) which permits third parties to share and adapt the content for non-commercial purposes by giving the appropriate credit to the original work.

Authors must obtain permission from the copyright holder to use previously published content, including figures, tables, or any other material in both print and electronic formats. Legal, financial and criminal liabilities belong to the author(s).

Authors retain the copyright of their published work in the Acta Veterinaria Eurasia.

## **Self-Archiving Policy**

Authors retain the right to self-archive their work on their institutional or personal websites, as well as in open access repositories, after publication. It is expected that authors appropriately acknowledge the original publication and include the DOI number when sharing their articles. Additionally, authors are requested to provide a link from the deposited version to the URL of the publisher's website. This requirement is intended to safeguard the integrity and authenticity of the scientific record, with the online published version on the publisher's website clearly identified as the definitive version of the record.

## **Publication Fee Policy**

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia is funded by the İstanbul University-Cerrahpaşa. Authors are not required to pay fees during the evaluation and publication process.

## **Advertising Policy**

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia accepts digital advertisements on its website. These ads must be approved by the journal's Editorial Board and management and must be clearly labeled as advertisements. Advertisers do not influence on editorial decisions or advertising policies.

Those interested in advertising in the journal should contact the Editorial Office.

## **Peer Review Process**

Manuscripts submitted to Acta Veterinaria Eurasia will go through a double anonymized peer-review process where authors and reviewers are anonymous. Each submission will be reviewed by at least two external,

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independent peer reviewers who are experts in their fields in order to ensure an unbiased evaluation process.

Submissions will first go through a technical evaluation process during which the editorial office staff will ensure that the manuscript was prepared and submitted in accordance with the journal's guidelines. Submissions that do not conform to the journal's guidelines will be returned to the submitting authors with technical correction requests.

Submissions that conform to the journal's guidelines will be assigned to the Editor in Chief who will assess each submission's suitability to the journal in terms of scope and quality. Submissions that are not suitable for the journal can be rejected at this stage.

For papers suitable for the journal, the Editor in Chief will work with Editors who will recruit reviewers for the manuscript. Once assigned, Editors can decide to reject a manuscript, continue with the peer review process, or request revisions before further peer review.

Editors will submit their recommendations based on reports submitted by the reviewers to the Editor in Chief. Revised manuscripts will be reassessed by the Associate Editors, who will aim to work with the original reviewers to make a new recommendation.

The Editor in Chief is the final authority in the decision-making process for all submissions.

In the event of delays, authors will be informed of the reason for the delay and given the opportunity to withdraw their manuscript.

Once the peer-review process is completed, the authors will receive anonymous peer-review reports along with the editorial decision on their manuscript. Peer-review reports will not be posted publicly in any medium. The submitted material is considered confidential and must not be used in any way until after its publication. If it is suspected that a reviewer has appropriated an author's ideas or data, the Editorial Board will handle the matter in accordance with the relevant [COPE's guideline](#).

Authors can recommend peer reviewers during submission. The handling editor is the sole authority to decide whether or not recommended peer-reviewers will be invited to evaluate the manuscript.

Peer reviewers are required to adhere to the principles of [COPE's Ethical Guidelines for Peer-reviewers](#). These guidelines provide a framework for reviewers to follow in order to ensure the integrity and fairness of the peer review process. The Editorial Board follows [COPE's relevant flowchart](#) to minimize peer review manipulation. If there is suspicion of peer review manipulation after publication, the Editorial Board will follow the [appropriate flowchart of COPE](#).

Potential peer reviewers should inform the Editor of any possible conflicts of interest before accepting an invitation to review a manuscript. Informing the editor of potential conflicts of interest allows them to make an informed decision about whether or not to invite the potential reviewer to participate in the review process. It also helps to ensure the integrity and transparency of the review process.

Communications between Editors and peer reviewers contain confidential information that should not be shared with third parties.

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia will recruit external editors to handle peer review processes of manuscripts submitted by editorial board members.

If an article's peer review is an exception to the journal's usual policy, the type of review it received will be displayed on the article to ensure the transparency and accountability of the review process.

## Revisions

Submitting authors of manuscripts that require a "minor revision" or a "major revision" will receive a decision letter from the Editor in Chief. The decision letter will include the suggestions of the reviewers and editors along with a deadline to submit the revised and updated version of the manuscript.

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When submitting a revised version of a paper, authors must submit a detailed “Response to the reviewers” that states point by point how each issue raised by the reviewers has been covered and where it can be found (each reviewer’s comment, followed by the author’s reply and line numbers where the changes have been made) as well as an annotated copy of the main document.

Revised manuscripts must be submitted within the time frame specified in the decision letter. If the revised version of the manuscript is not submitted within the allocated time, the revision option may be canceled. If the submitting author(s) believe that additional time is required, they should request an extension before the initial period is over.

## Publication Ethics

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia aims to adhere to the guidelines and core practices set by several organizations, including the [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#) guidelines, the [Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing](#) (joint statement by [COPE](#), [DOAJ](#), [OASPA](#), [WAME](#)), and [Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals](#) by [ICMJE](#). These guidelines and recommendations promote transparency, integrity, and best practices in scholarly publishing. By adhering to these standards, the journal aims to ensure that the research it publishes is of high quality and meets the ethical standards of the scientific community.

Medical research involving human subjects, including research on identifiable human material and data, should follow the [WMA Declaration of Helsinki](#), amended in 2013, to guide on issues such as obtaining informed consent from participants, protecting their privacy and confidentiality, and avoiding harm to study participants.

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia also adheres to the World Association of Medical Editors (WAME)’s [Recommendations on Publication Ethics Policies for Medical Journals](#). These recommendations guide on how to handle conflicts of interest, deal with suspected research misconduct, and ensure the integrity and transparency of the peer review process. By following these recommendations, the journal helps to ensure that the research it publishes meets the highest ethical standards.

Authors are advised to use [EASE Ethics Checklist for Authors](#) to ensure that their manuscripts comply with ethical standards and practices.

All research involving animal subjects, veterinary records, or animal tissues must adhere to ethical guidelines and be reviewed and approved by an appropriate committee, such as an institutional animal care and use committee (IACUC) or an ethics committee, before its execution. In the manuscript submitted for publication in Acta Veterinaria Eurasia, authors should mention the name of the ethics committee that reviewed and granted approval for the research, along with the ethics committee approval number and date. Furthermore, the journal may request authors to provide a copy of the ethics committee’s approval during the manuscript submission process. This stringent review process ensures that the research involving animals has been appropriately evaluated and authorized and allows the journal to confirm that the study adheres to the ethical standards necessary for publication.

For studies involving animals, it is required to obtain approval of research protocols from an ethics committee. The ethics committee should review the research protocols to ensure that they are in compliance with relevant guidelines and regulations, such as the [Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals \(8th edition, 2011\)](#) and the [International Guiding Principles for Biomedical Research Involving Animals \(2012\)](#). These guidelines provide detailed information on how to conduct research involving animals ethically and humanely and is widely recognized as the standard for such research.

They can use the ARRIVE checklist, which is designed to help authors provide this information in a clear and comprehensive manner.

In addition to the ethical treatment of animals, authors should also provide information on the measures taken to prevent pain and suffering. This is to ensure that the research is conducted in a humane manner, and to allow readers to verify that the research meets the relevant ethical standards.

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If the manuscript reports the findings of a survey or interviews, the author must confirm that the participants gave their informed consent to participate in the study and for their personal details to be recorded if that is the case. If quotations or other attributable statements are included, these must be deidentified, or the manuscript must state that the person agreed to be named in the manuscript.

If a study is exempted from the ethics committee approval, the authors must present a statement from the ethics committee explaining the reason for the exemption. This is to ensure that the research was reviewed by an ethics committee and that the decision to exempt the study was made in accordance with the relevant guidelines and regulations.

Manuscripts those do not require ethical approval, the authors should explain the reason (For example; “Our study did not involve any invasive procedures on animals, therefore an ethics committee approval is unnecessary”)

If a manuscript is submitted to Acta Veterinaria Eurasia without ethics committee approval, the journal will review the manuscript according to the [COPE's Research, Audit and Service Evaluations guideline](#). This guideline provides guidance on how to handle manuscripts that do not have ethics committee approval, and allows the journal to assess the risks and potential ethical concerns associated with publishing the research.

If the journal determines that the lack of ethics committee approval is a significant concern, the manuscript may be rejected after editorial review. This is to ensure that the journal maintains high ethical standards and only publishes research that has been properly reviewed and approved by an ethics committee.

## Plagiarism and Ethical Misconduct

All submissions are screened by a similarity detection software (Crossref Similarity Check Powered by iThenticate) multiple times during the peer-review and/or production processes.

When you are discussing others' (or your own) previous work, make sure that you cite the material correctly in every instance.

Authors are strongly recommended to avoid any form of plagiarism and ethical misconduct that are exemplified below.

- **Citation manipulation:** The practice of manipulating the number of citations received by an author, journal, or other publication through various means, such as self-citation, excessive citation of articles from the same journal, or the inclusion of honorary citations or citation stacking.
- **Self-plagiarism (text-recycling):** The practice of using overlapping sections or sentences from the author's previous publications without properly citing them. This is considered to be a form of plagiarism, as it involves using someone else's work (in this case, the author's own work) without proper attribution.
- **Salami slicing:** The practice of using the same data from a research study in several different articles. This is considered to be unethical, as it involves reporting the same hypotheses, population, and methods of a study in multiple papers.
- **Data Fabrication:** The addition of data that never occurred during the gathering of data or experiments. This is considered to be a form of research misconduct, as it involves presenting false or misleading information as if it were real data.
- **Data Manipulation/Falsification:** The practice of manipulating research data with the intention of giving a false impression. This can include manipulating images, removing outliers or "inconvenient" results, changing data points, and other forms of manipulation. This is also considered to be a form of research misconduct, as it involves presenting false or misleading information as if it were real data.

In the event of alleged or suspected research misconduct such as plagiarism, citation manipulation, or data falsification/fabrication, the Editorial Board will follow the appropriate [COPE flowcharts](#) to ensure that the allegations or suspicions are handled in a fair, transparent, and consistent manner.

## AUTHORSHIP

All individuals listed as an author should meet the authorship criteria recommended by the [International](#)

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[Committee of Medical Journal Editors \(ICMJE\)](#). The ICMJE recommends that authorship is based on the following four criteria:

1. Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work.
2. Drafting the work or reviewing it critically for important intellectual content.
3. Final approval of the version to be published.
4. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

In addition to being accountable for the parts of the work they have done, authors should also be able to identify which co-authors are responsible for specific other parts of the work to ensure that the contributions of all authors are accurately and appropriately acknowledged. Authors may use CRediT (Contributor Roles Taxonomy) to provide information about individual contributions at the time of submission. It is expected that all authors agreed upon their individual contributions as shared by the corresponding author. The authors' contribution statement will be published with the final article and should accurately reflect contributions to the work.

Furthermore, authors should have confidence in the integrity of the contributions of their co-authors. This means that they should trust that their co-authors have conducted the research in an ethical and responsible manner, and that the data and results presented in the manuscript are accurate and reliable.

Individuals who do not meet all four of the authorship criteria should not be included as authors on the manuscript. However, they can still be acknowledged on the title page of the manuscript for their contributions to the research in order to recognize the contributions of these individuals and to provide transparency about who was involved in the research.

If the editorial board suspects a case of ghost, honorary or gift authorship, the submission will be suspended and the [relevant COPE flowchart](#) and [COPE Policy on authorship and contributorship](#) will be followed.

## **Change of Authorship**

Any requests for changes to authorship, such as the removal or addition of authors, or changes in the order of authors, should be submitted to the editorial office with a letter stating the reasons for the change. The letter must be signed by all authors, including any who have been excluded.

The journal's Editorial Board will handle all requests for changes to authorship in a consistent and transparent manner, following the relevant [COPE flowchart guidelines](#). These procedures are in place to protect the integrity of the research and the reputation of all involved authors.

## **Declaration of Interests**

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia requires the [ICMJE Disclosure Form](#) to be filled in and submitted by all contributing authors of each manuscript in order to be informed about potential conflicts of interest of authors.

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia also requires and encourages individuals involved in the peer review process of submitted manuscripts to disclose any existing or potential competing interests that might lead to potential bias.

The Editorial Board will handle cases of potential competing interests of editors, authors, or reviewers within the scope of relevant [COPE](#) flowcharts and [ICMJE](#) recommendations.

## **The Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Manuscript Preparation**

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia follows the guidelines outlined by the [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#) with regards to the utilization of AI and AI-assisted technology in manuscript preparation. Authorship encompasses a range of tasks that can only be performed by humans, and authors are accountable for ensuring the article's originality and possessing the requisite qualifications for authorship. While AI can be employed for language corrections during the article writing process (and this should be explicitly stated in the article), it cannot be included as an author, as it is essential to maintain the originality and quality of the article.

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## Financial Disclosure

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia requires authors to disclose any financial support they received to conduct their research. This information should be included in the funding statement, which should be provided when the manuscript is submitted to the journal.

The funding statement should include the name of any granting agencies, the grant numbers, and a description of each funder's role in the research. If the funder had no role in the research, this should be stated in the funding statement as well. This information is important for readers to understand the potential biases and conflicts of interest that may exist in the research.

## Post-Publication Correction Requests and Retractions

All post-publication correction requests are subject to editorial review. The editorial board will review the request and determine whether the correction is necessary and appropriate. The decision to publish a correction will be based on the nature of the error, its potential impact on the article, and the availability of supporting evidence. The editorial board may also consult with the authors, reviewers, and other experts as needed to make its decision. If the correction request is approved, the article will be corrected in the journal's archive.

The Editorial Board reviews cases following journal policies, [ICMJE](#) and [COPE](#) guidelines.

If misconduct allegations are made by whistleblowers directly, the Editorial Board will follow the relevant [COPE's flowchart](#). The journal will act in accordance with the [COPE's flowchart](#) on how to respond to whistleblowers when concerns are raised about a published article on a social media site.

In some cases, an ombudsperson may be assigned to resolve claims that cannot be resolved internally.

To investigate potential ethical misconduct, the editorial board may share information with other editors-in-chief to conduct investigations more efficiently and effectively. If communication with the editor-in-chief is necessary, the editorial board will follow the relevant [COPE's recommendations](#).

If necessary, the journal may also contact institutions to inform them of suspected misconduct by researchers and provide evidence to support these concerns, following [COPE guidelines](#) in the process.

In the event of ethical misconduct concerns, the editors will investigate the case according to [COPE guidelines](#). If the investigation verifies the concern, the editors may issue a retraction notice. The retraction notice will be published in the journal and the article's record will be updated to reflect the retraction. The article will remain in the archives of the journal, but it will be clearly marked as retracted. The article's record will also be updated in the relevant indexes to reflect the retraction.

## Withdrawal Requests

Withdrawal requests for an article are reviewed by the editorial board of the journal. To request the withdrawal of an article, the authors must send a letter signed by all authors stating their request and the reasons for withdrawal to the journal editor. The editorial board will then review the request and make a decision based on the reasons provided by the authors. If the request is approved, the article will be withdrawn from the journal and the authors will be notified of the decision. It is important to note that authors should not submit their work to another journal for evaluation until the withdrawal request has been approved. This is to avoid any potential conflicts of interest or duplication of publication.

## Appeals and Complaint

The editorial board of the journal is responsible for addressing appeals and complaints in accordance with the [guidelines and recommendations of the COPE](#). If an author has an appeal or complaint, they should contact the editorial office directly to discuss their concerns. The editorial board will review the case and make a decision based on [COPE guidelines](#).

The editor-in-chief has the final authority in the decision-making process for all appeals and complaints. In some cases, an ombudsperson may be assigned to resolve claims that cannot be resolved internally. It is

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important to note that the journal follows a fair and transparent process for handling appeals and complaints, with the goal of preserving the integrity of the scientific record.

## **Preprint Policy**

Acta Veterinaria Eurasia does not consider preprints as prior publication, which means that authors are allowed to present and discuss their findings on a non-commercial preprint server before submitting their work to the journal.

However, authors must provide the journal with the preprint server deposition of their article, along with its DOI, during the initial submission process.

If the article is accepted and published in the journal, it is the responsibility of the authors to update the archived preprint and link it to the published version of the article. This helps to ensure that readers can easily access the most up-to-date and accurate information.

## **Permission Policy**

As of the January 2018 issue, the journal's content is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License \(CC BY-NC 4.0\)](#).

Under this license, users are allowed to share, adapt, reproduce and distribute the journal's content for non-commercial purposes, provided that they give appropriate credit to the original author and the journal.

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The commercial use of the journal's content requires permission from the İstanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, which may be subject to fees or restrictions.

## **DATA SHARING POLICY**

As of 1 January 2019, a data sharing statement is required for the registration of clinical trials. Authors are required to provide a data sharing statement for articles that report the results of a clinical trial. The data sharing statement should indicate the items below according to the [ICMJE data sharing policy](#):

- Whether individual deidentified participant data will be shared
- What data in particular will be made available
- Whether additional, related documents will also be provided
- When the data will become accessible and for how long it will remain available
- The criteria for accessing the data, including who will have access, the purpose of the analysis, and the mechanism for obtaining the data

Authors are recommended to check the ICMJE data sharing examples at <http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/publishing-and-editorial-issues/clinical-trial-registration.html>

While submitting a clinical trial to Acta Veterinaria Eurasia,

- Authors are required to make registration to a publicly accessible registry according to ICMJE recommendations and the instructions above.
- The name of the registry and the registration number should be provided in the Title Page during the initial submission.
- Data sharing statement should also be stated in the Title Page even if the authors do not plan to share it.

Clinical trial and data sharing policy of the journal will be valid for the articles submitted from August 2023.

## **Disclaimer**

The statements or opinions expressed in the manuscripts published in the journal reflect the views of the author(s) and not the views of the editors, editorial board, and/or publisher. The editors, editorial board, and publisher are not responsible for the content of the manuscripts and do not necessarily endorse the views expressed in them. It is the responsibility of the authors to ensure that their work is accurate and well-



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researched, and the views expressed in their manuscripts are their own. The editors, editorial board, and publisher simply provide a platform for the authors to share their work with the scientific community.

For comprehensive information regarding the Acta Veterinaria Eurasia (Acta Vet Eurasia) policies on submission, peer-review, publication, and ethical standards, kindly visit the [Policies page](#). Similarly, for detailed information about the journal, please visit the [About page](#).

It is strongly advised to review the journal's policies before submitting any manuscript to ensure compliance with the journal's guidelines.

Manuscripts submitted to Acta Vet Eurasia for evaluation should be original and not previously presented or published in any electronic or print medium. If a manuscript was previously presented at a conference or meeting, authors should provide detailed information about the event, including the name, date, and location of the organization.

Manuscripts should be prepared in accordance with [ICMJE-Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals](#) (updated in May 2023).

Authors are required to prepare manuscripts in accordance with the relevant guideline listed below:

- Randomized research studies and clinical trials: [CONSORT](#) guidelines (for protocols, please see the [SPIRIT guidance](#))
- Observational original research studies: [STROBE](#) guidelines
- Studies on diagnostic accuracy: [STARD](#) guidelines
- Systematic reviews and meta-analysis: [PRISMA](#) guidelines (for protocols, please see the [PRISMA-P guidelines](#))
- Experimental animal studies: [ARRIVE](#) guidelines and [Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, 8th edition](#)
- Nonrandomized evaluations of behavioral and public health interventions: [TREND](#) guidelines
- Case report: the [CARE case report guidelines](#)
- Genetic association studies: [STREGA](#)
- Qualitative research: [SRQR guidelines](#)

To find the right guideline for your research, please complete the questionnaire by Equator Network [here](#).

The style of manuscripts should follow the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA), Seventh Edition (2020).

Manuscripts can only be submitted through the journal's online manuscript submission and evaluation system. Manuscripts submitted via any other medium and submissions by anyone other than one of the authors will not be evaluated.

In addition to the manuscript files, authors are required to submit the following during the initial submission:

- [Copyright Agreement and Acknowledgement of Authorship Form](#), and
- [ICMJE Disclosure Form](#) (should be filled in by all contributing authors).

## Preparation of the Manuscript

**Title page:** A separate title page should be submitted with all submissions and this page should include:

- The full title of the manuscript as well as a short title (running head) of no more than 50 characters,
- Name(s), affiliations, academic degree(s), and ORCID IDs of the author(s),
- Funding information and detailed information on the other sources of support,
- Name, address, telephone (including the mobile phone number), and email address of the corresponding author,
- Acknowledgment of the individuals who contributed to the preparation of the manuscript but who do not fulfill the authorship criteria.
- If the author(s) is a member of the journal's Editorial Board, this should be specified in the title page.

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**Abstract:** An English abstract should be submitted with all types of articles except for Letters to the Editor. The Abstract section of all submissions should be unstructured. For research articles, the abstract should not exceed 350 words; for reviews, it should not exceed 250 words; and for case reports and short communications, it should not exceed 200 words. The abstract should not include references, citations to figures and tables, and there should be no undefined abbreviations.

**Keywords:** Each submission must be accompanied by a minimum of three to a maximum of six keywords for subject indexing at the end of the abstract. The keywords should be listed in full without abbreviations. The keywords should be selected from the National Library of Medicine, Medical Subject Headings database (<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html>). If not possible, use your own keywords.

**Introduction:** This is the section where the background is given. The introduction should contain information about the topic and reflect the content of the study. In this section, results of previous studies in the field and the references are linked to the aim and importance of the study. The aim of the study should be clearly indicated at the end of the "Introduction" section.

**Materials and Methods:** Materials and methods used within the article, analysis conducted and the statistical methods used should be given in detail referring to appropriate references. Methods that have been published previously and well accepted can be briefly described specified by reference.

**Results:** Data obtained in the studies should be presented as brief, appropriate and clear. This section should not contain the results of other studies. Repetition of the tables and figures should be avoided, important points should be emphasized and there should be no unnecessary repetitions. Statistical evaluations of the results should be indicated.

**Discussion:** In this section the results of the study are evaluated, compared with the references and discussed; results are interpreted and concluded. "Results" and "Discussion" sections may be combined, if desired. In the review articles, instead of a discussion section, there should be a conclusion section following the introduction section where an interpretation takes place relevant to the case explicated.

**Conclusion:** Authors give a brief conclusion about their study.

**Acknowledgements:** In this section, authors may give any additional information and acknowledge the supporting institutions and persons that have made a contribution.

**Ethics Committee Approval:** It is important for authors to indicate the date and number of the approval received from the ethical committee. If the study does not require an ethics committee approval, authors should provide a reason for it (For example; Our study did not involve any invasive procedures on animals, therefore an ethics committee approval is unnecessary.)

**Author Contributions:** we require corresponding authors to provide co-author contributions to the manuscript using the relevant CRediT roles. The roles are: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; and Writing - review & editing. Note that not all roles may apply to every manuscript, and authors may have contributed through multiple roles.

**Declaration of Interests:** All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work.

**Funding:** The author(s) should provide the funding information.

## Manuscript Types

**Research Articles:** Research Articles provide new information based on original research will be considered. The acceptance of research articles is typically based on the originality and importance of the research. The main text of a Research Article basically contains with subheadings, including Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion. Results and discussion can be combined if the authors would prefer.

## Reporting Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis to support results is usually necessary. Statistical analyses must be conducted in accordance with international statistical reporting standards (Altman DG, Gore SM, Gardner MJ, Pocock SJ. Statistical guidelines for contributors to medical journals. *Br Med J* 1983; 7; 1489-93). Information on statistical analyses should be provided with a separate subheading under the Materials and Methods section and the statistical software that was used during the process must be specified.

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When reporting statistical data in a research paper, it is important to present the values in a clear and consistent manner. *P* values, confidence intervals (CIs), and other statistical measures should be rounded appropriately and expressed according to the guidelines provided. For example, *P* values should be expressed to two digits to the right of the decimal point unless the first two digits are zeros, in which case three digits should be provided (eg, instead of  $P < .01$ , report as  $P = .002$ ). However, values close to .05 may be reported to three decimal places because .05 is an arbitrary cut-off point for statistical significance (eg,  $P = .053$ ). *P* values less than .001 should be designated as  $P < .001$  rather than providing the exact value (eg,  $P = .000006$ ).

Units should be prepared in accordance with the International System of Units (SI).

**Review Articles:** Reviews prepared by authors who have experience knowledge in a particular field and possess a strong scientific background with a significant number of publications and high citation potential are welcomed. The journal considers both "Invited reviews" and review articles submitted by experts and experienced researchers. In instances where authors submit review articles, it is expected that the first author and the corresponding author have a minimum of ten research articles published in journals indexed by SCI and SCI-expanded. Moreover, for the pertinent field, the first author is required to have authored 5 publications, while the last author should have authored 10 publications. Furthermore, all authors contributing to the review article are expected to hold a PhD degree.

Review articles should comprehensively describe, discuss, and evaluate the current state of knowledge in a specific topic within the field of all veterinary topics. The main text of review articles should begin with an Introduction section and conclude with a Conclusion section. The other sections can be named according to the relevance and essence of the topic.

For short reviews, they will be considered as "Mini Review." However, the publication of Mini Reviews will be subject to evaluation by the editorial board, taking into account the emergency and importance of the subject in relation to veterinary field and topics.

All review articles should contain small number of old but mainly new references.

## **Systematic Review and Meta-analysis**

In the 'Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis' category, we welcome submissions rigorously synthesizing and analyzing existing research in specific fields. Authors are encouraged to adopt a structured approach to collect, assess, and systematically examine pertinent studies, providing a comprehensive overview of current knowledge. These articles often include meta-analyses, where quantitative data from multiple studies are statistically combined for meaningful insights. These contributions support evidence-based decision-making and deepen understanding of intricate subjects by offering a consolidated perspective on a specific research topic. Systematic reviews should adhere to [PRISMA reporting guidelines](#), including research questions, search strategy, inclusion/exclusion criteria, and analysis plan details. Additionally, manuscripts should include subheadings: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion.

**Review Articles:** Reviews prepared by authors who have extensive knowledge in a particular field and possess a strong scientific background with a significant number of publications and high citation potential are welcomed. The journal considers both "Invited reviews" and review articles submitted by experts and experienced researchers. In cases where review articles are submitted by authors, the first author or corresponding author should have at least ten research articles published in journals covered by SCI-expanded. Additionally, all authors of the review article should hold a PhD degree.

Review articles should comprehensively describe, discuss, and evaluate the current state of knowledge in a specific topic within the field of veterinary medicine, providing guidance for future studies. The main text of review articles should begin with an Introduction section and conclude with a Conclusion section. The other sections can be named according to the relevance and essence of the research.

For short reviews, they will be considered as "Mini Review." However, the publication of Mini Reviews will be subject to evaluation by the editorial board, taking into account the emergency and importance of the subject in relation to animal and public health.

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**Case Reports:** The journal has limited space for case reports, and prioritizes publishing reports on rare cases or challenging conditions that provide new insights into diagnosis and treatment, offer novel therapies, or reveal knowledge not yet included in the literature. Interesting and educational case reports are also welcomed for publication. The text of a case report should include Introduction, Case Presentation, and Discussion subheadings. An unstructured abstract should also be included.

**Letters to the Editor:** A "Letter to the Editor" is a type of manuscript that discusses important or overlooked aspects of a previously published article. This type of manuscript may also present articles on subjects within the scope of the journal that are of interest to readers, particularly educational cases. Readers can also use the "Letter to the Editor" format to share their comments on published manuscripts. The text of a "Letter to the Editor" should be unstructured and should not include an abstract, keywords, tables, figures, images, or other media. The manuscript that is being commented on must be properly cited within the "Letter to the Editor."

**Short Communications:** Short Communications are brief, focused articles that present new, innovative scientific research. These articles should be written in the same format as a full-length original research article, with sections for Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion and Conclusions.

## Tables

Tables should be included in the main document, after the reference list, and they should be numbered consecutively in the order they are referred to within the text. Each table should have a descriptive title placed above it, and any abbreviations used in the table should be defined below the table by footnotes (even if they are defined in the main text). Tables should be created using the "insert table" command of the Word processing software, and they should be arranged clearly to make the data easy to read and understand. The data presented in the tables should not be a repetition of the data presented in the main text, but should support and enhance the main text.

## Figures and Figure Legends

Figures should be submitted as separate files in TIFF or JPEG format, and they should not be embedded in the Word document or the main manuscript file. If a figure has subunits, each subunit should be submitted as a separate file, and the subunits should not be merged into a single image. The figures should not be labeled (a, b, c, etc.) to indicate subunits. Instead, the figure legend should be used to describe the different parts of the figure. Thick and thin arrows, arrowheads, stars, asterisks, and similar marks can be used on the images to support figure legends. Images should be anonymized to remove any information that may identify individuals or institutions. The minimum resolution of each figure should be 300 DPI, and the figures should be clear and easy to read. Figure legends should be listed at the end of the main document. Figures should be referred to within the main text, numbered consecutively in the order in which they are mentioned.

## Abbreviations

All acronyms and abbreviations used in the manuscript should be defined at first use, both in the abstract and in the main text. The abbreviation should be provided in parentheses following the definition, and it should be used consistently throughout the paper.

## Identifying products

When mentioning a drug, product, hardware, or software program in a manuscript, it is important to provide detailed information about the product in parentheses. This should include the name of the product, the producer of the product, and the city and country of the company. For example, if mentioning a Discovery St PET/CT scanner produced by General Electric in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA, the information should be presented in the following format: "Discovery St PET/CT scanner (General Electric, Milwaukee, WI, USA)." Providing this information helps to ensure that the product is properly identified and credited.

## Supplementary Materials

Supplementary materials, including audio files, videos, datasets, and additional documents (e.g., appendices, additional figures, tables), are intended to complement the main text of the manuscript. These supplementary materials should be submitted as a separate section after the references list. Concise descriptions of each supplementary material should be included to explain their relevance to the manuscript. Page numbers are not required for supplementary materials.

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## References

Both in-text citations and the references must be prepared according to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA), Seventh Edition (2020).

When citing publications, preference should be given to the latest, most up-to-date sources. Citing the latest sources can help to ensure that the paper is relevant and timely, and that it reflects the latest developments in the field.

It is the responsibility of the authors to ensure the accuracy of the references in their article. All sources must be properly cited, and the citations must be formatted correctly.

To avoid plagiarism, it is necessary to acknowledge other sources in the manuscript through in-text citations. For every in-text citation, a corresponding reference list entry must be provided.

The APA in-text citation style includes the author's last name and the year of publication, such as (Field, 2005). If quoting directly from a source, the page number should also be added, such as (Field, 2005, p. 14).

If an ahead-of-print publication is cited, the DOI number should be provided in the reference list.

The reference styles for different types of publications are presented in the following examples.

**Journal Article:** Edwards, A. A., Steacy, L. M., Siegelman, N., Rigobon, V. M., Kearns, D. M., Rueckl, J. G., & Compton, D. L. (2022). Unpacking the unique relationship between set for variability and word reading development: Examining word- and child-level predictors of performance. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 114(6), 1242–1256. <https://doi.org/10.1037/edu0000696>

**Book Section:** Zeleke, W. A., Hughes, T. L., & Drozda, N. (2020). Home–school collaboration to promote mindbody health. In C. Maykel & M. A. Bray (Eds.), *Promoting mind–body health in schools: Interventions for mental health professionals* (pp. 11–26). American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0000157-002>

**Books with a Single Author:** Haslwanter, T. (2022). *An introduction to statistics with Python*. New York, NY: Springer International Publishing.

**Editor(s) as Author:** Rhodewalt, F. (Ed.). (2008). *Personality and social behavior*. Psychology Press.

**Thesis:** Valentin, E. R. (2019, Summer). *Narcissism predicted by Snapchat selfie sharing, filter usage, and editing* [Master's thesis, California State University Dominguez Hills]. CSU ScholarWorks. <https://scholarworks.calstate.edu/concern/theses/3197xm925?locale=en>

**Websites:** Chandler, N. (2020, April 9). *What's the difference between Sasquatch and Bigfoot?* howstuffworks. <https://science.howstuffworks.com/science-vs-myth/strange-creatures/sasquatch-bigfootdifference.htm>

**Epub Ahead of Print Articles:** Muldoon, K., Towse, J., Simms, V., Perra, O., & Menzies, V. (2012). A longitudinal analysis of estimation, counting skills, and mathematical ability across the first school year. *Developmental Psychology*. Epub ahead of print. doi:10.1037/a0028240.

**In the seventh edition, up to 20 authors should now be included in a reference list entry. For sources with more than 20 authors, after the 19th listed author, any additional authors' names are replaced with an ellipsis (...) followed by the final listed author's name:**

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., Author, C. C., Author, D. D., Author, E. E., Author, F. F., Author, G. G., Author, H. H., Author, I. I., Author, J. J., Author, K. K., Author, L. L., Author, M. M., Author, N. N., Author, O. O., Author, P. P., Author, Q. Q., Author, R. R., Author, S. S., . . . Author, Z. Z.

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