

Veterinarni Medicina

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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.

Contact information

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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.
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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.
7. **Review is conducted** – the reviewer sets time aside to read the manuscript several times. The first read is used to form an initial impression of the work. If major problems are found at this stage, the reviewer may feel comfortable rejecting the manuscript without further work. Otherwise, he will read the manuscript several more times, taking notes so as to build a detailed point-by-point review. The review is then submitted to the journal, with a recommendation to accept (without change, minor revisions, major revisions and second review) or reject the manuscript.
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](#). For controlled trials and experiments with animals, the [REFLECT](#) (Reporting Guidelines for Randomized Controlled Trials in Livestock and Food Safety) checklist or [ARRIVE](#) checklist are recommended.

Pre-submission language editing

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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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/.

Conflict of interest

Any conflict of interests must be declared.

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The journal provides immediate open access to their content on the principle that making research freely available to the public supports a greater global exchange of knowledge.

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MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

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The manuscript should be submitted in the following separate files:

- **Title Page** including the type of document (review, original paper, short communication, case report), manuscript title, names of all authors in the order they will be published in the article (first name, middle name, last name), authors' affiliations, corresponding author's e-mail address, number of characters, acknowledgement, funding acknowledgement statement, conflict of interest declaration) ([templates](#)).
- **Manuscript file** including title, abstract, keywords, content/text of the article, references, tables and figures (see Manuscript file layout), **blinded** (follow the instructions below) ([templates](#)).
- **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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- Do not add any page headers or footers that would identify you.
- Avoid, or try to minimise, any self-citation. If you have cited your own work, make sure you've referred to your own references in the third person, e.g. write "Novak and White (2007) have demonstrated", not "We have previously demonstrated (Novak and White 2007)"
- Remove all personal identifiers from your files such as MicrosoftTM Word[®] documents and other attachments (figures, tables). Instructions how to remove the file personal identifiers can be found for example on [TheWindowsClub](http://TheWindowsClub.com) website. Please, use the [Document Metadata Cleaner](#) to remove the hidden personal information in the revised (corrected) documents.

MANUSCRIPT FILE LAYOUT

Manuscript body. *Original paper* should not exceed 20 000 characters with spaces – including tables, references, and figure captions. *Review article* extent is not limited. MS Word editor should be used for creating the text (Times New Roman, 12, lines 1.5; 2.5 cm margins on each edge of the page). Write the text in non-formatted style. Pages and lines of the manuscript must be numbered in the left-hand margin.

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/DBJ) 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 Mesures 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).

Numbers. The decimal marker is a point (e.g., 0.1 m), while the thousand’s separator is a space on either side of the decimal period (e.g., 25 562.987 05). The decimal point in all numbers between 1 and –1, except 0, must be preceded by 0 (e.g., 0.26). In general, use words for numbers one through nine, and use digits for 10 and over. For a series of numbers, any of which are over 10, use all digits. Don’t use the MathType or MS Word Equations editor for symbols or variables written in the running article text (use the Symbol letters). Insert spaces around all signs (except slant lines) of operation (=, –, +, ×, >, or <) when these signs occur between two items.

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)

Title should be short and informative; subtitles, commonly unknown abbreviations or acronyms, and numbering of serial articles (Part I, Part II, etc.) should be avoided.

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.

References. The authors are responsible for the accuracy of their references. The authors are recommended to include preferably references to papers from peer-reviewed periodicals and limit citations from non-available sources (reports, national journals, proceedings, theses, etc.). All references mentioned in the reference list have to be cited in the text, and vice versa. The list should not exceed 25 references (max. two self-citations) (with the exception of Review articles). References are listed alphabetically by the authors' last name, and then chronologically (i.e. the oldest first). If more than one paper by the same author(s) published in the same year is cited, the papers should be

differentiated by AUTHOR YEAR_a; AUTHOR YEAR_b etc. both in the text and the reference list. The accuracy of spelling and completeness of cited names (e.g. Hackner SG, not Hackner S) should be checked in the Web of Science or PubMed databases.

In-text citations – the papers published by one or two authors are to be cited by their names, those published by three or more authors by the name of the first one et al. (but all authors' names should be listed in the reference list). The name(s) of the author(s) and year of publication are to be cited by including them in the text directly, e.g., ... as published by Roberts (2013); Roberts and Pickles (2014), Candida et al. (2016) or indirectly, citing name(s) and year of publication in parentheses (Berger et al. 2006; Coyot 2007; Ahlin and Lin 2009). Several papers cited together should be arranged according to the year of publication starting with the oldest one, divided by semicolons (Collins 1997; Chiodini 2000; Hermon-Taylor 2000a; Hermon-Taylor 2000b; Ayele et al. 2001; Bull et al. 2003). Work that has not been accepted for publication, the author's own unpublished data or the personal communications should be also included in the Reference section.

All authors' names must be given in English transcription without national-specific letters, without diacritical signs of national Latin-based alphabets. Names in non-Latin alphabets should be transcribed according to international standards. The manuscript must be carefully checked to ensure that authors' names and publication years are exactly the same in the text as in the reference list. The citations should be limited to items really needed for placing the paper into a proper context.

EXAMPLES OF REFERENCES FORMAT

Guide providing assistance in formatting all kinds of references is available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK7256/>.

Journal article:

Elghandour MMY, Kholif AE, Hernandez J, Mariezcurrena MD, Lopez S, Camacho LM, Marquez O, Salem AZM. Influence of the addition of exogenous xylanase with or without pre-incubation on the in vitro ruminal fermentation of three fibrous feeds. Czech J Anim Sci. 2016 Jun;61(6):262-72.

Goldner B, Fuchs A, Nolte I, Schilling N. Kinematic adaptations to tripedal locomotion in dogs. Vet J. 2015 May;204(2):192-200.

Jahr TH, Fergestad ME, Brynildsrud O, Brun-Hansen H, Skancke E. Haematological and serum biochemical values in Norwegian sled dogs before and after competing in a 600 km race. Acta Vet Scand. 2019 Apr 25;61(1):20.

- **Journal article in a language other than English:**

Berrino F, Gatta G, Crosignani P. [Case-control evaluation of screening efficacy]. Epidemiol Prev. 2004 Nov;28(6):354-9. Italian.

- **Journal article in a language other than English with optional original language title included:**

Calera Rubio AA, Roel Valdes JM, Casal Lareo A, Gadea Merino R, Rodrigo Cencillo F. Riesgo químico laboral: Elementos para un diagnóstico en España [Occupational chemical risk: Elements for a diagnostic in Spain]. Rev Esp Salud Pública. 2005 Mar-Apr;79(2):283-95. Spanish.

- [In press article:](#)

Fontes SG, Morato RG, Stanzani SL, Correa PLP. Jaguar movement behavior: Using trajectories and association rule mining algorithms to unveil behavioral states and social interactions. Plos One. Forthcoming 2021.

- [Electronic journal article:](#)

Happell B. The influence of education on the career preferences of undergraduate nursing students. Aust Electron J Nurs Educ [Internet]. 2002 Apr [cited 2007 Jan 8];8(1):[about 12 p.]. Available from: http://www.scu.edu.au/schools/nhcp/aejne/vol8-1/refereed/happell_max.html.

- [Article published electronically before print:](#)

Walsh B, Steiner A, Pickering RM, Ward-Basu J. Economic evaluation of nurse led intermediate care versus standard care for post-acute medical patients: Cost minimisation analysis of data from a randomised controlled trial. BMJ. 2005;330:699. Epub 2005 Mar 9.

[Book:](#)

Porter V. Goats of the world. Ipswich, UK: Farming Press; 1996. 174 p.

NRC – National Research Council. Nutrient requirements of dairy cattle. 7th ed. Washington, DC, USA: National Academies Press; 2001. 408 p.

AOAC – Association of Official Analytical Chemists. Official methods of analysis. 15th ed. Washington, DC, USA: Association of Official Analytical Chemists; 1990. 1298 p.

- [Book chapter:](#)

Poppe C. Salmonella infections in the domestic fowl. In: Wray C, Wray A, editors. Salmonella in domestic animals. Wallingford, UK: CAB International; 2000. p. 107-32.

Sharma BS, Mount J, Karrow NA. Functional characterization of a single nucleotide polymorphism in the 5'-UTR region of the bovine toll-like receptor 4 gene. In: Pinard MH, Gay C, Pastoret PP, Dodet B, editors. Animal genomics for animal health; Book series: Developments in biologicals, 132. Basel, Switzerland: Karger Publishers; 2008. p. 331-6.

[Other:](#)

Horrobin DF, Lampinskas P. The commercial development of food plants used as medicines. In: Prendergast HD, Etkin NL, Harris DR, Houghton PJ, editors. Plants for food and medicine. Proceedings of the Joint Conference of the Society for Economic Botany and the International Society for Ethnopharmacology; 1996 Jul 1-6; London. Kew (UK): Royal Botanic Gardens; 1998. p. 75-81.

Esin E. Investigation of canine distemper virus infection in dogs [dissertation]. Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey: Graduate School of Health Sciences; 2013.

OIE – World Organisation for Animal Health. Protecting animals, preserving our future [Internet]. Paris, France: World Organisation for Animal Health; 2019 [cited 2019 Aug 8]. Available from: <http://www.oie.int/>.

Supplementary material. Authors can include original, so far unpublished supplementary material (SM) which may comprise additional tables, data sets, figures, and other non-essential files. SM will appear only in the electronic version. SM will be published as submitted and will not be corrected or checked for scientific content, typographical errors or functionality. SM must be relevant to the parent manuscript, but the manuscript must stand alone without SM for those readers who will be reading the hard copy only. It should be submitted along with the main manuscript in a separate file and identified as “Supplementary file – for online publication only”. SM should be identified and mentioned in the main text as Supplementary Table S1, Supplementary Table S2, etc. for tables or Supplementary Figure S1, Supplementary Figure S2, etc. for figures or Supplementary Material S1, Supplementary Material S2, etc. for other material. SM should be submitted with the captions and source. Individual file sizes should be restricted to 10 Mb maximum (zipped or unzipped).

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Compliance with these instructions is obligatory for all authors. If a manuscript does not comply with the above requirements, the editorial office will not accept it for consideration and will return it to the authors without reviewing.

Revised: January 10, 2021

SELECTED UNITS AND TERMS

calorie (gram) ... cal	mega ... M (prefix)
celsius (with number) ... °C	metre ... m
centimetre ... cm	metric tonne ... t
centimetre, square ... cm ²	micro ... μ (prefix)
cubic centimetre ... cm ³	microgram ... μg
cubic millimetre ... mm ³	microkat ... μkat
gram ... g	microlitre ... μl
gravity ... <i>g</i>	milli ... m (prefix)
hectare ... ha	millilitre ... ml
hour(s) ... h	millimolar (concentration) ... mM (= mmol/l)
international unit ... IU	millimole (mass) ... mmol
intramuscularly ... i.m.	minute(s) ... min
intraperitoneally ... i.p.	molar (concentration) ... M
intravenously ... i.v.	molar (mass) ... mol
joule ... J	mole (number, mass) ... mol
katal ... kat	nano ... n (prefix)
kilo ... k (prefix)	nanogram ... ng
kilobase ... kb	probability ... <i>P</i>
kilobyte ... KB	second ... s
kilocalorie ... kcal	species ... sp.
kilo Dalton ... kDa	subcutaneous ... s.c.
kilogram ... kg	subspecies ... ssp.
litre ... l	volume ... vol
logarithm (natural) ... ln	volume/volume ... vol/vol (use parenthetically)
logarithm (base 10) ... log ₁₀	weight/volume ... wt/vol (use parenthetically)

TABLE AND FIGURE EXAMPLES

Table 1. Ingredients and chemical composition of the diets¹

Ingredient (g/kg)	Diet without alfalfa	Diet with alfalfa
Wheat	310	300
Maize	251.2	253.5
Soybean meal	265	250
Dried alfalfa	0	40
Cellulose	17	0
Rapeseed oil	40	40
Limestone	95	95
Monocalcium phosphate	10.3	10
Sodium chloride	3	3
L-Lysine hydrochloride	2	2
DL-Methionine	1.5	1.5
Vitamin-mineral premix ²	5	5
Analysed nutrient content (g/kg)		
Dry matter	888.5	892.6
AME _N by calculation (MJ/kg)	10.97	10.46
Crude protein	162.5	164.1
Calcium	35.6	35.9
Available phosphorus	3.6	3.4

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?

Please do not submit the manuscript if any of the above questions have been answered in the negative. While something can be learned from most review processes, the reviewers cannot be expected to provide extensive help with corrections, or to educate the authors.