

**AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK** 

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### DESCRIPTION

Theriogenology provides an international forum for researchers, clinicians, and industry professionals in **animal reproductive biology**. This acclaimed journal publishes articles on a wide range of topics in **reproductive and developmental biology**, of domestic mammal, avian, and aquatic species as well as wild species which are the object of veterinary care in research or conservation programs.

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### **AUDIENCE**

Individuals involved in animal reproduction biology.

### IMPACT FACTOR

2016: 1.986 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2017

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# Aims and Scope

Theriogenology is an international, peer-reviewed journal that publishes papers regarding the study of reproduction in domestic and non-domestic mammals, birds, reptiles, and fish. Theriogenology publishes only material that has never been previously published and is not currently being considered for publication elsewhere; the exception would be limited disclosure (e.g. publication of an abstract or in the proceedings of a scientific conference, with limited circulation).

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[1] Van der Geer J, Hanraads JAJ, Lupton RA. The art of writing a scientific article. J Sci Commun 2010;163:51–9.

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[2] Strunk Jr W, White EB. The elements of style. 4th ed. New York: Longman; 2000.

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- [3] Mettam GR, Adams LB. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones BS, Smith RZ, editors. Introduction to the electronic age, New York: E-Publishing Inc; 2009, p. 281–304. Reference to a website:
- [4] Cancer Research UK. Cancer statistics reports for the UK, http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/; 2003 [accessed 13 March 2003].

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# **Additional Style Notes**

# Please use the following words, phrases, abbreviations, and stylistic conventions

- Avoid the word "injected," (e.g., "Cows were injected with cloprostenol") but include the generic name, proprietary name, dosage and route of administration (e.g., "Cows were treated with cloprostenol [Estrumate 500 µg im]").
- Either cite a P value (recommended for Abstract and for Results) or use the term 'significant' (recommended for Discussion), but generally avoid doing both.
- Terms with a specific statistical meaning (i.e. significant, tended and correlated), should only be used in a strict statistical context.
- Numbers less than 10 are written as a word, unless followed by an abbreviation for unit of measure, e.g. five embryos, 5 min

# Use the following expressions

- transrectal palpation, not rectal palpation
- nucleus transfer, not nuclear transplant
- estrus (noun) synchronization, but, estrous (adjective) behavior
- sperm can be used as both noun and adjective
- 120 to 125, not 120-125
- treatment by period, not treatment X period
- gravity: 100 X g (in lieu of speed for centrifugation)
- magnification: X 100
- identification number of an animal: No. 10, but 30 animals: n = 30
- 3 d, Day 3 (define Day 0)

### Standard definitions

- oogonium: female gamete before meiosis
- oocyte, primary: female gamete from onset of the first maturation division (meiosis) to extrusion of the first polar body
- oocyte secondary: female gamete from onset of second meiosis to extrusion of the second polar body
- ovum: female gamete from the end of both meiotic divisions until the union of the male and female pronuclei (differs from the common use of ovum as a general term for any female gamete)
- germinal vesicle: nucleus of the ovum
- zygote: a fertilized ovum, from fusion of the male and female gamete to completion of first cleavage
- embryo: a conceptus from the 2-cell stage to the stage when cell migration and differentiation are largely complete
- fetus: a conceptus after organogenesis is mostly complete (primarily increasing in size)
- conceptus: an embryo or fetus with all its membranes and accessory structures
- abortion: expulsion of a conceptus incapable of independent life
- premature parturition: expulsion (before full term) of a conceptus capable of independent life
- stillbirth: avoid this term (use fetal death or abortion)

#### **Abbreviations**

Never use an abbreviation to start a sentence. Some abbreviations may be used anywhere else, including the manuscript's title and in figures, table titles and legends, without definition; others may not be used in the title, but may be used in the text without definition. In general, abbreviations must be defined when used for the first time (this may be avoided in the ABSTRACT if necessary to conserve space). To make reading the paper more pleasant, avoid using excessive abbreviations and acronyms; instead use short synonyms, for instance: for "Cesarean section" instead of "CS" use "section" or "hysterotomy."

The following abbreviations may be used in the text without definition (note that abbreviations exclude periods):

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Units of Measure

cpm - counts per min

dpm - disintegrations per min

g - gram

ga - gauge of hypodermic needle

h - hour

kg - kilogram

L - liter

mL - milliliter

uL - microliter

m - meter

min - minute

mo - month

s - second

v:v - volume ratio

wk - week

wt/vol - weight per volume

y - year

Routes of treatment

id - intradermal

im - intramuscular

iu - intrauterine

iv - intravenous

sc - subcutaneous

po - oral

Statistical expressions

ANOVA - analysis of variance

CV - coefficient of variation

df - degrees of freedom

F - variance ratio

NS - not significant

P - probability

SD - standard deviation

SEM - standard error of the mean

r - correlation coefficient

r<sup>2</sup> - coefficient of regression

## Additional information

- For issues of style and format not addressed here, please consult Scientific Style and Format: The CBE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers, Sixth Edition.
- For spelling, word formation and divisions, plurals, possessives, meanings and usage, consult the CBE Manual or a current English language (collegiate-level or higher) dictionary.
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