

JOURNAL OF SWINE HEALTH & PRODUCTION

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

Revised March 2015

Guidelines for authors submitting manuscripts

Submit manuscripts to the publications manager.

Please include:

- An electronic copy of your manuscript, double-spaced, single-sided, with pages and lines numbered continuously; 12-point Times New Roman font, flush left,
- Files of all figures and tables: tables must be formatted using the table function in Word
- For all authors, names (first, middle initial, last), affiliations, and academic degrees beyond bachelor's level; and
- For the corresponding author, complete mailing address, telephone number, fax number, and e-mail address (please indicate whether you wish the e-mail address published).

Unless given alternate instructions, we will correspond with the first author, who will also receive reader inquiries and requests for reprints.

We will have your summary professionally translated into French and Spanish.

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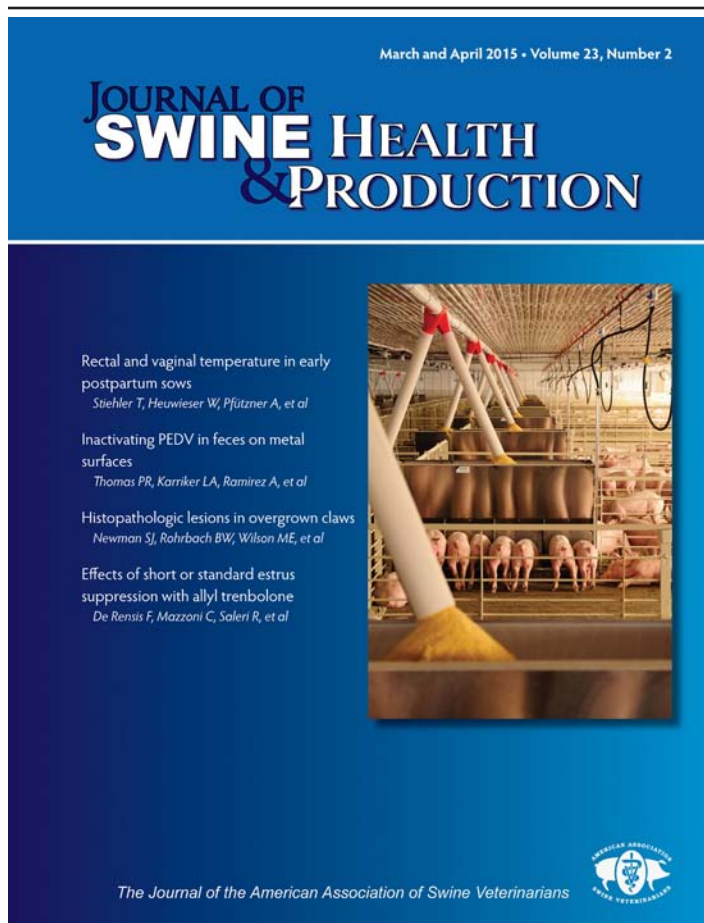
General style

Use Times New Roman, 12-point font, flush left, with double spacing throughout. Use no numbered or bulleted lists in the summary or the text, except for the bulleted list of implications at the end of the text.

Types of articles

The *Journal of Swine Health and Production* publishes the following types of peer-reviewed manuscripts:

- Original research
- Brief communication
- Case report
- Case study
- Literature review



- Production tool
- Peer-reviewed commentary
- Peer-reviewed diagnostic notes
- Peer-reviewed practice tip

Reference format

Authors are responsible for the accuracy of their references. References must be cited in the text using consecutive superscript numbers and listed at the end of the text in numerical order. Do not use field codes to link the superscript reference numbers in the text to the reference list. Non-refereed references are marked with an asterisk to the left of the reference number. Only personal communications may remain in the text in parentheses. Format references according to the *AMA Manual of Style*.¹ Refer to recent issues of the *Journal of Swine Health and Production* for examples of formatting for specific types of references.



Journal article citations

The citation of a journal article should adhere to this general format as closely as possible:

Citation#. Author X, Author Y, Author Z. Title of article. *Title of journal*. Year; volume#(issue or supplement number):first page–last page number.

Please note:

- List all authors (do not use “et al”).
- There should be no spaces between numbers and punctuation from the year onward.
- Include the issue number only if the journal is paginated by issue.
- Write out the page numbers, eg, 120–128, not 120–8.
- Do not use periods in the abbreviations of journal titles, eg, Vet Rec, not Vet. Rec.

Specific examples follow.

Scientific article citation

Hands I, McOrist S, Blunt R, Lawrence K. Current infection patterns of porcine proliferative enteropathy in Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland. *Vet Rec*. 2010;167:343–344.

Proceedings citation

Rapp-Gabrielson VJ, Nitzel GP, Yonkers TK, Wicklund E, Czach JL, Evans JM, Bewhan SK, Taylor LP, Gramer MR. Antigenic and genetic variations of endemic human-like (delta cluster) swine influenza H1N1 and H1N2 field isolates from the United States. *Proc AASV*. Omaha, Nebraska. 2010;377–378.

Book citation

Zimmerman J, Benfield DA, Murtaugh MP, Osorio F, Stevenson G, Torremorrell M. Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (porcine Arterivirus). In: Straw B, Zimmerman J, D’Allaire S, Taylor DJ, eds. *Diseases of Swine*. 9th ed. Ames, Iowa: Blackwell Publishing; 2006:387–418.

Citations for the World Wide Web

National Pork Board. Swine Care Handbook. 2003. Available at: www.antwifarms.com/docs/swinecarehandbook.pdf. Accessed 29 September 2010.

Citations for online journals

Prickett JR, Zimmerman JJ. The development of oral fluid-based diagnostics and applications in veterinary medicine. *Anim Health Res Rev*. 2010;1-10. doi:10.1017/S146625231000010.

Hopewell S, Clarke M, Moher D, Wager E, Middleton P, Altman DG, Schulz KF. CONSORT for reporting randomized controlled trials in journal and conference abstracts: explanation and elaboration. *PLoS Med*. 2008;5:e20.

Tables and figures

- Format tables using the table function in Word.
- Submit the figure legends and the set of tables at the end of the reference section of the manuscript.
- Submit each figure separately.
- Make reference in the text to all figures and tables, citing them in consecutive order.
- Use footnotes to explain data in a table, identifying each footnote with a symbol and using symbols in this order: *†‡§¶. Double the symbols in that order if more are needed. Place definitions of abbreviations at the end of the list of footnotes, without a symbol for this footnote.
- Supply brief but complete titles for tables and legends for figures. Legends do not have footnotes: place all information in a single paragraph, including definitions of acronyms at the end of the paragraph.
- For *P* values reported in tables or figures, provide the name of the statistical method used (eg, *t* test, ANOVA), not the name of the software.
- Submit photographs as individual high-resolution .jpeg images or in .tif files. Do not paste photographs into a Word document, as this drastically reduces resolution, making the photos unpublishable.
- Do not paste graphs or charts into the word-processing document containing the text of the manuscript. Submit them separately, ie, submit figures created in Excel as Excel files, saved with the data, and submit figures created in other programs as .eps files (ie, save as .eps files from within the program that created the figures).

Measurements

The *Journal of Swine Health and Production* adheres, with a few exceptions, to the style of the American Medical Association, described in the *AMA Manual of Style*.¹ This includes use of the Système International (SI) for all measurements. Weights must be converted to kilograms. Exceptions may be made when measurements have a precision that cannot be accurately converted to SI units (eg, temperature in degrees Fahrenheit), or when complex calculations or statistics have already been performed using non-SI units. Degrees Celsius are used rather than Kelvin (the standard for temperature in SI units), and calories are acceptable for referring to energy in diets. A conversion chart is included at the end of this author guidelines document and in some issues of the printed journal.

P values for the *Journal of Swine Health and Production*

The *Journal of Swine Health and Production* uses AMA style for *P* values. Do not use a zero before the decimal point of a *P* value. Round all *P* values to two decimal places unless rounding would make a significant value appear nonsignificant, eg, .047 would not be rounded. Use exact *P* values wherever possible. For *P* value estimates use only the following: < .05, < .01, < .001 for significant values, > .05 for nonsignificant values, and *P* < .10 to describe a trend. Note that *P* = .05 is a nonsignificant value. All reported *P* values must be formatted in one of these categories.



Prior publication

We do not republish materials previously published in refereed journals. Sections of theses and extension publications that may be of particular value to our readership will be considered. Prior publication of an abstract only (for example, in a proceedings book) is generally acceptable.

Permissions

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Copyright transfer

When a manuscript is submitted to the *Journal of Swine Health and Production*, a pre-review copyright agreement must be signed by all authors. It is the responsibility of the corresponding author to secure these signatures. This form is available from the Publications Manager. Fax signed copies to Karen Richardson at 519-763-3117. When your manuscript is accepted for publication, you will be required to transfer copyright to the American Association of Swine Veterinarians, with the exceptions of United States government employees whose work is in the public domain, and portions of manuscripts used by permission of another copyright holder.

Animal care and welfare

For experiments performed in research facilities or on commercial farms, include a statement indicating that the studies were reviewed and approved by the institutional animal care and use committee (or equivalent). For case reports and studies performed under field conditions, in which animals are not manipulated beyond what would be required for diagnostic purposes, it must be clear that housing was adequate and that the animals were humanely cared for. Place welfare statements in a paragraph immediately after the "Materials and methods" heading or equivalent position depending on genre.

Conflict of interest

A conflict of interest statement is required for all submitted articles, regardless of genre. It is placed just before the reference section, and provides information concerning authors who profit in some way from publication of the paper. For example, one or more of the authors may be employed by a pharmaceutical company that manufactures a drug or vaccine tested in the study reported. If there is no conflict of interest, the statement under the "Conflict of interest" heading is "None reported."

Disclaimer

The following disclaimer statement is required in all manuscripts. Authors are also required to discuss issues specific to their manuscript.

"Scientific manuscripts published in the *Journal of Swine Health and Production* are peer reviewed. However, information on medications, feed, and management techniques may be specific to the research or commercial situation presented in the manuscript. It is the responsibility of the reader to use information responsibly and in accordance with the rules and regulations governing research or the practice of veterinary medicine in their country or region.

Structure of articles

Original research

Original research papers should follow the traditional structure of research articles, including sections for introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, and references. In addition, the *Journal of Swine Health and Production* requires a bulleted list of up to five implications after the discussion, and a summary of 250 words or less with the following subtitles: Objective(s), Materials and methods, Results, and Implications, all in paragraph format. Up to five keywords, beginning with "swine," must be selected as an indexing aid. No title is required for the introduction section, which should explain why the research is important and show how your work fills in gaps in the literature. The introduction should end with a clear statement of the objectives of the study.

The materials and methods section should include enough detail that another worker could repeat your study, and should also include a description of the statistical procedures you used to calculate the significance of your results.

The results section should include a description of your major findings. Use tables to describe significant results: the level of significance should be included in the tables or in footnotes to the tables. Use figures to show trends when appropriate; levels of significance must be shown in the figure or presented in the legend. Do not repeat table data in the text, and do not present the same data in both a table and a figure.

The discussion should present, for example, the limitations of your study, comments on or explanation of the results, an explanation for why your results differed from those reported in other studies, and what further research is required to clarify your results.

The bulleted list of implications is the take-home message for readers, ie, the practical application of your results. Implications should not over-generalize the results.

Brief communication

Brief communications are given the same referee process as original research manuscripts and are not considered preliminary communications. They may document observations in a narrowly defined research area, or may be mini-reviews of a subject area. They are limited to five printed pages (approximately 10 double-spaced manuscript pages), including figures or tables and references, and have the same section headings as original research articles. The summary should not exceed 50 words, and requires no section headings.

Examples of brief communications:

de Arruda Leme R, Lorenzetti E, Alfieri AF, Alfieri AA. Detection of Torque teno sus virus in diarrheic piglet fecal samples positive or negative for porcine group A rotavirus. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2014;22:287–290.

Seo HW, Lee J, Park C, Kim HJ, Kwak TK, Kim SH, Chae C. Comparison of commercial one-dose and two-dose baculovirus-expressed porcine circovirus type 2 subunit vaccines. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2014;22:291–295.



Production tool

A production tool describes a practical, state-of-the-art technique for improving an individual swine enterprise or the swine industry at large. Production tools do not follow the traditional structure of research articles. There should be a summary of approximately 200 words without section headings, followed by up to five keywords, and a bulleted list of implications at the end of the article.

Examples of production tools:

Rice M, Stikeleather L, Morrow WEM, Meyer R. Carbon dioxide system for on-farm euthanasia of pigs in small groups. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2014;22:248–254.

Paarlberg PL, Hillberg Seitzinger A, Lee JG, Mathews KH. Supply reductions, export restrictions, and expectations for hog returns in a potential classical swine fever outbreak in the United States. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2009;17:155–162.

Literature review

A literature review should be 10 to 14 double-spaced pages describing the published scientific information about a specific topic. It does not follow the traditional format of a research article, and may be organized as required by the subject. Most references should be recent (within 5 years), and use of non-refereed references and personal communications should be avoided. Literature reviews undergo the same reviewing process as research articles. A summary of 200 words or less, without section headings, must be included, and up to five keywords provided as an indexing aid.

Example of a literature review:

Gerjets I, Kemper N. Coliform mastitis in sows: A review. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2009;17:97–105.

Case report

A case report describes an unusual or interesting case. It is organized as required by the content, including an introduction (no subtitle), case description, discussion, and a bulleted list of implications. A summary of not more than 200 words, without section headings, should be included, and up to five keywords to aid indexing.

Examples of case reports:

Knox RV, Shipley CF, Bressner GE, Jarrell VL. Mortality, morbidity, and fertility after accidental electrical shock in a swine breeding and gestation barn. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2014;22:300–305.

Risco Pérez D, Fernández-Llario P, Velarde R, Cuesta JM, García-Jiménez WL, Gonçalves P, Gil M, García A, Rey J, Gómez L, Hermosa de Medoza J. A case of exudative epidermitis in a young wild boar from a Spanish game estate. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2013;21:304–308.

Case study

A case study is formatted similarly to a case report, but describes cases on two or more farms.

Examples of case studies:

McOrist S, Bowles R, Blackall P. Autogenous sow vaccination for Glasser's disease in weaner pigs in two large swine farm systems. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2009;17:90–96.

Fraile LJ, Crisci E, Weenberg J, Armadans M, Mendoza L, Ruiz L, Bernaus S, Montoya M. Effect of treatment with phytosterols in three herds with porcine respiratory disease complex. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2009;17:32–41

Peer-reviewed commentary

Commentaries are peer-reviewed articles that do not fit into other genres. They are likely to be reviews concerning diagnostic, research, or production techniques used in the field of swine health and production. The format varies, as it is tailored to meet the requirements of the subject, but each commentary includes a summary not exceeding 200 words (and without section headings), up to five keywords, and a bulleted list of implications.

Example of a peer-reviewed commentary article:

Mondaca E, Batista L, Cano LP, Díaz A, Philips R. General guidelines for porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome regional control and elimination projects. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2014;22:84–88.

Peer-reviewed diagnostic notes

Diagnostic notes are articles describing and reviewing methods of diagnosis for swine diseases. These articles are intended to bring readers up to date on diagnostic methods. A brief literature review may be included, and use of non-refereed references and personal communications is not restricted. Diagnostic notes are formatted as required by the subject material, but should not exceed five published pages (approximately 10 manuscript pages). Articles should include a summary not exceeding 200 words and without section headings, up to five keywords, and a bulleted list of implications. Peer-reviewed diagnostic notes are subjected to the same review process as other genres.

Example of a peer-reviewed diagnostic notes article:

Jin LY, Hyoung-Joon M, Bo-Kyu K, Man KJ, Wan-Kyu L. In vitro antimicrobial susceptibility of *Mycoplasma hyorhinis* field isolates collected from swine lung specimens in Korea. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2014;22:193–196.

Peer-reviewed practice tip

Practice tips present new technological methods likely to be of use to swine practitioners. Format will depend on the content, and a summary (200-word limit) may be included but is not required.

Example of a peer-reviewed practice tip:

Jacela JY, DeRouchey JM, Tokaxh MD, Goodband RD, Nelssen JL, Renter DG, Dritz SS. Feed additives for swine: Fact sheets – flavors and mold inhibitors, mycotoxins binders, and antioxidants. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2010;18:27–32.

Letters to the editor

The Journal of Swine Health and Production welcomes letters to the editor. Please format letters like other manuscripts, ie, submit your letter in a Word file, double-spaced, with a reference list as required. A letter referring to a published article will be forwarded to the author of the article, and both the original letter and the response will be published in the same issue if possible. All published letters are subject to editorial changes.

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The American Association of Swine Veterinarians (AASV) is a nonprofit, educational professional society with approximately 1600 members representing clinical practice, industry, and academia. For information on membership in the AASV or subscriptions to the *Journal of Swine Health and Production*, please contact

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The Journal of Swine Health and Production is a benefit of membership in the AASV. Subscriptions are available to nonmembers. Please contact the AASV office or visit www.aasv.org/shap.html.

Reference

I. Iverson C, Christiansen S, Flanagan A, JAMA and Archives Journals Staff, eds. *AMA Manual of Style: A Guide for Authors and Editors*. 10th ed. New York, New York: Oxford University Press. 2007.



CONVERSION TABLES

Weights and measures conversions

Common (US)	Metric	To convert	Multiply by
1 oz	28.35 g	oz to g	28.4
1 lb (16 oz)	453.59 g	lb to kg	0.45
2.2 lb	1 kg	kg to lb	2.2
1 in	2.54 cm	in to cm	2.54
0.39 in	1 cm	cm to in	0.39
1 ft (12 in)	0.31 m	ft to m	0.3
3.28 ft	1 m	m to ft	3.28
1 mi	1.6 km	mi to km	1.6
0.62 mi	1 km	km to mi	0.62
1 in ²	6.45 cm ²	in ² to cm ²	6.45
0.16 in ²	1 cm ²	cm ² to in ²	0.16
1 ft ²	0.09 m ²	ft ² to m ²	0.09
10.76 ft ²	1 m ²	m ² to ft ²	10.8
1 ft ³	0.03 m ³	ft ³ to m ³	0.03
35.3 ft ³	1 m ³	m ³ to ft ³	35
1 gal (128 fl oz)	3.8 L	gal to L	3.8
0.264 gal	1 L	L to gal	0.26
1 qt (32 fl oz)	946.36 mL	qt to L	0.95
33.815 fl oz	1 L	L to qt	1.1

Temperature equivalents (approx)

°F	°C
32	0
50	10
60	15.5
61	16
65	18.3
70	21.1
75	23.8
80	26.6
82	28
85	29.4
90	32.2
102	38.8
103	39.4
104	40.0
105	40.5
106	41.1
212	100

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = (^{\circ}\text{C} \times 9/5) + 32$$

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) \times 5/9$$

Conversion chart, kg to lb (approx)

Pig size	Lb	Kg
Birth	3.3-4.4	1.5-2.0
Weaning	7.7	3.5
	11	5
	22	10
Nursery	33	15
	44	20
	55	25
	66	30
Grower	99	45
	110	50
	132	60
Finisher	198	90
	220	100
	231	105
	242	110
	253	115
Sow	300	135
	661	300
Boar	794	360
	800	363

1 tonne = 1000 kg

1 ppm = 0.0001% = 1 mg/kg = 1 g/tonne

1 ppm = 1 mg/L