

# JOURNAL OF SWINE HEALTH & PRODUCTION

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

REVISED JANUARY 2009

## 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;
- Files of all figures and tables: tables may be prepared using the table function in Word (preferably) or in spreadsheet files;
- 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.

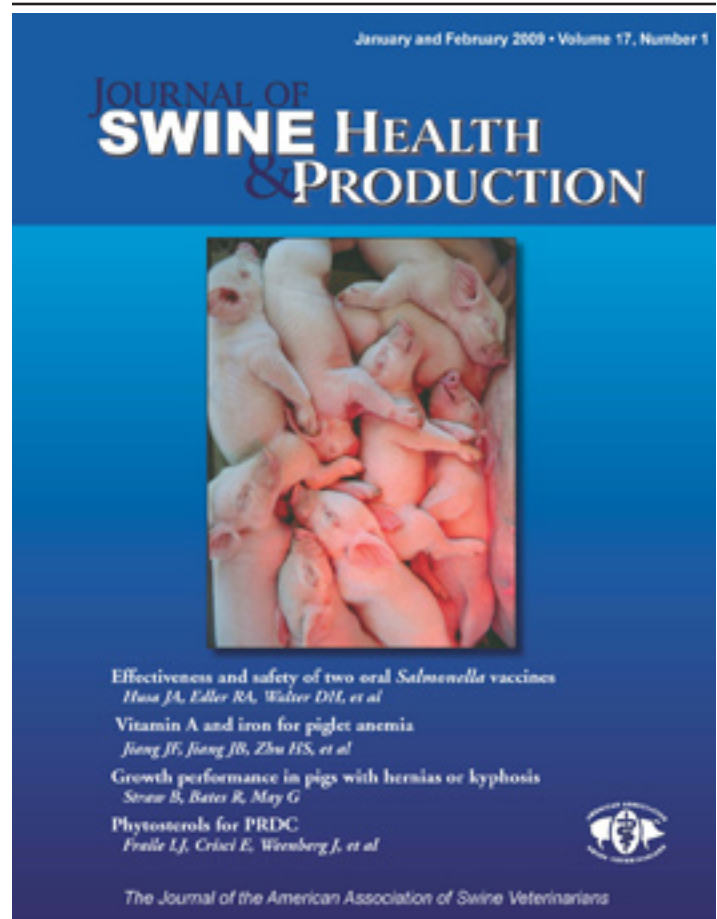
### Editorial office

Karen Richardson, Publications Manager  
Journal of Swine Health and Production  
Department of Population Medicine, University of Guelph  
Guelph, Ontario, Canada  
N1G 2W1  
Tel: 519-856-0349; Fax: 519-763-3117  
E-mail: pub\_mgr@aaav.org.

### 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



### 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. Non-referenced 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.<sup>1</sup> Refer to recent issues of the *Journal of Swine Health and Production* for examples of formatting for specific types of references.



THE JOURNAL OF THE  
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SWINE VETERINARIANS

## 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

Fernández L, Díez C, Ordóñez JM, Carbajo M. Reproductive performance in primiparous sows after postweaning treatment with a progestagen. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2005;13:28–30.

## Proceedings citation

Strait EL, Erikson BZ, Thacker EL. Analysis of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* field isolates. *Proc AASV.* Des Moines, Iowa. 2004;95–96.

## Book citation

Saif LJ, Wesley RD. Transmissible gastroenteritis and porcine respiratory coronavirus. In: Straw BE, D’Allaire S, Mengeling WL, Taylor DJ, eds. *Diseases of Swine.* 8th ed. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press; 1999:295–325.

## Citations for the World Wide Web

Trapp SA, Rice FP, Kelly DT, Bundy A, Schinkel AP, Richert BT. Evaluation of four ractopamine use programs on pig growth and carcass characteristics. Purdue University Swine Day 2002. Available at: <http://www.ansc.purdue.edu/swine/swineday/sday02/10.pdf>. Accessed December 31, 2004.

## Figures and tables

- Submit each table or figure on a separate –page.
- Make reference in the text to all figures and tables, citing them in consecutive order.
- Provide us with numerical data for all figures, including SD or SE for means.
- Supply brief but complete titles for tables and legends for figures. Explain in footnotes abbreviations used in a table using either numbers or symbols.
- For *P* values reported in a table or figure, provide the name of the statistical method used (eg, Student’s *t* test, ANOVA), not the name of the software.

- Provide high-quality illustrations or photographs suitable for black-and-white reproduction. Please contact the editorial staff if you believe color is essential to convey the meaning of the photograph.

- Submit photographs as individual high-resolution .jpeg images or in .tif files.

- Do not paste figures into the word processing document containing the text of the manuscript. Submit them separately, eg, submit figures created in Excel® as Excel® files, 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 in each issue of the journal and at the end of the Author Guidelines document.

## 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

If you are using copyrighted material, you must advise the editors of this when you submit your manuscript. You are responsible for securing permission to use copyrighted art or text, including the payment of fees.

## 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 can be downloaded from the AASV website. 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

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.

## 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, including “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 should include enough detail that another worker could replicate 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.

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, 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:

Pogranichniy R, Lee K, Machaty Z. Detection of porcine parvovirus in the follicular fluid of abattoir pigs. *J Swine Health Prod* 2008;16:244-246.

Young B, Dewey CE, Friendship RM. Prevalence and causes of inappropriate temperatures in on-farm semen storage units in Ontario. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2008;16:92-95.

### 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.

Example of a production tool:

Larriestra AJ, Morrison RB, Deen J. A decision-making framework for evaluating interventions used at weaning to reduce mortality in lightweight pigs and improve weight gains in the nursery. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2005;13:143-149.

### 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:

Chase CCL, Daniels CS, Garcia R, et al. Needle-free injection technology in swine: Progress toward vaccine efficacy and pork quality. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2008;16:254-261.

### 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:

Hammer JM, Fuhrman M, Walz M. Serological evaluation of a *Clostridium perfringens* type A toxoid in a commercial swine herd. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2008;16:37-40.

Harding JCS. Restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis following unexpected *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* diagnosis in a gilt multiplication herd. *J Swine Health Prod* 2008;16:247-253.

## JSHAP AUTHOR GUIDELINES

### Case study

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

Example of a case study:

McOrist S, Williamson M. Ulceration of the anus in groups of pu-bertal male pigs. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2007;15:96–98.

### 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 require-ments of the subject, but each commentary includes a summary not exceeding 200 words and without section headings, up to five key-words, and a bulleted list of implications.

Example of peer-reviewed commentary:

Johnston LJ, Renteria A, Hannon MR. Improving validity of on-farm research. *J Swine Health Prod.* 2003;11:240–246.

### 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 format-ted as required by the subject material, but should not exceed five published 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. As this is a new genre for the journal, an example is provided of a non-refereed ar-ticle without summary, keywords, or implications.

Example of a non-refereed Diagnostic notes article

Oliveira S. Improving rate of success in isolating *Haemophilus para-suis* from clinical samples. *J Swine Health Prod.* –2004;12:308–309.

### 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 au-thor 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.

Contact information

Executive Editor, Cate Dewey, DVM, PhD;  
E-mail: [pub\\_mgr@aaav.org](mailto:pub_mgr@aaav.org)

Associate Editor, Judi Bell, DVM, PhD (revisions, editing process);  
E-mail: [pub\\_mgr@aaav.org](mailto:pub_mgr@aaav.org)

Publications Manager, Karen Richardson (author-reviewer corre-spondence); E-mail: [pub\\_mgr@aaav.org](mailto:pub_mgr@aaav.org)

Graphic Designer and Advertising Coordinator, Tina Smith;  
E-mail: [tina@aaav.org](mailto:tina@aaav.org)

Technical Advisor, Dave Brown (web site); E-mail: [dave@aaav.org](mailto:dave@aaav.org)

French translator: Serge Messier

Spanish translators: Laura Batista and Sandra Pérez

### American Association of Swine Veterinarians

The American Association of Swine Veterinarians (AASV) is a nonprofit, educational professional society with approximately 1500 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:

American Association of Swine Veterinarians  
902 1st Avenue  
Perry, IA 50220–1703  
Tel: 515-465-5255; Fax: 515-465-3832  
<http://www.aasv.org/>

The *Journal of Swine Health and Production* is a benefit of member-ship in the AASV. Subscriptions are available to nonmembers: please contact the AASV office or visit <http://www.aasv.org/shap.html>.

### Reference

1. Iverson C, chair. *American Medical Association Manual of Style: a Guide for Authors and Editors.* 9th ed. Baltimore, Maryland: Williams and Wilkins; –1997.



# CONVERSION TABLES

## Weights and measures conversions

Common (US)	Metric	To convert	Multiply by
1 oz	28.35 g	oz to g	28
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	0.6
1 sq in	6.5 cm <sup>2</sup>	sq in to cm <sup>2</sup>	6.5
0.15 sq in	1 cm <sup>2</sup>	cm <sup>2</sup> to sq in	0.15
1 sq ft	0.09 m <sup>2</sup>	sq ft to m <sup>2</sup>	0.09
11.11 sq ft	1 m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup> to sq ft	11
1 cu ft	0.03 m <sup>3</sup>	cu ft to m <sup>3</sup>	0.03
35.32 cu ft	1 m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup> to cu ft	35
1 c (cup)	0.24 L	c to L	0.24
4.1667 c	1 L	L to c	4.2
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
33.8138 oz	1 L	L to qt	1.1

## Temperature equivalents

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

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

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

## Conversion chart, kg to lb

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

1 tonne = 1000 kg

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

1ppm = 1 mg/L