



Graduate Project (VETS 5017) Guidelines

for Students of Advanced Program in
Veterinary Medicine (APVM)



THE UNIVERSITY
OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA

Graduate project – VETS 5017 is a comprehensive course for APVM students in the last semester (the 11th one). Students have to spend the whole semester for this course only. The main purpose of this course is to help students apply all their knowledge during the vet program to the situation with practical or scientific approaches in the general and active manner. In addition, this is also an opportunity for students to be familiar with the jobs in their future. The guideline below will describe the process, requirement, and expectation for the course.

Introduction

Students having applied for Graduate project course might choose one in two options: **(1) Research Veterinary Elective**; and **(2) Clinical Veterinary Elective**. Each option has difference processes and requirements. In order to select the first option (Research Veterinary Elective), students have to achieve a 6.5/10 GPA or higher. Student with GPA below 6.5 or with their own choice can select the second option (Clinical Veterinary Elective). For both options, student must have one First advisor who is an academic staff in the faculty of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine (FASVM) in Nong Lam University. A Second advisor might require if student work in an institute outside FASVM.

All students in this course will receive a basic financial support from the AVP office (will be notified by AVP office). Moreover, students are required to write his/her CV and a letter of motivation to apply for a job. These have to be included in the final written report. To encourage students' creativity, there is no format for CV and the letter of motivation. These have to be submitted at the end of the semester.

Research Veterinary Elective

For this option, students have to perform a research study in the field related to veterinary medicine. APVM office will help students identify proposals and potential advisors. Students are encouraged to contact any lecturers in FASVM in the field of interest for doing research and also any rooms in their funded research study. Research can be performed in FASVM or external institute either in Vietnam or other countries. However, when student join a study in an external institute, a second advisor in that institute would be required. Students have to discuss with both advisors on the details of research project. After having the research topic, students should inform APVM office the name of topic and the names of 2 advisors. Students have approximately 3 months in the semester to finish their research project at the selected institute and return FASVM to finish the writing task in one month and then submit a Written report to be ready for the oral examination. Each step will be explained clearly below.

- The **written report** should be a draft of a scientific paper (manuscript) at least 10 pages (5000 words) in length about student's research study in which he/she has to describe the reasons to perform the projects, how the project was carried out and what the results of and implications of the projects were. The instruction for writing a manuscript is in **Appendix 1** of this guideline. Remember to include CV and motivation letter as explained above in the written report. This written report will be sent to a reviewer for evaluation. The score from the reviewer will contribute 20% into the final score. The instruction for reviewer in scoring manuscript is described in the **Appendix 2**
- The **oral exam** will be a 15-minute presentation followed by 30 minutes of questions and answers. The presentation should focus on the research study and the questions might be related to the research study in either practical or theoretical aspects. The board of oral examination will include 3 members: 2 from FASVM and 1 invited professor (if applicable). The score from each examiner will contribute 20% in the final score. **Appendix 3** is the form for oral examiner to score students.
- Both first and second advisors of students will issue **Assessment letters** about the performance of students during their research. In the letters, introduction to the oral exam for the students must be approved by the advisors. And scores from the first advisor (on the base of the second advisor's assessment and the performance of student) will contribute 20% in the final score. **Appendix 4** is the form for the first and second advisors to assess their students.

Clinical Veterinary Elective

This option requires students to experience practical or clinical work in a unit working in the fields of animal and public health. It can be small animal clinic, animal farm, wild-life organization, or animal health department where students can work in meat inspection system, and so on. The first advisor from FASVM and the second advisor from the selected unit have to establish the list of work and skills required for students. Students have approximately 3 months in the semester to finish their work at the selected unit and then return FASVM to finish the writing task in one month. After submitting their written report, students will have their oral examination. Each step will be explained clearly below.

- The **written report** – Practical work report- will be a short essay at least 10 pages (5000 words) in length describing the role/ work/ process of the unit at which students had worked; and explaining what learnt there. Especially, students have to report one specific case/trial/investigation that he/she had followed in detail. Then he/she can give some general discussion or suggestions for the unit. The instruction for writing a practical work report is in [Appendix 5](#) of this guideline. Then, the report will be submitted to a reviewer for scoring. The score from the reviewer will contribute 20% into the final score. Remember to include CV and motivation letter as explained above in the report. The instruction for a reviewer in scoring a written report is described in the [Appendix 6](#)
- The **oral exam** will be a 15-minute presentation followed by 30 minutes of questions and answers. The presentation should focus on practical work students experienced and questions will be related to students' work in either practical or theoretical aspects. The board of oral examination will include 3 members: 2 from FASVM and 1 invited professor (if applicable). The score from each examiner will contribute 20% in the final score. [Appendix 3](#) is the form for oral examiners to score students.
- Both first and second advisors will issue **assessment letters** about the performance of students during their work. In the letters, students have to be approved for introduction to the oral exam. And scores from the first advisor (on the base of the second advisor assessment and the performance of student) will contribute 20% in the final score. [Appendix 4](#) is the form for each advisor to assess their students.
- In addition, students have to self-evaluate their knowledge and skills learnt from the unit on the base of the list of work and skills built by advisors before. Please use the appropriate forms with the type of units students were working in. The self-evaluation sheet should be approved by the second advisor. This sheet must be

attached along with the practical work report. For some common types of unit, the sample of self-evaluation sheets can be referring in the [Appendix 7](#). If students working in other types of unit, the first advisor should contact the APVM office to issue the appropriate sheet.

Summary

<u>Date</u>	<u>Activities</u>												
	Finding advisors If have, report to the APVM office Prepare any supporting documents for any applications												
15July	APVM office will announce the list of students in each option of graduate project												
1Sept	Start the graduate project												
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Research Veterinary</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Clinical Veterinary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Perform research study</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Clinical work</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Finish doing research Assessment from the second advisor</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Finish clinical working Assessment from the second advisor Self-evaluation sheet (app. 7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Back to FASVM Writing manuscript (app. 1) Assessment from First advisor (app. 4 → 20%)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Back to FASVM Writing clinical report (app. 5) Assessment from First advisor (app. 4 → 20%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Submit manuscript + CV and letter of motivation to apply for a job →scoring (app. 2 → 20%)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Submit written report + Self-evaluation sheet+ CV and letter of motivation to apply for a job → scoring (app. 6 → 20%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Oral exam (app. 3 → 20% × 3)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Oral exam (app. 3 → 20% × 3)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Research Veterinary	Clinical Veterinary	Perform research study	Clinical work	Finish doing research Assessment from the second advisor	Finish clinical working Assessment from the second advisor Self-evaluation sheet (app. 7)	Back to FASVM Writing manuscript (app. 1) Assessment from First advisor (app. 4 → 20%)	Back to FASVM Writing clinical report (app. 5) Assessment from First advisor (app. 4 → 20%)	Submit manuscript + CV and letter of motivation to apply for a job →scoring (app. 2 → 20%)	Submit written report + Self-evaluation sheet+ CV and letter of motivation to apply for a job → scoring (app. 6 → 20%)	Oral exam (app. 3 → 20% × 3)	Oral exam (app. 3 → 20% × 3)
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1Dec													
31Dec													
20Jan													
	Final mark												

App.: appendix

%: percentage of each score contributing into the final

Appendix 1 - Guide For Writing a Research Paper

Appendix 2: Scoring a Manuscript - For reviewer

Appendix 3: Scoring an oral presentation of student – For Examiner

Appendix 4: Assessment letter to research student – For first and second advisor

Appendix 5: Guide for a Writing Clinical Report – For Clinical Veterinary Selective Students

Appendix 6: Scoring a clinical report - For reviewer

Appendix 7: Self-evaluation sheet for clinical veterinary students

A. Poultry farms

B. Dairy/cattle farms

C. Pig farms

D. Meat inspection units

E. Small animal clinic

F. Wildlife unit

Appendix 1 - Guide For Writing a Research Paper

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

- The manuscript must be typed and saved in the format of a word processing software. Use font Time New Roman; size 13; single line spacing. Leave a line space between paragraphs. The text should be in single-column format.
- Every page should be numbered.
- Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible.

B. LANGUAGE

- The manuscript is written in American English.
- Past tense verbs must be used in the passive voice when describing the actions of the work. For examples:
 - “The experiment was carried out” (*not: We carried out the experiment.*)”
 - “Milk samples were collected” (*not: I collected milk samples.*)”
 - “A 10 μ l-volume of each sample was streaked onto MacConkey agar” (*not: We streaked a 10 μ l-volume of each sample onto MacConkey agar.*)”
- To avoid unnecessary errors it is strongly advised to use the “spell-check” and “grammar-check” functions of the word processor.

C. MANUSCRIPT STRUCTURE

The paper must have all the sections in the order given below:

- Title with affiliations
- Abstract
- Keywords
- Introduction
- Materials and Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgement

Title and affiliations.

- Title must be concise and informative. The length is recommended between 10 – 15 words. Try to avoid abbreviations and formulae.
- Author names and affiliations
 - Present names of all of authors which are separated by commas and use the word “and” between the last two names of the list. Student who performed the work is the first author followed by other participants. Name of his/her advisor appears last.
 - Vietnamese full names must be provided (no initials are accepted). If the author(s) is not a Vietnamese, author’s first name is written first followed by initials and last name.
 - Present all authors' affiliations addresses (at the time when the work was performed) below the names. All affiliations are indicated with a lower-case adscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name must be given. Corresponding author(s) must be indicated with an asterisk and e-mail address(es) may be given (if possible).

For examples:

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Abstract. Abstract should be limited to 250 words or fewer and must summarize the basic but complete content of the paper without extensive experimental details: problem addressed; objective; methods and approach; important results; conclusions.

For examples:

Despite the presence high levels of *Arcobacter* spp. on chicken carcasses, the source of arcobacter contamination in slaughterhouses still remains unclear. It has been hypothesized in the literature that *Arcobacter* species that contaminate carcasses originate in in-plant slaughterhouses and/or supply water. The present study aimed to determine the source of *Arcobacter* contamination in two poultry slaughterhouses in The Netherlands. Carcasses and intestinal tracts from 3 hen flocks and 2 broiler flocks were collected. Water draining off carcasses during processing in 2 slaughterhouses and supply water in one slaughterhouse were also taken. For one flock, cloacal swabs and faecal samples were taken on the farm before slaughtering. ERIC-PCR was applied to study the genetic diversity and

relationship among the isolates. No *Arcobacter* spp. were found in the supply water but on almost all of the sampled carcasses and in carcass-draining-off water arcobacters were identified. *Arcobacter* spp. were detected in the gut systems of chickens, ranging from 20% to 85% in hens and 3.3% and 51% in broilers. Similar ERIC-PCR genotypes were detected in gut contents as well as on carcasses from the same flock. The present study demonstrated that *Arcobacter* spp. can be detected in chicken intestines at slaughter and could be brought in this way into slaughterhouses where the bacteria contaminate carcasses during processing.

Keywords: Identify a few (three to five) key words which represent the major concepts of the study.

Introduction. The introduction is probably the most difficult part of writing a manuscript. It should contain the background information that consequently leads to the statement of the research question - the most important part of the introduction. Sufficient background information needs to be provided to allow the reader to understand the topics, the reasons of the present study, and be able to evaluate the results of your work. On the other hand, although no strict word limit is applied to an introduction it should be as short and concise as possible. Therefore, use only those references that provide the most salient (prominent, noticeable) background.

Below is a typical outline for the content of the introduction to a research paper (Jenkins, 1995):

- *Background to the topic:* Attract the attention/interest of the reader by raising the issue and its significance, telling what is known about it and what is still unknown or problematic from the literature.
- *Statement of the research question:* Address the purpose(s) of the study. Consider using one of the following examples to signal the research question:
 - “The purpose(s)/aim(s) of this study were to (evaluate, determine,)”
 - “The present study was carried out/undertaken to”
 - “The objective(s) of the present study was to”
 - “To determine whether”

Materials and Methods.

- It is important to ensure that sufficient technical information and details are provided to verify the findings and to allow the experiments to be repeated.

For example, when centrifugation conditions are critical, model of rotor, temperature, time at maximum speed, and centrifugal force ($\times g$ rather than revolutions per minute) must be provided.

- New methods must be described completely. If methods or techniques are adopted from the literature, the source (reference) must be provided. For commonly used materials and methods, a reference with a brief identification to the method is sufficient.

For examples:

“Species identification of *Campylobacter* isolates was confirmed by PCR assays as previously described (Linton et al. 1997).”

“Hemagglutination inhibition test was performed as described by Thayer et al. (1998). Briefly, 25 µl of each serum sample diluted in 100 µl of NDV antigen was placed in the first column of 96-well plates.”

- When a method is described, sources and product codes of media or unusual chemicals, equipment (including model number and manufacturer), microbial strains, etc. must be given.

For example:

“Commercial Newcastle disease antibody test kits were purchased from IDEXX Laboratories Inc (Part Number: 99-09263). Triplicate titers were obtained and calculated using xChekPlus® software (IDEXX Laboratories Inc). An optical density of 650 nm wavelength was used to detect the color change using an Emax reader (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA).”

- Information/actions should be presented in chronological order, using the past verb tense.
- Sub-headings should be used, where appropriate.

For examples:

Animals. Four hundred and eighty unvaccinated 1day-old Ross 3 Ross broiler chickens were purchased from a local commercial hatchery.

Experimental design. The effect of lysine deficiency was evaluated on feed conversion, body weight, lymphoid organ weights (thymus, spleen, and bursa of Fabricius), cutaneous basophil hypersensitivity responses, and antibody titer against NDV by ELISA and hemagglutination-inhibition (HI) tests.

Hemagglutination inhibition (HI) test and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Besides the original baseline bleeding before grouping birds, blood samples were collected twice again at 28 and 42 days of age from all the experimental chickens.

- If statistical analysis is applied, information of the method/procedure, software (and its version), statistical tests must be given. For example:

Statistical analysis. Data collected from all the experiments were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) procedures by using general linear model’s procedure of SAS software (SAS Institute, 2001). Significant differences among means were determined by Duncan’s multiple-range test. The difference level $P < 0.05$ will be considered as significant.

A suggested outline for the content of the Materials and Methods section:

- Subjects/samples and sampling:
 - Samples and their characteristics (e.g. animal species, age, sex, breed, etc.), sample size (numbers or amount of subjects or samples).
 - Method of sampling, the way to hold and transport the samples to laboratories or places where they are analyzed or stored.
- Experimental design/procedures:
 - How the study or experiments were designed to get the answers for the research question posed previously in the Introduction.
 - How many experimental groups, controls (negative, positive, blank); how many individuals in each group; etc.
 - Variables - independent, dependent, etc.
 - Measurements, parameters, etc.
- Methods or techniques that were applied; materials, instruments, measurement tools that were used in the research.
- Statistical analyses.

Results. This section are (i) to report the results of the procedures described in the Materials and Methods and (ii) to present the data (in the form of text, tables or figures), that supports the results.

- Present only the results of the experiments and reserve the interpretation of the results for the Discussion section.
- The results should be presented as concisely as possible in one of the following: text, table(s), or figure(s). Avoid extensive use of graphs to present data that might be more concisely presented in the text or tables. Limit photographs to those that are absolutely necessary to show the experimental findings.
- Data that are given in a table or figure must not be repeated within the text, except for rare occasions when emphasis is required.
- The results should be presented in order of either chronology to correspond with the methods or from the most to the least important. Careful planning of the tables and figures is important to ensure that the sequencing of these tells a story.
- Use past-tense verbs to present the results.

Discussion. This section is the heart of the paper, where the results are interpreted in relation to previously published work (from the literature) in order to answer the question(s) posed in the introduction.

- In this section, the author(s) must explain how the results support the answers and how the answers fit in with existing knowledge on the topic (by using appropriate references).
- This is the main section where the author(s) expresses his/her interpretations and opinions, for example how important/significant the author thinks the findings are, from which what implications can be drawn out.
- In order to make the message clear and convincing, the discussion
 - o should be fully and clearly stating, explaining, supporting, and defending the answers to the questions;
 - o but, should be kept as short as possible, avoiding extensive repetition of the Results section or reiteration of the introduction.
- The organization of the content is important. The discussion should begin by stating answers to the question and supporting the answers with the results.
- At the need, restate the answers to the questions and indicate the importance of the research by stating applications, implications or speculations.
- If statistical analysis is applied, the significance needs to be mentioned.

A recommended content of the Discussion:

- Use the results to answer the question(s) posed in the introduction, together with relevant published literature for support, explanation and defense of the answers (present verb tense).
 Explain how the findings concur with those from published studies.
 Discuss the implications, use verbs that suggest some uncertainty such as “suggest”, “imply” or “speculate”.
 Try to indicate the originality/uniqueness of the work
- Try to explain any discrepancies of the results with those in the literature, unexpected findings, as well as the limitations of the study.
 Discuss any weakness in study design.
 Use relevant and strong references to keep your research paper free of any bias.
- If the research leads to further questions, give one or two major recommendations for further investigation.

Conclusions. This section should comprise a brief statement of the major findings and implications of the study. It is not the function of this section to summarize the study - this is the purpose of the abstract.

Acknowledgments. All important contributors should be acknowledged, such as:

- persons who provided statistical or technical advice and assistance;
- those who helped with the preparation of the manuscript;
- the source of any financial support received for the work being published.

Some examples:

- The authors thanks Dr Đặng Thi Kieu Giang for her help in reviewing this manuscript.
- This work was supported by Grant B2010-12-98 from The Ministry of Education and Training, Vietnam.

References. All publications cited in the text should be presented in a list of references following the text of the manuscript. Since this a research paper, the list should not exceed 25 references.

- Citing in the text:

- In the text, refer to the author's name (without initial) and year of publication. If the cited reference was written more than two authors, the name of the first author should be used followed by "et al.". For examples:

“According to Smith (1988), ...”

“If treatment is required, ciprofloxacin is one drug of choice (Alfredson and Korolick, 2007).”

“Campylobacter is a leading cause of bacterial diarrhea in the developed world (Zilbauer et al., 2008).

- References cited together in the text are separated by semicolons “;”. They should be arranged chronologically, and alphabetically by author name if they were published in a same year. Publications that has the same first author in the same year should be listed as 2001a, 2001b, etc..

Following are some examples:

“Methicillin-resistant *Staph. aureus* has been isolated from bulk tank and quarter milk samples in Europe (Spohr et al., 2011; Kreausukon et al., 2012).”

“Organic milk quality, management, and animal health have been assessed in comparison with conventionally managed dairy farms (Zwald et al., 2004; Ruegg, 2009; Cicconi-Hogan et al., 2013a,b; Richert et al., 2013; Stiglbauer et al., 2013).”

“*Staphylococcus aureus* is a major mastitis-causing pathogen on dairy farms and has been found more frequently on organic dairy farms than conventional farms in recent studies (Ruegg, 2009; Cicconi-Hogan et al., 2013b).

- References concerning unpublished data and "personal communications" should not be cited in the reference list but may be mentioned in the text. For examples:

“It is said that ... (L. Smith, personal communication, June 4, 2014).”

“... similar results (B. Rowland, R. L. Plant, and E. T. Lee, unpublished data).”

“... as described by B. Rowland and R. L. Plant (submitted for publication).”

- Reference List

- + In the reference list, references are listed in the alphabetical order (citation-name system).
- + Provide the names of all the authors and/or editors for each reference; names must not be abbreviated with “et al.”. Last name is written followed by initials (see examples below).
- + Names of International Journals should be abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations: <http://www.issn.org/services/online-services/access-to-the-ltwa/>.
- + Original full name of Vietnamese Journals are given. For example, Tạp chí Khoa học Kỹ thuật Thú y; Tạp chí Khoa học Kỹ thuật Nông Lâm nghiệp.
- + In the case of publications in any language other than English, the original title is to be retained. However, the titles of publications in non-Latin alphabets should be transliterated, and a notation such as “(in Russian)” or “(in Greek, with English abstract)” should be added.
- + Work accepted for publication but not yet published should be referred to as “in press”.
- + Web references may be given. Full URL is necessary and any further information, such as author names, dates of retrieval, reference to a source publication and so on, should also be given.
- + Articles available online but without volume and page numbers may be referred to by means of their Digital Object identifier (DOI).

Use the following system for arranging the Reference.

○ Periodicals

Drancourt M. and Raoult D. 2002. *rpoB* gene sequence-based identification of *Staphylococcus* species. J. Clin. Microbiol. 40:1333–1338.

Cicconi-Hogan K. M., Gamroth M., Richert R., Ruegg P. L., Stiglbauer K. E., and Schukken Y. H. 2013a. Associations of risk factors with somatic cell count in bulk tank milk on organic and conventional dairy farms in the United States. J. Dairy Sci. 96:3689–3702.

Cicconi-Hogan K. M., Gamroth M., Richert R., Ruegg P. L., Stiglbauer K. E., and Schukken Y. H. 2013b. Risk factors associated with bulk tank standard plate count, bulk tank coliform count and the presence of *Staphylococcus aureus* on organic and conventional dairy farms in the United States. J. Dairy Sci. 96:7578–7590.

Tran Thi Quynh Lan, Nguyen Thi My Nhan, và Nguyen Thi Huyen. 2013. Khảo sát sự hiện diện các nhóm và typ huyết thanh *Salmonella* phân lập từ phân heo và gà. Tạp chí Khoa học Kỹ thuật Thú y, XX(3):30-36.

- Books

Armitage P. and Berry G. 1987. *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, pp. 94–100, 411–416.
- Multi-author books

Butler J. E. 1981. A concept of humoral immunity among ruminants and an approach to its investigation. In: Butler J. E., Nielson K., Duncan J. R. (Eds.), *The Ruminant Immune System*, Plenum Press, New York, pp. 3–55.
- Proceedings

Green PN, Hood D, Dow CS. 1984. Taxonomic status of some methylotrophic bacteria, p 251-254. In Crawford RL, Hanson RS (ed), *Microbial growth on C1 compounds*. Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, DC.
- Thesis

Ho Thi Kim Hoa. 2008. *Arcobacter*, what is known and unknown about a potential foodborne zoonotic agent. Ph.D. thesis. Utrecht University, The Netherland.

Nguyen Thanh Hung. 2012. Ảnh hưởng của potassium diformate trong khẩu phần heo nái và heo con theo mẹ đến 60 ngày tuổi. MSc Thesis. Nong Lam University HCMC, Vietnam.
- Web information

USDA-ERS (USDA Economic Research Service). 2013. Organic production. Accessed 19/11/ 2013. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/dataproducts/organic-production.aspx#.UoucUZHFkpF>.

D. TABLES AND FIGURES

- Tables and figures must have captions. The caption for a table appears above the table; for a figure, it is below.
- Boldface the word “Figure” or “Table”.
- Number tables and figures according to their sequence in the text. Each table (and figure) has to be mentioned within the text and should be placed after the related text.
- Each table and figure must have a brief and self-explanatory title.

Tables should be formatted as follow.

Table 1. Primers used in the study

Primers	Sequence (5' to 3')
mPCR	
ARCO (1357–1338)	CGTATTCACCGTAGCATAGC
BUTZ (959–983)	CCTGGACTTGACATAGTAAGAATGA
SKIR (705–723)	GGCGATTTACTGGAACACA
PCR for eubacteria	
27F	AGAGTTTGATCMTGGCTCAG
519R	GWATTACCGCGGCKGCTG

K = G, T; M = A, C; W = A, T.

- Try to avoid large tables.
- Column and/or row headings should be brief, but sufficiently explanatory.
- Do not use vertical lines to separate columns. Leave some extra space between the columns instead.
- Any explanation essential to the understanding of the table should be given as a footnote at the bottom of the table (using font size of 10).

E. NOMENCLATURE

Microorganism nomenclature

- Binary name of a microorganism consist of a generic name and a specific epithet. For example, the name *Escherichia coli* of which *Escherichia* is the generic name and *coli* is the specific epithet denoting a species, has to be written in full the first time it is used in a paper. Thereafter, the generic name should be abbreviated to the initial capital letter (i.e. *E. coli*).
- Names of all bacterial taxa (kingdoms, phyla, classes, orders, families, genera, species, and subspecies) are italicized; strain designations and numbers are not. Vernacular (common) names should be in lowercase roman type (e.g., streptococci, brucella).
- For *Salmonella*, names of serovars should be in roman type with the first letter capitalized: *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium. After the first use, the serovar may also be given without a species name: *Salmonella* Typhimurium, *S.* Typhimurium, or *Salmonella* serovar Typhimurium

Protein and gene nomenclature

Always use standard gene names and symbols, which can be found in community databases that are specific to particular organisms (e.g., human: www.genenames.org; rat:

rgd.mcw.edu; mouse: www.informatics.jax.org; zebrafish: zfin.org; flies: flybase.org; worms: www.wormbase.org).

In general, genes and the derived proteins usually carry the same name. Their designations (symbols) are similar in characters, but symbols for genes are italicized (e.g., *IGF1*), whereas symbols for proteins are not italicized. Followings are some general rules.

- *In bacteria*, designations of proteins generally consists of three-letter symbols; these are not italicized, and the first letter of the symbol is capitalized, e.g. the OmpA, FlaA, FlaB proteins.

Gene designations are also indicated by three-letter locus symbols in lowercase italic, e.g. *ompA*, *flaA*, *flaB* genes.

Wild-type characteristics can be designated with a adscript plus (Pol⁺), and negative adscripts (Pol⁻) for mutant characteristics.

- *Humans, non-human primates, chickens, and domestic species*: Genes are symbolized with 3 to 6 characters that are all in upper-case. Protein designations are identical to their corresponding gene symbols except that they are not italicized. For examples:

- o Gene coding for insulin-like growth factor 1:

Gene symbols: *IGF1* (in italics); proteins designations: IGF1

- o Gene coding [cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4](#):

Gene symbols: *CTLA4* (in italics); protein designation: CTLA4

- *Mouse and rat*: Gene symbols are italicized, with only the first letter in upper-case, whilst protein symbols are not italicized, and all letters are in upper-case. For examples:

- o Gene coding for insulin-like growth factor 1:

Gene symbols: *Igf1* (in italics); proteins designations: IGF1

- o Gene coding [cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4](#):

Gene symbols: *Ctla4* (in italics); protein designation: CTLA4

- *Fish (use for all fish)*: When mammalian orthologues are known, the same name and abbreviation should be used. However, in contrast to the general rule, full gene names are italicized in lower case. Gene symbols are also italicized, with all letters in lower-case; protein symbols are not italicized, and the first letter is upper-case. Members of a gene family are sequentially numbered. For example:

Gene name: *brass*; gene symbol: *brs*; protein symbol: Brs.

Gene name: *engrailed 2b*; gene symbol: *eng2b*; protein symbol: Eng2b

References

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Trina

Appendix 2: Scoring a Manuscript - For reviewer

Nong Lam university
Faculty of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine

Reviewing and Scoring a Manuscript

(Used for graduated project students of Advanced Program in Veterinary Medicine)

Name of student: _____

Class: _____

Manuscript's title: _____

Advisors: _____

Assessment

Please rate using the scale

1= unacceptable, 2 = poor, 3 = fair, 4 = good , 5 = excellent

Items	1	2	3	4	5
Title with affiliations, keywords, Acknowledgement and Abstract					
Introduction					
Materials and Methods					
Results					
Discussion and Conclusion					
Scientific Quality					
Writing Quality					
CV and Letter of motivation					
Overall	Sum of all =				

Total: **Overall**/4 =

Please provide additional comments that could help improve the quality of the manuscript:

Question:

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 3: Scoring an oral presentation of student – For Examiner

Nong Lam university
Faculty of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine

Scoring an oral presentation

(Used for graduated project students of Advanced Program in Veterinary Medicine)

Name of student: _____

Class: _____

Advisors: _____

Assessment

Please rate using the scale

1= unacceptable, 2 = poor, 3 = fair, 4 = good , 5 = excellent

Items	Description	1	2	3	4	5
Delivery	<i>Appropriate volume and rate Speech is varied to show emphasis and interest; Appropriate posture, eye contact, facial expressions and gestures; Language choice directly and clearly presents topic</i>					
Content	<i>Speaker demonstrates substantial knowledge of subject; The method of research is well explained and reasonable: Understanding result and being able to give implication</i>					
Evidence of Student Learning	<i>Able to respond intelligently and accurately to questioning; Demonstrates thorough understanding of topic</i>					
Overall	Sum of all =					

Total: **Overall** × 2/3 =

Please provide additional comments that could help improve the quality of the presentation:

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 4: Assessment letter to research student – For first and second advisor

Nong Lam university
 Faculty of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine

Assessment letter to research student

(Used for graduated project students of Advanced Program in Veterinary Medicine)

Name of student: _____

Class: _____

Manuscript's title: _____

Assessment

Please rate using the scale

1= unacceptable, 2 = poor, 3 = fair, 4 = good , 5 = excellent

	1	2	3	4	5
General Knowledge					
Attitude and responsibility					
Collaboration & Teamwork or communication					
Overall	Sum of all =				

Total: **Overall** × 2/3 =

Please provide additional comments that could help improve student performance in working and doing research:

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 5: Guide for a Writing Clinical Report – For Clinical Veterinary Selective Students

A. General information

- The report must be typed and saved in the format of a word processing software.
Use font Time New Roman; size 13; single line spacing.
Leave a line space between paragraphs.
The text should be in single-column format.
- Every page should be numbered.
- Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible.
- The report is written in American English.
- The length of the report must be at least 1500 words

B. Report structure

The paper must have all the sections in the order given below:

- Introduction to the unit (farm, small animal clinic, organization): describe the general information, responsibility of the unit, how it works, organizes, and so on
- The main work during stay: explain all work in details that student have responsibility or learn at the unit. Give general comments about each works you involve and any possibility to improve
- Case report: During your time at the unit, there will be a special/ typical case that you follow very well and perform extra investigation on that. Please describe in detail the case, the way to explore, the result, and some conclusions/ recommendations on such case
- Acknowledgement

C. OTHERS

Other things relating to writing style, format of the report, please visit the guide for writing a manuscript

Appendix 6: Scoring a clinical report - For reviewer

Nong Lam university
Faculty of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine

Reviewing and Scoring a Clinical Report

(Used for graduated project students of Advanced Program in Veterinary Medicine)

Name of student: _____

Class: _____

Advisors: _____

Name of unit: _____

Assessment

Please rate using the scale

1= unacceptable, 2 = poor, 3 = fair, 4 = good , 5 = excellent

Items	1	2	3	4	5
Introduction to the unit					
The main work during stay					
Case report					
Learning Quality					
Writing Quality					
CV and letter of motivation					
Overall	Sum of all =				

Total: **Overall** × 2/6 =

Please provide additional comments that could help improve the quality of the report:

Question:

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Appendix 7: Self-evaluation sheet for clinical veterinary students

A. Poultry farms

Please rate using the scale

1= unknown (không biết), 2 = Heard only (chỉ nghe nói), 3 = well-practiced (nắm rõ/ có thực hành)

Nhóm gia cầm (gà/ vịt) có thể chọn loại hình hướng thịt/ giống/ đẻ

Các nội dung cần thực hiện/ cần nắm vững	Phân loại	Student's self-evaluation			Second advisor	
		1	2	3	Agree (đồng ý)	Not agree (Không đồng ý) - ghi rõ
Con giống và qui trình chăm sóc nuôi dưỡng căn bản cho từng loại hình	Kiến thức + thực tế					
Hiểu biết cơ bản về dinh dưỡng và điều kiện tiêu khí hậu cho gà	Kiến thức + thực tế					
Biết cách tính và hiểu ý nghĩa các thông số cơ bản đánh giá năng suất	Kiến thức + thực tế					
Thực hiện 1 qui trình vệ sinh, sát trùng cho chuồng, trại gà	Tay nghề					
Chăm sóc hàng ngày, hàng tuần cho gà con/thịt/giống/ đẻ	Tay nghề					
Cầm cột, bắt giữ gà con, gà lớn	Tay nghề					
Hiểu biết các tác nhân gây bệnh phổ biến trên gà	Kiến thức					
- Vi khuẩn gây bệnh hô hấp, tiêu hóa, các bệnh khác	Kiến thức					
- Kí sinh trùng (đường tiêu hóa, ngoại kí sinh)	Kiến thức					
- Vi rus gây bệnh phổ biến trên gà	Kiến thức					

B. Dairy/cattle farms

Nhóm đại gia súc (trâu bò) có thể chọn loại hình hướng thịt/ sữa

Các nội dung cần thực hiện/ cần nắm vững	Phân loại	Student's self-evaluation			Second advisor	
		1	2	3	Agree (đồng ý)	Not agree (Không đồng ý) - ghi rõ
Chăm sóc bê mới sinh	Tay nghề					
Tính lượng sữa cho bê hàng ngày, thời điểm tập ăn thức ăn tinh	Tay nghề					
Các cách cắt hoạt triệt sừng	Tay nghề					
Đối với hậu bị cần nắm tuổi động dục lần đầu, tuổi phối lần đầu, khi nào thì có thể phối giống lần đầu	Kiến thức					
Thành phần sữa thường và sữa đầu, các yếu tố ảnh hưởng đến chất lượng và lượng sữa	Kiến thức					
Chu kỳ sinh sản bình thường	Kiến thức					
Chu kỳ cho sữa và cạn sữa (thời gian), khi nào thì có thể cạn sữa 1 con bò	Kiến thức					
Các cách cạn sữa	Tay nghề					
Biết tính toán nhu cầu của bò (duy trì, tăng trọng, tiết sữa, mang thai) và tính toán khẩu phần cho bò.	Kiến thức					
Cần biết bò đẻ bao lâu thì có thể lên giống lại, khi nào phối lại lần đầu,	Kiến thức					
Đánh giá năng suất sinh sản của cá thể và của đàn	Tay nghề					
Nắm các giống bò sữa và thịt (ưu và nhược điểm từng loại)	Kiến thức					

Tiêm chích, lấy máu và tách huyết thanh, lấy phân và nước tiểu	Tay nghề					
Cách cầm cột và cố định bê, bò	Tay nghề					
Đánh giá điểm thể trạng: cách đánh giá, khi nào đánh giá, giải thích kết quả trên cá thể và mức độ đàn	Tay nghề					
Đánh giá đặc tính của phân: cách đánh giá, khi nào, giải thích kết quả trên cá thể và mức độ đàn. Qua đó đánh giá tình trạng dinh dưỡng của bò	Tay nghề					
Lấy dịch dạ cỏ: cách lấy, thời điểm lấy, cách đánh giá.	Tay nghề					
Biết cách thử CMT và giải thích kết quả, tiêu chuẩn đánh giá chất lượng sữa	Tay nghề					
Biết cách gọt móng và chăm sóc móng bò	Tay nghề					
Biết khám qua trực tràng: phân biệt được cổ tử cung, sừng tử cung, buồng trứng, khám thai	Tay nghề					
Biết cách nghe dạ cỏ: vị trí đặt ống nghe, âm thanh và tần suất bình thường và bất thường.	Tay nghề					
Đánh giá tập tính nhai lại của bò: tổng thời gian nhai lại, số lần nhai lại, % đàn nhai lại → đánh giá tình trạng thức ăn và điều kiện chuồng trại	Tay nghề					
Biết cách truyền dịch vào tĩnh mạch cho bò	Tay nghề					
Biết tính chỉ số THI và biết ngưỡng stress nhiệt cho bò.	Tay nghề					
Cách đánh giá điểm dáng đi và đứng để xác định bò bị đau chân	Tay nghề					
Bệnh tiêu chảy và hô hấp trên bê	Kiến thức + thực tế					

C. Pig farms

Nhóm heo có thể chọn loại hình hướng heo nọc/nái/ cai sữa/ thịt

Các nội dung cần thực hiện/ cần nắm vững	Phân loại	Student's self-evaluation			Second advisor	
		1	2	3	Agree (đồng ý)	Not agree (Không đồng ý) – ghi rõ
Quy trình chăm sóc nuôi dưỡng căn bản cho từng loại hình	Kiến thức + thực tế					
Hiểu biết cơ bản về dinh dưỡng, chuồng trại và điều kiện tiểu khí hậu	Kiến thức + thực tế					
Biết cách tính và hiểu ý nghĩa các thông số cơ bản đánh giá năng suất	Kiến thức + thực tế					
Thực hiện 1 qui trình vệ sinh, sát trùng cho chuồng, trại	Tay nghề					
Chăm sóc hàng ngày, hàng tuần cho heo con/thịt/nái mang thai/ nái đẻ-heo con theo mẹ	Tay nghề					
Hiểu biết các tác nhân gây bệnh phổ biến trên heo	Kiến thức					
- Vi khuẩn gây bệnh hô hấp, tiêu hóa, sinh sản và các bệnh khác	Kiến thức					
- Kí sinh trùng (đường tiêu hóa, ngoại kí sinh)	Kiến thức					
- Vi rus gây bệnh phổ biến trên heo	Kiến thức					
- Độc tố và ngộ độc	Kiến thức					
Nắm được các triệu chứng, bệnh tích của các bệnh	Kiến thức					
Phát hiện heo bất thường/ heo bệnh	Tay nghề					
Cầm cột, bắt giữ heo con, heo lớn	Tay nghề					

D. Meat inspection units

Các nội dung cần thực hiện/ cần nắm vững	Phân loại	Student's self-evaluation			Second advisor	
		1	2	3	Agree (đồng ý)	Not agree (Không đồng ý) - ghi rõ
Quy trình giết mổ căn bản cho từng loại hình	Kiến thức + thực tế					
Hiểu biết cơ bản về các điều kiện giết mổ liên quan đến phẩm chất thịt	Kiến thức + thực tế					
Thực hiện 1 quy trình vệ sinh, sát trùng cho lò mổ	Tay nghề					
Các quy định về kiểm tra hành chánh và xử lý thú trước giết mổ	Kiến thức + thực tế					
Phương pháp đánh giá tình trạng thú trước giết mổ	Tay nghề					
Hiểu biết các tác nhân gây bệnh phổ biến trên heo/ bò/ gà về biểu hiện lâm sàng và bệnh tích	Kiến thức					
- Vi khuẩn gây bệnh hô hấp, tiêu hóa, sinh sản và các bệnh khác	Kiến thức					
- Kí sinh trùng (đường tiêu hóa, ngoại kí sinh)	Kiến thức					
- Vi rus gây bệnh phổ biến trên heo	Kiến thức					
- Độc tố, ngộ độc, tồn dư	Kiến thức					
Phương pháp khám thịt sau giết mổ (cách khám và nhận biết bất thường)	Tay nghề					
Các biện pháp xử lý cho từng loại bệnh	Kiến thức					
Cầm cột, bắt giữ thú lớn	Tay nghề					
Lấy mẫu đánh giá vệ sinh lò mổ	Tay nghề					
Các chỉ tiêu đánh giá vệ sinh lò mổ	Kiến thức					
Cấp giấy chứng nhận vệ sinh thú y	Thực tế					
Hiểu biết các nguy cơ và thương tích nghề nghiệp	Kiến thức + Thực tế					
Quản lý số liệu một lò mổ	Kiến thức +					

E. Small animal clinic

Nhóm thú cưng (chó, mèo)

Các nội dung cần thực hiện/ cần nắm vững	Phân loại	Student's evaluation			Second advisor	
		1	2	3	Agree (đồng ý)	Not agree (Không đồng ý) - ghi rõ
Con giống: Tìm hiểu các giống đang được nuôi tại VN	Kiến thức + thực tế					
Hiểu biết cơ bản về dinh dưỡng cho thú nhỏ	Kiến thức + thực tế					
Quy trình phòng bệnh cơ bản cho thú cưng	Tay nghề					
Các cách cầm cột, và bắt giữ thú cưng	Tay nghề					
Quy trình thăm khám lâm sàng tổng quát	Tay nghề					
Thành thạo việc tìm hiểu bệnh sử và giao tiếp với khách hàng	Kiến thức + thực tế					
Khám và đánh giá chi tiết hạch, nhịp tim, nhịp thở, mạch đập	Tay nghề					
Hiểu biết các tác nhân gây bệnh phổ biến trên chó mèo	Kiến thức					
- Vi khuẩn gây bệnh hô hấp, tiêu hóa, các bệnh khác	Kiến thức					
- Kí sinh trùng (đường tiêu hóa, ngoại kí sinh)	Kiến thức					
- Vi rus gây bệnh phổ biến trên chó, mèo	Kiến thức					
- Độc tố và ngộ độc	Kiến thức					
Nắm được các triệu chứng, bệnh tích của các bệnh thường gặp	Kiến thức					
Lấy mẫu máu, huyết thanh, phân, bệnh tích ở mô	Tay nghề					
Hiểu biết về việc định hướng các chỉ tiêu xét nghiệm dựa trên thực tế lâm sàng	Tay nghề					

F. Wildlife unit

Nhóm thú hoang dã

Các nội dung cần thực hiện/ cần nắm vững	Phân loại	Student's self-evaluation			Second advisor	
		1	2	3	Agree (đồng ý)	Not agree (Không đồng ý) - ghi rõ
Tiêu chí để động vật được nuôi dưỡng tại các cơ sở bảo tồn động vật hoang dã (vd, Thảo Cầm Viên, Khu Bảo tồn động vật...)	Kiến thức					
Khái niệm: loài có nguy cơ bị tuyệt chủng, sách đỏ (Việt Nam, thế giới), loài đặc hữu,..	Kiến thức					
Đặc điểm nổi bật của một số loài đang được nuôi dưỡng tại cơ sở bảo tồn động vật hoang dã	Kiến thức					
Tập tính của từng loài, điều kiện chuồng nuôi, vệ sinh chuồng trại, khẩu phần theo ngày, theo mùa.	Kiến thức					
Đặc điểm sinh lý của từng loài	Kiến thức					
Những chú ý khi tiếp cận với từng loài động vật	Kiến thức					
Quy trình phòng bệnh, xổ giun cho từng loài	Kiến thức					
Nguyên tắc cách ly, phòng và chống dịch (đối với thú mới đem về và thú đang được nuôi tại bảo tồn động vật hoang dã)	Kiến thức					
Cách tính liều thuốc cho từng loại động vật được nuôi tại bảo tồn động vật hoang dã (bò sát, chim, thú)	Kiến thức + tay nghề					
Những chú ý liên quan đến vấn đề gây mê cho từng loài động vật hoang dã (trước, sau và trong quá trình gây mê, loại thuốc sử dụng, cách cố định, an toàn cho nhân viên thực hiện cũng như nhân viên chăm sóc...)	Kiến thức					
Những bệnh thường gặp trên từng loài và cách phòng ngừa, điều trị	Kiến thức + tay nghề					
Chương trình giáo dục bảo tồn	Kiến thức					

Thiết kế chuồng trại phù hợp với tập tính của loài được nuôi (sinh trưởng và sinh sản tốt)	Kiến thức + tay nghề					
Nguyên tắc an toàn cho nhân viên chăm sóc, cho công tác điều trị, công tác phối giống mà vẫn đảm bảo cho du khách tham quan được an toàn.	Kiến thức + tay nghề					
Signature: Name: Date:						