

TRIENNIAL JCPR IMPROVES IMPACT FACTOR IN 2018

Journal of Camel Practice and Research was made triennial since 2017 and seen then it had many positive effects. The wait list of manuscripts was shortened and number of manuscripts published in a year was increased which in-turn increased the citation of its published papers. Its reported IF (Impact factor) in the year 2018 became 0.168 with 188 cites (<https://www.bioxbio.com/journal/J-CAMEL-PRACT-RES>).

Camel science is marching ahead with a rapid pace. The reproduction scientists of UAE compared the pregnancy rates with transfer of *in vivo*-produced embryos using multiple ovulation and embryo transfer (MOET) with *in vitro*-produced embryos by somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) in dromedary camels. Another group of scientists carried out genomic research on molecular diversity of MHC (major histocompatibility complex) class II genes and found that these are significantly lower in Old World camels than in other mammals and the major part of the diversity resides in the DQB gene, which is not very well annotated in the camel genome.

First Conference of International Camel Organisation (ICO) was held on 28-29 August 2019 at Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan on the theme- Camel Culture in Central Asia- Historical Heritage and Prospects. The ICO is an international organisation created as per the decision of the organisation's Constituent Assembly, with the participation of special organisations from 36 countries of the world, on 22 March 2019 at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

The current issue starts with serological studies on camels vaccinated with *Brucella abortus* RB51 and *Brucella melitensis* Rev 1 Vaccines in UAE. Important parasitological studies include hepatic cysticercosis and acaricide resistance in *Hyalomma dromedarii*. Immunohistochemical studies on neuropeptides in the pancreas of dromedary camel and evaluation of preslaughter stress responses during waiting time at lairage are other important manuscripts. Studies on Bactrian camels include three manuscripts, i.e. identification of microsatellites and parentage testing development; comparative transcriptome analysis of liver tissues and study on physical properties of camel cashmere. Teat characteristics, chronic peritonitis, endometritis, assessment of trace elements in meat, hump and liver, mandible fractures using interdental wiring (IDW) and surgical management of soft palate haematoma are other noteworthy manuscripts of this issue.

I am sure that great support of all camel scientists will continue and would help JCPR increasing its Impact Factor in future as well.



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Editor