Things to remember when creating your References page:

- As a general rule, the minimum information acceptable for citing a printed book includes the name of the author(s), the book title and edition number (if 2nd or above), the city and state (or country) of the publisher, and the publisher’s name and year that the text was copyrighted. If the book is accessed online, the URL and date of access should be included in the citation.
- Printed journals should include the name of the author(s), title of the article used, the journal’s name (italicized and properly abbreviated—see next bullet point), the year, volume, and issue number, and the pages of the article (inclusive). If the journal is accessed online, the URL and date of access should be included in the citation.
  - Single-word titles of journals are not abbreviated. Also, articles (i.e. a, an, the) and coordinating conjunctions (i.e. and, or, for, nor, but) do not appear in the abbreviated journal titles. For help in constructing journal titles, visit the US National Library of Medicine’s current Fact Sheet Construction of National Library of Medicine title abbreviations at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/constructitle.html.
- **Numbering**—AMA calls for superscript numbering with in-text citations. Citations should be cited with consecutive Arabic numerals. Sources appear on the References page not alphabetically but in the order in which each source first appears in text, using the same Arabic numeral assigned when first introduced.
- Do not place article or book chapter titles inside quotation marks, unless quotation marks appear in the original form. Article titles are capitalized like sentences. Capitalize the first letter of the first word, proper names, and abbreviations that are usually capitalized.
- Italicize the titles of books, journals, government bulletins, documents, and pamphlets, capitalizing the first letter of each major word.
- Your list of entries should be double-spaced throughout.

In-Text References and Numbering:

- Whenever you first cite a reference within the text, use the appropriate consecutive Arabic numeral superscript. Once a citation has been assigned an Arabic numeral, it keeps the same numeral whenever it appears in text again. Place the superscript outside of periods and commas but inside semicolons and colons, for example: As noted previously,\textsuperscript{2,3,7,15} AND The derived data were as follows\textsuperscript{4,5}.
- Place the superscript immediately after a clinical author’s surname, for example: Smith\textsuperscript{7} reported on the survey; Smith and Jones\textsuperscript{8} reported on the survey; Smith et al\textsuperscript{9} reported on the survey.
- Do not place the superscript after a number or unit of measure. Instead, place the superscript immediately after a corresponding word or phrase inside the sentence containing the number or measurement, for example: The smallest lesion found in the second study\textsuperscript{10} was 1 cm.

**BOOKS**

**PRINT:**
Authors(s). *Book Title*. Edition number (if it is the second edition or above). City, State (or Country) of publisher: Publisher’s name; copyright year.

**ONLINE:**
Authors(s). *Book Title*. Edition number (if it is the second edition or above). City, State (or Country) of publisher: Publisher’s name; copyright year. URL. Accessed [date].
JOURNAL ARTICLES

ARTICLES IN JOURNALS WITH CONTINUOUS PAGINATION THROUGHOUT ANNUAL VOLUMES:


ARTICLES IN JOURNALS WITH SEPARATE PAGINATION FOR EACH ISSUE:


TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH REPORTS

Government or Agency Bulletins:


LEGAL MATTERS

Citation of Cases:

To cite a court case, use only the surnames of the first individual listed on each side, separated by a lower-case v not followed by a period. You should also provide the volume number and, if provided, series number of the reporter from which you obtained the court case, the official reporter abbreviation, the first page of the case and the specific pages used, and the year of the decision.


If you are referencing a decision made by the US Court of Appeals, you should also include the abbreviation of the ruling circuit court.


NON-PRINT SOURCES

Interviews Conducted by the Author of the Research Paper:

Please note that personal communications (including conversations, interviews, letters, etc.) are not listed with the references. In-text references should include the type of correspondence, the name of the second party, and the month and year of correspondence. This may be done as follows:

In a conversation with H. E. Marman, MD (August 2005)…

According to a letter from H. E. Marman, MD, in August 2005…

Similar findings have been noted by Roberts and by H. E. Marman, MD (written communication, August 2006)…

Audiotapes, Videotapes, DVDs:


Transcript of Television and Radio Programs:


ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

Basic Websites:

1. Author (or, if no author is available, the name of the organization responsible for the site). Title (or, if no title is available, the name of the organization for the site). Name of Web site. URL. Updated April 28, 2004. Accessed April 29, 2004.
Electronic Copy of a Journal Article Retrieved from a Database:

When citing an online journal retrieved from a database, a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is preferable to the URL. The DOI may be found at the top of the article and in the search results, depending on the publication. If the DOI is available, it should be the final item in the citation. Citation of the DOI eliminates the need for the accessed date.


Daily Newspaper Article, Electronic Version Available by Search:


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