

## QUICK REFERENCE CITATION FORMAT For *AMA Manual of Style*

Listed below are some of the more commonly used citations depicting the correct citation format; however, **these are examples only**. More recent editions may have been published. Refer to other examples and explanations in Iverson C, Flanagan A, Fontanarosa PB, et al. *American Medical Association Manual of Style: a Guide for Authors and Editors*. 9th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins;1998.

### Article in Journals

#### Typical entry for journal article

Smith J, Canton EM. Weight-based administration of dalteparin in obese patients. *Am J Health-Syst Pharm*. 2003;60:683-687.

**Note: If a journal has continuous pagination throughout a volume, as most medical journals do, the month and issue number are omitted. If pagination is not continuous (i.e., when each issue begins with page 1), the month or the date of the issue is preferable to the issue number. Another citation example of journal without continuous pagination:**

Jackson MA, Wesley GR. A systematic approach to preventing medication errors. *US Pharm*. June 2003;6:69-76.

#### Typical entry for journal with more than 6 authors (If **more than 6 authors**, list **first 3**, then **et al**)

Hunter DJ, Hankinson SE Jr, Laden F, et al. Plasma organochlorine levels and the risk of breast cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 1997;337:1253-1258.

#### Issue with supplement (the basic format)

Morris LA. The risk revolution: an experimentation of the regulatory environment. *J Am Pharm Assoc*. 2001;41(Suppl 1):S5-S10.

#### Editorials or letters (place the type in brackets [ ])

Smith CB. How far to lower blood pressure [editorial]. *Lancet*. 1987;2:251-252.

#### Committee, group or organization

Council on Scientific Affairs. Scientific issues in drug testing. *JAMA*. 1987;257:3110-3114.

#### No author

FDA collaborations with industry should weigh potential conflicts of interest. *Prescr Pharm and Biotechnol: Pink Sheet*. March 17, 2003;65:3.

(**Note:** this journal does not have continuous pagination, thus the date is indicated).

The choice of antibacterial drugs. *Med Lett Drugs Ther*. 1998;40:33-42.

*Drug Topics Red Book* (update). March 2003;22:57-58.

(**Note:** this reference has both an issue number and month, but only the month is indicated in the citation.)

### Books

#### Book with one author or editor

Davis NM. *Medical Abbreviations: 15,000 Conveniences at the Expense of Communications and Safety*. 10th ed. Huntingdon Valley, PA: Neil M.Davis Associates; 2001:173.

McEvoy GK, ed. *AHFS: Drug Information*. Bethesda, MD: American Society of Health-System Pharmacists; 2003:1125-1126.

Fleming T, ed. *Drug Topics Red Book*. Montvale, NJ: Thomson PDR; 2004:552.

Book with seven or more authors/editors

Aronoff GR, Berns JS, Brier ME, et al. *Drug Prescribing in Renal Failure*. 4th ed. Philadelphia, PA: American College of Physicians; 1999:39.

*Note:* The names of all authors should be given **unless there are more than 6**, in which only the names of the **first 3** authors are used, followed by “et al.”

Chapter in book

Wallace RJ Jr., Griffith DE. Antimycobacterial agents. In: Kasper DL, Fauci AS, Longo DL, Braunwald E, Hauser SL, Jameson JL, eds. *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*. 16th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2005:946.

*Note:* See FAQ section for citing multiple pages of a book with chapters.

Johannsen EC, Madoff LC. Infections of the liver and biliary system. In: Mandell GL, Bennett JC, Dolin R, eds. *Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett's: Principles and Practice of Infectious Disease*. Vol 1. 6th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier; 2005:951-952.

Johnson HJ, Heim-Duthoy KL. Renal transplantation. In: DiPiro JT, Talbert RL, Yee GC, Matzke GR, Wells BG, Posey LM, eds. *Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic Approach*. 5th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2002:843.

Books compiled by group, agency or committee (no author or editor)

*United States Pharmacopeia Drug Information: Drug Information for the Health Care Professional*. Vol 1. 23rd ed. Greenwood Village, CO: Thomson Micromedex; 2003:2514-2517.

*Mosby's Drug Consult*. Philadelphia, PA: Elsevier; 2005:II-539-II-540.

*Physicians' Desk Reference*. 57th ed. Montvale, NJ: Thomson PDR; 2003:678.

*United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary (USP 28-NF 23)*. Rockville, MD: United States Pharmacopeia Convention; 2004:779-781.

*Stedman's Medical Dictionary*. 27th ed. Baltimore, MD: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2000:1784.

Serial Books that are updated (no publication date, only page number after colon)

*Drug Facts and Comparisons*. St. Louis, MO: Facts and Comparisons:1904.

Tatro DS, ed. *Drug Interaction Facts*. St. Louis, MO: Facts and Comparisons:397a.

Spechler SJ. Esophageal disorders. In: Dale CD, editor-in-chief. *ACP Medicine*. New York, NY: WebMD Corp:4-I-5.

*Note:* cite like a book chapter; however, the 4-I-5 represents section 4 (Gastroenterology), Chap I (Esophageal Disorders) and the page number (5).

**Other Published Material**

Package Insert

Lamasil [package insert]. East Hanover, NJ: Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Corp; 1993.

Newspapers

Steinmetz G. Kafka is a symbol of Prague today; also, he's a T-shirt. *Wall Street Journal*. October 10, 1996:A1, A6.

## **Electronic Media**

### Serial Online (journal article) on Internet

Perneger TV, Giner F, del Rio M, Mino A. Randomized trial of heroin maintenance programme for adults who fail in conventional drug treatments. *BMJ* [serial online]. 1998; 317:20-24. Available at: <http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/317/7150/13>. Accessed March 4, 2003.

*Note:* the above citation is with pages; some online journals do not have page numbers, thus, use same format, but do not include pages; e.g., *BMJ* [serial online]. 1998; 317. Available at:

### eBook

Rennie D, Guyatt G, eds. *Users' Guides to the Medical Literature: A Manual for Evidence-Based Clinical Practice* [book online]. Chicago, IL: AMA Press; 2002. <http://www.usersguides.org/textbooks.asp>. Accessed February 26, 2004.

### General Internet

FDA/CEDR resources page. Food and Drug Administration Web site. Available at: <http://www.fda.gov/cder/approval/index.htm>. Accessed April 7, 2003.

USPDI Updates On-line. Vol 1. Thomson Micromedex Web site. Available at: [http://www.micromedex.com/cust\\_center/cs-uspup.htm](http://www.micromedex.com/cust_center/cs-uspup.htm). Accessed April 8, 2003.

Clinical Pharmacology Web site. Available at: <http://cpip.gsm.com/>. Accessed June 16, 2004

Efacts. Facts & Comparisons Web site. Available at: <http://www.efactsweb.com/index.asp>. Accessed June 15, 2004.

### Software (CD)

*Note:* Dates associated with various software may be updates or file dates or some other indication of currency.

*Clinisphere* [computer program]. Version 4.2. St Louis, MO: Facts and Comparisons; Feb 03.

*Clinical Pharmacology* [computer program]. Version 2.07. Tampa, FL: Gold Standard Multimedia; 2003.

### CD-ROM on Book

*Mosby's Drug Consult* [book on CD-ROM]. St. Louis, MO: Mosby; 2004.

### Software (Palm)

*Note:* All Palm software follows the same basic format: Name of the company that licensed the software usage (e.g., Lexi-Comp), name of book or database (Lexi-Drugs, comp + specialties) [computer program]. compiler of database (Lexi-Comp, Skyscape); date and/or version/date of program (Ver:4.0.46/2003.8.31).

ePocrates (*ePocrates Rx*) [computer program]. ePocrates, Inc; Ver 6.12/Oct 1, 2003.

Lexi-Comp (*Medical Abbreviations*) [computer program]. Lexi-Comp; Sep 22, 2003.

Skyscape (*Dorland's Pocket Medical Dictionary*) [computer program]. Skyscape; Ver:4.0.46/2003.8.31.

### Databases

CANCERNET-PDQ [database online]. Bethesda, MD: National Cancer Institute; 1996. Updated March 29, 1996.

Pound MW, Drew RH, DB May. Utilization of personal digital assistants (PDAs) as a resource for pharmacy students during experiential learning [abstract]. International Pharmacy Abstracts [database online]. Norwood, MA: Silverplatter; Accessed April 7, 2003.

**Note:** This citation format is only for secondary literature resources referencing an abstract or poster presentation not otherwise available in the open literature.

### **FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions) regarding citations.**

*Can I cite an article that is in the reference section (or cited) of the article I am currently reading?*

Generally, you should not do this, that is, cite an article that is within another article. The rule is to cite exactly where you are obtaining the material and thus, pointing to the reader to where the information is, in case the reader desires to read and/or obtain the material you have cited.

*Where in the book is the best place to find the exact authors/editors, publisher, date of publication, etc?*

Generally, every book has a distinctive "title page" which depicts authors or editors, publisher and location, and edition. The date of publication (or copyright date) is sometimes at the bottom of the title page, but most often, it is the next page and the exact location varies; however, for the most part, it will appear as "©Copyright, 2002," then the publisher. If there is no clear author/editor(s) on the title page, it is a good indication that the publisher is the author. Editorial staffs, associate editors, editorial assistants are not considered the editor, thus no author/editor will be cited. For example, The Merck Index, 13th edition, book lists an editorial staff of seven persons, including a senior editor, editor emeritus, etc., however, none of these individuals would be cited as the "editor."

*What is the rule for citing page numbers if the book uses separate pagination within each chapter?*

Follow the style used in the book; see the Mosby citation as an example.

*How do I cite books with editors-in-chief?*

If a book has an editor-in-chief, cite only the editor-in-chief and not the other associate editors.

*How do I cite an author that has "Junior" with their name?*

Cite the name as follows: Wallace RJ Jr, Smith AB, Jones SU III, ...

*Which city do I cite when the publisher lists several city locations?*

Cite the first city listed. For example, if New York, Paris and London were listed as the publisher's locations, cite New York, which was the first depicted on the title page of the book.

*How do I cite personal communication, e.g., letters, email, lectures, etc?*

Guidance: The author should give the date of the communication and indicate whether it was oral or written; furthermore, often the affiliation of the person is helpful to better establish the relevance and authority of the citation. Place personal communication citation in the text, not as a separate citation with numbers, e.g., "In a conversation with A.B. Smith, MD (March 2003)..." Or "According to a letter from A.B. Smith, MD (March 2003)..." Or "According to the manufacturer (A.B. Smith, PhD, oral communication, March 2003), the drug was approved in the US in March 2003." Citing lectures is basically the same, e.g., "According to Dr. Schrimsher (PubMed lecture, Sep 2003, Samford University, McWhorter School of Pharmacy), controlled vocabulary should always be used first prior to searching any database."

*Must I use a registered trademark (®) each time I cite/use that particular item, e.g., drug brand name?*

Guidance: Generally, the symbol ® is not required in the running text. Place the trademark with the first use of the word, there afterwards, omit the trademark, but capitalize the first letter of the word. Use nonproprietary names of drugs, devices, and other products, unless the specific trade name of a drug is directly relevant to the discussion.

*How do I cite multiple page numbers using only one source?*

The *AMA Manual* stipulates that if the author wants to cite different places (or basically more than one set of pages) in the text from the same source (of a **book only**, not a journal article), the page numbers are included in the superscript citation and the source appears only once in the list of references. (**This is not the same as inclusive pages**, which is explained below) Additionally, when the source is listed in the references, no page numbers are included after the publication date (see next example regarding multiple pages in more than one book chapter).

For example: Schrimsher<sup>6(p3),10</sup> reported 10 drugs that have been withdrawn by their manufacturers.

*How to cite a book with two or more chapter authors and also simultaneously citing multiple pages from the same source (book)*

The *AMA Manual* does not illustrate a clear example regarding this issue; thus, to cite multiple pages from many (more than one) chapters by different authors, list a separate citation for each chapter cited.

For example, suppose I need to cite multiple pages from two authored chapters in *Nelson textbook of pediatrics*. An example of the running text:

Prober<sup>1(p751)</sup> examines several causes for infant central nervous infections; furthermore, Pickering<sup>2(pp765-67)</sup> found similar causes for pediatric gastroenteritis.

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References

1. Prober CG. Central nervous system infections. In: Behrman RE, Kliegman RM, Jenson HB. *Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics*. 16th ed. Philadelphia PA: W.B. Saunders; 2000.
2. Pickering LK, Synder JD. Gastroenteritis. In: Behrman RE, Kliegman RM, Jenson HB. *Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics*. 16th ed. Philadelphia PA: W.B. Saunders; 2000.

Note that both chapter citations come from the same source (*Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics*) and both would be listed separately in the reference section. Also, neither lists page numbers after the publication date because they are already shown with the citation number in superscript in the body text.

Furthermore, this method applies only with citing multiple pages from a single source.

*What are inclusive pages?*

Inclusive pages are pages with a dash between them, e.g., 10-15. Inclusive pages are considered a single cited entity, especially regarding books, which essentially tells the reader that the information cited is contained between the inclusive pages, and that the reader would literally have to read the inclusive pages to either find or understand what is being cited. Inclusive pages should not be confused with multiple page citations discussed earlier, they are two separate functions and purposes. Inclusive pages are generally used for citing concepts, discussions, etc. Do not substitute inclusive pages when you are essentially referring to a paragraph or few sentences on a single page. Pages cited should be as close as possible to the actual material you are referencing; furthermore, when citing inclusive pages, do not omit any page digits after the dash, e.g., 115-116.

### *Reproducing Tables and Figures*

If you are going to recreate a table or figure from another source, you must obtain copyright permission from the copyright holder, which is normally the publisher. Additionally, at end of the table or figure, a permission statement and citation must be include, e.g.,

\*Reprinted with permission, American Medical Association, 1998.<sup>13</sup>

To acknowledge that data in a table were taken from or are based on data from another source:

\*Data from Kendrach and Schrimsher.<sup>15</sup>

### ***Journal Abbreviations***

Note: The article itself may have the abbreviation provided on the first page of the article (usually at the end of the abstract or at the bottom of the page in small print).

The following process can be used to locate journal abbreviations:

#### Access the Drug Information Center Internet Webpage

(<http://www.samford.edu/schools/pharmacy/dic/index.html>)

Click on “Pharmacy Web Resources”

Scroll down to “General Reference & Other Links”

Click on “Use WorldCat for journal abbreviations search” and follow the link instructions

#### PubMed

Link to PubMed database (from the DIC Webpage, select “PubMed”)

Click on Journals database (left side)

Type journal name; once found, the entry “MEDLINE Abbv” is the official abbreviation of the journal

#### Use Iowa Drug Information Service (IDIS)

Start IDIS program (double click on the IDIS icon on Computer #02)

Click on “JOURNAL” tab at the bottom of the screen

Type in the journal name into the field (you can type in a portion of the journal title, but complete words are required)

Hit “Enter” or click on “Search” button

Journals with the entered words within the title will be listed. Click on the journal title of interest; the abbreviation is the stated on the first line of the information presented.

#### Use International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (IPA) (Internet version)

Click on “Internet databases” from the DIC Webpage

Select IPA Silverplatter (IPA)

The easiest method is to click on the “Advanced” tab, type in journal name, then select “Source bibliographic citations” in the right drop-down menu

When the search result appears, the abbreviation will be in the “SO” field (source), to the left of the full journal name; Do not include hyphens with journal abbreviations, as indicated by IPA