



Citation Style: AMA (American Medical Association)

This guide demonstrates how to compile cited references in an AMA-styled reference list. See chapter 3 of the *AMA Manual of Style* (10th edition) for complete guidelines.

BOOKS

Entire Book (see 3.12.2 in the manual)

Look for authors' surnames and initials, chapter title if cited, any editor's surname and initials, title, any series title or volume number, any edition number, city, publisher, copyright date, page number range when specific pages are cited (3.12.1).

1. Weedon D. *Skin Pathology*. London, England: Churchill Livingstone; 2002.
2. World Health Organization. *Injury: A Leading Cause of the Global Burden of Disease, 2000*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2002.

Chapter in a Book (3.12.4)

3. Solensky R. Drug allergy: desensitization and treatment of reactions to antibiotics and aspirin. In: Lockey P, ed. *Allergens and Allergen Immunotherapy*. 3rd ed. New York, NY: Marcel Dekker; 2004:585-606.

Edited Book with No Author (3.12.5), also Book in a Series (3.12.5-6)

4. Balducci L, Extermann M, eds. *Biological Basis of Geriatric Oncology*. New York, NY: Springer-Verlag; 2005. Rosen ST, ed. *Cancer Treatment and Research*; vol 124.

[segment following date is series editor, series title, and volume number of cited book in that series]

Government Sources in Print (3.13.2) and Government Reports Online (3.15.5)

Essentially follow the above examples for books where applicable. An agency like

National Institute on Drug Abuse, US Dept of Health and Human Services

may replace the city and publisher or, if a city is given, just the publisher in the basic book format.

Government Reports Online (3.15.5)

Follow e-journal style (see below, 3.15.1) or e-book style (add URL and access date just like #13 below to basic book reference above, 3.15.2) as appropriate. Rules for individual authors coupled with group authors apply (3.7).

ARTICLES

Basic Article – Scholarly Print Journal (3.11.3)

Look for authors' surnames and initials, title of article, abbreviated title of journal, year, any volume and issue numbers (or date), inclusive page numbers or URL (3.11.1).

6. Rainer S, Thomas D, Tokarz D, et al. Myofibrillogenesis regulator 1 gene mutations cause paroxysmal dystonic choreoathetosis. *Arch Neurol*. 2004;61(7):1025-1029.
7. Flyvholm MA, Susitaival P, Meding B, et al. Nordic occupational skin questionnaire –NOSQ-2002: Nordic questionnaire for surveying work-related skin diseases on hands and forearms and relevant exposure. *Tema-Nord*. April 2002:518.
[example of date used since volume and issue number not available]

Basic Article – Print Journal Supplement (3.11.8)

8. Crino L, Cappuzzo F. Present and future treatment of advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *Semin Oncol*. 2002;29(3)(suppl 9):9-16.
[issue number or supplement number may be omitted if not available]

Full-Text Article from an Electronic Database

There is no such category in AMA citation style (see 3.4 for example). An article retrieved from a library database should be cited as a print journal article if it exists in that format and is equivalent to the full-text article being used. If a full-text newspaper article, follow that format (see below).

Article From an Electronic Journal (3.15.1; more examples available)

9. Duchin JS. Can preparedness for biological terrorism save us from pertussis? *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med*. 2004;158(2):106-107. <http://archpedi.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/158/2/106>. Accessed June 1, 2004.
[page numbers may be omitted if not available]
10. Kitajima TS, Kawashima SA, Watanabe Y. The conserved kinetochore protein shugoshin protects centromeric cohesion during meiosis. *Nature*. 2004;427(6974):510-517. doi:10.1038/nature02312.
[in this example, the DOI, which is available, is preferable to and replaces the URL and access date]

Article in a Newspaper (3.13.1) and in an Online Newspaper or Online News Service (3.15.4)

11. Overbye D. A philanthropist of science seeks to be its next Nobel. *New York Times*. April 19, 2005:D1, D4.
12. Weiss R. The promise of precision prescriptions. *Washington Post*. June 24, 2000:A1. <http://www.washingtonpost.com>. Accessed October 10, 2001.
[page number may be omitted if not available; give full URL to article]

WEB SITES

Basic Entry – Web Sites (3.15.3)

Include as much as possible of the following: Authors [if known], title of the specific item cited [if none is given, use the name of the organization responsible for the site], name of the Web site, URL, published date [if known], updated date [if known], and access date (3.15.3).

13. Interim guidance about avian influenza A (H5N1) for US citizens living abroad. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Web site. http://www.cdc.gov/travel/other/avian_flu_ig_americans_abroad_032405.htm. Updated November 18, 2005. Accessed December 6, 2005.

AMA STYLE BASICS

- In the Reference List, sources are numbered in the order of their appearance in the paper (3.5).
- In the paper, sources are cited by use of superscript Arabic numerals that correspond to the numbering in the Reference List. This will look like footnoting but is not footnoting since there is no footnote at the bottom of the page and since a superscripted number will be repeated when the source is used a second time (3.6). For more information, especially regarding long lists of superscripted numerals, see 3.6.
- In-text parenthetical citations (author's name, etc.) are generally not used (3.3). Exceptions include, among others, personal communications (which do not belong in the Reference List) (3.2 and 3.13.9) or Web URL's when attention is drawn to the site rather than to the content (3.3).
- Page numbers may be cited in the paper at the author's discretion (3.6). Follow this example:

Westman^{5(pp3,5),9} reported 8 cases in which vomiting occurred.

- In the Reference List, author names are presented as last name first, followed by initials only, with no commas separating and no periods after initials. To separate the names of two, three, or more authors, the word *and* is not used; commas are sufficient (3.7). For more than six authors, just list the first three followed by "et al." (3.7). For names of persons and names of groups combined as authors, see 3.7.
- For article and chapter titles, first letters of words are not capitalized except for the first letter in the first word (3.9.1). Quotation marks are not used (3.9.1).
- Journal titles should be abbreviated at all times and should follow the abbreviations in the PubMed Journals database: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=journals> (3.11.2). This list is also available in 14.10.
- Numbers (volume numbers, issue numbers, page numbers) do not have spaces separating them or their punctuation.

For more information see the *AMA Manual of Style* (10th ed.), available in Bracken Library at the Reference Desk (Ref Desk R 119 .A533 2007).