

# AMA Ed 11 citation format

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# Objective

- By the end of this lecture students should be able to:
  - Construct citations using AMA Edition 11 format



# Why use citations?

- Documentation
- Acknowledgment
- Directing or linking the reader to additional resources
- “Errors [in references] make it difficult to retrieve the documents cited
  - “A... serious problem is inappropriate citation (eg,... an article’s results are generalized beyond what the data support)
- Authors should always consult the primary source and should never cite a reference that they themselves have not read”



# How to find AMA Manual of Style

1. <http://ebling.library.wisc.edu/>
2. Pharmacy subject guide
3. AMA Manual of Style under “Other” heading
  - Login if off campus
  - <https://www-amamanualofstyle-com.ezproxy.library.wisc.edu/view/10.1093/jama/9780190246556.001.0001/med-9780190246556>
  - References are section 3



# Minimum Acceptable Data

## *Journal articles*

**Print:** Author(s). Article title. *Abbreviated Journal Name*. Year;vol(issue No.):inclusive pages. DOI, if provided (see note below)

**Online:** Authors(s). Article title. *Abbreviated Journal Name*. Publication date. DOI, if provided (see note below)

## *Books*

**Print:** Author(s). *Book Title*. Edition number (if it is the second edition or later). Publisher's name; copyright year.

**Online:** Author(s). *Book Title*. Edition number (if it is the second edition or later). Publisher's name; copyright year. Accessed [date]. URL (or DOI, if provided; see note below)

**Website** 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 responsible for the site). Name of the website. Published [date]. Updated [date]. Accessed [date]. URL



# Complete data

- A complete print journal reference includes the following:
  - Authors' surnames and initials
  - Title of article and subtitle, if any
  - Abbreviated name of journal
  - Year (or online publication date [month and day, year] if article is published online first and has yet to appear in a paginated issue or is published in an online-only journal)
  - Volume number
  - Issue number
  - Part or supplement number, when pertinent
  - Inclusive page numbers
  - DOI (if supplied)



Author Title Subtitle  
Obama B. United States health care reform: progress  
to date and next steps. *JAMA*. 2016;316(5):525-532. Page range  
doi:10.1001/jama.2016.9797  
Journal Year Volume Issue

DOI  
Authors

Title  
Wang G, Hu FB, Mistry KB, et al.  
Association between maternal  
prepregnancy body mass index and  
plasma folate concentrations with  
child metabolic health. *JAMA Pediatr*.  
Volume 2016;170(8):e160845. Issue e-Locator  
Year doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2016.0845  
DOI



# Authors' surnames and initials

- Last name and initials exactly as author presented
  - Separate by comma, do not use "and"
  - Use Jr, Sr, 2nd, and 3rd

1 Author	Doe JF.
2 Authors	Doe JF, Roe JP III.
6 Authors	Doe JF, Roe JP III, Coe RT Jr, Loe JT Sr, Poe EA, van Voe AE.
>6 Authors	Doe JF, Roe JP III, Coe RT Jr, et al.
1 Author <i>for or and</i> a group	Doe JF; Laser ROP Study Group.
>6 Authors <i>for or and</i> a group	Doe JF, Roe JP III, Coe RT Jr, et al; Laser ROP Study Group.
Group	Laser ROP Study Group.



# Title of article

- “Capitalize only
  1. The first letter of the first word
  2. Proper names
  3. Names of clinical trials or study groups
  4. Abbreviations that are ordinarily capitalized (eg, DNA, EEG, VDRL)
- Do not enclose article and book chapter titles in quotation marks”



# Abbreviated name of journal

- Use abbreviation in PubMed Journal database
- Abbreviate and italicize names of journals
- Capitalize first letter of each word



# Page numbers and dates

- “The year, followed by a semicolon; the volume number and the issue number (in parentheses), followed by a colon; the initial page number, a hyphen, and the final page number, followed by a period, are set without spaces.
- Do not omit digits from inclusive page numbers.
- The DOI should be included if provided.
- The DOI should be the final element and is not followed by a period ”
- 2015;72(8):912-919. doi:10.1001/jamaneurol.2015.1099



# Examples

1. Quiroz YT, Schultz AP, Chen K, et al. Brain imaging and blood biomarker abnormalities in children with autosomal dominant Alzheimer disease: a cross-sectional study. *JAMA Neurol*. 2015;72(8):912-919.  
doi:10.1001/jamaneurol.2015.1099
2. Sunderam S, Kissin DM, Crawford SB, et al. Assisted reproductive technology surveillance—United States, 2012. *MMWR Surveill Summ*. 2015;64(suppl 6):1-29.
3. Fanin M, Angelini C. Progress and challenges in diagnosis of dysferlinopathy. *Muscle Nerve*. Published online August 8, 2016.  
doi:10.1002/mus.25367
4. van der Kam S, Roll S, Swarthout T, et al. Effect of short-term supplementation with ready-to-use therapeutic food or micronutrients for children after illness for prevention of malnutrition: a randomised controlled trial in Uganda. *PLoS Med*. 2016;13(2):e1001951.  
doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001951



# Special scenarios

- Websites
- Study group on author byline
- Supplements
- Package inserts
- Government report
- Abstracts
- Cochrane meta-analysis
- Patents



# Common errors

- Capitalizing all letters in journal article
  - Not capitalizing a proper noun
- Using abbreviated page numbers
- Missing issue number
- Formatting supplement incorrectly
- Not formatting as an ahead of print article
- Appropriate journal abbreviation



# How cite in text

- i. ***Where in the Paragraph.*** In the *AMA Manual of Style*, 10th edition, you'll find those instructions in sections 1.3.5 and 1.3.6.
- (1) **Superscript.** The superscript may be placed immediately after the author names OR at the end of the first sentence that refers to the citation.
- (2) **Citations.** By convention, as you're discussing a particular study, you should cite the study at the end of the first sentence that describes that study. Thereafter, you can continue to write about that particular study without citing every subsequent sentence. It is assumed you are referring to that study until you introduce another study and reference it.
- This is not a published standard in any style manual, and the key is clarity...if a paragraph seems confusing, it's always best to over-cite so the reader is clear where the information you're referring to can be found.
  - On the other hand, it's very irritating to see a citation mark at the end of every sentence!



# Reference list

- The reference list is in the order resources are cited within the body of the paper
  - Not alphabetical

