How to Cite: AMA Style, 10th Edition

AMA Manual of Style, 10th Edition: Examples follow, but for complete information on in-text or reference list citation information, please consult the full AMA Manual of Style: A Guide for Authors and Editors, 10th edition. A print copy of this guide is available in the Reference area of many ASU Libraries locations at the call #: R 119 .A533 2007. See this ASU Libraries online catalog record for a list of locations with this item: http://library.lib.asu.edu/record=b5145788~S3

Tips

1) For Multiple Authors: if 6 or less, list all authors; if more than 6, list the first three then type: et al. (AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p45)

2) For Journal article citations: For Journal titles use the standard title abbreviation when available (AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p48). To find abbreviations, use the PubMed Journal Title list: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/journals (TIP: search the journal title in quotation marks, ex: “european journal of cancer care,” to quickly find a specific title – the abbreviation will be listed under the full title.)

3) For Journal article citations: if online:
   a. If a DOI is provided, cite the DOI. No URL or ‘date accessed’ are needed.
   b. If no DOI is available, always give the most direct URL that you can and the date accessed.

When and How to Cite

- Reference List
- In-Text Citations
- Personal Communications
- Parenthetical Citations
- Reference List Format Examples
  o Electronic (Online) Sources
  o Print Sources

Reference List: “References should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals in the order in which they are cited in the text.” (AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p42)

Example:

Curriculum standards for nursing stress that strong writing and communication skills are critical elements in the delivery of quality healthcare and to ensure patient safety. A study by Cronenwett et al supports the importance of these skills for quality and safety. Mandleco et al report on a recent integration of advanced writing skills into a Nursing course.

In-Text Citations: “Each reference should be cited in the text, tables, or figures in consecutive numerical order by means of superscript arabic numerals.” (AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p42)

- Basic Example:

Five studies report results\textsuperscript{12,32,45,46,70} that support our findings.

- To cite specific page numbers from a single reference source in the text, include the page numbers in the super-script citation and the source appears only once in the list of references. “The superscript may include more than 1 page number, citation of more than 1 reference or both, with all spaces closed up.” (AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p44)

  Examples:
  - The data did not support our findings on dietary supplements for adolescents\textsuperscript{3(p22),9}.
  - Johnson\textsuperscript{5(pp3,5),9} reported 9 cases in which drowsiness occurred.

- Using Author Names In-Text: “When mentioned in the text, only surnames of authors are used. For a 2-author reference, list both surnames; for references with more than 2 authors or authors and a group, include the first author’s surname followed by “et al,” “and associates,” or “and colleagues.” “Do not use the possessive form ‘et al’s;’ rephrase the sentence.” (AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p45)

  Examples:
  - Smith\textsuperscript{3} reported on the experiment.
  - Smith and Waverly\textsuperscript{4} reported on the experiment.
  - Smith et al\textsuperscript{5} reported on the experiment
  - The data of Smith et al\textsuperscript{5} support our findings.

Personal Communications: Do not include ‘personal communications’ in the list of references. Use citations in the text. (AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p41)

Examples:

“In a conversation with J.P. Smith, MD (August 2003)…."
“According to a letter from J.P. Smith, MD (December 2008)…."
“According to the manufacturer (J.P. Smith, PhD, oral communication, October 2010), the drug was approved in the US in March 2010.”
“Kramer's findings were the same (J.M. Kramer [jmkramer@umich.edu], e-mail, August 6, 2004).”

Give the date of the communication and whether it was oral or written. Also, it’s often helpful to give the affiliation of the person if possible, to better establish the relevance and authority of the citation. Citing presentations or lectures is the basically the same, for example, “According to Dr. Chiarelli (Nutrition lecture, Jan 2013, Arizona State University, School of Nutrition and Health Promotion), …”

Parenthetical Citations: “Parenthetical citation in the text of references that meet the criteria for inclusion in a reference list should be restricted to circumstances in which reference lists would not be used, such as news articles or obituaries.” (AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p41) – Therefore, for research papers, one would not use parenthetical citation when using AMA style. See above for in-text citation methods and how to number, order, and format the reference list.
Electronic (Online) Sources – Reference List Examples

(AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p63-72)


Basic Format (if the reference is to the entire book, do not include chapter title and inclusive pages)
Author(s). Chapter title. In: Editor(s). Book Title. [Edition number, if it is the second edition or above; mention of first edition is not necessary] ed. City, State (or country) of publisher: Publisher’s name; copyright year:inclusive pages. URL: [provide URL and verify that the link still works as close as possible to the time of publication]. Accessed [date].

Book, Single Author:

Book, More than One Author:

Chapter or Section of a Book or Edited Volume (example is a chapter from a volume where individual chapters have different authors):


Basic Format
Author(s). Title. Journal Name [using National Library of Medicine abbreviations—see link above to title list]. Year;vol(issue No.):inclusive pages. URL [provide the URL in this field; no need to use “URL:” preceding it]. Published [date]. Updated [date]. Accessed [date].

Journal Article with DOI and with Full Volume and Page Information:

Journal Article without Full Volume and Page Information:

Journal Article with more than 6 Authors:

Journal Article without Author:

Basic Format note: “These are treated much like electronic journal and book references: use journal style for articles and book style for monographs. As with electronic journal references, of the dates published, updated, and accessed, often only the accessed date will be available.”


• Web Sites (AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p68-69)

Basic Format
Author(s), if given (often, no authors are given). 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 [provide URL and verify that the link still works as close as possible to publication]. Published [date]. Updated [date]. Accessed [date].

Webpage:

• Online Videos
  • Online Videos are not listed specifically in the AMA Style Guide, 10th ed. – This example combines the requirements for generic online references with the requirements for a physical Video/DVD reference (AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p62)

Basic Format
Author(s). Title [format]. City, State (or country) of publisher: Publisher’s name; copyright year. Editor(s); Series Title. URL: [provide URL and verify that the link still works as close as possible to the time of publication]. Published [date]. Updated [date]. Accessed [date].

Online Video:

Personal Communication (emails, letters, conversations, presentations, etc.) (AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p61)

Do not include ‘personal communications’ in the list of references. Use citations in the text, for example, “In a conversation with J.P. Smith, MD (August 2003).…” Or “According to a letter from J.P. Smith, MD (December 2008).…” Or “According to the manufacturer (J.P. Smith, PhD, oral communication, October 2010), the drug was approved in the US in March 2010,” Or “Kramer’s findings were the same (J.M. Kramer [jmkraker@umich.edu], e-mail, August 6, 2004).

Give the date of the communication and whether it was oral or written. Also, it’s often helpful to give the affiliation of the person if possible, to better establish the relevance and authority of the citation. Citing presentations or lectures is the basically the same, for example, “According to Dr. Chiarelli (Nutrition lecture, Jan 2013, Arizona State University, School of Nutrition and Health Promotion), …”
Print Sources – Reference List Examples


- Books *(AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p52-56)*

**Basic Format**

Author(s). Chapter title. In: Editor(s). *Book Title*. [Edition number, if it is the second edition or above; mention of first edition is not necessary] ed. City, State (or country) of publisher: Publisher’s name; copyright year:inclusive pages.

**Book, Single Author:**


**Anthology, Compilation, or Edited volume:**


**A work in an Anthology or Edited Volume:**


**Basic Format:**

Author(s). *Title of Bulletin*. City, State (or country) of publication: Name of Issueing Bureau/Agency/Dept/Governmental Division; copyright year:inclusive pages. Publication number. Series number.

**Example:**


**NOTE on Journal Article Titles:** “In English-language titles, capitalize only (1) the first letter of the first word, (2) proper names, and (3) abbreviations that are ordinarily capitalized (eg, DNA, EEG…).” *(AMA Style Guide, 10th ed., p42)*

*For the following special cases for journal articles – see Pages 48-52 in the AMA Style Guide, 10th ed.*

- Without volume or issue numbers
- When an Issue has several parts
- Supplements

**Basic Format**

Author(s). Title. *Journal Name* [using National Library of Medicine abbreviations—see link above to title list]. Year;vol(issue No.):inclusive pages.