Citation and Referencing

All sources used in an article should be cited and presented as reference. Citation reflects professionalism in medical literature and is a way to show professional respect to the concerned scholars and their scientific work.

JKMC follows modified Vancouver system as devised in the NLM style guide for authors, editors, and publishers for referencing, which is available as a book: “Citing Medicine, 2nd edition”. The book can be downloaded free of cost at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK7256/

A complete referencing consists of:
- In-text citations using numbers
- A numbered reference list at the end of the document.

In-text Citation

Citation is done in form of Arabic numbers that correlates with the source in the reference list at the end of the document.

Following points illustrate the style JKMC follows for citing sources:
1. A number is allocated to a source in the order in which it first appears in the text. If the source is referred to again, the same number is used.
2. Citation numbers are placed in superscript format. No parenthesis is used.
3. The numbers are placed to the left of colons and semi-colons. Similarly they are placed before full-stops.
4. When multiple references are cited together, the numbers are separated by a comma. In case of more than two consecutive numbers, first and last numbers are separated by hyphen.
   E.g. Similar results have been obtained in various studies\textsuperscript{4-7,15}.
Reference List
Reference list is placed at the end of the document numerically in the order they are cited in the text.
A brief description along with illustrative examples of references to common publications is presented here. More detailed description is available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK7256/

1. Journal Article

1.1. Journal Article in print
General format, including punctuations:
Author(s). Article Title. Journal Title. Date of Publication;Volume(Issue):Location.
General rules for individual components:
Author
- Enter surname (family or last name) first for each author.
- Convert first names and middle names to initials, for a maximum of two initials following each surname.
- Give names of up to six authors and write et al followed by a full-stop.
- Separate author names from each other by a comma and a space.
- End author names with a full-stop.

Article Title
- Enter the title of an article as it appears in the publication.
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initials.
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle (if present), unless some other form of punctuation (such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point) is already present.
- End a title with a full-stop unless a question mark or exclamation point already ends it.

Journal Title
- Enter a journal title as it appears in the publication and in the original language.
- Abbreviate significant words in a journal title (For abbreviation rules see Citing Medicine from above mentioned link) and omit other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. [Though not NLM practice, the Journal title may be written out in full. You may choose either option but maintaining uniformity is recommended].
- Capitalize all remaining title words, including abbreviations.
- End the journal title with a full-stop an Edition or a Type of Medium is included, then use a space.
- Cite a journal name as it was published at the time. For example, the British Medical Journal officially changed title to BMJ in 1985. Cite articles from 1984 and earlier as Br Med J, not as BMJ.

**Date of Publication**
- Include the year, month, and day of publication in that order. For example: 2010 Mar 5.
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan.
- End date information with a semicolon unless there is no volume or issue, then end with a colon.

**Volume Number**
- Omit "volume", "vol.", and similar wording preceding the number.
- Use Arabic numbers only. E.g. convert LX or Sixtieth to 60.
- Separate multiple volumes by a hyphen, such as 5-6 or 42-43.
- Do not follow volume number(s) with any punctuation. But if there is no issue number or other subdivision to the volume, then follow with a colon.

**Issue Number**
- Omit "number", "no.", and other wording preceding the number.
- Use Arabic numbers only. E.g. convert IV or Fourth to 4.
- Separate multiple issues by a hyphen, such as 2-3.
- Place issue information in parentheses.
- End issue information with a colon unless further divisions, such as a supplement or part, exist.

**Location**
- Give the inclusive page numbers on which the article appears.
- Do not repeat page numbers unless they are followed by a letter. For example: 123-125 becomes 123-5, but 124A-126A is correct.
- Include a letter (often S for Supplement or A for Appendix) when it precedes the page number. For example: S10-8.
- End pagination information with a full-stop.

**Examples:**

**Journal article with organization as author**


**Journal article with both personal author and organization as authors**


**Journal article volume with supplement**


**Journal article issue with supplement**


**Journal article with no author provided (do not use words like Anonymous)**


1.2. **Journal article on the Internet**

General format, including punctuations:

**Author. Article Title. Journal Title [Type of Medium]. Date of Publication [cited Date of Citation];Volume(Issue):Location. Availability**

General rules for individual components: (those described in previous sections are not repeated here)

**Type of Medium**
- Place Internet in square brackets
- End with a full-stop. (Do not use full-stop after the Journal Title as is done in citing print article).

**Date of Citation**
- Give the date the article was seen on the Internet.
- Inside square bracket begin with the word “cited” and give the date of citation in the same format and style as the Date of Publication.
- If a Date of Update/Revision is given, place the date of citation after it and follow both dates with a right square bracket.
- If no Date of Update/Revision is given, place citation date information in square brackets.
- End date information with a semicolon placed outside the closing bracket.

**Availability**

- Begin with the phrase "Available from" followed by a colon and a space.
- Insert the entire Uniform Resource Locator (URL); do not omit http://, www, or other beginning components.
- End with a period only if the URL ends with a slash, otherwise end with no punctuation.

**Examples:**


**Journal article on the Internet with DOI provided**


**Journal article from an Online Database**

1.3. Journal Articles forthcoming in Press

General format including punctuation:
Author(s). Article Title. Journal Title. Note.

General rules for individual components: (those described in previous sections are not repeated here)

Note
- Begin with the word “Forthcoming”
- Enter the year of intended publication, if known.
- End with a full-stop.

Examples:

2. Book

2.1 Book in Print
General format including punctuation:

Entire Book:
Author/Editor. Title. Edition. Secondary Author (optional). Place of Publication: Publisher; Date of Publication. Pagination.

Contributions to Books:
Author(s) of Contribution. Title of Contribution. In: Editor(s) of Book, editors. Title. Edition. Place of Publication: Publisher; Date of Publication. Pagination of Contribution.

Part of Book (Chapter, Table, Figure, Appendix)
Author/Editor. Title. Edition. Secondary Author (optional). Place of Publication: Publisher; Date of Publication. Name of Part Number of Part, Title of Part; Pagination of Part.
General rules for individual components: (those described in previous sections are not repeated here)

**Edition**
- Indicate the edition/version being cited after the title when a book is published in more than one edition or version.
- Capitalize only the first word of the edition statement, proper nouns, and proper adjectives.
- Express numbers representing editions in Arabic ordinals. For example: second becomes 2nd and III becomes 3rd.
- End the edition statement with a full-stop.

**Place of Publication**
- Place is defined as the city where the book was published.
- Follow US and Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the state or province.
- Follow cities in other countries with the name of the country, either written out or as the two-letter ISO country code (see Appendix D), when citing lesser known cities or when cities in different locations have the same name, such as Cambridge (MA) and Cambridge (England).
- Use the anglicised form for a non-US city, such as Vienna for Wien.
- End place information with a colon.

**Publisher**
- Record the name of the publisher as it appears in the publication, using whatever capitalization and punctuation is found there.
- Abbreviate well-known publisher names if desired but with caution to avoid confusion. For example, "John Wiley & Sons, Ltd." may become simply "Wiley".
- When a division or other subsidiary part of a publisher is given, enter the publisher name first. For example: McGraw-Hill, Health Professions Division.
- End publisher information with a semicolon.

**Pagination for Entire Book**
- Provide the total number of pages on which the text of the book appears.
- Do not count pages for such items as introductory material, appendixes, and indexes unless they are included in the pagination of the text.
- Follow the page total with a space and the letter p.
- For books published in more than one physical volume, cite the total number of volumes instead of the number of pages, such as 4 vol.
- End pagination information with a full-stop.
Pagination for Contribution to/Part of Book
- Begin location with "p." followed by a space.
- Enter the page number or numbers on which the contribution/part appears. Examples: p. 438 and p. 663-4.
- Do not repeat page numbers unless they are followed by a letter. For example: 126-127 becomes p. 126-7, but p. 126A-127A is correct.
- Include a letter (often S for Supplement or A for Appendix) when it precedes the page number. For example: p. S10-8.
- End page information with a full-stop.

Name and Number of Part of a Book
- Enter the name of the part as it appears in the book.
- Capitalize the name, such as Chapter, Table, Figure, or Appendix.
- Do not abbreviate names. For example, convert Fig. to Figure.
- Follow the name with any accompanying number or letter, such as Chapter 12, Table 2, Figure 3.1, or Appendix A.
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert VI or Six to 6.
- End name and number/letter information with a comma and a space.

Title of Part of a Book
- Enter the title of the part as it appears in the book.
- Only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms should be in capital letter.
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle (if any) unless some other form of punctuation (such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point) is already present.
- End title information with a semicolon and a space.

Examples:

Book with editors/translator when there is no author

**Book with organization as author**


**Books with no authors/editors.**


**Book with unknown place of publication**


**Contributions to book**


**Citations to parts (e.g. chapters) of book**


**Dictionary entry, unsigned**


**Encyclopedia article, unsigned**

2.2 Book on the Internet

General format including punctuation:

**Entire Book:**

*Author/Editor*. *Title* [Type of Medium]. *Edition*. *Secondary Author* (optional). *Place of Publication*: *Publisher*; *Date of Publication* [cited *Date of Citation*]. Pagination. Availability.

**Contributions to Book:**

*Author(s) of Contribution*. *Title of Contribution*. In: *Editor(s) of Book*, editors. *Title* [Type of Medium]. *Edition*. *Secondary Author* (optional). *Place of Publication*: *Publisher*; *Date of Publication* [cited *Date of Citation*]. Pagination. Availability.

**Part of Book:**

*Author/Editor*. *Title* [Type of Medium]. *Edition*. *Secondary Author* (optional). *Place of Publication*: *Publisher*; *Date of Publication*. *Name and Number letter of the Part*, *Title of the Part*; [cited *Date of Citation*]. Location (Pagination) of the Part. Availability.

**Examples:**


**Part of Book on the Internet**


**Contribution to Book on the Internet**

2.3 Forthcoming Books
General format including punctuation:
Author(s). Title. Place of Publication: Publisher. Note.

Examples:

3. Newspaper Article

3.1 Newspaper Article in Print
General format, including punctuation:
Author(s). Article Title. Newspaper Title (Edition, if any). Date of Publication:Section. Location (Column Number).

General rules for individual components: (those described in previous sections are not repeated here)

Article Title
- Enter the title of an article as it appears in the original document.
- Only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms should be in capital letters.
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle (if any), unless some other form of punctuation (such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point) is already present.
- End a title with a period unless a question mark or exclamation point already ends it.

Newspaper Title
- Enter a newspaper title in the original language.
- Do not omit or abbreviate any words in a newspaper title, with the exception of a leading "The" which may be dropped if desired.
- Add the location where published if it is not included in the title: Bergen County (NJ) Record and Daily Nation (Nairobi).
- End the newspaper title with a full-stop unless an Edition or a Type of Medium is included.
Edition
- Indicate the edition being cited after the title when a newspaper is published in more than one edition.
- Capitalize each significant word and place other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions in lower case.
- Express numbers representing editions in arabic ordinals. For example: second becomes 2nd and III becomes 3rd.
- Abbreviate common words such as edition (see Abbreviation rules for editions).
- Place the edition statement in parentheses, such as (Final Ed.).
- End the edition statement with a full-stop after the closing parenthesis.

Section Letter, Number, or Name for Newspaper Articles
- Abbreviate Section to Sect.
- Follow Sect. with the letter, number, or name of the section.
- Convert roman numerals used for section numbers into Arabic numerals, such that II becomes 2.
- End section information with a colon.

Location (Pagination) for Newspaper Articles
- Pagination in a newspaper article differs from pagination in all other types of publications in that only the first page of the article is used.
- Give the beginning page number on which the article appears.
- Include a letter when it precedes the page number only when using the options provided in Letters before page numbers.
- End pagination information with a space.

Column Number for Newspaper Articles
- Give the number of the column on which the article begins.
- Precede the number with "col."
- Place column information in parentheses, as (col. 3).
- End column information with a period outside the closing parenthesis.

Examples:
2. Maugh TH 2nd. Cancer deaths decline for 1st time since 1930: the drop in U.S. is slight but marks a milestone, as advances catch up with demographics. Los Angeles Times. 2006 Feb 9;Sect. A:6 (col. 1).

### 3.2 Newspaper Article on the Internet

General format including punctuation:

**Author(s). Article Title. Newspaper Title (Edition, if any) [Internet]. Date of Publication [cited Date of Citation]:Section. Location (Column Number). Availability**

#### Examples:


### 4. Websites

General format including punctuations:

**Homepage:**

**Author(s). Title [Internet]. Place of Publication: Publisher; Date of Publication [Date of update/revision, if any; cited Date of Citation]. Available from: URL**

**Parts of Web sites:**

**Title of Homepage [Internet]. Place of Publication: Publisher; Date of Publication of Homepage. Title of Part; Date of Publication of Part [cited Date of Citation]; Location/Pagination of Part. Available from: URL**

#### Examples:

**Homepage**


**Homepage with no author**


**Homepage with multiple URLs**


**Part of a Web site**


**Image on the Internet**


**5. Scientific and Technical Reports**

General format including punctuations:

*Author(s).* *Title.* *Edition (if not the first edition).* *Place of publication:* Publisher; *Date of publication.* *Total number of pages.* *Report Number.*

General rules for individual components: (those described in previous sections are not repeated here)

**Pagination**

- Write the total number of pages on which the text of the report appears.
- Use Arabic numerals and follow the number with a space followed by “p”.

Report Number
- Provide the report number as it is in the original document, using whatever capitalization and punctuation there is.
- It should be written as “Report No.: ________”.
- End it with a full-stop.
- If a contract/grant number is available as well, then provide it after the report number after a full-stop and a space. E.g. “Report No.: ______. Contract No.: ______”.

Examples

Report with no author provided

Report with an edition

6. Thesis or Dissertation
General format including punctuation:
Author(s), Title, [Content type], [Place of Publication]: Publisher; Date of publication. Total number of pages.

General rules for individual components: (those described in previous sections are not repeated here)

Content Type
- Place content type such as [dissertation] or [master’s thesis] after the title to alert the user that the reference is not to a standard book.
- Follow the bracketed type with a full-stop.
Examples:

Part of Thesis
4. Deutsch B. Lifestyle and contaminants in Greenland 1994-1996: evaluation of the AMAP, Human Health Subprogram [master's thesis]. Aarhus (Denmark): University of Aarhus; 1999. Figure 2, Histograms of birth weight and gestational age; p. 20.