

All About AMA – The Quick Guide

Based on the style recommended in the [AMA Manual of Style, 11th edition](#).

How to Put Together Citations / Reference List

BOOK, EBOOK, OR BOOK CHAPTER

Invert names so that the last name comes first and then initials only for the first (and middle) names. No commas between sections of a name. For multiple authors, the names of all authors/editors should be given unless there are more than 6, then use the names of the 1st 3 authors only, insert a comma, then 'et al'. If they are editors - a comma, then 'eds'. End with a period.

In English-language titles, italicize the titles of books, government bulletins, documents, and pamphlets and capitalize the first letter of each major word. End with period.

This area changes if you are adding a book chapter to the citation

First, begin your citation with the author and title information for the chapter. Capitalize only the first letter of the first word of the chapter title and proper nouns. There are no italics on the chapter title. Then, use the citation format below for the main book title. See 1st example below

Author AA, Author B, et al, eds. *Title of book: Subtitle of book.* # ed. Publisher; Copyright Year: Page. Date of access. URL

Is this book an eResource? Online content can change! It is important to cite a date of access so that the version of content you are referencing is clear. Finish this type of citation with the URL so that it is clear *where* you accessed the material. See 2nd example below

Does the book have an edition or volume number? Indicate the edition number and follow with abbreviation 'ed'. End with a period.

Include the name of the publisher, semi-colon (;) and copyright year, colon (:) and if a specific page range was used. Do not include the publisher location. This is not important. End section with a period.

Examples

- 1 Mars B. Treatment of immunodeficiency diseases. In: Adkinson NF Jr, Bochner BS, Burks W, et al, eds. *Middleton's Allergy: Principles and Practice*. 8th ed. Saunders; 2014: 343-373.
- 2 Guyatt G, Rennie D, Meade MO, Cook DJ. *Users' Guides to the Medical Literature: A Manual for Evidence-Based Clinical Practice*. 3rd ed. McGraw-Hill Education; 2015. Accessed August 15, 2016. <https://jamaevidence.mhmedical.com/book.aspx?bookID=847>

ONLINE JOURNAL ARTICLE

Authors surname and initials. For multiple authors, the names of all authors/editors should be given unless there are more than 6, then use the names of the 1st 3 authors only, insert a comma, then 'et al'. End with a period.

Capitalize only the first letter of the first word. Capitalize proper nouns. Do not italicize the title. End with period.

Italicize the abbreviated journal title. Go here to find the accepted short title form:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/journals/>

Semicolon (;) between year and volume. No spaces between each segment. Parentheses around issue. Colon (:) between issue and page number. Display page range as: (issue):#-#. No spaces. End with a period.

Author A, Author BB. Title of article. *Abbreviated Name of Journal*. Year;volume(issue):page range. DOI Date of access. URL

****Important****

If a DOI is not available, cite a date of access followed by a period, space and URL so the version and location of the resource you are referencing is clear. Do not end section with a period.

Does the article have a DOI? Include one if available. Do not put period after DOI.

****If you have a DOI, you do not need the next segment**

Examples:

- 3 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



WEBSITE (For a full citation, include as much of the following information as is possible. Leave out the information that is absent. It is okay to begin with the 'Title of item cited' if 'author' is not cited anywhere on the page)

Authors surname and initials. For multiple authors, the names of all authors/editors should be given unless there are more than 6, then use the names of the 1st 3 authors only, insert a comma, then 'et al'. End with a period.

If the webpage does not list an author, see if you can find an authoring organization. If this is not present or is redundant to the website name, skip and begin with the 'Title of item cited'

These are two different things. Capitalize only the first letter of the first word. Capitalize proper nouns. Do not italicize the title OR website name. End with period.

Author A or Authoring group/organization. Title of item cited. Name of the website. Published date. Updated date. Accessed date. URL

Date format is Month Day, Year.

- The published and updated dates are located either under the title of the webpage OR underneath the webpage/section content. End each section with a period
- The published date refers to the date the body of text was published.
- The Updated date refers to the date the content was reviewed and adjusted for currency. It is important to identify this element in conjunction with the date you accessed the material as webpages are dynamic and content is subject to change.

Examples:

- 4 Zika travel information. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. January 26, 2016. Updated August 11, 2016. Accessed June 18, 2019. <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/page/zika-travel-information>

POSTER, CLASSROOM MATERIAL OR LECTURE

Author or Presenters surname and initials. For multiple authors/presenters, the names of all should be given unless there are more than 6, then use the names of the 1st 3 authors only, insert a comma, then 'et al'. End with a period.

Date format is Month Day, Year.

Capitalize the first letter of each major word. Do not italicize the title. End with period.

Author A. Title of lecture. Lecture presented at: Organization hosting presentation; Date of presentation; Geographic location. Date of access. URL

This is a locator for where you accessed the class material or lecture.
-Standard location format: City, State/Province. End with a period.

Use the words, "Lecture presented at:" and follow this with the name of the location supporting or hosting the presentation. Ex. University of New England

****Important****

If the resource was not attended in person, cite a date of access followed by a period, space, and the URL where you accessed the resource you are referencing.

Examples:

- 5 Smith J. Health Assessment. Lecture presented at: University of New England; March 3, 2023; Biddeford, ME.
A conference example is similar:
- 6 Fritz TC, Soni MG. Use of dietary supplements in sports drinks: consumption and safety determinations for regulatory compliance. Poster presented at: Annual International Society of Sports Nutrition Conference and Expo; June 16-18, 2000; New Orleans, LA.

GENERAL AMA IN-TEXT CITATION RULES

- 1) AMA in-text citations consist of numbered superscripts that are added in order of appearance in the text and cited in the references in this same order (*not* alphabetically by author). The first instance in your paper of citing a source is labelled ¹, the second is labelled ², and so on.
- 2) If you cite the same source that you cited earlier, you simply repeat the numbered superscript used previously in your paper (see example 2).
- 3) Page numbers are enclosed in superscript parentheses like so ^(p.##). Use 'p.', not 'pg.' to denote a singular 'page' and 'pp.' to denote a plural page. See example 6 for how this can be represented in your paper.
- 4) And last but not least, the extremely useful placement rule: Use superscript numerals *outside* periods and commas, *inside* colons and semicolons

The examples below are general guidelines of citation instances that you may encounter:

Example 1:

Among new physicians in emergency settings, secondary trauma and compassion fatigue have become a well-known issue. It is almost cliché that “Every physician lives in fear of inadvertent patient error - only idiots step into it deliberately.”¹

Example 2:

Observed symptoms are fatigue or illness, cynicism, irritability, reduced productivity, feelings of hopelessness, anger, despair, sadness, feelings of re-experiencing of the event, nightmares, anxiety, avoidance of people or activities, or persistent anger and sadness.² But Marzipani¹ prefers to broaden the discussion beyond symptoms to catalyst, attributing the rise in secondary trauma and compassion fatigue to a number of key developments.³

Example 3:

Johnson, et al.,⁴ described that...

Example 4:

A few studies show that...²⁻⁵

Example 5:

Several research studies show that...^{3,6,8-10}

Example 6:

Smith^{5(pp.50-52)} reported that...

TABLES & FIGURES (AMA PAPER FORMATTING)

Based on the style recommended in the 11th edition of the [AMA Manual of Style](#)

- Tables and figures are meant to be supportive elements that visually draw connections to the main idea of your paper. They should be numbered consecutively (Table 1, Table 2, etc.) If your paper only contains one table or one figure, just label it 'Table: Title' or 'Figure: Title'.
- Tables and figures pulled from other resources must still be given a title in your paper that is reflective of its importance to your paper discussion, not necessarily the same title that they have in the original resource.

- Position the figure or table in the main body of your text so that it supports the text immediately adjacent/proximate.
- Assign a reference citation superscript for where you derived the resource in order of appearance in your paper. Indicate a specific page unless the resource is an unnumbered website (see example below)

Tables

Display sequential **table #** & a descriptive title formatted in Title case

Table 3: Self-reported Smoking Behaviors of Adolescents with Parents Who Smoke or Vape and Self-reported Smoking Behaviors of Adults with Minors in the Household^{10(p.56)}

YR	PARENTS WHO SMOKE OR VAPE	MALES 13-17 WHO SMOKE OR VAPE	FEMALES 13-17 WHO SMOKE OR VAPE
2016	115000	13800	10400
2017	134500	16140	12220
2018	167890	20147	16750
2019	169340	24680	18500
2020	153000	25600	14320

As within the main body of your paper, use sequential superscript numerals in all citations and cite references in your reference list. There is no distinction.

^a Tables that are created, or appropriately cited from another source, may contain footnotes to convey additional information about the data.

^b Represent footnotes with superscript/lowercase letters in alphabetical order.

^c List footnotes in complete sentences below the table and place each footnote on its own line. Include appropriate in-text citation(s) where needed.⁴

^d Unless you are publishing, formatting sections and tables need only adhere to a few simplistic guidelines that involve title presentation/casing and appropriate citation. Check with your instructor for any additional expectations.

Figures

Figure 6: Density Dots on a Random Map

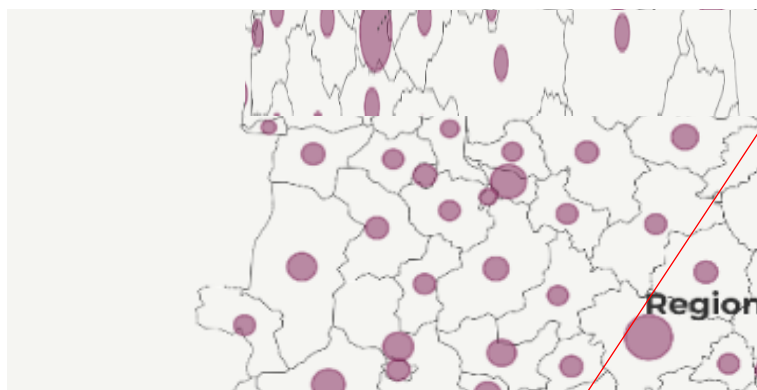


Figure footnotes may contain legends or a short caption to explain the importance of the contents of the image. Do not exceed 40 words. It must be positioned below the image.

Examples of how this area can be labelled:

Adapted from IAMDE...²

Reproduced with permission from...^{19(p.2301)}