Citing medicine: the NLM style guide for authors, editors, and publishers. 2nd ed. is available online at http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bookshelf/br.fcgi?book=citmed

BOOKS

Author(s)
- List names in the order they appear in the text.
- Enter surname first for each author followed by a maximum of two initials.
- Separate names from each other by a comma and a space.
- Capitalize surnames and enter spaces within surnames as they appear in the document.
For example: van Wilder PJ, Van Der Straeten DL, Hernández de la Cruz SG,
- Give all authors. (See various examples in the NLM style guide if you wish to limit.)
- End with a period.

Editors, Translators, Illustrators (Secondary Authors)
- Place the names of secondary authors after the title
- Follow the last named editor with a comma and the word editor or editors; the last named
  illustrator with a comma and the word illustrator or illustrators, etc.
- End secondary author information with a period.
- If there is no author, move secondary authors such as editors and translators to the author position
  in the reference
Example of both author(s) and secondary author(s):
  Luzikov VN. Mitochondrial biogenesis and breakdown. Galkin AV, translator; Roodyn DB, editor.
Examples of editors only:
  Izzo JL Jr, Black HR, editors. Hypertension primer: the essentials of high blood pressure. 3rd ed.

Title of a Book
- Enter the title of a book as it appears in the original document, in the original language.
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, and acronyms.
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle, unless another form of
  punctuation (such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point) is already present.
- Follow non-English titles with a translation, if available. Place the translation in square brackets.
- End a title with a period unless a question mark or exclamation point already ends it.
- Do not italicize.
Example:
  The role of the social welfare sector in Africa: strengthening the capacities of vulnerable children
  and families in the context of HIV/AIDS.
Edition
- Place the edition statement after the title and end with a period. No caps.

Place of Publication
- Well known cities need no state, province, or country abbreviation.
Examples: New York San Francisco Paris Rome
- Lesser known cities should be followed with the two-letter abbreviation for the state or province or country enclosed within parenthesis.
- If place of publication is unknown, note as: [place unknown]:
- End place information with a colon.

Publisher
- Record the name of the publisher as it appears in the original document, using whatever capitalization and punctuation is found there.
- Well-known publisher names may be abbreviated if desired. For example, "John Wiley & Sons, Ltd." may become "Wiley".
- When a subdivision of a publisher is given, enter the publisher name first. For example: McGraw-Hill, Health Professions Division.
- End publisher information with a semicolon.

Date of Publication
- Always give the year of publication followed by a period.
- Convert roman numerals to Arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.

Pagination (optional)
- For single volumes note the total number of pages followed by a space and the letter p. End with a period. Example: 1000 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. Note: 4 vol. NOT 4 vols. There is no s at the end.

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Title of a Journal
- Abbreviate significant words in a journal title and omit other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. You can find examples of commonly abbreviated words and titles at:
  Appendix A: Abbreviations for Commonly Used English Words in Journal Titles
  Appendix B: Additional Sources for Journal Title Abbreviations
Capitalize all remaining title words, including abbreviations.

Omit subtitles, and any punctuation in a title.

End the journal title with a period.

Do not italicize.

Examples:
The Journal of Biocommunication becomes J Biocommun
Virology remains Virology
JAMA: the Journal of the American Medical Association becomes JAMA
Women’s Health becomes Womens Health (note the apostrophe is dropped)

A third method of determining abbreviations is to look up the journal title in PubMed or PubMed Central and use the same abbreviation cited there.

Title of an Article in a Journal

Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, acronyms, and initialisms.

Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle, unless some other form of punctuation - question mark, period, or an exclamation point, etc. - is already present.

Translate non-English titles into English; place the translation in square brackets.

End a title with a period unless a question mark or exclamation point already ends it.

Do not italicize.

Example:
The diffusion of health economics knowledge in Europe: The EURONHEED (European Network of Health Economics Evaluation Database) project.

Date of Publication

Include the year, month, and day of publication in that order. For example: 2004 May 5.

Months/Seasons – Capitalize and use the first three letters of a month, but spell out seasons.

Examples: Jan, Feb, Mar, Spring, Summer.

End date information with a semicolon unless there is no volume or issue, then end with a colon.

There is no spacing after the date.


Volume / Issue Numbers

Use Arabic numbers only.

Do not follow volume number(s) with any punctuation unless there is no issue number or other subdivision to the volume, then follow with a colon.

Place issue information in parentheses.

End issue information with a colon.

Pagination

Give the beginning and ending page numbers on which the article appears.
• Abbreviate page numbers – 100-7. (pages 100-107), unless they are followed by a letter. Example: 11A-18A.
• Pagination for Supplements or Appendices often Include a letter preceding the page number. For example: S10-8.
• If pages are discontinuous, note all pages
  Example: 322-64, 383-8.
• End pagination information with a period.

ONLINE ARTICLE

Cite an online article as you would a print article, but add the following:
• Use the word "Internet" in square brackets as the Type of Medium after the journal title and follow it with the date of publication.
• Follow the date of publication with the date of citation in square brackets
• Include volume and issue numbers if available.
• If pages are not noted, calculate the length of the article using the best means possible using print pages, screens, paragraphs, or bytes.
Examples: [30 p.]. [about 7 screens]. [about 17 p.] [45 paragraphs].
• Provide the URL preceded by Available from:

Here is a typical citation taken from an online article in Academic Search Premier
Motivational Factors for Participating in Basic Instruction Programs. Full Text Available By: Hardin, Robin; Andrew, Damon P. S.; Gi-Yong Koo; Bemiller, Jim. Physical Educator, Spring 2009, Vol. 66 Issue 2, p71-84, 14p; (AN 40304994)

Here is the same citation given in proper NLM form.
**DOI (Digital Object Identifier)**

DOIs are unique numbers which identify a document, much like an ISBN.

Example:


DOI: 10.1251/bpo127

- Include the DOI at the end of the citation if provided. Separate it from the url with a space.
- To find an article on the Internet using its DOI, add the prefix "http://dx.doi.org/" to the number.

**AN ARTICLE FROM A LIBRARY DATABASE**

Chapter 24. Databases/Retrieval Systems on the Internet: Contributions to a Database


**An eBook FROM A LIBRARY DATABASE**

WEBSITES AND DOCUMENTS POSTED TO WEBSITES

Homepage Example:

Example of Document posted on above site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Website</th>
<th>Type of Medium</th>
<th>Place of Publication</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Date of website Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Parts of website citations may often not be available.


References Page and In Text References

Practices vary, but the following is the most popular.

- The bibliography of a RLM document is titled REFERENCES at the top, center of the page.
- Citations are arranged alphabetically by author using single line spacing.
- Citations are then numbered, in alphabetical order, for use as “in text references.”
- The numbers, placed in (parenthesis) and inserted into the article text, refer the reader to a specific citation on the Reference Page.
- Articles found online in PubMed and other database are often interactive and may allow the reader to hyperlink from individual citations (or in text references) to the original article.