



## American Medical Association (AMA) References

Below are some examples of AMA citation style for some sources. For complete information on the AMA style, and examples of other types of sources, see the *American Medical Association Manual of Style*, 9<sup>th</sup> edition.

### Guidelines for reference list:

1. This section of the manuscript comes at the end and is titled References.
2. Items are listed as they appear numerically in the text. Item number one is the first source mentioned in the text.
3. Reference items are numbered with Arabic numbers. The reference begins three spaces over and all lines are even.
4. Journal titles are given in abbreviated form according to the list in *Index Medicus*.
5. For author names initials are used for first and second names with no spaces or punctuation.  
Example: Dover BL

### Guidelines for in-text citation:

1. The in-text citation is indicated by a superscript Arabic numeral.
2. Use Arabic superscript numerals outside of periods and commas.
3. Use Arabic superscript numerals inside of colons and semicolons.
4. When more than two references are cited at a given place in the manuscript, use a hyphen to join the first and last numbers of a closed series.
5. When more than two references need to be cited at the same place in a manuscript, use a comma (without a space) to separate the individual citations.
6. Page numbers, when appropriate, are included in the superscript number, enclosed in parentheses.

### Books with one author, referring to the entire work:

#### **On the reference page:**

1. Shepard TH. *Cancerous Agents*. 2nd Ed. Baltimore, MD: John Hopkins Press; 1992.

#### **In-text citation:**

According to the following derived data,<sup>1(pp3-7)</sup> the majority of Americans engage in frivolous consumption.

### Books with more than one author, referring to a specific chapter of the work:

#### **On the reference page:**

2. Martin MF, Walters DH, Smith AB. Marijuana. In: Goldfrank LR, Striker GE, Klahr S, eds. *Toxic Drugs*. 44th ed. Monterey, CA: Saint Jude Press; 1995:1055-1067.

#### **In-text citation:**

As surveyed, many Americans indulge in drugs in an attempt to achieve momentary transcendence.<sup>2</sup>

**Books with more than six authors, list the first three followed by “et al.”:**

**On the reference page:**

3. Martin, MF, Cravey, JH, Jenkins DW et al. *Toxic Drugs*. 44th ed. Monterey, CA: Saint Jude Press; 1995:396-403.

**In-text citation:**

As discovered in their research, the authors of *Toxic Drugs*<sup>3</sup> have proven most chemicals taken in excess can be toxic.

**Journal article with one author:**

**On the reference page:**

4. Modofsky H. Sleep, waking through our dreams and sleeping through our life. *Crit Care Nurs Q*. 1995;25:39-56.

**In-text citation:**

According to data,<sup>4</sup> sleep is the repressed reality of our life.

**Article from journal—more than one author:**

**On the reference page:**

5. Raux H, Colon C, Falay D, Maray B. Monoclonal antibodies and their inurgence. *Virology*. 1995; 210:400-408.

**In-text citation:**

Monoclonal antibodies resist change.<sup>5(p407)</sup>

**Or if there are more than six authors, list the first three followed by “et al.”**

**Online journals with volume and page information:**

**On the reference page:**

6. Simon JA, Hudes ES. Relationship of acids to bases. *JAMA* [serial online]. January 2, 1999;281(1):2289-2293. Available from: American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill. Accessed August 24, 2004.

**In-text citation:**

Acid corrodes the brain by increasing and over-amplifying responses.<sup>6</sup>

**Online web site:**

**On the reference page:**

7. Terre Haute Center for Medical Education. The THCME Medical Biochemistry page. Available at: <http://web.indstate.edu/thcme/mwking/home.html>. Accessed August 24, 2004.

**In-text citation:**

Medical expenses make up a majority of public expenditures.<sup>7</sup>