AMA Citation Style

American Medical Association, 10th ed.

This is intended as a general guide to help you start your works cited page and to help you understand the kind of information you should be keeping track of as you research.

There are a number of other rules, suggestions, and allowances for creating your bibliography. Please consult the AMA Manual of Style, 10th ed., which is located in the Reference Section of the West Library and online through the Library’s E-resources (http://westlibrary.txwes.edu/research/eresources/atoz).

You can also ask one of the librarians (reference@txwes.edu) if you have any specific questions.

References (AMA 3)

Authors (AMA3.7)

Single Author

   • Give the author’s last name, followed by initial.

Multiple Authors

• Invert the names of all authors, giving last name, the first and middle initials. Give the authors’ names in the order they are listed on their paper.

For works with more than 6 authors, list the first three authors, followed by “et al.”


Association or Group as Author


For works with both authors and a group:

   • If the authors are working FOR the group, write “for.” If they are working WITH the group, “and.”

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Author not provided (AMA 3.11.10)

Citing an indirect source(AMA 3.13.10)

In Text
When you want to cite something said as it was cited in another source, give the name of the original author (the one your cited source is quoting):

In a massive Danish study, Madsen et al7 showed that there is no difference between vaccinated and unvaccinated children and development of an autism spectrum disorder.

In Reference List:

Citing a Book (3.12)
To find information for the citation, look on the title page or the frontis page (generally, the page on the back of the title page).

   - Include the title and subtitle, italicized, using title case for capitalization.

Edited book, No Author

Edition other than the first

Article or Chapter in an edited book
   - This also includes an example of how to cite a translator.

An online book

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Citing a Periodical (AMA 3.11)

Journal Article


- **Subtitles are not capitalized.** A colon and space separate title and subtitle, even if a period was used in the original. Do not change an em dash to a colon.
- **Journal titles should be in the National Library of Medicine Title abbreviated form.** You can find the abbreviated title by going to pubmed.gov and selecting “Journals in the NCBI database.” Type in the full journal title, then use the NLM Title Abbreviation in your reference. You can also refer to the AMA Manual, section 14.10
- **Include the volume number and issue number for all journals, if available.**

For an article found from an online journal from a database, such as Academic Search Complete or PubMed, or from an electronic version of a journal.


- **Add either the digital object identifier (doi) or the PubMed Identifier (PMID) at the end of the citation if it is provided in an online article. Do not include a space between the colon and number.**
- **If both doi and PMID are absent from the article, you may use the URL, along with the date accessed.**


Citing Miscellaneous Print Materials (AMA 3.13)

Package inserts


Unpublished Materials and Personal Communications (AMA 3.13.8, 3.13.9)

Do not include personal communications or materials that have not been accepted for publication in the references list.

For unpublished data, include the researchers name, date of material, and “unpublished data” within the text.

*Example*

Most recent research corroborates this theory (J. Doe, MD, unpublished data, February 2011).

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For personal communications, include the following within the text of the paper: date of communication, format of communication (oral or written), person’s name with highest academic degree (if relevant), and affiliation of person (if relevant).

**Example**
In a conversation with J. Doe, MD (February 2011)…

**Citing Web Sites (3.15.3)**
Include as much of the following as is available: Author(s). Title of item cited. Name of Web site. URL. Published date. Updated date. Accessed date. Remove the hyperlink in the URL (in Word, Right Click the link and select “Remove Hyperlink”).


**In Text Citations (AMA 3.3):**
- Whenever you are quoting someone or presenting an idea that isn’t yours, you need to provide a citation in the text, even if it is not a direct quote. For more information on how and what to cite, please see the AMA Manual, or ask a librarian or your professor.
- With the exception of personal communications and unpublished materials, in-text citations should take the form of a numeric superscript.
- When citing the author’s names, use only surnames of authors. For 2 authored studies, include both surnames. For references with more than 2 authors or an author and a group, give the first author’s surname, followed by “et al.” Include the superscript number of the citation after giving the names. Avoid using possessives (e.g. Doe’s research)

Washer\(^1\) reports that…
The data of Straus et al\(^2\) support the hypothesis that…

**Preparing your Works Cited (AMA3.2):**
- List each reference with an Arabic number in the order in which it is cited for the first time in your paper.
- Include only published or retrievable information. Do not include personal communications or materials that have not been published or accepted for publication.
- Unless otherwise assigned, single space.
The Final Product

References


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