Bibliographic Citation: AMA Style

The documentation style recommended by the American Medical Association (AMA) is widely used for writing in the biomedical sciences. In AMA style, the list of works cited is called "References."

Number references in the order they appear in the text; do not alphabetize. In text, tables, and legends, identify references with superscript arabic numerals.

Example: Flexibility is key to pain management. \[1,10\]

Use the author’s surname followed by initials without periods. When listing references, use the following style:

Books -- Single Author

Shepard TH. Catalog of Teratogenic Agents. 7\textsuperscript{th} ed. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins Press; 1992.

Books -- More Than One Author
(List all authors if six or less, otherwise list first three followed by \textit{et al.})

Baselt RC, Cravey RH. Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man. 4\textsuperscript{th} ed. Foster City, CA: Chemical Toxicology Institute; 1995.

Books -- With Editors


Chapter From A Book

Article From a Journal
(List all authors if six or less, otherwise list first three followed by et al.)

Raux HB, Coulon PC, Lafay FD, Flamand AE. Monoclonal antibodies which recognize the acidic configuration of the rabies glycoprotein at the surface of the virion can be neutralizing. *Virology*. 1995;210(2):400-408.

Article From a Journal


Article In A Monthly Magazine Or Newspaper


Audiotape, Videotape or DVD

Ayers S. *Terrorism: Medical Response* [DVD]. Edgartown, MA: Emergency Film Group; 2002.

Government Document


Electronic References

All references begin with the same information that would be provided for a printed source (or as much of that information as possible). The Web information is then placed at the end of the reference. It is important to include the URL and access date because documents on the Web may change in content, move, or be removed from a site altogether.

Journal Article On The Internet

E-Book Chapter


(If using an entire e-book, omit the chapter author and chapter title.)

Web Site (with author)


Web Site (no author)


Image

In general, acknowledge an image directly beneath it. If you do not include the source in your reference list, then provide all the information in the acknowledgement below the image. If you do include the source in your reference list, then you can refer to it with a superscript number. An image reference should include as much of the following information as is applicable and/or possible: artist's name, title of image, institution where held, title of article or book, author of article or book, title and date of journal, database name, date of access if online, date of publication if originally from print material, URL if applicable. See examples below:

Notes

- Items are listed **numerically** in the order they are cited in the text.
- If you cannot use *italics*, then use underlining.
- **Authors**: use initials of first and second names with no spaces. Include up to six authors. If there are more than six, include the first three, followed by *et al*. If no author is given, start with the title.
- **Books**: include the edition statement (ex: *3rd ed.* Or *Rev ed.*) between the title and place if it is not the first edition.
- **Place**: use abbreviations of states, not postal codes.
- **Journals**: titles are abbreviated as shown in *MEDLINE*.
- **Web sites**: include the name of the web page, the name of the entire web site, the full date of the page (if available), and the date you looked at it.
- For documents and situations not listed here, see the printed version of the AMA style manual.
- When referring to a previous work use *past tense* or *past-perfect tense*. (e.g. Marshall stipulated . . . . OR The work of Elmford and Miller has demonstrated . . . .).
- To make **Superscript numbers** in Word 2003, highlight the number to be made into superscript, click “format,” then “font” then “superscript” under “effects.” In Word 2007, highlight the number, then click the superscript icon in the Font box that looks like this: $x^2$ and click it when done to return to regular script.

Sources


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updated 2/21/2008
updated 1/26/09