

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (AMA) CITATION STYLE

11th Edition



WHY MIGHT RESEARCHERS USE CITATION AND FORMATTING STYLES IN THEIR FIELD?

- ✓ Avoids plagiarism
- ✓ Connects information in the text to the reference list
- ✓ Contextualizes information via author names, publication years, or the source type (journal, magazine, news paper, social media feed, etc.)
- ✓ Standardizes how information is communicated between researchers and audiences (i.e. section organization of an article, presentation of outside sources, etc.)

WHEN DOES INFORMATION GET CITED?



DIRECT QUOTE IS USED
FROM A SOURCE



INFORMATION IS
PARAPHRASED

WHAT DOES DIRECT QUOTATION INCLUDE?



- Exact wording from a source
- **Always** includes quotation marks
- **Always** includes a citation
- Uses a signal phrase as an introduction
- Provides an explanation or analysis afterward
- Avoid starting a paragraph or sentence with a quote

CITING DIRECT QUOTES IN AMA

- Each source used in a paper will be assigned a number in the reference list. Whenever a source is quoted, its assigned number is used for an in-text citation.
- For these numbers, use either (a) a superscript, (b) a number in brackets, or (c) a number in parentheses outside ending punctuation.
 - ❖ Superscript: "... end of quote."³
 - ❖ Number in brackets: "... end of quote." [3]
 - ❖ Number in parentheses: "... end of quote." (3)

NOTE: AMA uses past or present-perfect for signal verbs.

- "The author asserted..." or "The author has asserted..."

WHAT DOES PARAPHRASING INCLUDE?



- Rephrases source material without source language or structure
- Still uses superscript or parenthetical citation
- Can use quotation marks for phrasing that isn't easily reworded or that was coined by an author
- Used in place of long quotes or if source uses complex explanations
- AMA prefers the use of paraphrasing over direct quotation. However, any direct quotes should use a signal phrase and provide one's views.

EXAMPLES OF PARAPHRASING IN AMA

- Direct quote

“Differentiation as an instructional approach promotes a balance between a student's style and a student's ability. Differentiated instruction provides the student with options for processing and internalizing the content, and for constructing new learning in order to progress academically.”²

- Incorrect paraphrase:

Differentiation is a way to encourage equality between the approach and talent of the student.² This type of instruction gives students different ways to deal with and grasp information, and for establishing new learning to move on in education.²

- Correct Paraphrase:

Teachers use differentiated instruction to help students learn, allowing the teacher to cater lessons to how each student learns and to each student's skill.²

PICKING OUT THE PATTERN

- 1 Source: “...end of quote.”³
- Multiple Sources: ...end of paraphrasing.^{3-6,8}
- Source that is used more than once:
 - “...end of quote A from source 4.”⁴
 - “...end of quote B from source 4.”^{4(p32)}

AMA REFERENCE PAGE: FORMAT

- Begin on a new page at end of paper
- Center the title: Reference List
- List **ALL** the sources cited in paper
- List **ONLY** the sources cited in paper
- The references are listed numerically by order of appearance within the paper (**not alphabetized**).
- Single-spaced throughout
- No indentation is used for an AMA reference list.

AMA BASIC REFERENCE FORMATS

Books

1. Author AA. *Title of book: Subtitle capitalized*. Edition number if known. Publishing Company; Year of Publication.

Journal Article

2. Author AA. Title of article: Subtitle capitalized. *Abbreviated Title of Journal*. Year of publication; volume number(issue number): page-range. URL. Published Month Day, Year. Updated [date]. Accessed Month Day, Year.

Website

3. Webpage title. Site sponsor. Published Month Day, Year. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL

REFERENCE PAGE AND ENTRY EXAMPLE

Reference List

1. Pollart SM, Caelleigh AS. Changing conversations, changing culture: A medical education journal club. *Med Educ.* 2011;45(11):1134.
2. Jungang L. Investigation of radon and heavy metals in Xuanwei and Fuyuan, high lung cancer incidence areas in China. *J Environ Health.* 2013;76(4):32-39.

NOTE: If a source has six authors, all names must be listed for the reference page. If a source has more than six authors, the first three names that appear in the source are listed, then followed by “et al.”

CONTACT
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Hours

Sunday 5 p.m.–9 p.m.

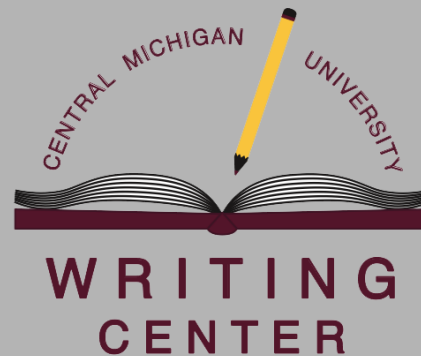
Monday–Thursday 9 a.m.–9 p.m.

Friday 9 a.m.–1 p.m.

RESOURCES

- CMU Writing Center.
<http://writingcenter.cmich.edu>
then: Resources > Quick Guide: AMA Style Tips
- American Medical Association Manual (access through CMU Library AMA Database).
<http://www.amamanualofstyle.com/>
- Purdue University OWL.
https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/ama_style/index.html
- AMA Citation Style Tutorial
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GRmBRYjz5DE>

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NOTE ON PLAGIARISM

- Copying verbatim, or too closely, the words and/or paragraph structure of another person
- Can be both intentional and unintentional
- Causes:
 - Challenging to add own material to the existing expert conversation
 - Misunderstanding proper citation techniques
 - Disorganized notes

CHARACTERISTICS OF AMA STYLE

- Avoid informal language (e.g., slang, colloquialisms, contractions, etc.)
- Superscripts reduce the number of interruptions in the text
- Maintains a third person voice (“this researcher”)
- **Verb Tense**
- **Use of more than one source, use hyphens with the first and last numbers of a series, or commas if not a closed series.¹⁻⁸**
- **If it uses the same source, reuse the citation numbers and add page numbers.^{1(pp52,85),8}**



AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (AMA) CITATION STYLE



AMA IN-TEXT CITATIONS

- Why cite?
 - Connects information in the text to the Reference Page
 - Contextualizes the information by using author names, years, or source material

Example:

- Superscripts are used at the end of sentences.¹

WHEN SHOULD I CITE?

- Generally, all information from a source must be cited:
 - Direct quotations
 - When summarizing or paraphrasing another's ideas or opinions
 - When presenting specific facts, figures, or ideas
- When in doubt: Cite!



DIRECT QUOTATIONS



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SIGNAL PHRASES

Explanation

- ❖ commented
- ❖ clarified
- ❖ declared
- ❖ demonstrated
- ❖ described
- ❖ discussed
- ❖ emphasized
- ❖ established
- ❖ explained
- ❖ highlighted
- ❖ illustrated
- ❖ modeled
- ❖ observed
- ❖ outlined
- ❖ posited
- ❖ reported
- ❖ showed
- ❖ suggested

Concession

- ❖ accepted
- ❖ acknowledged
- ❖ admitted
- ❖ conceded
- ❖ granted

Agreement

- ❖ added
- ❖ advocated
- ❖ affirmed
- ❖ agreed
- ❖ endorsed
- ❖ supported
- ❖ verified

Argumentative

- ❖ argued
- ❖ asserted
- ❖ cautioned
- ❖ challenged
- ❖ claimed
- ❖ contended
- ❖ contradicted
- ❖ criticized
- ❖ denied
- ❖ disagreed
- ❖ disputed
- ❖ implied
- ❖ insisted
- ❖ maintained
- ❖ negated
- ❖ proposed
- ❖ refuted
- ❖ rejected
- ❖ urged

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Journals

2. Author AA. Title of article: Subtitle capitalized. *Title of Journal*. Year of publication; volume number (issue number): page-range. DOI/URL

Website

3. Webpage title. Site sponsor. Published Month Day, Year. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL

BASIC REFERENCE FORMAT FOR ARTICLES

Author(s). Title. *Journal Name* [using National Library of Medicine abbreviations as mentioned above]. Year;vol(issue no.):inclusive pages. DOI/URL

1. Drake AJ, Smith A, Betts PR, et al. Type 2 diabetes in obese white children. *Arch Dis Child*. 2002;86(3), 207-208. <http://vsearch.nlm.nih.gov/vivisimo/cgi-bin/query-meta?v:project.nlm-main-website&query=Archives+of+disease+in+childhood>

(Purdue OWL)

ELECTRONIC SOURCE (WITH AUTHOR AND DATE)

2. Dobrin, A. Psychology Today. Ethics training isn't useful when taught by lawyers. Published December 18, 2012. Accessed May 4, 2014.
<http://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/am-i-right/201212/ethics-training-isnt-useful-when-taught-lawyers>

(Purdue OWL)

BASIC REFERENCE FORMAT FOR BOOKS

1. Silverstein A, Silverstein VB, Nunn LS. *Cancer*. Twenty-First Century Books; 2006.
2. Maul-Mellott SK, Adams JN. *Childhood Cancer: A Nursing Overview*. Jones and Bartlett; 1987.

CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK

1. Yagyu S, Iehara T. MYCN nonamplified neuroblastoma: Detection of tumor-derived cell-free DNA in serum for predicting prognosis of neuroblastoma. In Hayat MA, ed. *Pediatric Cancer Diagnosis, Therapy, and Prognosis*. Springer; 2013:11-17.

(Purdue OWL)

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RESOURCES

- CMU Writing Center
<http://writingcenter.cmich.edu>
then: Resources > Quick Guide: AMA Style Tips
- American Medical Association Manual (access through CMU Library AMA Database).
<http://www.amamanualofstyle.com/>
- Purdue University OWL.
https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/ama_style/index.html
- AMA Citation Style Tutorial
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GRmBRYjz5DE>