

Chapter 1. Journals

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Journals are a particular type of periodical. These same rules and examples can be used for magazines and other types of periodicals.

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C. Entire Journal Titles

- Sample Citation and Introduction
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- Examples

See also:

Chapter 11A Forthcoming ("in press") Journal Articles

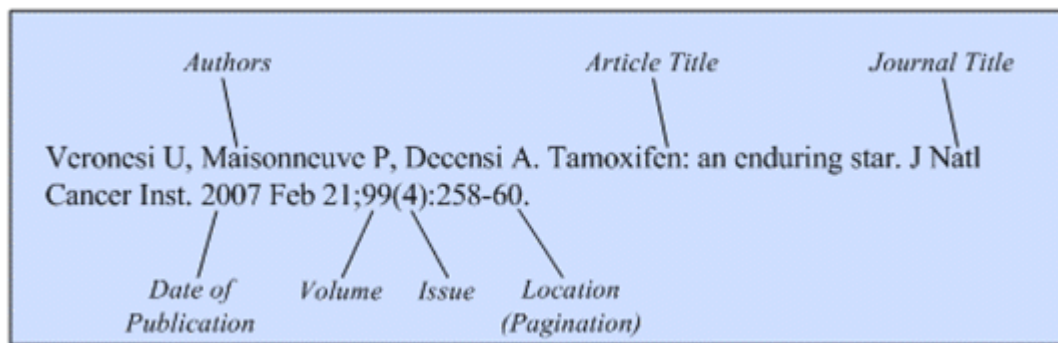
Chapter 16 Journals in Audiovisual Formats

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A. Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Journal Articles

The general format for a reference to a journal article, including punctuation:



Examples of Citations to Journal Articles

By tradition, the rules for formatting references to journal articles permit greater abbreviation compared to books:

- Journal references omit information on place of publication and publisher, whereas book references carry these details.
- The words "volume" and "number" (or their abbreviations) are usually omitted when citing journal articles, but are included when citing books.
- Journal titles are abbreviated; book titles are not.

This brevity in citing journal articles stems from the need to conserve space in printed bibliographies and the early databases.

Following are some important points concerning citing journal articles:

- Cite the journal name that was used at the time of publication. For example, the British Medical Journal officially changed title to BMJ in 1988. Cite articles from 1987 and earlier as Br Med J, not BMJ.
- Cite the version you saw. For example, do not cite the print version if you have used the Internet one.
- Do not include a header, such as "news", "case report", or "clinical study", as part of the article title, unless the table of contents for the journal issue indicates that it is.
- Use caution when employing typography, such as bold type and italics, to indicate parts of a journal article citation. Too many variations in type styles may actually make the reference harder to read.

The source for journal title, volume, issue, and date information is, in order of preference: (1) the title page of the issue, (2) the issue cover, and (3) the masthead. Running headers or footers may not carry the official title of a journal and date and issue information may be missing from these locations.

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Journal Articles.

Continue to Examples of Citations to Journal Articles.

Citation Rules with Examples for Journal Articles

Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

Author (R) | Author Affiliation (O) | Article Title (R) | Article Type (O) | Journal Title (R) | Edition (R) | Type of Medium (R) | Date of Publication (R) | Supplement/Part/Special Number to a Date (R) | Volume Number (R) | Supplement/Part/Special Number to a Volume (R) | Issue Number (R) | Supplement/Part/Special Number to an Issue (R) | Location (Pagination) (R) | Physical Description (O) | Language (R) | Notes (O)

Author for Journal Articles (required)

General Rules for Author

- List names in the order they appear in the text
- Enter surname (family or last name) first for each author
- Capitalize surnames and enter spaces within surnames as they appear in the document cited on the assumption that the author approved the form used. For example: Van Der Horn *or* van der Horn; De Wolf *or* de Wolf *or* DeWolf.
- Convert given (first) names and middle names to initials, for a maximum of two initials following each surname
- Give all authors, regardless of the number
- Separate author names from each other by a comma and a space
- End author information with a period

See exceptions for **Author** in [Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®](#).

Specific Rules for Author

- Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them
- Other surname rules
- Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle
- Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name
- Designations of rank within a family, such as Jr and III
- Names appearing in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)
- Organizations as author
- No author can be found
- Options for author names

Box 1. Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them.

- Keep hyphens within surnames
Estelle Palmer-Canton *becomes* Palmer-Canton E
Ahmed El-Assmy *becomes* El-Assmy A
- Keep particles, such as O', D', and L'
Alan D. O'Brien *becomes* O'Brien AD
Jacques O. L'Esperance *becomes* L'Esperance JO
U. S'adeh *becomes* S'adeh U
- Omit all other punctuation in surnames
Charles A. St. James *becomes* St James CA

Box 2. Other surname rules.

- Keep prefixes in surnames

Lama Al Bassit *becomes* Al Bassit L

Jiddeke M. van de Kamp *becomes* van de Kamp JM

Gerard de Pouvoirville *becomes* de Pouvoirville G

- Keep compound surnames even if no hyphen appears

Sergio Lopez Moreno *becomes* Lopez Moreno S

Jaime Mier y Teran *becomes* Mier y Teran J

Virginie Halley des Fontaines *becomes* Halley des Fontaines V

[If you cannot determine from the article whether a surname is a compound one or a combination of a middle name and a surname, look to the table of contents of the issue or an annual or other index for clarification. For example, Elizabeth Scott Parker may be interpreted to be Parker ES or Scott Parker E.]

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked

À *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

Box 3. Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle.

- Disregard hyphens joining given (first or middle) names

Jean-Louis Lagrot *becomes* Lagrot JL

Box 3 continues on next page...

Box 3 continued from previous page.

- Use only the first letter of given names and middle names when they contain a prefix, a preposition, or other particle
 - D'Arcy Hart *becomes* Hart D
 - W. St. John Patterson *becomes* Patterson WS
 - De la Broquerie Fortier *becomes* Fortier D
 - Craig McC. Brooks *becomes* Brooks CM
- Disregard traditional abbreviations of given names. Some non-US publications use abbreviations of conventional given names rather than single initials, such as St. for Stefan. Use only the first letter of the abbreviation.
 - Ch. Wunderly *becomes* Wunderly C
 - C. Fr. Erdman *becomes* Erdman CF
- For non-English names that have been romanized (written in the roman alphabet), capitalize only the first letter when the original initial is represented by more than one letter
 - Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA
 - G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

Box 4. Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name.

- Omit degrees, titles, and honors that follow a personal name, such as M.D.
 - James A. Reed, M.D., F.R.C.S. *becomes* Reed JA
 - Katherine Schmidt, Ph.D. *becomes* Schmidt K
 - Robert V. Lang, Major, US Army *becomes* Lang RV
- Omit rank and honors that precede a name, such as Colonel or Sir
 - Sir Frances Hildebrand *becomes* Hildebrand F
 - Dr. Kristine Eberhard *becomes* Eberhard K
 - Captain R. C. Williams *becomes* Williams RC

Box 5. Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III.

- Place family designations of rank after the initials, without punctuation
- Convert roman numerals to arabic ordinals

Examples:

Vincent T. DeVita, Jr. *becomes* DeVita VT Jr

Box 5 continues on next page...

Box 5 continued from previous page.

James G. Jones II *becomes* Jones JG 2nd

John A. Adams III *becomes* Adams JA 3rd

Henry B. Cooper IV *becomes* Cooper HB 4th

Box 6. Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese).

Romanization, a form of transliteration, means using the roman (Latin) alphabet to represent the letters or characters of another alphabet. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

- Romanize names in Cyrillic (Russian, Bulgarian, etc.), Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean, or character-based languages, such as Chinese and Japanese
- Capitalize only the first letter of romanized names when the original initial is represented by more than one letter

Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA

G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ô *treated as* o

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

Box 7. Organizations as author.

An organization such as a university, society, association, corporation, or governmental body may be an author.

Box 7 continues on next page...

Box 7 continued from previous page.

- Omit "The" preceding an organizational name

The American Cancer Society *becomes* American Cancer Society

- If a division or other part of an organization is included in the publication, give the parts of the name in descending hierarchical order, separated by commas

American Medical Association, Committee on Ethics.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry Division.

American College of Surgeons, Committee on Trauma, Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Outcomes, Working Group.

- When citing organizations that are national bodies such as government agencies, if a nationality is not part of the name, place the country in parentheses after the name, using the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#))

National Academy of Sciences (US).

Royal Marsden Hospital Bone-Marrow Transplantation Team (GB).

- Separate two or more different organizations by a semicolon

Canadian Association of Orthodontists; Canadian Dental Association.

American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Pediatric Emergency Medicine; American College of Emergency Physicians, Pediatric Committee.

- If both individuals and an organization(s) appear on the title page of an article as authors, give both, in the order they appear in the article, and separate them by a semicolon

Sugarman J, Getz K, Speckman JL, Byrne MM, Gerson J, Emanuel EJ; Consortium to Evaluate Clinical Research Ethics.

Pinol V, Castells A, Andreu M, Castellvi-Bel S, Alenda C, Llor X, Xicola RM, Rodriguez-Moranta F, Paya A, Jover R, Bessa X; Spanish Gastroenterological Association, Gastrointestinal Oncology Group.

Margulies EH; NISC Comparative Sequencing Program; Maduro VV, Thomas PJ, Tomkins JP, Amemiya CT, Luo M, Green ED.

- For names of organizations in languages other than English:

- Give names in languages using the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, Italian, Spanish, German, Swedish, etc.) as they appear in the publication. When possible follow a non-English name with a translation, placed in square brackets.

Istituto di Fisiologia Clinica del CNR.

Universitätsmedizin Berlin.

Nordisk Anaesthesiologisk Forening [Scandinavian Society of Anaesthesiologists].

Box 7 continues on next page...

Box 7 continued from previous page.

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate names of organizations in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*. When possible follow a non-English name with a translation. Place all translations in square brackets.

Rossiiskoe Respiratornoe Obshchestvo [Russian Respiratory Society].

or

[Russian Respiratory Society].

- Translate names of organizations in character-based languages such as Chinese and Japanese. Place all translations in square brackets.

[Chinese Medical Society].

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

Box 8. No author can be found.

- If no person or organization can be found as the author but editors or translators are present, begin the reference with the names of the editors or translators. Follow the same rules used for author names, but end the list of names with a comma and the specific role, that is, editor or translator.

Morrison CP, Court FG, editors.

Walser E, translator.

Box 8 continues on next page...

Box 8 continued from previous page.

- If no person or organization can be identified as the author and no editors or translators are given, begin the reference with the title of the article. Do not use anonymous.

New accreditation product approved for systems under the ambulatory and home care programs. *Jt Comm Perspect.* 2005 May;25(5):8.

Box 9. Options for author names.

The following formats are not NLM practice for citing authors, but are acceptable options:

- Full first names of authors may be given. Separate the surname from the given name or initials by a comma; follow initials with a period; separate successive names by a semicolon.

Takagi, Yasushi; Harada, Jun; Chiarugi, Alberto M.; Moskowitz, Michael A. Mann, Frederick D.; Swartz, Mary N.; Little, R.T.

- If space is a consideration, the number of authors may be limited to a specific number, such as the first three authors or first six authors. Follow the last named author by a comma and "et al." or "and others."

Rastan S, Hough T, Kierman A, et al.

Adler DG, Baron TH, Davila RE, Egan J, Hirota WK, Leighton JA, and others.

- If both individuals and an organization or organizations appear on the title page of an article as authors, the individuals may be given as the author and the organization listed at the end of the reference as a note

Cox JL, Ramer SA, Lee DS, Humphries K, Pilote L, Svenson L, Tu JV. Pharmacological treatment of congestive heart failure in Canada: a description of care in five provinces. *Can J Cardiol.* 2005 Mar 15;21(4):337-43. Authors are investigators of the Canadian Cardiovascular Outcomes Research Team.

Examples for Author

1. Standard journal article
2. Journal article with many authors
3. Journal article with optional limit to the number of authors
4. Journal article with organization as author
5. Journal article with organization as author, with subsidiary part of the organization included
6. Journal article with multiple organizations as author
7. Journal article with multiple organizations as author, with subsidiary part of the organization included
8. Journal article with governmental body as author
9. Journal article with both a personal author and an organization as author
10. Journal article with a personal author and more than one organization as author
11. Journal article with a personal author and note on the organization, as recommended by NISO

12. Journal article authors with designations of rank within a family
13. Journal article authors with compound last names (give as found in the article)
14. Journal article author names with particles, prepositions, prefixes (give as found in the article)
15. Journal article authors with romanized names
16. Journal article with no author provided

Author Affiliation for Journal Articles (optional)

General Rules for Author Affiliation

- Enter the affiliation of all authors or only the first author
- Begin with the department and name of the institution, followed by city and state/Canadian province/country
- Use commas to separate parts of the affiliation
- Place the affiliation in parentheses, such as (Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA)
- Separate the affiliation from its author by a space
- Follow the affiliation with a comma placed outside the closing parenthesis, unless it is the affiliation of the last author, then use a period

See exceptions for [Author Affiliation](#) in [Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®](#)

Specific Rules for Author Affiliation

- Abbreviations in affiliations
- E-mail address included
- Organizational names not in English
- Names for cities and countries not in English

Box 10. Abbreviations in affiliations.

- Abbreviate commonly used words in affiliations, if desired. Follow all abbreviated words with a period.

Examples:

Acad. for Academy

Assoc. for Association

Co. for Company

Coll. for College

Corp. for Corporation

Dept. for Department

Div. for Division

Inst. for Institute or Institution

Box 10 continues on next page...

Box 10 continued from previous page.

Soc. for Society

Univ. for University

See [Appendix C](#) for more abbreviations of commonly used English words.

- Abbreviate names of US states and Canadian provinces using their official two-letter abbreviations. See [Appendix E](#) for a list of these.
- Abbreviate names of countries outside of the US and Canada using the two-letter ISO country code, if desired. See [Appendix D](#) for codes of selected countries.
- Be consistent. If you abbreviate a word in one reference, abbreviate the same word in all references.

Box 11. E-mail address included.

- Follow the US state, Canadian province, or country of the author with a period and a space
- Insert the e-mail address as it appears in the publication
- Do not end an e-mail address with a period
- Place the e-mail address within the closing parenthesis for the author affiliation

Example:

Patrias K (Reference Section, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda MD. patrias@nlm.nih.gov), de la Cruz FF (Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD. delacruz@nichd.nih.gov).

Box 12. Organizational names not in English.

- Give the affiliation of all authors or only the first author
- Begin with the department and name of the organization, followed by the city, the two-letter abbreviation for the US state or Canadian province (see [Appendix E](#)), and the country name or two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)) if non-US
- For non-English organizational names in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.), provide the name in the original language

Carpentier AF (Service de Neurologie, Hopital de la Salpetriere, Paris, France), Moreno Perez D (Unidad de Infectologia e Inmunodeficiencias, Departamento de Pediatria, Hospital Materno-Infantil Carlos Haya, Malaga, Spain).

Pinet LM (Departamento de Servicios de Salud de Emergencia, Escuela de Posgrado, Universidad de Maryland, Condado de Baltimore, USA. lpinetl@umbc.edu).

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate organizational names in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the [ALA-LC Romanization Tables](#).

Box 12 continues on next page...

Box 12 continued from previous page.

Barbulescu M (Clinica Chirurgicala, Spitalul Clinic Coltea, Bucuresti), Burcos T, Ungureanu CD, Zodieru-Popa I.

Grudinina NA (Institute of Experimental Medicine, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia), Golubkov VI, Tikhomirova OS, Brezhneva TV, Hanson KP, Vasilyev VB, Mandelshtam MY.

- Translate organizational names in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)

Susaki K (First Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Kagawa University, Takamatsu, Japan), Bandoh S, Fujita J, Kanaji N, Ishii T, Kubo A, Ishida T.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- Use the English form of names for cities and countries when possible. For example, Vienna for Wien and Spain for Espana. However, the name found on the publication may always be used.
- Place the affiliation in parentheses

Box 13. Names for cities and countries not in English.

- Use the English form for names of cities and countries when possible. However, the name as found on the publication may always be used.

Moskva *becomes* Moscow

Wien *becomes* Vienna

Italia *becomes* Italy

Box 13 continues on next page...

Box 13 continued from previous page.

Espana becomes Spain

Examples for Author Affiliation

17. Journal article with author affiliation included (give the affiliation of only the first author or all authors)

Article Title for Journal Articles (required)

General Rules for Article Title

- Enter the title of an article as it appears in the publication
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle, unless some other form of punctuation (such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point) 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 or an Article Type follows it

See exceptions for [Article Title](#) in [Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®](#)

Specific Rules for Article Title

- Article titles not in English
- Article titles in more than one language
- Translated article titles ending in punctuation other than a period
- Article titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or other special character
- Article titles with headers
- No article title can be found

Box 14. Article titles not in English.

- Translate article titles not in English
- Place all translated titles in square brackets
- Indicate the language after the location (pagination), followed by a period

Examples:

Wilkniss SM, Hunter RH, Silverstein SM. [Multimodal treatment of aggression and violence in individuals with psychosis]. *Sante Ment Que.* 2004 Autumn;29(2):143-74. French.

Batysheva TT, Kostenko EV, Ryl'skii AV, Boiko AN. [Movalis in treatment of painful shoulder syndrome in poststroke patients]. *Zh Nevrol Psikhiatr Im S S Korsakova.* 2004;104(12):60-1. Russian.

Itabashi M, Yoshida K, Kameoka S. [Sentinel node navigation surgery for colorectal cancer]. *Gan To Kagaku Ryoho.* 2005 Apr;32(4):557-60. Japanese.

- When possible, place the original language title or romanized title before the translation

Box 14 continues on next page...

Box 14 continued from previous page.

- Capitalize only the first word of the title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms unless the conventions of a particular language require other capitalization

Neue Nifedipin-Zubereitung ermöglicht tagliche Einmalgabe [New nifedipine preparation makes single daily dose possible]. Fortschr Med. 1997 Nov 30;115(33):[following p. 54]. German.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- In PubMed, use the TT field in the MEDLINE display to locate the original language or romanized title for most article titles except those in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)

Example:

Wilkniss SM, Hunter RH, Silverstein SM. Traitement multimodal de l'agressivite et de la violence chez des personnes souffrant de psychose [Multimodal treatment of aggression and violence in individuals with psychosis]. Sante Ment Que. 2004 Autumn;29(2):143-74. French.

Box 15. Article titles in more than one language.

- If an article is written in English and another language(s):
 - Give the English language version of the article title
 - List all languages of publication, separated by commas, after the location (pagination)
 - Capitalize the language names
 - End the list of languages with a period

Box 15 continues on next page...

Box 15 continued from previous page.

Example:

Palmese S, Pezza M, De Robertis E. Hypophosphatemia and metabolic acidosis. *Minerva Anesthesiol.* 2005 May;71(5):237-42. English, Italian.

- If an article is written in more than one language and none of them is English:
 - Translate into English the version of the title that appears first
 - Place the translation in square brackets
 - List all languages of publication, separated by commas, after the location (pagination)
 - Capitalize the language names
 - End the list of languages with a period

Example:

Shaha M, Rabenschlag F, Holzer R. [Lowering stress levels in the workplace]. *Krankenpfl Soins Infirm.* 2005;98(4):10-3, 40-3, 62-5. French, German, Italian.

- As an option, when an article title is presented in two or more equal languages, as often occurs in Canadian publications:
 - Give all titles in the order in which they are presented in the text
 - Separate them with an equals sign
 - List all languages of publication, separated by commas, after the location (pagination)
 - Capitalize the language names
 - End the list of languages with a period

Example:

Aouizerate P, Guizard M. Prise en charge des thrombocytopenies induites par l'heparine = Management of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia. *Therapie.* 2002;57(6):577-88. French, English.

Box 16. Translated article titles ending in punctuation other than a period.

- Most article titles end in a period. When a translation of an article title is provided, place it in square brackets, with a closing period outside the right bracket.

Vazquez de la Iglesia F, Fernandez Gonzalez S. [Method for the study of pulmonary function in laryngectomized patients]. *Acta Otorrinolaringol Esp.* 2006 Jun-Jul;57(6):275-8. Spanish.

or

Vazquez de la Iglesia F, Fernandez Gonzalez S. Metodo para el estudio de la funcion pulmonar en los laringectomizados [Method for the study of pulmonary function in laryngectomized patients]. *Acta Otorrinolaringol Esp.* 2006 Jun-Jul;57(6):275-8. Spanish.

Box 16 continues on next page...

Box 16 continued from previous page.

- If a translated article title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation. Place the title in square brackets, with a closing period outside the right bracket.

Minvielle E. [Quality criteria in medicine: which limits?]. *Ann Urol (Paris)*. 2006 Jun;40(3):184-91. French.

or

Minvielle E. Les criteres de qualite en medecine: jusqu' ou aller? [Quality criteria in medicine: which limits?]. *Ann Urol (Paris)*. 2006 Jun;40(3):184-91. French.

Box 17. Article titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character.

- Capitalize the first word of an article title unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized

Hubbard AR. von Willebrand factor standards for plasma and concentrate testing. *Semin Thromb Hemost*. 2006 Jul;32(5):522-8.

Sun Y. p53 and its downstream proteins as molecular targets of cancer. *Mol Carcinog*. 2006 Jun;45(6):409-15.

Panthong K, Garson MJ, Bernhardt PV. 1,3-dimethylisoguanine. *Acta Crystallogr C*. 2006 Apr;62(Pt 4):o193-5.

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, substitute the name for the symbol. For example, Ω becomes omega.

Jagetia GC, Baliga MS, Venkatesh P. Influence of seed extract of *Syzygium Cumini* (Jamun) on mice exposed to different doses of γ -radiation. *J Radiat Res (Tokyo)*. 2005 Mar;46(1):59-65.

may become

Jagetia GC, Baliga MS, Venkatesh P. Influence of seed extract of *Syzygium Cumini* (Jamun) on mice exposed to different doses of gamma-radiation. *J Radiat Res (Tokyo)*. 2005 Mar;46(1):59-65.

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript in parentheses

Ripoche P, Bertrand O, Gane P, Birkenmeier C, Colin Y, Cartron JP. Human Rhesus-associated glycoprotein mediates facilitated transport of NH_3 into red blood cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2004 Dec 7;101(49):17222-7.

may become

Ripoche P, Bertrand O, Gane P, Birkenmeier C, Colin Y, Cartron JP. Human Rhesus-associated glycoprotein mediates facilitated transport of $\text{NH}(3)$ into red blood cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2004 Dec 7;101(49):17222-7.

Box 18. Article titles with headers.

- Journal articles sometimes contain a header (such as news, case report, or clinical study) at the top of the page to indicate a section of the issue. Do not include a header as part of the article title unless the table of contents for the journal issue indicates that it is.

Box 19. No article title can be found.

- Occasionally an article does not appear to have any title; the article simply begins with the text. In this circumstance, create a title from the first few words of the text and place it in square brackets. Use enough words to make the constructed title meaningful.

Examples for Article Title

18. Journal article in a language other than English
19. Journal article in a language other than English with optional original language title included
20. Journal article published in two equal languages
21. Journal article published in multiple languages
22. Journal article title beginning with a lower case letter
23. Journal article title with special characters

Article Type for Journal Articles (optional)**General Rules for Article Type**

- An article type alerts the user that the reference is to an abstract of an article or a letter to the editor, not a full article. Content designator is another phrase for this.
- Place [abstract] or [letter] after the article title
- Other article types are also available though used less often, such as book review, editorial, or interview
- Follow the bracketed article type with a period placed outside the closing bracket

See exceptions for [Article Type](#) in [Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®](#)

Specific Rules for Article Type

- Article titles ending in punctuation other than a period
- Article titles not in English

Box 20. Articles titles ending in punctuation other than a period.

- Most journal article titles end in a period. Place [letter] or [abstract] inside the period.

Sundset R, Green KG, Kanter EM, Yamada KA. Increased cardiac Connexin45 results in uncoupling and spontaneous ventricular arrhythmias in mice [abstract]. *Circulation*. 2004 Oct 26;110(17 Suppl):III192.

Inoue K, Takano H, Yanagisawa R, Yoshikawa T. Eosinophilic pneumonia and arthritis [letter]. *Chest*. 2005 Jun;127(6):2294-5.

Box 20 continues on next page...

Box 20 continued from previous page.

- If an article title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation and follow [letter] or [abstract] with a period

Bhat YM, McGrath KM, Bielefeldt K. Bravo pH monitoring: should we exclude the first 6 hours? [abstract]. *Gastroenterology*. 2002 Apr;128(4 Suppl 2):A392.

Challoner A. Horizon: Does the MMR jab cause autism? Has the fat lady sung then? [letter]. *BMJ*. 2005 Jul 9;331(7508):111.

McLeod GA, Columb MO. Moles, weights and potencies: freedom of expression! [letter]. *Br J Anaesth*. 2005 Jul;95(1):110-1.

Box 21. Article titles not in English.

- Most journal article titles end in a period. When a translation of a journal article title is used as the title, place it in square brackets. Place (letter) or (abstract) within the square brackets.

Rivera M, Lizarraga JP, Pantoja F, Pantoja R. [Study of nasal permeability in patients with operated unilateral clefts (letter)]. *Rev Stomatol Chir Maxillofac*. 2005 Jun;106(3):192-4. French.

- If a translated article title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation. Place (letter) or (abstract) within the square brackets and end title information with a period.

Rotenberg DK. [Eat less, exercise more! (letter)]. *Ugeskr Laeger*. 2005 Jun 20;167(25-31):2797. Danish.

Reimer M. [Peripheral facial paralysis? Exclude borreliosis, perform LP! (letter)]. *Lakartidningen*. 2005 Apr 25-May 1;102(17):1358. Swedish.

- When the original language or romanized title and a translation are provided, place [letter] or [abstract] after the translation. End title information with a period placed outside the closing bracket.

Rivera M, Lizarraga JP, Pantoja F, Pantoja R. Etude de la permeabilite nasale dans les fentes unilaterales operees [Study of nasal permeability in patients with operated unilateral clefts] [letter]. *Rev Stomatol Chir Maxillofac*. 2005 Jun;106(3):192-4. French.

Rotenberg DK. Aed mindre, motioner mere! [Eat less, exercise more!] [letter]. *Ugeskr Laeger*. 2005 Jun 20;167(25-31):2797. Danish.

Examples for Article Type

24. Journal article with type of article indicated

Journal Title for Journal Articles (required)

General Rules for Journal Title

- Enter a journal title in the original language
- Cite the journal name that was used at the time of publication. For example, the British Medical Journal officially changed title to BMJ in 1988. Cite articles from 1987 and earlier as Br Med J, not BMJ.
- Abbreviate significant words in a journal title (see Abbreviation rules for journal titles) and omit other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions

- Capitalize all remaining title words, including abbreviations
- End the journal title with a period unless an Edition or a Type of Medium is included, then use a space

See exceptions for [Journal Title \(Journal Title Abbreviation\)](#) in [Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® / PubMed®](#)

Box 22. Abbreviation rules for journal titles.

- Abbreviate and capitalize significant words in a journal title and omit other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. For example: of, the, at, in, and, L'.

The Journal of Biocommunication *becomes* J Biocommun.

La Pediatria Medica e Chirurgica *becomes* Pediatr Med Chir.

L'Orthodontie Francaise *becomes* Orthod Fr.

A list of the abbreviations for common English words used in journal titles is in [Appendix A](#). Other sources for title-word abbreviations are:

- The [NLM Catalog](#), which includes an interface to search by journal title, and the [complete active PubMed title list](#).
- [Appendix B](#) for non-NLM sources
- Do not abbreviate journal titles that consist of a single word or titles written in a character-based language such as Chinese or Japanese

Virology. *remains* Virology.

Kansenshogaku Zasshi. *remains* Kansenshogaku Zasshi.

- Do not include journal subtitles as part of the abbreviated title

JAMA: the Journal of the American Medical Association *becomes* JAMA.

Injury Prevention: Journal of the International Society for Child and Adolescent Injury Prevention *becomes* Inj Prev.

- Omit any punctuation in a title

Journal of Neuro-Oncology *becomes* J Neurooncol.

Drug-Nutrient Interactions *becomes* Drug Nutr Interact.

Women's Health *becomes* Womens Health.

Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology, and Endodontics *becomes* Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod.

- Some bibliographies and online databases show a place of publication after a journal title, such as Clin Toxicol (Phila). This practice is used to show that two or more journal titles with the same name reside in a library collection or database; the name of the city where the journal is published distinguishes the titles. The city is usually shown in abbreviated format following the same rules used for words in journal titles, as Phila for Philadelphia in the example above. If you use a bibliography or database such as PubMed to verify your reference and a place name is included, you may keep it if you wish.
- See also [Construction of National Library of Medicine Title Abbreviations](#)

Specific Rules for Journal Title

- Abbreviation rules for journal titles
- Single word journal titles
- Non-English journal titles
- Journal titles appearing in more than one language
- Journals appearing in different editions
- Options for journal titles

Box 23. Single word journal titles.

- Do not abbreviate journal titles consisting of a single word, regardless of language.

Urology. *remains* Urology.

Harefuah. *remains* Harefuah.

Box 24. Non-English journal titles.

- For non-English journal titles written in the roman alphabet (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.):
 - Provide the title in the original language
 - Abbreviate it according to the Abbreviation rules for journal titles
 - Capitalize all remaining words, including abbreviations
 - Indicate the language of the article after the location (pagination)

Example:

Wilkniss SM, Hunter RH, Silverstein SM. [Multimodal treatment of aggression and violence in individuals with psychosis]. *Sante Ment Que.* 2004 Autumn;29(2):143-74. French.

- For a journal title in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean:
 - Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the title. A good authority for romanization is the [ALA-LC Romanization Tables](#).
 - Abbreviate it according to the Abbreviation rules for journal titles
 - Capitalize all remaining title words, including abbreviations
 - Indicate the language of the article after the location (pagination)

Examples:

Neurenberger E, Bishai WR, Groose JH. [Latent tuberculosis infection]. *Probl Tuberk Bolezn Legk.* 2005;(2):45-51. Russian.

Natapov L, Zusman SP. [Specifying a field of practice in dentistry when lacking specialty]. *Refuat Hapeh Vehashinayim.* 2005 Jan;22(1):74-5. Hebrew.

- For a journal title in a character-based language (Chinese, Japanese):

Box 24 continues on next page...

Box 24 continued from previous page.

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the title. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.
- Do not abbreviate any of the words or omit any words
- Use the capitalization system of the particular language
- Indicate the language of the article after the location (pagination)

Example:

It is not NLM practice, but you may translate journal titles in character-based languages. If you do, abbreviate the title according to the Abbreviation rules for journal titles and indicate the language of the article after the location (pagination).

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

Box 25. Journal titles appearing in more than one language.

- Use the title in the first language found, in order of preference: on the title page of the issue, on the issue cover, on the masthead

Box 26. Journals appearing in different editions.

- If a journal is published in more than one edition, include the edition information after the title
- Abbreviate and capitalize all significant words in the edition information and omit the other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. For example: of, the, at, in, and L'.

Box 26 continues on next page...

Box 26 continued from previous page.

- Use the same rules for abbreviating the words in an edition statement as for the words in journal titles (see Abbreviation rules for journal titles)
- Do not follow abbreviated words with a period
- Omit any punctuation found
- Separate the edition from the title itself by a space and place it in parentheses
- End edition information with a period placed outside the closing parenthesis

American Homeopathy. Consumer Edition. *becomes* Am Homeopath (Consum Ed).

American Homeopathy. Professional Edition. *becomes* Am Homeopath (Prof Ed).

Hospital Practice. Office Edition. *becomes* Hosp Pract (Off Ed).

Hospital Practice. Hospital Editon. *becomes* Hosp Pract (Hosp Ed).

- See the Abbreviation rules for editions for more information

Box 27. Options for journal titles.

The following forms are not NLM practice for citing journal titles, but are acceptable options:

- Periods may be placed after each abbreviated word in the title
- The title may be written out in full

J Contin Educ Nurs. *may become* J. Contin. Educ. Nurs.

Journal of Continuing Education in Nursing.

Box 28. Abbreviation rules for editions.

An edition is considered a part of the title in journals.

- Use the same rules for abbreviating the words in an edition statement as for the words in journal titles
- Abbreviate and capitalize all significant words and omit the other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. For example: of, the, at, in, and L'. See [Appendix A](#) for a list of commonly abbreviated English words in journal titles. Other sources for title word abbreviations are:
 - [List of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE](#)
 - [PubMed Journals database](#)
 - [Appendix B](#) for non-NLM sources
- Omit any punctuation found
- Separate the edition from the title itself by a space and place it in parentheses
- Do not follow abbreviated words with a period, but end all the title information with a period placed outside the closing parenthesis

Box 28 continues on next page...

Box 28 continued from previous page.

Examples:

American Homeopathy. Consumer Edition. *becomes* Am Homeopath (Consum Ed).

American Homeopathy. Professional Edition. *becomes* Am Homeopath (Prof Ed).

Hospital Practice. Office Edition. *becomes* Hosp Pract (Off Ed).

Hospital Practice. Hospital Edition. *becomes* Hosp Pract (Hosp Ed).

Examples for Journal Title

25. Journal title consisting of a single word
26. Journal title in a character-based language
27. Journal title with an edition
28. Journal title with city of publication added after the title for clarification

Edition for Journal Articles (required)

General Rules for Edition

- Indicate the edition/version being cited after the title if a journal is published in more than one edition or version
- Abbreviate each significant word (see Abbreviation rules for editions below) and omit other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions
- Capitalize all words
- Place the edition statement in parentheses, such as (Br Ed)
- End the edition statement with a period unless the Type of Medium is included

See exceptions for [Edition](#) in [Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®](#)

Specific Rules for Edition

- Abbreviation rules for editions
- Non-English words for editions

Box 29. Non-English words for editions.

- For non-English edition statements written in the roman alphabet (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.):
 - Give edition information in the original language
 - Abbreviate and capitalize all significant words and omit the other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. For example: de, der, y, les, and L'.
 - Sources for word abbreviations are:
 - [List of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE](#)
 - [PubMed Journals database](#)
 - [Appendix B](#) for non-NLM sources

Box 29 continues on next page...

Box 29 continued from previous page.

- Do not follow abbreviated words with a period
- Omit any punctuation found
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- Separate the edition from the title by a space and place it in parentheses
- Do not follow abbreviated words with a period, but end all the journal title information with a period placed outside the closing parenthesis

Examples:

Tierärztliche Praxis. Ausgabe Klientiere Heimtiere *becomes* Tierarztl Prax (Ausc Klient Heimtiere).

Angiology. Edicion Espanola. *becomes* Angiology (Ed Esp).

Farmaco. Edizione Pratica. *becomes* Farmaco (Ed Prat).

- For an edition statement in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean:
 - Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the words for edition. A good authority for romanization is the [ALA-LC Romanization Tables](#).
 - Abbreviate and capitalize all significant words and omit the other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. For example: de, la, por, der, and L'.
 - Sources for word abbreviations are:
 - [List of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE](#)

Box 29 continues on next page...

Box 29 continued from previous page.

- PubMed Journals database
- Appendix B for non-NLM sources
- Do not follow abbreviated words with a period
- Omit any punctuation found
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

Example: ê or ç becomes c

- Separate the edition from the title proper by a space and place it in parentheses
- End all journal title information with a period placed outside the closing parenthesis

Example:

Pharmakeutikon Deltion. Epistemonike Ekdosis. becomes Pharm Delt (Epistem Ekd).

- For an edition statement written in a character-based language such as Chinese or Japanese:
 - Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the words for edition. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.
 - Do not abbreviate any of the words or omit any words
 - Use the capitalization system of the particular language
 - Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

Examples:

õ becomes o

ū becomes u

- Separate the edition from the title proper by a space and place it in parentheses
- End all the title information with a period placed outside the closing parenthesis

Example:

Fang She Hsueh Shi Jian. Zhong Wen Ban. becomes Fang She Hsueh Shi Jian (Zhong Wen Ban).

It is not NLM practice, but you may translate character-based journal titles and their editions. If you do, abbreviate them according to the Abbreviation rules for journal titles.

J Jinan Univ (Nat Sci Med Ed).

- Below is a brief list of Non-English words for editions with their abbreviations, if any. (n.a. = not abbreviated):

Box 29 continues on next page...

Box 29 continued from previous page.

Language	Word for Edition	Abbreviation
Danish	oplag	n.a.
	udgave	
Dutch	uitgave	uitg.
	editie	ed.
Finnish	julkaisu	julk.
French	edition	ed.
German	Ausgabe	Ausg.
	Auflage	Aufl.
Greek	ekdosis	ekd.
Italian	edizione	ed.
Norwegian	publikasjon	publ.
	utgave	utg.
Portuguese	edicao	ed.
Russian	izdanie	izd.
	publikacija	publ.
Spanish	edicion	ed.
	publicacion	publ.
Swedish	upplaga	n.a.

Examples for Edition

27. Journal title with an edition

Type of Medium for Journal Articles (required)

General Rules for Type of Medium

- Indicate the type of medium (microfiche, ultrafiche, microfilm, microcard, etc.) following the journal title (and edition, if present) when a journal is published in a microform
- Place the name of the medium in square brackets and end with a period placed outside the closing bracket, such as [microfiche].
- Add information about the medium according to the instructions under Physical Description
- See [Chapter 16A](#) for journal articles in audiovisual formats, [Chapter 19A](#) for articles on CD-ROM, DVD, or disk, and [Chapter 23A](#) for articles on the Internet

See exceptions for [Type of Medium](#) in [Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®](#)

Specific Rules for Type of Medium

- Both an edition and a type of medium

Box 30. Both an edition and a type of medium.

- If a journal has both an edition and a type of medium, follow the title with the edition, then the type of medium
- Place a period outside the closing bracket for the medium

Example:

Hosp Pract (Off Ed) [microfilm].

Examples for Type of Medium

72. Journal article in a microform

Date of Publication for Journal Articles (required)**General Rules for Date of Publication**

- Include the year, month, and day of publication in that order. For example: 2004 May 5
- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers, such as MM to 2000
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
- End date information with a semicolon unless there is no volume or issue (see No volume or issue follows the date below), then end with a colon

Box 34. No volume or issue follows the date.

- If no volume or issue can be found in a journal, follow the year (and month or season if present) with a colon and the location (pagination).

2000:146-9.

2004 Jan:377-82.

2005 Winter:17-22.

Specific Rules for Date of Publication

- Multiple years, months, or days of publication
- Non-English names for months
- Seasons instead of months
- No volume or issue follows the date
- Options for dates

Box 31. Multiple years, months, or days of publication.

- For multiple years of publication, separate the first and last year of publication by a hyphen. Do not shorten the second of the two years to the last two digits.

2002-2003

1997-1998

1999-2000

Box 31 continues on next page...

Box 31 continued from previous page.

- If months and days of the month are given, place them after the year. Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters.

1999 Oct-2000 Mar

2002 Dec 7-2003 Jan 9

- Separate multiple months of publication and multiple days of the month by a hyphen

2005 Jan-Feb

1999 Dec-2000 Jan

2005 Feb 1-7

2004 Jan 25-31

- Separate multiple seasons by a hyphen, as Fall-Winter. Do not abbreviate names of seasons.

Box 32. Non-English names for months.

- Translate names of months into English
- Abbreviate them to the first three letters
- Capitalize them

For example:

mayo = May

luty = Feb

brezen = Mar

Box 33. Seasons instead of months.

- Translate names of seasons into English
- Capitalize them
- Do not abbreviate them

For example:

balvan = Summer

outomno = Fall

hiver = Winter

pomlad = Spring

- Separate multiple seasons by a hyphen, such as Fall-Winter

Box 35. Options for dates.

It is not NLM practice, but the following are acceptable options:

- The month and day of the month or the season may be omitted if the journal is continuously paginated throughout the volume. However, the month and day of the month or the season must be included when citing a journal that has no volume or issue number.

Klose RJ, Kallin EM, Zhang Y. JmjC-domain-containing proteins and histone demethylation. *Nat Rev Genet.* 2006;7(9):715-27.

if also omitting the issue:

Klose RJ, Kallin EM, Zhang Y. JmjC-domain-containing proteins and histone demethylation. *Nat Rev Genet.* 2006;7:715-27.

- The date of publication may follow the author names (or article title if there is no author) in the list of references when the name-year system of in-text references is used
 - Use the year of publication only
 - Enter the year after the last named author (or article title if there is no author)
 - Follow the year with a period
 - Place the volume number immediately following the journal title

NLM citation:

Klose RJ, Kallin EM, Zhang Y. JmjC-domain-containing proteins and histone demethylation. *Nat Rev Genet.* 2006 Sep;7(9):715-27.

Pelvic floor exercise can reduce stress incontinence. *Health News.* 2005 Apr;11(4):11.

Name-year system of citation:

Klose RJ, Kallin EM, Zhang Y. 2006. JmjC-domain-containing proteins and histone demethylation. *Nat Rev Genet.* 7(9):715-27.

Pelvic floor exercise can reduce stress incontinence. 2005. *Health News.* 11(4):11.

Examples for Date of Publication

29. Journal article with year having a special number
30. Journal article with year having a supplement
31. Journal article with year with supplement having a further division
32. Journal article with year having a named supplement
33. Journal article with year having a part
34. Journal article with season included in date
35. Journal article with multiple years of publication
36. Journal article with multiple months of publication

37. Journal article with multiple days of publication

Supplement/Part/Special Number to a Date for Journal Articles (required)

General Rules for Supplement/Part/Special Number to a Date

- Place a supplement, part, special number, or other division to a year after the date
- Abbreviate these: Suppl, Pt, Spec No
- Include numbers and letters accompanying them. For example: Pt 1 or Suppl A.
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert Suppl II to Suppl 2.
- End the supplement, part, special number with a colon unless further divisions exist (see Further divisions to supplements, parts, etc. below)

Box 38. Further divisions to supplements, parts, etc.

A supplement, part, or special number to a date will occasionally have another subdivision.

- Abbreviate the names for such subdivisions:

Supplement = Suppl

Part = Pt

Special Number = Spec No

- Place them after the initial supplement, part, or special number. For example:

<i>- date with supplement</i>	<i>- with a part</i>
2005;Suppl:	2005;Suppl Pt 1:
2005;Suppl 2:	2005;Suppl 2 Pt A:
2005 Jan;Suppl:	2005 Jan;Suppl Pt 2:
<i>- date with part</i>	<i>- with a supplement</i>
2004;(Pt 2):	2004;(Pt 2 Suppl):
<i>- date with special number</i>	<i>- with a part</i>
2003;Spec No:	2003;Spec No Pt 2:

Specific Rules for Supplement/Part/Special Number to a Date

- Non-English names for supplements, parts, etc., to a date
- Named supplements
- Further divisions to supplements, parts, etc.

Box 36. Non-English names for supplements, parts, etc., to a date.

- Translate names for supplements, parts, and special numbers into English. To help identify these, see the following examples:

Box 36 continues on next page...

Box 36 continued from previous page.

Language	Suppl	Spec No	Pt
French	supplement	nombre speciale	partie
	annexe		part
German	Beiblatt	spezielle Zahl	Teil
	Beilage		
	Erganzung		
	Zusatz		
Italian	supplemento	numero speciale	parte
Russian	prilozenie	specialnaja	cast'
	dopolnenie		
Spanish	adjunto	numero especial	parte
	suplemento		
	anejo		

- Capitalize and abbreviate them, but do not end the abbreviated words with a period

Supplement = Suppl

Part = Pt

Special Number = Spec No

Box 37. Named supplements.

Infrequently, supplements are given a name rather than the usual letter or number.

- Abbreviate significant words and omit other words such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions

Abstract Supplement *becomes* Abstr Suppl

Supplement: Dementia *becomes* Suppl Dementia

Supplement: AIDS in Children *becomes* Suppl AIDS Child

- Use the word abbreviations lists found in [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#)

Examples for Supplement/Part/Special Number to a Date

29. Journal article with year having a special number
30. Journal article with year having a supplement
31. Journal article with year with supplement having a further division
32. Journal article with year having a named supplement
33. Journal article with year having a part

Volume Number for Journal Articles (required)

General Rules for Volume Number

- Omit "volume", "vol.", and similar wording preceding the number
- Use arabic numbers only convert LX or Sixtieth to 60.
- Separate multiple volumes by a hyphen, such as 5-6 or 42-43
- 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

Specific Rules for Volume Number

- No volume number present
- Non-English names for volume

Box 39. No volume number present.

A volume number usually follows the date of publication. Occasionally a journal is published in a series of issues without volumes or is published with a supplement, part, or special number to a date of publication rather than to a volume or issue.

- If there are issues only, no volume numbers, follow the date of publication with a semicolon and the issue number, placed in parentheses

Sabatier R. Reorienting health and social services. *AIDS STD Health Promot Exch.* 1995;(4):1-3.

Abidov AM, Saiitkulov AM. [Treatment of disorders in interferon status of patients with urogenital chlamydial infection]. *Lik Sprava.* 2003 Apr-Jun;(3-4):81-4. Russian.

- If a journal publishes a supplement, part, or special number to a date of publication rather than to a volume or issue, follow the date of publication with a semicolon, the abbreviation for supplement, part, or special number, and any accompanying letter or number found. End supplement, part, or special number information with a colon.

- *date with a supplement*

2004;Suppl:

2004;Suppl 2:

2004;Suppl A:

2004 Winter;Suppl:

- *date with a part*

2005;(Pt 3):

2005 Sep;(Pt 2):

- *date with a special number*

2003;Spec No:

2003;Spec No 2:

Box 39 continues on next page...

Box 39 continued from previous page.

2003 Jun;Spec No:

- If there are no volume numbers, issue numbers, supplements, parts, or special numbers, follow the date information with a colon and the page numbers of the article

2004:34-7.

2005 Jun:256-9.

2001 Summer:15-21.

Box 40. Non-English names for volume.

- To help locate volumes, see the following list for the words and abbreviations used for volume in a variety of languages:

aarg. aargang année anno año årg. årgang band bd. bind

évf. évfolyam g. god god. godina godište jaarg. jaargang

jahrg. jahrgang köt. kötet r. ročník rocznik rok sv. svazek

svezak t. tom tom. tome tomo tomus vol. volumen zv. zväzok zvezek

- Omit these names when creating a citation; use the number only

Examples for Volume Number

38. Journal article volume with supplement

39. Journal article volume with supplement with further division

40. Journal article volume with supplement with part

41. Journal article volume with named supplement

42. Journal article volume with part

43. Journal article volume with part with supplement

44. Journal article volume with special number

45. Journal article with multiple volume numbers

46. Journal article with volume without issue

47. Journal article with volume in a new series

57. Journal article with an issue without a volume

58. Journal article with no volume or issue

Supplement/Part/Special Number to a Volume for Journal Articles (required)

General Rules for Supplement/Part/Special Number to a Volume

- Place a supplement, part, special number, or other division to a volume after the volume number
- Abbreviate these: Suppl, Pt, Spec No
- Include numbers and letters accompanying them. For example: Pt 1 or Suppl A.
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert Suppl II to Suppl 2.
- Place parts in parentheses, such as 34(Pt 1); other divisions have no punctuation around them, such as 34 Suppl
- End the supplement, part, special number with a colon unless further divisions exist (see Further subdivisions to supplements, parts, etc., to a volume below) or an issue number is present

Box 42. Further subdivisions to supplements, parts, etc., to a volume.

A supplement, part, or special number to a volume will occasionally have another subdivision.

- Abbreviate the names for such subdivisions:

Supplement = Suppl

Part = Pt

Special Number = Spec No

- Place them after the initial supplement, part, or special number. For example:

<i>- volume with supplement</i>	<i>- with a part</i>
2005;15 Suppl 1:	2005;15 Suppl 1 Pt A:
2005;45 Suppl A:	2005;45 Suppl A Pt 2:
2005 Mar;87 Suppl 1:	2005 Mar;87 Suppl 1 Pt 1:
<i>- volume with part</i>	<i>- with a supplement</i>
2004;66(Pt 2):	2004;66(Pt 2 Suppl):
2004 Dec;124(Pt A):	2004 Dec;124(Pt A Suppl)
<i>- volume with special number</i>	<i>- with a part</i>
2003;6 Spec No:	2003;6 Spec No Pt 2:

Specific Rules for Supplement/Part/Special Number to a Volume

- Further subdivisions to supplements, parts, etc., to a volume
- Non-English names for supplement, part, etc.
- Named supplements

Box 43. Non-English names for supplement, part, etc.

- Translate names for supplements, parts, and special numbers into English. To help identify these, see the following examples:

Box 43 continues on next page...

Box 43 continued from previous page.

Language	Suppl	Spec No	Pt
French	supplement	nombre speciale	partie
	annexe		part
German	Beiblatt	spezielle Zahl	Teil
	Beilage		
	Erganzung		
	Zusatz		
Italian	supplemento	numero speciale	parte
Russian	prilozenie	specialnaja	cast'
	dopolnenie		
Spanish	adjunto	numero especial	parte
	suplemento		
	anejo		

- Capitalize and abbreviate them:

Supplement = Suppl

Part = Pt

Special Number = Spec No

Box 44. Named supplements.

Infrequently, supplements are given a name rather than the usual letter or number.

- Abbreviate significant words and omit other words such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions
 - Abstract Supplement *becomes* Abstr Suppl
 - Supplement: Dementia *becomes* Suppl Dementia
 - Supplement: AIDS in Children *becomes* Suppl AIDS Child
- Use the word abbreviations lists found in [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#)

Examples for Supplement/Part/Special Number to a Volume

38. Journal article volume with supplement
39. Journal article volume with supplement with further division
40. Journal article volume with supplement with part
41. Journal article volume with named supplement
42. Journal article volume with part
43. Journal article volume with part with supplement

44. Journal article volume with special number

Issue Number for Journal Articles (required)**General Rules for Issue Number**

- Omit "number", "no.", and other wording preceding the number
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert IV or Fourth to 4
- Separate multiple issues by a hyphen, such 2-3
- Place issue information in parentheses
- End issue information with a colon unless further divisions, such as a supplement or part, exist (see Further subdivisions to supplements, parts, etc., to an issue below)

Box 49. Further subdivisions to supplements, parts, etc., to an issue.

A supplement, part, or special number to an issue will occasionally have a further subdivision.

- Abbreviate the names for subdivisions:
 - Supplement = Suppl
 - Part = Pt
 - Special Number = Spec No
- Place them after the initial supplement, part, or special number. For example:

- issue with supplement	with a part
2005;15(1 Suppl):	2005;15(1 Suppl Pt A):
2005;(12 Suppl A):	2005;(12 Suppl A Pt 2):
2005 Mar;87(3 Suppl):	2005 Mar;87(3 Suppl Pt B):
- issue with part	with a supplement
2004;66(1 Pt 2):	2004;66(Pt 2 Suppl):
2004 Dec;124(Pt A):	2004 Dec;124(Pt A Suppl)
- issue with special number	with a part
2003;6(2 Spec No):	2003;6(2 Spec No Pt 2):

Specific Rules for Issue Number

- Non-English names for issue
- No volume number present
- No issue number present
- Options for issues

Box 45. Non-English names for issue.

- To help locate issues in languages other than English, see the following list of words and abbreviations used for issue (usually variations on the word number) in a variety of languages:

čís. číslo fasc. fascicle fascicule fasciculus heft knižka

Box 45 continues on next page...

Box 45 continued from previous page.

no. nommernr. numer número nummer sveska sz. szám
vypusk zesz. zeszyt zošit

- Omit these names when creating a citation; use the number only

Box 46. No volume number present.

- If there are issues only, no volume numbers, follow the date of publication with a semicolon and the issue number, placed in parentheses

Sabatier R. Reorienting health and social services. *AIDS STD Health Promot Exch.* 1995;(4):1-3.

Box 47. No issue number present.

- If no issue number is found, follow the volume number with a colon and the location (pagination)

Prokai-Tatrai K, Prokai L. Modifying peptide properties by prodrug design for enhanced transport into the CNS. *Prog Drug Res.* 2003;61:155-88.

- If no issue or volume is found, follow date information with a colon and the location (pagination)

Schwartz-Cassell T. Feeding assistants: based on logic or way off base? *Contemp Longterm Care.* 2005 Jan:26-8.

Box 48. Options for issues.

It is not NLM practice, but an issue number may be omitted if the journal is continuously paginated throughout the volume. However, note that many libraries such as the NLM require issue numbers for retrieval from their collections and for interlibrary loan.

Nallamotheu BK, Bradley EH, Krumholz HM. Time to treatment in primary percutaneous coronary intervention. *N Engl J Med.* 2007 Oct 18;357:1631-8.

Examples for Issue Number

46. Journal article with volume without issue
48. Journal article issue with name instead of number
49. Journal article issue with supplement
50. Journal article issue with supplement with further division
51. Journal article issue with supplement with part
52. Journal article issue with named supplement
53. Journal article issue with part
54. Journal article issue with part with supplement
55. Journal article issue with special number

- 56. Journal article with multiple issue numbers
- 57. Journal article with an issue without a volume
- 58. Journal article with no volume or issue

Supplement/Part/Special Number to an Issue for Journal Articles (required)

General Rules for Supplement/Part/Special Number to an Issue

- Place a supplement, part, special number, or other division to an issue after the issue number and inside the parentheses
- Abbreviate these: Suppl, Pt, Spec No
- Include numbers and letters accompanying them. For example: Pt 1 or Suppl A.
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert Suppl II to Suppl 2.
- End issue information with a colon unless further divisions exist (see Further subdivisions to supplements, parts, etc., to an issue below)

Specific Rules for Supplement/Part/Special Number to an Issue

- Further subdivisions to supplements, parts, etc., to an issue
- Non-English names for supplements, parts, etc.
- Named supplements

Box 50. Non-English names for supplements, parts, etc.

- Translate names for supplements, parts, and special numbers into English. To help identify these, see the following examples:

Language	Suppl	Spec No	Pt
French	supplement	nombre speciale	partie
	annexe		part
German	Beiblatt	spezielle Zahl	Teil
	Beilage		
	Erganzung		
	Zusatz		
Italian	supplemento	numero speciale	parte
Russian	prilozenie	specialnaja	cast'
	dopolnenie		
Spanish	adjunto	numero especial	parte
	suplemento		
	anejo		

- Capitalize and abbreviate them:

Supplement = Suppl

Box 50 continues on next page...

Box 50 continued from previous page.

Part = Pt

Special Number = Spec No

Box 51. Named supplements.

Infrequently, supplements are given a name rather than the usual letter or number.

- Abbreviate significant words and omit other words such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions

Abstract Supplement *becomes* Abstr Suppl

Supplement: Dementia *becomes* Suppl Dementia

Supplement: AIDS in Children *becomes* Suppl AIDS Child

- Use the word abbreviations lists found in [Appendix A](#) and [Appendix B](#)

Example:

Leifer BP. Early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease: clinical and economic benefits. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2003 May;51(5 Suppl Dementia):S281-8.

Examples for Supplement/Part/Special Number to an Issue

49. Journal article issue with supplement
50. Journal article issue with supplement with further division
51. Journal article issue with supplement with part
52. Journal article issue with named supplement
53. Journal article issue with part
54. Journal article issue with part with supplement
55. Journal article issue with special number

Location (Pagination) for Journal Articles (required)

General Rules for Location (Pagination)

- Give the inclusive page numbers on which the article appears
- Do not repeat page numbers unless they are followed by a letter. For example: 123-125 becomes 123-5, but 124A-126A is correct.
- Include a letter (often S for Supplement or A for Appendix) when it precedes the page number. For example: S10-8.
- End pagination information with a period

Specific Rules for Location (Pagination)

- Roman numerals used as page numbers
- Discontinuous page numbers
- Text such as a discussion, quiz, or author reply to a letter follows the article

- No numbers appear on the pages of the article

Box 52. Roman numerals used as page numbers.

- Unlike the practice with volume and issue numbers, keep roman numerals expressing location (pagination)
- Use upper or lower case, whichever appears in the publication

Examples:

Nagpal S. An orphan meets family members in skin. *J Invest Dermatol.* 2003;120(2):viii-x.

Gothefors L. [Current aspects in vaccination program for children]. *Vardfacket.* 1991;15(16):X-XI. Swedish.

Box 53. Discontinuous page numbers.

- If the pagination is discontinuous, as often occurs when an article is interrupted by advertisements, separate the groupings of page numbers by a comma and a space

:345-6, 348-9, 352.

:15, 17, 19-21.

- Give up to three groupings of page numbers and use "passim" in place of the fourth and later occurrences

:345-346, 348-349, 352, 355-357, 360, 362. *becomes* :345-6, 348-9, 352 passim.

Box 54. Text such as a discussion, quiz, or author reply to a letter follows the article.

- Begin with the location (pagination) of the article
- Follow it by a semicolon and a space
- Add the name of the additional material and its location (pagination)
- End with a period

:145-54; discussion 155-6.

:23-35; quiz 36-42.

:458-9; author reply 460.

Box 55. No numbers appear on the pages of the article.

Occasionally, a journal article will have no page numbers.

- If only the particular item to be cited has no page numbers, identify the location in relation to numbered pages. For example: preceding p. 1 or following p. 503. Place such phrases in square brackets.

Kolloch RE. [In practice nothing has changed in the indication for therapeutic use of calcium antagonists]. *Fortschr Med.* 1997;115(33):[preceding p. 55]. German.

Box 55 continues on next page...

Box 55 continued from previous page.

[New nifedipine preparation makes single daily dose possible]. Fortschr Med. 1997;115(33): [following p. 54]. German.

- If the entire publication has no page numbers, give the total number of pages of the item you wish to cite, placed in square brackets, such as [5 p.].

Glenwright HD, Martin MV. Infection control in dentistry. A practitioner's guide. Br Dent J. 1993;175(1 Suppl):[8 p.].

Examples for Location (Pagination)

59. Journal article with page numbers including a letter
60. Journal article with roman numerals for page numbers (upper or lower case as found)
61. Journal article with discontinuous pagination
62. Article on an insert, pages tipped in the issue
63. Journal article with indication that additional text follows it
64. Journal article with no page number provided

Physical Description for Journal Articles (optional)

General Rules for Physical Description

- Give information on the location of an article and its physical characteristics when the journal appears in a microform (microfilm, microfiche, etc.). For example: microfiche 2 of 3 microfiche: color, 2 x 4 in.

See exceptions for [Physical Description](#) in [Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®](#)

Specific Rules for Physical Description

- Language for describing physical characteristics

Box 56. Language for describing physical characteristics.

- If a journal volume or issue is published on microfiche or microcards, follow the pagination with information on the location of the article within the fiche or cards. For example, if the volume or issue consists of 5 microfiche and the particular article being cited is on the third fiche, cite it as "microfiche 3 of 5 microfiche." Enter a colon and a space, then enter information on the physical characteristics, such as color and size. Separate types of information by commas.

Typical words used include:

color

black & white

positive

negative

Box 56 continues on next page...

Box 56 continued from previous page.

4 x 6 in. (standard microfiche size)

3 x 5 in. (standard microcard size)

Examples of complete physical description statements:

microfiche 1 of 3 microfiche: color, positive, 4 x 6 in.

microcard 4 of 5 microcards: black & white, 3 x 5 in.

- If a journal volume or issue is published on microfilm, follow the pagination with information on the film and its physical characteristics, such as color and size. Because microfilm reels carry a large amount of text, a volume is usually contained within one reel.

Typical words used include:

color

black & white

positive

negative

35 mm.

16 mm.

Examples of complete physical description statements:

1 reel: color, positive, 35 mm.

2 reels: black & white, negative, 16 mm.

Examples for Physical Description

72. Journal article in a microform

Language for Journal Articles (required)

General Rules for Language

- Give the language of publication if other than English
- Capitalize the language name
- Follow the language name with a period

See exceptions for [Language](#) in [Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®](#)

Specific Rules for Language

- Articles appearing in more than one language

Box 57. Articles appearing in more than one language.

- If an article is written in English and another language(s):

Box 57 continues on next page...

Box 57 continued from previous page.

- Give the English language version of the article title
- List all languages of publication, separated by commas, after the location (pagination)
- Capitalize the language names
- End the list of languages with a period

Example:

Palmese S, Pezza M, De Robertis E. Hypophosphatemia and metabolic acidosis. *Minerva Anestesiol.* 2005 May;71(5):237-42. English, Italian.

- If an article is written in more than one language and none of them is English:
 - Translate into English the version of the title that appears first
 - Place the translation in square brackets
 - Indicate all languages of publication, separated by commas, after the location (pagination)
 - Capitalize the language names
 - End the list of languages with a period

Example:

Shaha M, Rabenschlag F, Holzer R. [Lowering stress levels in the workplace]. *Krankenpfl Soins Infirm.* 2005;98(4):10-3, 40-3, 62-5. French, German, Italian.

- Precede the translation with the first original language or romanized title when possible

Colombo C. Damit die "Spanische Grippe" nicht zuruckkehrt [How "Spanish flu" is not recognized]. *Krankenpfl Soins Infirm.* 2006;99(6):10-4, 40-3, 62-4. German, French, Italian.

- As an option, when an article title is written in two or more equal languages as often occurs in Canadian publications:
 - Give all titles in the order in which they are presented in the text
 - Separate them with an equals sign surrounded by a space
 - List all the languages, separated by commas, after the location (pagination)
 - Capitalize the language names
 - End the list of languages with a period

Example:

Aouizerate P, Guizard M. Prise en charge des thrombocytopenies induites par l'heparine = Management of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia. *Therapie.* 2002;57(6):577-88. French, English.

Examples for Language

18. Journal article in a language other than English

19. Journal article in a language other than English with optional original language title included
20. Journal article published in two equal languages
21. Journal article published in multiple languages

Notes for Journal Articles (optional)

General Rules for Notes

- Notes is a collective term for further information given after the citation itself
- Complete sentences are not required
- Be brief

Specific Rules for Notes

- Errata
- Retractions
- Electronic publication before print
- Article accompanied by a videocassette, CD-ROM, DVD, etc.
- Other types of material to include in notes

Box 58. Errata.

Errata (error notices) range from simple indications of a misspelling to serious errors in drug dosages or mathematical calculations. NLM uses two ways to show errata in a citation:

1. a note indicating that the article being cited had a subsequent erratum notice published
2. a note indicating that the article being cited contains an erratum notice

NLM policy is that errata are acknowledged only if they are printed in a citable form; that is, an erratum notice must appear on a numbered page in the journal that originally published the article. Error notices that are inserted unbound into a journal issue or tipped in are not considered part of the permanent bibliographic record.

- To indicate that an article being cited had a subsequent erratum notice published, begin by citing the article. Enter the phrase "Erratum in: " followed by the journal title abbreviation, date of publication, volume, issue, and location (pagination). Use the same punctuation and format as you would for the article itself.

Blake DA, Proctor M, Johnson NP. The merits of blastocyst versus cleavage stage embryo transfer: a Cochrane review. *Hum Reprod.* 2004 Apr;19(4):795-807. Erratum in: *Hum Reprod.* 2004 Sep;19(9):2174.

Separate multiple notice statements with a semicolon and a space:

Mokdad AH, Marks JS, Stroup DF, Gerberding JL. Actual causes of death in the United States, 2000. *JAMA.* 2004 Mar 10;291(10):1238-45. Erratum in: *JAMA.* 2005 Jan 19;293(3):293-4.; *JAMA.* 2005 Jan 19;293(3):298.

- To indicate that the article being cited contains an erratum notice, begin by citing the article. Enter the phrase "Erratum for: " followed by the journal title abbreviation, date of publication, volume, issue, and location (pagination). Use the same punctuation and format as you would for the article itself.

Box 58 continues on next page...

Box 58 continued from previous page.

Blake DA, Proctor M, Johnson NP. The merits of blastocyst versus cleavage stage embryo transfer: a Cochrane review. *Hum Reprod.* 2004 Sep;19(9):2174. Erratum for: *Hum Reprod.* 2004 Apr;19(4):795-807.

Mokdad AH, Marks JS, Stroup DF, Gerberding JL. Correction: actual causes of death in the United States, 2000. *JAMA.* 2005 Jan 19;293(3):293-4. Erratum for: *JAMA.* 2004 Mar 10;291(10):1238-45.

- See also the NLM Fact Sheet on [Errata, Retraction, Duplicate Publication, Comment, Update and Patient Summary Policy for MEDLINE®](#)

Box 59. Retractions.

NLM uses two ways to show retractions in a citation:

1. a note that the article being cited has been retracted by the author(s) or publisher
 2. a note that the article being cited contains a notice of retraction by the author(s) or publisher
- To indicate that an article had a subsequent retraction notice published, begin by citing the article. Enter the phrase "Retraction in: " followed by the names of the authors, the journal title abbreviation, date of publication, volume, issue, and location (pagination). Use the same punctuation and format as you would for the article itself.

Schulz JB, Falkenburger BH. Neuronal pathology in Parkinson's disease. *Cell Tissue Res.* 2004 Oct;318(1):135-47. Retraction in: Schulz JB. *Cell Tissue Res.* 2005 Apr;320(1):211.

- To indicate that an article contains a notice of retraction, begin by citing the article. Enter the phrase "Retraction of: " followed by the names of the authors, the journal title abbreviation, date of publication, volume, issue, and location (pagination). Use the same punctuation and format as you would for the article itself.

Schulz JB. Neuronal pathology in Parkinson's disease. *Cell Tissue Res.* 2005 Apr;320(1):211. Retraction of: Schulz JB, Falkenburger BH. *Cell Tissue Res.* 2004 Oct;318(1):135-47.

- See also the NLM Fact Sheet on [Errata, Retraction, Duplicate Publication, Comment, Update and Patient Summary Policy for MEDLINE®](#)

Box 60. Electronic publication before print.

- To indicate that a journal article was available over the Internet before it was available in print, follow the location (pagination) for the article with the word "Epub" and the date of Internet publication in the format year month day. Provide months in English and abbreviate them to the first three letters, such as Jan for January.

Nieboer P, de Vries EG, Mulder NH, van der Graaf WT. Relevance of high-dose chemotherapy in solid tumours. *Cancer Treat Rev.* 2005 May;31(3):210-25. Epub 2005 Mar 19.

Box 61. Article accompanied by a videocassette, CD-ROM, DVD, etc.

If a journal article has supplemental material accompanying it in the form of a videocassette, CD-ROM, DVD, or other medium, begin by citing the article. Add the phrase "Accompanied by: " followed by a description of the medium.

Sathananthan AH, Tarin JJ, Gianaroli L, Ng SC, Dharmawardena V, Magli MC, Fernando R, Trounson AO. Development of the human dispermic embryo. *Hum Reprod Update*. 1999 Sep-Oct;5(5):553-60. Accompanied by: Video on CD-ROM.

Orchard JW, Alcott E, James T, Farhart P, Portus M, Waugh SR. Exact moment of a gastrocnemius muscle strain captured on video. *Br J Sports Med*. 2002 Jun;36(3):222-3. Accompanied by: Video available at <http://www.bjsportmed.com>

Dale RC, Church AJ, Surtees RA, Thompson EJ, Giovannoni G, Neville BG. Post-streptococcal autoimmune neuropsychiatric disease presenting as paroxysmal dystonic choreoathetosis. *Mov Disord*. 2002 Jul;17(4):817-20. Accompanied by: Videocassette available as vol. 17 videotape supplement 2.

Box 62. Other types of material to include in notes.

The notes element may be used to provide any further information. For example:

- If a reference to the article may be found in PubMed

Ryan MA, Shevade AV, Zhou H, Homer ML. Polymer-carbon black composite sensors in an electronic nose for air-quality monitoring. *MRS Bull*. 2004 Oct;29(10):714-9. Cited in: PubMed; PMID 15991400.

- If the article contains a review of the literature and this is not indicated in the title

Davies J, Alton E, Griesenbach U. Cystic fibrosis modifier genes. *J R Soc Med*. 2005;98 Suppl 45:47-54. Review.

- If article is a book review or interview, or has other content for which additional information is helpful

Flegel K. Biographies of healers [book review]. *CMAJ*. 2007 Jul 3;177(1):70. Review of: Bynum WF, Bynum H, editors. *Dictionary of Medical Biography*. Westport (CT): Greenwood Press; c2007.

Packman Z, Steen P. The nurses who simplified discharge planning [interview]. *Nurs Times*. 2007 Oct 16-22;103(42):20-1. Interview by Victoria Hoban.

- When citing an abstract, the number of the abstract

Bhat YM, McGrath KM, Bielefeldt K. Bravo pH monitoring: should we exclude the first 6 hours? [abstract]. *Gastroenterology*. 2002 Apr;128(4 Suppl 2):A392. Abstract no. M1786.

- If the journal being cited is not a common one, the name of a library or other archive where it may be found, including any finding number

Wen LY, Cai L, Zhang RL, Zhou XN. [Schistosomiasis transmission in urban area]. *Zhonghua Liu Xing Bing Xue Za Zhi*. 2004 Jul;25(7):577-9. Chinese. Located at: National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD; W1 CH982KJ.

Box 62 continues on next page...

Box 62 continued from previous page.

- If the journal article contains a handout or informative material used to explain a procedure or a condition or the contents of a specific article are written in non-technical language for the patient or consumer, indicate this

American Academy of Family Physicians. Information from your family doctor. What you should know about worrying too much. *Am Fam Physician*. 2006 Mar 15;73(6):1057-8. Includes patient education handout.

Examples for Notes

65. Journal article that is a retraction notice
66. Journal article retracted
67. Journal article that is an erratum notice
68. Journal article having an erratum
69. Journal article with indication article published electronically before print
70. Journal article with an indication it may be found in PubMed
71. Journal article with DOI provided
72. Journal article in a microform
73. Journal article accompanied by a videocassette, CD-ROM, or other visual medium
74. CD-ROM published as a supplement to an issue of a journal
75. Other types of notes for journal articles

Examples of Citations to Journal Articles

1. Standard journal article

Petitti DB, Crooks VC, Buckwalter JG, Chiu V. Blood pressure levels before dementia. *Arch Neurol*. 2005 Jan;62(1):112-6.

Jun BC, Song SW, Park CS, Lee DH, Cho KJ, Cho JH. The analysis of maxillary sinus aeration according to aging process: volume assessment by 3-dimensional reconstruction by high-resolution CT scanning. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2005 Mar;132(3):429-34.

Meneton P, Jeunemaitre X, de Wardener HE, MacGregor GA. Links between dietary salt intake, renal salt handling, blood pressure, and cardiovascular diseases. *Physiol Rev*. 2005 Apr;85(2):679-715.

2. Journal article with many authors

Rastan S, Hough T, Kierman A, Hardisty R, Erven A, Gray IC, Voeling S, Isaacs A, Tsai H, Strivens M, Washbourne R, Thornton C, Greenaway S, Hewitt M, McCormick S, Selley R, Wells C, Tymowska-Lalanne Z, Roby P, Mburu P, Rogers D, Hagan J, Reavill C, Davies K, Glenister P, Fisher EM, Martin J, Vizor L, Bouzyk M, Kelsell D, Guenet JL, Steel KP, Sheardown S, Spurr N, Gray I, Peters J, Nolan PM, Hunter AJ, Brown SD. Towards a mutant map of the mouse--new models of neurological, behavioural, deafness, bone, renal and blood disorders. *Genetica*. 2004 Sep;122(1):47-9.

3. Journal article with optional limit to the number of authors

to 3 authors

Rastan S, Hough T, Kierman A, et al. Towards a mutant map of the mouse--new models of neurological, behavioural, deafness, bone, renal and blood disorders. *Genetica*. 2004 Sep;122(1):47-9.

or

Rastan S, Hough T, Kierman A, and others. Towards a mutant map of the mouse--new models of neurological, behavioural, deafness, bone, renal and blood disorders. *Genetica*. 2004 Sep;122(1):47-9.

to 6 authors

Hallal AH, Amortegui JD, Jeroukhimov IM, Casillas J, Schulman CI, Manning RJ, et al. Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography accurately detects common bile duct stones in resolving gallstone pancreatitis. *J Am Coll Surg*. 2005 Jun;200(6):869-75.

or

Hallal AH, Amortegui JD, Jeroukhimov IM, Casillas J, Schulman CI, Manning RJ, and others. Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography accurately detects common bile duct stones in resolving gallstone pancreatitis. *J Am Coll Surg*. 2005 Jun;200(6):869-75.

4. Journal article with organization as author

American Diabetes Association. Diabetes update. *Nursing*. 2003 Nov;Suppl:19-20, 24.

Parkinson Study Group. A randomized placebo-controlled trial of rasagiline in levodopa-treated patients with Parkinson disease and motor fluctuations: the PRESTO study. *Arch Neurol*. 2005 Feb;62(2):241-8.

Merritt, Hawkins & Associates. 2004 survey of physicians 50 to 65 years old. *J Med Assoc Ga*. 2004;93(3):21-6.

Institute of Medical Illustrators. Photography of cleft audit patients. *J Audiov Media Med*. 2004 Dec;27(4):170-4.

Sugarterapias es Onkologiai Szakmai Kollegium. [Methodologic recommendations of the Oncology and Radiotherapy College. Protocol for oncology care. Diagnostic algorithms in the course of patient follow-up]. *Magy Onkol*. 2004;48(4):339-47. Hungarian.

5. Journal article with organization as author, with subsidiary part of the organization included

American College of Dentists, Board of Regents. The ethics of quackery and fraud in dentistry: a position paper. *J Am Coll Dent*. 2003;70(3):6-8.

Council of Europe, Steering Committee on Bioethics. Draft additional protocol to the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine, on biomedical research. *J Int Bioethique*. 2004 Mar;15(1):107-22.

6. Journal article with multiple organizations as author

American Dietetic Association; Dietitians of Canada. Position of the American Dietetic Association and Dietitians of Canada: nutrition and women's health. *J Am Diet Assoc*. 2004 Jun;104(6):984-1001.

Sociedade Portuguesa de Pneumologia; Comissao de Infecologia Respiratoria. [Portuguese Respiratory Society guidelines for the management of community-acquired pneumonia in immunocompetent adults]. *Rev Port Pneumol*. 2003 Sep-Oct;9(5):435-61. Portuguese.

Polish Neurologic Society; Polish Neurosurgical Society. [Recommendation of the Polish Neurologic Society and the Polish Neurosurgical Society regarding stroke prevention and therapy]. *Neurol Neurochir Pol.* 2003;37 Suppl 6:3-41. Polish.

7. Journal article with multiple organizations as author, with subsidiary part of the organization included

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letter preceding the page numbers

Siedenburg J, Perry I, Stuben U. Tropical medicine and travel medicine: medical advice for aviation medical examiners concerning flight operations in tropical areas. *Aviat Space Environ Med.* 2005 Mar;76(3 Suppl):A1-30.

Barrett CJ, Malpas SC. Problems, possibilities, and pitfalls in studying the arterial baroreflexes' influence over long-term control of blood pressure. *Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol.* 2005 Apr;288(4):R837-45.

Guo X, Lu X, Kassab GS. Transmural strain distribution in the blood vessel wall. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol.* 2005 Feb;288(2):H881-6.

Staiano S. Trial--unknown accused--defense warranty. *Forensic Sci Int*. 2004 Dec 2;146 Suppl:S221-2.

Hafeez A, Mehmood G, Mazhar F. Oral zinc supplementation in pregnant women and its effect on birth weight: a randomised controlled trial. *Arch Dis Child (Fetal Neonatal Ed)*. 2005 Mar;90(2):F170-1.

letter following the page numbers

Hop LT, Berger J. Multiple micronutrient supplementation improves anemia, micronutrient nutrient status, and growth of Vietnamese infants: double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial. *J Nutr*. 2005 Mar;135(3):660S-665S.

Coltorti M. [The pharmacological therapy of intrahepatic cholestasis]. *Ann Ital Med Int*. 1993 Oct;8 Suppl:41S-47S. Italian.

Stern RA, Nevels CT, Shelhorse ME, Prohaska ML, Mason GA, Prange AJ Jr. The use of T3 to enhance the effects of ECT. *Clin Neuropharmacol*. 1992;15 Suppl 1 Pt A:387A-388A.

60. Journal article with roman numerals for page numbers (upper or lower case as found)

Weinstock MA. Public health messages regarding skin cancer. *J Invest Dermatol*. 2004 Dec;123(6):xvii-xix.

Giger JN. Human genetics: can we really eliminate health disparities. *J Natl Black Nurses Assoc*. 2003 Jun;14(1):vii-viii.

Shaldon S. Hemodialysis vascular access and peritoneal dialysis access. Preface. *Contrib Nephrol*. 2004;142:X-XII.

Klyszejko-Stefanowicz L, Gniazdowski M. The birth of biochemistry in Lodz. *Acta Biochim Pol*. 2003;50(2):V-VIII.

61. Journal article with discontinuous pagination

Fitzgerald-Bocarsly P. Natural interferon-alpha producing cells: the plasmacytoid dendritic cells. *Biotechniques*. 2002 Oct;Suppl:16-20, 22, 24-9.

Ferguson-Noyes N. Bipolar disorder in children: diagnostic and treatment issues. *Adv Nurse Pract*. 2005 Mar;13(3):35-6, 38-40, 42.

Assael LA. Should dentists become 'oral physicians'? No, dentistry must remain dentistry. *J Am Dent Assoc*. 2004 Apr;135(4):439, 441, 443 passim.

Pelletier KR, Astin JA. Integration and reimbursement of complementary and alternative medicine by managed care and insurance providers: 2000 update and cohort analysis. *Altern Ther Health Med*. 2002 Jan-Feb;8(1):38-9, 42, 44 passim.

Vowden K. Complex wound or complex patient? Strategies for treatment. *Br J Community Nurs*. 2005 Jun;Suppl:S6, S8, S10 passim.

62. Article on an insert, pages tipped in the issue

Loprinzi C. Follow-up care after breast cancer treatment. *Mayo Clin Womens Healthsource*. 2004 Sep;8(9):suppl 1-2.

Moore W. Screening. More harm than good? *Health Serv J*. 2000 Apr 27;110(5702):suppl 3.

63. Journal article with indication that additional text follows it

discussion

Hoffmann J, Lenhard A. Psychology has to deal with efferences too. *J Mot Behav*. 2004 Dec;36(4):384-5, 402-7; [discussion 408-17](#).

quiz

Preston BL, Warren RC, Wooten SM, Gragg RD 3rd, Walker B. Environmental health and antisocial behavior: implications for public policy. *J Environ Health*. 2001 May;63(9):9-19; [quiz 33-4](#).

letter with reply by author

Graham DY, Chan FK. Endoscopic ulcers with low-dose aspirin and reality testing. *Gastroenterology*. 2005 Mar;128(3):807; [author reply 807-8](#).

64. Journal article with no page number provided

Jerger J. Broadening our horizons. *J Am Acad Audiol*. 1998 Feb;9(1):[\[preceding p. 1\]](#).

[New nifedipine preparation makes single daily dose possible]. *Fortschr Med*. 1997 Nov 30;115(33):[\[following p. 54\]](#). German.

Gearry RB, Cook HB, Burt MJ. Time for gastroscopy. *N Z Med J*. 2003 Jan 24;116(1168):[\[1 p.\]](#).

65. Journal article that is a retraction notice

Chen C, Li Q. A strict solution for the optimal superimposition of protein structures. *Retraction. Acta Crystallogr A*. 2004 Nov;60(Pt 6):640. [Retraction of: Chen C, Li Q. Acta Crystallogr A. 2004 May;60\(Pt 3\):201-3.](#)

Bassett D, Morrell JC, Gatto GJ Jr, Bai J, Geisbrecht BV, Hieter P, Gould SJ. Detecting patterns of protein distribution and gene expression in silico. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2005 Jan 11;102(2):516. [Retraction of: Geraghty MT, Bassett D, Morrell JC, Gatto GJ Jr, Bai J, Geisbrecht BV, Hieter P, Gould SJ. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1999 Mar 16;96\(6\):2937-42.](#)

66. Journal article retracted

Chen C, Li Q. A strict solution for the optimal superimposition of protein structures. *Acta Crystallogr A*. 2004 May;60(Pt 3):201-3. [Retraction in: Chen C, Li Q. Acta Crystallogr A. 2004 Nov;60\(Pt 6\):640.](#)

Geraghty MT, Bassett D, Morrell JC, Gatto GJ Jr, Bai J, Geisbrecht BV, Hieter P, Gould SJ. Detecting patterns of protein distribution and gene expression in silico. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 1999 Mar 16;96(6):2937-42. [Retraction in: Bassett D, Morrell JC, Gatto GJ Jr, Bai J, Geisbrecht BV, Hieter P, Gould SJ. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2005 Jan 11;102\(2\):516.](#)

67. Journal article that is an erratum notice

Scuderi A, Letsou A. Amnioserosa is required for dorsal closure in *Drosophila*. *Dev Dyn*. 2005 May;233(1):249. [Erratum for: Dev Dyn. 2005 Mar;232\(3\):791-800.](#)

Colau JC. [Contrary medical references in Gynecology-Obstetrics]. *J Gynecol Obstet Biol Reprod (Paris)*. 1997;26(6):650-1. [French. Erratum for: J Gynecol Obstet Biol Reprod \(Paris\). 1997;26\(2\):124-30.](#)

68. Journal article having an erratum

Scuderi A, Letsou A. Amnioserosa is required for dorsal closure in *Drosophila*. *Dev Dyn*. 2005 Mar;232(3):791-800. Erratum in: *Dev Dyn*. 2005 May;233(1):249.

Lansac J. [Medical consensus practice guidelines in gynecology-obstetrics]. *J Gynecol Obstet Biol Reprod (Paris)*. 1997;26(2):124-30. French. Erratum in: *J Gynecol Obstet Biol Reprod (Paris)*. 1997;26(6):650-1.

69. Journal article with indication article published electronically before print

Walsh B, Steiner A, Pickering RM, Ward-Basu J. Economic evaluation of nurse led intermediate care versus standard care for post-acute medical patients: cost minimisation analysis of data from a randomised controlled trial. *BMJ*. 2005 Mar 26;330(7493):699. Epub 2005 Mar 9.

70. Journal article with an indication it may be found in PubMed

Amalberti R, Auroy Y, Berwick D, Barach P. Five system barriers to achieving ultrasafe health care. *Ann Intern Med*. 2005 May 3;142(9):756-64. Cited in: PubMed; PMID 15867408.

71. Journal article with DOI provided

Bhutta ZA, Darmstadt GL, Hasan BS, Haws RA. Community-based interventions for improving perinatal and neonatal health outcomes in developing countries: a review of the evidence. *Pediatrics*. 2005 Feb;115(2 Suppl):519-617. doi:10.1542/peds.2004-1441.

72. Journal article in a microform

Moore W Jr, Lambert PD. The chromosomes of the Beagle dog. *J Hered* [microfilm]. 1963 Nov-Dec;54(6):273-6. 1 reel: black & white, negative, 35 mm.

Habibullah CM, Mujahid Ali M, Ishaq M. Dermatoglyphic profiles in duodenal ulcer: further evidence for association. *IRCS Med Sci* [microfiche]. 1986 Dec;14(2):1227-8. 2 of 2 microfiche: black & white, 4 x 6 in.

73. Journal article accompanied by a videocassette, CD-ROM, or other visual medium

Sathananthan AH, Tarin JJ, Gianaroli L, Ng SC, Dharmawardena V, Magli MC, Fernando R, Trounson AO. Development of the human dispermic embryo. *Hum Reprod Update*. 1999 Sep-Oct;5(5):553-60. Accompanied by: Video on CD-ROM.

Orchard JW, Alcott E, James T, Farhart P, Portus M, Waugh SR. Exact moment of a gastrocnemius muscle strain captured on video. *Br J Sports Med*. 2002 Jun;36(3):222-3. Accompanied by: Video available at <http://www.bjsportmed.com>

Crompton DE, Chinnery PF, Bates D, Walls TJ, Jackson MJ, Curtis AJ, Burn J. Spectrum of movement disorders in neuroferritinopathy. *Mov Disord*. 2005 Jan;20(1):95-9. Accompanied by: Video available at <http://www.interscience.wiley.com/jpages/0885-3185/suppmat> as an mpg file.

Dale RC, Church AJ, Surtees RA, Thompson EJ, Giovannoni G, Neville BG. Post-streptococcal autoimmune neuropsychiatric disease presenting as paroxysmal dystonic choreoathetosis. *Mov Disord*. 2002 Jul;17(4):817-20. Accompanied by: Videocassette available as vol. 17 videotape supplement 2; 51:03 min.

Van Voorhis BJ. In vitro fertilization. *N Engl J Med*. 2007 Jan 25;356(4):379-86. Accompanied by: Video clip showing ultrasound-guided oocyte retrieval available from <http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/full/356/4/379/DC1>

74. CD-ROM published as a supplement to an issue of a journal

9th United European Gastroenterology Week. Amsterdam 2001. Abstracts of presentations [CD-ROM]. *Gut*. 2001 Nov;49(5 Suppl 3):[1 CD-ROM].

75. Other types of notes for journal articles

Harlow BL, Barbieri RL. Influence of education on risk of hysterectomy before age 45 years. *Am J Epidemiol*. 1999 Oct 15;150(8):843-7. Supported by a Public Health Service grant from the National Institute of Mental Health.

Schrag D, Chung KY, Flombaum C, Saltz L. Cetuximab therapy and symptomatic hypomagnesemia. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2005 Aug 17;97(16):1221-4. Paper originally presented at the Gastrointestinal Oncology Meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology, Hollywood, FL, January 29, 2005.

American Academy of Family Physicians. Information from your family doctor. What you should know about worrying too much. *Am Fam Physician*. 2006 Mar 15;73(6):1057-8. Patient education handout.

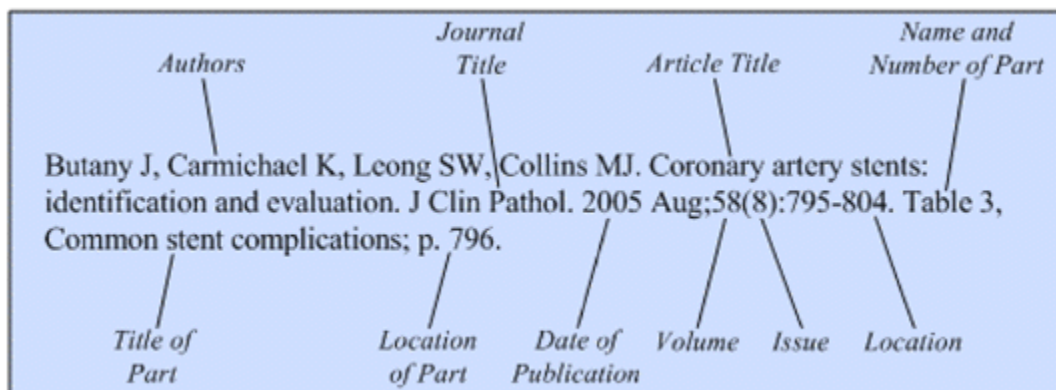
Flegel K. Biographies of healers [book review]. *CMAJ*. 2007 Jul 3;177(1):70. Review of: Bynum WF, Bynum H, editors. *Dictionary of Medical Biography*. Westport (CT): Greenwood Press; c2007.

Packman Z, Steen P. The nurses who simplified discharge planning [interview]. *Nurs Times*. 2007 Oct 16-22;103(42):20-1. Interview by Victoria Hoban.

Heppner HJ, Bauer JM, Sieber CC, Bertsch T. Laboratory aspects relating to the detection and prevention of frailty. *Int J Prev Med*. 2010 Summer;1(3):149-57. PubMed PMID: 21566784. Authorship note: Heppner HJ and Bauer JM contributed equally.

B. Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Parts of Journal Articles

The general format for a reference to a part of a journal article, including punctuation:



Examples of Citations to Parts of Journal Articles

Rather than citing an entire journal article, a part of an article such as a table may be cited. In general, most modern articles have standardized to three types of parts: figures, tables, and appendixes. However, other names

may be found for parts, including section, chart, graph, box, and photograph. Use the name provided in the article.

Because a reference should start with the individual or organization responsible for the journal article start with the article information, then follow it with the information about the part.

Journal articles frequently contain charts, figures, and other illustrative material that has been reproduced with permission from other sources. Do not cite these as parts using the instructions presented here. Consult the original publication and cite the particular item from there.

Note that PubMed cites only entire articles; you will not see a citation to a part in MEDLINE/PubMed.

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Parts of Journal Articles

Continue to Examples of Citations to Parts of Journal Articles

Citation Rules with Examples for Parts of Journal Articles

Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

Journal Article (R) | Name and Number/Letter (R) | Title (R) | Location (Pagination) (R)

Journal Article (required)

General Rules for Journal Article

- Cite the article according to Chapter 1A Journal Articles

Name and Number/Letter of Part for Parts of Journal Articles (required)

General Rules for Name and Number/Letter of Part

- Enter the name of the part, such as Table, Figure, or Appendix, as it appears in the article
- Translate non-English names into English
- Do not abbreviate names. For example, convert Fig. to Figure.
- Follow the name with any accompanying number or letter, such as Table 2, Figure 3.1, or Appendix A
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert VI or Six to 6.
- End name and number/letter information with a comma and a space

Specific Rules for Name and Number/Letter of Part

- Non-English names for parts
- No letter or number follows the name
- No name appears

Box 63. Non-English names for parts.

- Translate into English names for parts, such as a table, figure, graph, or appendix
- Follow the name of the part with any accompanying letter or number
- Follow the name and number or letter with a comma and the translated title of the part

Box 63 continues on next page...

Box 63 continued from previous page.

- Place all part information in square brackets
- End with a semicolon and the location (pagination)

Examples:

Hof H. [Candida, aspergillus and company. Pathogenic fungi]. Pharm Unserer Zeit. 2003;32(2):96-103. [Figure 2, Effect of AFL-B1]; p. 97. German.

Balogou AA, Grunitzky EK, Kpade C, Belo M. [Non-traumatic paraplegia at the campus teaching hospital of Lome. Report of 243 cases]. Tunis Med. 2002 Jan;80(1):33-6. [Table 2, Etiology]; p. 35. French.

- Whenever possible, place the name in the original language or a romanized form before the translation

Hof H. Candida, Aspergillus und Co., Pathogene Pilze [Candida, aspergillus and company. Pathogenic fungi]. Pharm Unserer Zeit. 2003;32(2):96-103. Abb.2, Wirkung von AFL-B1 [Figure 2, Effect of AFL-B1]; p. 97. German.

Balogou AA, Grunitzky EK, Kpade C, Belo M. Les paraplegies non traumatiques au CHU Campus de Lome a propos de 243 cas [Non-traumatic paraplegia at the campus teaching hospital of Lome. Report of 243 cases]. Tunis Med. 2002 Jan;80(1):33-6. Tableau 2, Les etiologies [Table 2, Etiology]; p. 35. French.

- To help identify parts in other languages, see the following examples:

Language	Table	Figure	Appendix	Section
French	Tableau	Figure	Appendice	Section
German	Tabelle	Abbildung	Anhang	Sektion
		Figur	Appendix	Abteilung
			Zusatz	
Italian	Tabella	Figura	Appendice	Parte
				Sezione
Russian	Tablitsa	Risunok	Prilozenie	Sekcija
				Otdel
				Otdelenie
Spanish	Tabla	Figura	Apendice	Seccion
				Parte

Box 64. No letter or number follows the name.

- Occasionally, an author will label an illustration as simply "Table", "Figure", "Appendix", or other name without following the name with any letter or number. In this case, give whatever name has been used for the illustration and follow it with a comma and the title.

Box 64 continues on next page...

Box 64 continued from previous page.

Mackey KM, Sparling JW. Experiences of older women with cancer receiving hospice care: significance for physical therapy. *Phys Ther.* 2000 May;80(5):459-68. Table, Informant demographics and characteristics; p. 461.

Box 65. No name appears.

- If the part being cited is clearly a table, figure, or appendix but it is not labeled as such, place the name in square brackets

[Figure], Protein binding and drug disposition; p. 212.

[Table], Radiographic and functional outcome of ESWL related perirenal hematomas; p. 1674.

- If the part being cited is not a table, figure, or appendix and has no other identifying name such as "section", begin with the title of the part

Martin F, Linden T, Katschinski DM, Oehme F, Flamme I, Mukhopadhyay CK, Eckhardt K, Troger J, Barth S, Camenisch G, Wenger RH. Copper-dependent activation of hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF)-1: implications for ceruloplasmin regulation. *Blood.* 2005 Jun 15;105(12):4613-9. Induction of ceruloplasmin mRNA by hypoxia and CU^{2+} ; p. 4616-7.

Examples for Name and Number/Letter of Part

1. Standard numbered/lettered table in a journal article
2. Unnumbered/unlettered table in a journal article
3. Unnamed table in a journal article
4. Unnumbered/unlettered and untitled table in a journal article
5. Standard numbered/lettered figure in a journal article
6. Unnumbered/unlettered figure in a journal article
7. Unnamed figure in a journal article
8. Unnumbered/unlettered and untitled figure in a journal article
9. Standard numbered/lettered appendix in a journal article
10. Unnumbered/unlettered appendix in a journal article
11. Unnumbered/unlettered and untitled appendix in a journal article
12. Numbered section in a journal article
13. Unnumbered/unlettered section in a journal article
14. Miscellaneous numbered parts in journal articles
15. Parts of journal articles not in English
16. Parts of journal articles not in English with original or romanized language included

17. Parts of journals in two equal languages

Title of Part for Parts of Journal Articles (required)**General Rules for Title of Part**

- Enter the title of the part as it appears in the article
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms
- Translate non-English titles into English and place the translation in square brackets
- End title information with a semicolon and a space

Specific Rules for Title of Part

- Titles of parts not in English
- Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or other special character
- No title appears

Box 66. Titles of parts not in English.

- Translate titles of parts not in English
 - Give the title after the name for the part (table, figure, etc.) and any accompanying letter or number
 - Place name and title information in square brackets
 - Follow the closing bracket with a semicolon

Example:

Llanos De La Torre Quiralte M, Garijo Ayestaran M, Poch Olive ML. [Evolution of the infant mortality rate in la Rioja in Spain (1980-1998)]. *An Esp Pediatr.* 2001 Nov;55(5):413-20. [Figure 3, Trends in infant mortality]; p.418. Spanish.

- When possible, place the name and title in the original language or in a romanized form before the translation

Llanos De La Torre Quiralte M, Garijo Ayestaran M, Poch Olive ML. Evolucion de la mortalidad infantil de La Rioja (1980-1998) [Evolution of the infant mortality rate in la Rioja in Spain (1980-1998)]. *An Esp Pediatr.* 2001 Nov;55(5):413-20. Figura 3, Tendencia de mortalidad infantil [Figure 3, Trends in infant mortality]; p. 418. Spanish.

Box 67. Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or other special character.

- Capitalize the first word of the title of a part unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized

Figure 10, n-alkenes on capillary columns with stationary phases of C87 hydrocarbon; p. 374.

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, substitute the name for the symbol. For example, Ω becomes omega.

Figure 3, Influence of seed extract of *Syzygium Cumini* (Jamun) on mice exposed to different doses of γ -radiation; p. 566.

Box 67 continues on next page...

Box 67 continued from previous page.

may become

Figure 3, Influence of seed extract of *Syzygium Cumini* (Jamun) on mice exposed to different doses of gamma-radiation; p. 566.

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts than cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript in parentheses

Table 4, Glycoprotein mediated transport of NH₃ into red blood cells; p. 149.

may become

Table 4, Glycoprotein mediated transport of NH(3) into red blood cells; p. 149.

Box 68. No title appears.

Occasionally a part does not have a formal title, only a legend (explanatory text) for the table, figure, appendix, or other part. When this occurs:

- Create a title from the first few words of the text. Use enough words to make the constructed title meaningful.
- Place the created title in square brackets

Examples:

Hartz AJ, Rupley DC, Rimm AA. The association of girth measurements with disease in 32,856 women. *Am J Epidemiol.* 1984 Jan;119(1):71-80. Table, [Waist-hip ratio ranges and the sample sizes for women aged 40 to 59]; p. 72.

Lee KF. Palliative care: good legal defense. *Surg Clin North Am.* 2005 Apr;85(2):287-302, vii. Appendix, [Excerpts from "Prescription Pain Medications: Frequently Asked Questions and Answers for Health Care Professionals"]; p. 296-301.

Examples for Title of Part

1. Standard numbered/lettered table in a journal article
4. Unnumbered/unlettered and untitled table in a journal article
5. Standard numbered/lettered figure in a journal article
8. Unnumbered/unlettered and untitled figure in a journal article
9. Standard numbered/lettered appendix in a journal article
11. Unnumbered/unlettered and untitled appendix in a journal article
12. Numbered section in a journal article
13. Unnumbered/unlettered section in a journal article
14. Miscellaneous numbered parts in journal articles
15. Parts of journal articles not in English

16. Parts of journal articles not in English with original or romanized language included

17. Parts of journals in two equal languages

Location (Pagination) of Part for Parts of Journal Articles (required)

General Rules for Location (Pagination)

- Begin location with "p." followed by a space
- Enter the page number or numbers for the part, such as p. 438 and p. 663-4
- Do not repeat page numbers unless they are followed by a letter. For example: 126-127 becomes p. 126-7, but p. 126A-127A is correct.
- Include a letter (often S for Supplement or A for Appendix) when it precedes the page number, such as p. S10-8
- End page information with a period

Specific Rules for Location (Pagination)

- Roman numerals used as page numbers
- No page numbers appear on the pages of the part

Box 69. Roman numerals used as page numbers.

- Unlike the practice with volume and issue numbers, keep roman numerals when they are used as page numbers
- Give them in upper or lower case, whichever appears in the publication

Appendix 2, Common aquatic invertebrates; p. XXI-XXII.

Table 8, Classification of lung adenocarcinoma; p. xv.

Box 70. No page numbers appear on the pages of the part.

Occasionally, a table, figure, appendix, or other part will appear on a page that is not numbered.

- If only the particular part to be cited has no page numbers, identify the location in relation to numbered pages. For example: preceding p. 17 or following p. 503. Surround such phrases with square brackets.

Figure 5, Modelling the risk of in-hospital death following lung resection; [preceding p. 55].

Appendix, Patient questionnaire; [following p. 17].

- If the entire article has no page numbers or the part cannot be easily located in relation to numbered pages, give the total number of pages of the part you wish to cite, placed in square brackets, such as [5 p.].

Table, Checklist of symptoms; [1 p.].

Examples for Location (Pagination)

1. Standard numbered/lettered table in a journal article
5. Standard numbered/lettered figure in a journal article
9. Standard numbered/lettered appendix in a journal article

12. Numbered section in a journal article
14. Miscellaneous numbered parts in journal articles
15. Parts of journal articles not in English
16. Parts of journal articles not in English with original or romanized language included
17. Parts of journals in two equal languages

Examples of Citations to Parts of Journal Articles

1. Standard numbered/lettered table in a journal article

Diaz-Cruz ES, Shapiro CL, Brueggemeier RW. Cyclooxygenase inhibitors suppress aromatase expression and activity in breast cancer cells. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2005 May;90(5):2563-70. Table 2, Aromatase activity and expression in cell lines; p. 2565.

2. Unnumbered/unlettered table in a journal article

Mackey KM, Sparling JW. Experiences of older women with cancer receiving hospice care: significance for physical therapy. *Phys Ther.* 2000 May;80(5):459-68. Table, Informant demographics and characteristics; p. 461.

3. Unnamed table in a journal article

Krishnamurthi V, Strem SB. Long-term radiographic and functional outcome of extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy induced perirenal hematomas. *J Urol.* 1995 Nov;154(5):1673-5. [Table], Radiographic and functional outcome of ESWL related perirenal hematomas; p. 1674.

4. Unnumbered/unlettered and untitled table in a journal article

Hartz AJ, Rupley DC, Rimm AA. The association of girth measurements with disease in 32,856 women. *Am J Epidemiol.* 1984 Jan;119(1):71-80. Table, [Waist-hip ratio ranges and the sample sizes for women aged 40 to 59]; p. 72.

5. Standard numbered/lettered figure in a journal article

Mitchell GF, Pfeffer MA. Evaluation and management of patients with uncontrolled systolic hypertension: is another new paradigm really needed? *Am Heart J.* 2005 May;149(5):776-84. Figure 3, Regional pressure wave forms in the normal arterial system; p. 780.

Wood RH, Gardner RE, Ferachi KA, King C, Ermolao A, Cherry KE, Cress ME, Jazwinski SM. Physical function and quality of life in older adults: sex differences. *South Med J.* 2005 May;98(5):504-12. Figure 2a, Physical function vs. SF-36 PCS in women; p. 510.

Picardi E, Regina TM, Brennicke A, Quagliariello C. REDIdb: the RNA editing database. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2007 Jan;35(Database issue):D173-7. Figure 1A, Flow diagram of the various steps used during database construction; p. D175.

6. Unnumbered/unlettered figure in a journal article

Glascoe FP, Martin ED, Humphrey S. A comparative review of developmental screening tests. *Pediatrics.* 1990 Oct;86(4):547-54. Figure, Developmental screening tests; p. 549.

7. Unnamed figure in a journal article

Lindup WE, Orme MC. Clinical pharmacology: plasma protein binding of drugs. *Br Med J (Clin Res Ed)*. 1981 Jan 17;282(6259):212-4. [Figure], Protein binding and drug disposition; p. 212.

8. Unnumbered/unlettered and untitled figure in a journal article

Roth S, Semjonow A, Waldner M, Hertle L. Risk of bowel dysfunction with diarrhea after continent urinary diversion with ileal and ileocecal segments. *J Urol*. 1995 Nov;154(5):1696-9. [Figure, Resection of long ileal or ileocecal segments disturbs enterohepatic bile acid circulation]; p. 1697.

9. Standard numbered/lettered appendix in a journal article

House MG, Choti MA. Palliative therapy for pancreatic/biliary cancer. *Surg Clin N Am*. 2005 Apr;85(2):359-71. Appendix 1, Principles guiding care at the end of life; p. 389-90.

Galant SP, Crawford LJ, Morphew T, Jones CA, Bassin S. Predictive value of a cross-cultural asthma case-detection tool in an elementary school population. *Pediatrics*. 2004 Sep;114(3):e307-16. Appendix A, International study of asthma and allergy in childhood questionnaire; p. e315.

10. Unnumbered/unlettered appendix in a journal article

Sorkin JD, Muller DC, Andres R. Longitudinal change in height of men and women: implications for interpretation of the body mass index: the Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging. *Am J Epidemiol*. 1999 Nov 1;150(9):969-77. Appendix, Equations, obtained from cross-sectional analysis, relating height to age; p. 976-7.

11. Unnumbered/unlettered and untitled appendix in a journal article

Lee KF. Palliative care: good legal defense. *Surg Clin North Am*. 2005 Apr;85(2):287-302, vii. Appendix, [Excerpts from "Prescription Pain Medications: Frequently Asked Questions and Answers for Health Care Professionals"]; p. 296-301.

Saada M, Le Chenadec J, Berrebi A, Bongain A, Delfraissy JF, Mayaux MJ, Meyer L. Pregnancy and progression to AIDS: results of the French prospective cohorts. *AIDS*. 2000 Oct 20;14(15):2355-60. Appendix, [Members of the SEROGEST and SEROCO Study groups]; p. 2360.

12. Numbered section in a journal article

Wakita A, Nitta M, Mitomo Y, Takahashi M, Tanaka M, Kaneda T. Cell proliferation detected by DNA polymerase alpha in acute leukemias. *Cancer Detect Prev*. 1997;21(1):55-61. Section 2A, Cell preparation; p. 55-6.

13. Unnumbered/unlettered section in a journal article

Martin F, Linden T, Katschinski DM, Oehme F, Flamme I, Mukhopadhyay CK, Eckhardt K, Troger J, Barth S, Camenisch G, Wenger RH. Copper-dependent activation of hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF)-1: implications for ceruloplasmin regulation. *Blood*. 2005 Jun 15;105(12):4613-9. Induction of ceruloplasmin mRNA by hypoxia and CU2+; p. 4616-7.

14. Miscellaneous numbered parts in journal articles

Pratt HD, Patel DR, Greydanus DE. Behavioral aspects of children's sports. *Pediatr Clin North Am*. 2003 Aug;50(4):879-99, ix. Box 7, Indicators of potential problems an athlete may experience; p. 892-3.

Morales CA, Layton ME, Shair MD. Synthesis of (-)-longithorone A: using organic synthesis to probe a proposed biosynthesis. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2004 Aug 17;101(33):12036-41. **Scheme 7, Unsuccessful model intermolecular Diels-Alder reaction of 4 with 47**; p. 12039.

Fong A, Garcia E, Gwynn L, Lisanti MP, Fazzari MJ, Li M. Expression of caveolin-1 and caveolin-2 in urothelial carcinoma of the urinary bladder correlates with tumor grade and squamous differentiation. *Am J Clin Pathol*. 2003 Jul;120(1):93-100. **Image 4, Immunohistochemical staining of a urothelial carcinoma with squamous differentiation with anti-caveolin-1**; p. 98.

15. Parts of journal articles not in English

Balogou AA, Grunitzky EK, Kpade C, Belo M. [Non-traumatic paraplegia at the campus teaching hospital of Lome. Report of 243 cases]. *Tunis Med*. 2002 Jan;80(1):33-6. **[Table 2, Etiology]**; p. 35. French.

Solignac M. [COART France 2003 report on new socioeconomic data on osteoarthritis in France]. *Presse Med*. 2004 May 22;33(9 Pt 2):S4-6. **[Figure, Distribution of consultations for osteoarthritis in France in 2002]**; p. S5. French.

Llanos De La Torre Quiralte M, Garijo Ayestaran M, Poch Olive ML. [Evolution of the infant mortality rate in la Rioja in Spain (1980-1998)]. *An Esp Pediatr*. 2001 Nov;55(5):413-20. **[Figure 3, Trends in infant mortality]**; p.418. Spanish.

Hof H. [Candida, aspergillus and company. Pathogenic fungi]. *Pharm Unserer Zeit*. 2003;32(2):96-103. **[Figure 2, Effect of AFL-B1]**; p. 97. German.

16. Parts of journal articles not in English with original or romanized language included

Balogou AA, Grunitzky EK, Kpade C, Belo M. Les paraplegies non traumatiques au CHU Campus de Lome a propos de 243 cas [Non-traumatic paraplegia at the campus teaching hospital of Lome. Report of 243 cases]. *Tunis Med*. 2002 Jan;80(1):33-6. **Tableau 2, Les etiologies [Table 2, Etiology]**; p. 35. French.

Solignac M. COART France rapport 2003 sur les nouvelles donnees socio-economiques de l'arthrose en France [COART France 2003 report on new socioeconomic data on osteoarthritis in France]. *Presse Med*. 2004 May 22;33(9 Pt 2):S4-6. **Figure, Repartition des consultations pour arthrose en France en 2002 [Figure, Distribution of consultations for osteoarthritis in France in 2002]**; p. S5. French.

Llanos De La Torre Quiralte M, Garijo Ayestaran M, Poch Olive ML. Evolucion de la mortalidad infantil de La Rioja (1980-1998) [Evolution of the infant mortality rate in la Rioja in Spain (1980-1998)]. *An Esp Pediatr*. 2001 Nov;55(5):413-20. **Figura 3, Tendencia de mortalidad infantil [Figure 3, Trends in infant mortality]**; p. 418. Spanish.

Hof H. Candida, Aspergillus und Co., Pathogene Pilze [Candida, aspergillus and company. Pathogenic fungi]. *Pharm Unserer Zeit*. 2003;32(2):96-103. **Abb. 2, Wirkung von AFL-B1 [Figure 2, Effect of AFL-B1]**; p. 97. German.

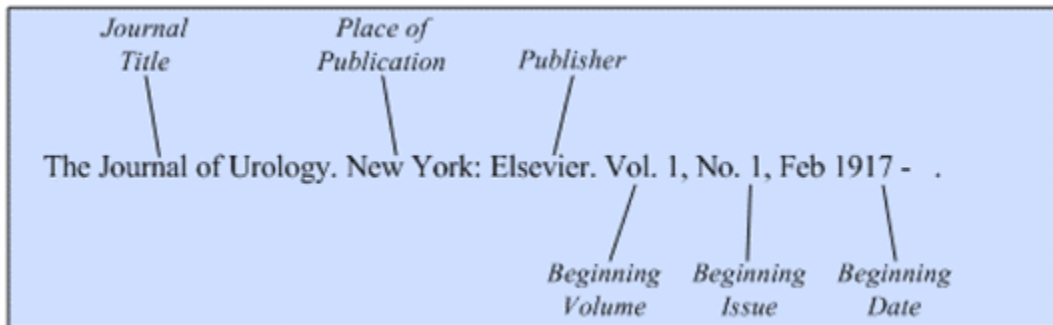
17. Parts of journals in two equal languages

Gruppo di Studio SIAARTI Sicurezza in Anestesia e Terapia Intensiva [SIAARTI Study Group for Safety in Anesthesia and Intensive Care]. *Raccomandazioni per il trasporto inter ed intra ospedaliero del paziente critico = Recommendations on the transport of critically ill patients*. *Minerva Anestesiol*. 2006 Oct;72(10):XXXVII-LVII. **Tabella 3, Scheda di trasporto; p. XLIV-XLV = Table 3, Record of transport; p. LVI-LVII**. Italian, English.

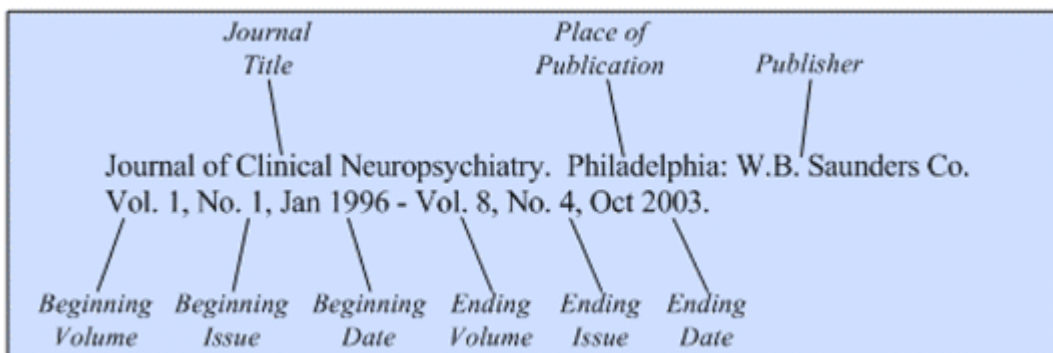
C. Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Entire Journal Titles

The general format for a reference to an entire journal title, including punctuation:

- for a title continuing to be published:



- for a title that ceased publication:



Examples of Citations to Entire Journal Titles

If a journal is still being published, as shown in the first example, follow volume and date information with a hyphen and three spaces. If a journal has ceased publication, as in example two, separate beginning and ending volume and date information with a hyphen surrounded by a space.

Journals frequently change titles and publishers over time. When citing a journal, always provide information on the latest title and publisher unless you are citing an earlier version. If you wish to cite all volumes for a journal that has changed title, provide a separate citation for each title. For example:

JAMA: the journal of the American Medical Association. Chicago: American Medical Association. Vol. 173, No. 9, 1960 - . Continues: Journal of the American Medical Association.

Journal of the American Medical Association. Chicago: American Medical Association. Vol. 1, No. 8, 1883 - Vol. 173, No. 8, 1960. Continued by: JAMA.

It is not correct to cite it as:

JAMA: the journal of the American Medical Association. Chicago: American Medical Association. Vol. 1, 1883 - .

It is also important to cite the version you saw. Many journal titles with both print and Internet versions do not carry the same exact content. If you viewed a journal title on the Internet, do not cite it as if it were a print one. See [Chapter 23B](#) for citing Internet journal titles.

Authoritative information on a journal, in order of preference, may be found on: (1) the title page, (2) cover, and (3) the masthead of journal issues. Running headers or footers may not carry the official title of a journal.

Note that the rules for creating references to journal titles are not the same as the rules for cataloging them. Therefore records found in the [NLM LocatorPlus](#) and the [NLM Catalog](#) databases will not always agree with the instructions presented here.

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Entire Journal Titles

Continue to Examples of Citations to Entire Journal Titles

Citation Rules with Examples for Entire Journal Titles

Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

Title (R) | Edition (R) | Type of Medium (R) | Editor (O) | Place of Publication (R) | Publisher (R) | Volume Number (R) | Issue Number (R) | Date of Publication (R) | Physical Description (O) | Language (R) | Notes (O)

Title for Entire Journal Titles (required)

General Rules for Title

- Enter a journal title in the original language
- Do not abbreviate any words or omit any words
- Use whatever capitalization and punctuation are found within the title
- Follow the title with a colon and any subtitle that appears
- Follow a non-English title with a translation when possible; place the translation in square brackets
- End the journal title with a period unless an Edition statement or a Type of Medium is included, then use a space

Specific Rules for Title

- Journal titles not in English
- Journals appearing in more than one language
- Journals appearing in different editions

Box 71. Journal titles not in English.

- For non-English journal titles in the roman alphabet (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.), provide the name in the original language

Sante Mentale au Quebec. Montreal (QC): Communaute et Sante Mentale. Vol. 1, 1976 - . French.

- For a journal title in a non-roman alphabet:

Box 71 continues on next page...

Box 71 continued from previous page.

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean or in a character-based language (Chinese, Japanese). A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

Problemy Tuberkuleza i Boleznei Legkikh. Moscow: Meditsina. No. 1, 2003 - . Russian.

Refu'at ha-Peh veva-Shinayim: it'on ha-Histadrut li-Refu'at Shinayim be-Yi'sra'el. Jerusalem: ha-Histadrut. Vol. 13, 1996 - . Hebrew.

Taehan Kan Hakhoe Chi. Seoul (Korea): Taehan Kan Hakhoe. Vol. 1, 1995 - Vol. 9, No. 4, Dec 2003. Korean.

- It is not NLM practice, but you may translate journal titles in character-based languages

Korean Journal of Hepatology. Seoul (Korea): Taehan Kan Hakhoe. Vol. 1, 1995 - Vol. 9, No. 4, Dec 2003. Korean.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

À treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- Provide an English translation after the original language or romanized title when possible; place translations in square brackets

Archives des Maladies du Coeur et des Vaisseaux [Archives of Diseases of the Heart and Vessels]. Paris: Bailliere. Vol. 30, No. 4, Apr 1937 - . French.

Box 72. Journals appearing in more than one language.

- For a journal appearing in two or more equal languages, as often occurs with Canadian journals:

Box 72 continues on next page...

Box 72 continued from previous page.

- Begin with the title in the first language found, in order of preference: on the title page of the issue, on the issue cover, or on the masthead
- Give all titles in the order they are provided in the text
- Place an equals sign with a space before and after between each title
- List all the languages, separated by commas, after the date of publication (and Physical Description, if provided)
- End the list of languages with a period

Example:

Canadian Family Physician = Medecin de Famille Canadien. Mississauga (ON): College of Family Physicians of Canada. Vol. 13, No. 7, Jul 1967 - . English, French.

- For a journal title appearing in multiple languages:
 - Give the title in the first language found, in order of preference: on the title page of the issue, on the issue cover, or on the masthead
 - List all languages of publication, separated by commas, after the date of publication (and Physical Description, if provided)
 - End the list of languages with a period

Examples:

Acta Dermato-Venereologica. Oslo (Norway): Scandinavian University Press. Vol. 1, 1920 - . English, French, German.

Medicina Interna: Revista da Sociedade Portuguesa de Medicina Interna. Lisbon: Imprensa Medica. Vol. 1, No. 1, Apr-Jun 1994 - . Portuguese, English, French, Spanish.

Box 73. Journals appearing in different editions.

If a journal is published in more than one edition:

- Capitalize all significant words in edition information
- Separate the edition from the title itself by a space and place it in parentheses
- End all title information with a period

Examples:

American Homeopathy (Consumer Edition).

American Homeopathy (Professional Edition).

Examples for Title

1. Standard journal title that is still being published
2. Standard journal title that has ceased publication

3. Journal title with subtitle
4. Journal title with edition
5. Journal title published in parts
6. Journal title not in English
7. Journal title not in English, with optional translation
8. Journal title published in two equal languages
9. Journal title published in multiple languages

Edition for Entire Journal Titles (required)

General Rules for Edition

- Indicate the edition/version being cited after the title if a journal is published in more than one edition or version
- Do not abbreviate or omit any words
- Use whatever capitalization and punctuation are found in the edition statement
- Place the edition statement in parentheses, such as (British Edition)
- End the edition statement with a period placed outside the closing parenthesis unless the Type of Medium is included, then use a space

Specific Rules for Edition

- Non-English words for edition

Box 74. Non-English words for edition.

- For non-English edition statements in the roman alphabet (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.):
 - Give the name in the original language
 - Separate the edition from the title itself by a space and place it in parentheses
 - End title and edition information with a period

Examples:

Tierärztliche Praxis. Ausgabe Klientiere Heimtiere *becomes* Tierärztliche Praxis (Ausgabe Klientiere Heimtiere).

Angiology. Edicion Espanola. *becomes* Angiology (Edicion Espanola).

Farmaco. Edizione Pratica. *becomes* Farmaco (Edizione Pratica).

- For an edition statement in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean, or in a character-based language such as Chinese and Japanese:
 - Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the words for edition. A good authority for romanization is the [ALA-LC Romanization Tables](#).
 - Separate the edition from the title itself by a space and place it in parentheses

Box 74 continues on next page...

Box 74 continued from previous page.

- End the title and edition information with a period

Examples:

Pharmakeutikon Deltion. Epistemonike Ekdosis. *becomes* Pharmakeutikon Deltion (Epistemonike Ekdosis).

Fang She Hsueh Shi Jian. Zhong Wen Ban. *becomes* Fang She Hsueh Shi Jian (Zhong Wen Ban).

- It is not NLM practice, but you may translate journal titles and their editions in a character-based language

Journal of Jinan University (Natural Science and Medicine Edition).

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ô *treated as* o

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- To help identify editions in other languages, below is a brief list of Non-English words for editions with their abbreviations, if any (n.a. = not abbreviated):

Language	Word for Edition	Abbreviation
Danish	oplag	n.a.
	udgave	
Dutch	uitgave	uitg.
	editie	ed.
Finnish	julkaisu	julk.
French	edition	ed.

Box 74 continues on next page...

Box 74 continued from previous page.

Language	Word for Edition	Abbreviation
German	Ausgabe	Ausg.
	Auflage	Aufl.
Greek	ekdosis	ekd.
Italian	edizione	ed.
Norwegian	publikasjon	publ.
	utgave	utg.
Portuguese	edicao	ed.
Russian	izdanie	izd.
	publikacija	publ.
Spanish	edicion	ed.
	publicacion	publ.
Swedish	upplaga	n.a.

Examples for Edition

4. Journal title with edition

Type of Medium for Entire Journal Titles (required)

General Rules for Type of Medium

- Indicate the specific type of medium (microfiche, ultrafiche, microfilm, microcard, etc.) following the title (and Edition, if present) if a journal is published in a microform
- Place the name of the medium in square brackets and end with a period placed outside the closing bracket, such as [microfiche].
- See [Chapter 16B](#) for journal titles in audiovisual formats, [Chapter 19B](#) for titles on CD-ROM, DVD, or disk, and [Chapter 23B](#) for titles on the Internet

Examples for Type of Medium

39. Journal title in a microform

Editor for Entire Journal Titles (optional)

General Rules for Editor

- Give the name of the current (or last) editor
- Enter the editor's name in natural order, such as John A. Jones
- Follow the name with a comma and the word "editor"
- End editor information with a period

Specific Rules for Editor

- Editor names not in English

Box 75. Editor Names not in English.

- Give names in languages using the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, Italian, Spanish, German, Swedish, etc.) as they appear in the publication
- Romanize names in Cyrillic (Russian, Bulgarian, etc.), Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean, or character-based languages, such as Chinese and Japanese. Romanization, a form of transliteration, means using the roman (Latin) alphabet to represent the letters or characters of another alphabet. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.
- Capitalize only the first letter of romanized names when the original initial is represented by more than one letter

Iu. A. Iakontov

G. Th. Tsakalos

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- To assist in identifying editors, below is a brief list of non-English words for editor:

Language	Word for Editor
French	redacteur
	editeur
German	redakteur
	herausgeber
Italian	redattore
	curatore

Box 75 continues on next page...

Box 75 continued from previous page.

Language	Word for Editor
	editore
Russian	redaktor
	izdatel
Spanish	redactor
	editor

Examples for Editor

10. Journal title with editor included

Place of Publication for Entire Journal Titles (required)

General Rules for Place of Publication

- Place is defined as the city where the journal was published
- Follow US and Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the state or province (see [Appendix E](#)) to avoid confusion when citing lesser known cities or when cities in different locations have same name, such as Palm Springs (CA) and Palm Springs (FL)
- Follow cities in other countries with the name of the country, either written out or as the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)), when citing lesser known cities or when cities in different locations have the same name, such as Cambridge (MA) and Cambridge (England)
- End place information with a colon

Specific Rules for Place of Publication

- Non-US cities
- Multiple places of publication
- No place of publication can be found

Box 76. Non-US cities.

- Use the anglicized form for the name of a city, such as Rome for Roma and Moscow for Moskva, when possible
- Follow Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the name of the province (see [Appendix E](#))
 Montreal (QC):
 Ottawa (ON):
- If the city is not well known or could be confused with another city of the same name, follow the city with the name of the country, either written out or as the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)). Use the anglicized form of the name, such as Spain for Espana. Place the country name or code in parentheses.

London:

Rome:

Box 76 continues on next page...

Box 76 continued from previous page.

Paris:

Madrid:

but

Malaga (Spain): *or* Malaga (ES):

Basel (Switzerland): *or* Basel (CH):

Oxford (England): *or* Oxford (GB):

- As an option, use the country name after all cities not in the US or Canada

Box 77. Multiple places of publication.

- If a journal changed publishers over the years or if the publisher changed its location, give the place of publication of the current (or last) publisher
- If more than one place of publication is found for the publisher, use the first one or the one set in the largest type or in bold type. Do not give multiple places of publication.
- An alternative is to use the place of publication and publisher likely to be most familiar to the audience of the reference list. For example, use the place of an American publisher for a US audience and a London publisher for a British one.

Box 78. No place of publication can be found.

- If no place can be found but one can be reasonably inferred, such as Chicago as the place of publication for a journal of the American Medical Association, put the place name in square brackets

ACOG Technology Assessment in Obstetrics and Gynecology. [Washington]: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. No. 1, 2002 - .

- If no place of publication can be found or inferred, use [place unknown]

Acta Radiologica: Therapy, Physics, Biology. [place unknown]: Societies of Medical Radiology in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. Vol. 1, 1963 - Vol. 16, 1977.

Examples for Place of Publication

11. Journal title with well-known place of publication
12. Journal title with lesser-known place of publication
13. Journal title with place of publication inferred
14. Journal title with unknown place of publication
19. Journal title with unknown place of publication and publisher

Publisher for Entire Journal Titles (required)

General Rules for Publisher

- Record the name of the publisher as it appears in the journal, using whatever capitalization and punctuation are found there
- Abbreviate well-known publisher names if desired but with caution to avoid confusion. For example, "John Wiley & Sons, Ltd." may become simply "Wiley".
- When a division or other subsidiary part of a publisher is given, enter the publisher name first. For example: McGraw-Hill, Health Professions Division.
- End publisher information with a period

Specific Rules for Publisher

- Abbreviated words in publisher names
- Non-English publishers
- Government agencies and other national and international bodies as publisher
- Multiple publishers
- Joint publication
- No publisher can be found

Box 79. Abbreviated words in publisher names.

- Abbreviate commonly used words in publisher names, if desired

Examples:

Acad. for Academy

Assoc. for Association

Co. for Company

Coll. for College

Corp. for Corporation

Dept. for Department

Div. for Division

Inst. for Institute or Institution

Ltd. for Limited

Soc. for Society

Univ. for University

See [Appendix C](#) for more abbreviations of commonly used English words.

- Be consistent. If you abbreviate a word in one reference in a list of references, abbreviate the same word in all references.
- Follow all abbreviated words with a period

Box 80. Non-English publishers.

- Give publisher names in the roman alphabet (French, Spanish, Italian, etc.) in their original language
 - Rome: Societa Editrice Universo.
 - Lisbon: Imprensa Medica.
- Romanize names in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean, and character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)
 - Sofia (Bulgaria): Sofia Medizina i Fizkultura.
- If the name of a division or other part of an organization is included in the publisher information, give the names in hierarchical order from highest to lowest
 - Valencia (Spain): Universidade de Valencia, Instituto de Historia de la Ciencia y Documentacion Lopez Pinero.
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked
 - Å *treated as* A
 - Ø *treated as* O
 - Ç *treated as* C
 - Ł *treated as* L
 - à *treated as* a
 - ê *treated as* e
 - ñ *treated as* n
 - ü *treated as* u
 - Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters
 - æ *treated as* ae
 - œ *treated as* oe
- Follow a non-English name with a translation, if desired. Place all translated publisher names in square brackets.
 - Aarhus (Denmark): Aarhus-Universitetsforlag [Aarhus University Press].
- As an option, you may translate all publisher names not appearing in English. Place all translated names in square brackets unless the translation is given in the publication.
 - Aarhus (Denmark): [Aarhus University Press].

Box 81. Government agencies and other national and international bodies as publisher.

- When citing publishers that are national bodies such as government agencies, if a nationality is not part of the name, place the country in parentheses after the name, using the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#))

National Cancer Institute (US).

National Society on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (NZ).

Royal Society of Medicine Press Ltd. (GB).

Royal College of Physicians (AU), Paediatrics & Child Health Division.

- Do not confuse the publisher with the distributor of documents for the publisher. The most common distributors of US government publications are the US Government Printing Office (GPO) and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Designate the agency making the publication available as the publisher and include distributor information as a note. Begin with the phrase "Available from" followed by a colon and a space. Add the name of the distributor, the city and state, and the accession or order number.

FDA Consumer. Rockville (MD): Food and Drug Administration (US). Vol. 6, No. 6, Jul-Aug 1972 - . Available from: US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC; HE 20.4010. Continues: FDA Papers.

Box 82. Multiple publishers.

- If a journal changed publishers over the years, give the name of the current (or last) publisher
- If more than one publisher is found in a journal, use the first one given or the one set in the largest type or set in bold
- An alternative is to use the publisher likely to be most familiar to the audience of the reference list, such as an American publisher for a US audience and a London publisher for a British one
- Do not list multiple publishers. For journals with joint or co-publishers, use the name provided first as the publisher. Include the name of the other publisher(s) as a note, if desired.
- End publisher information with a period

Example:

Journal of Natural Products. Cincinnati (OH): American Society of Pharmacognosy. Vol. 42, Jan-Feb 1979 - . Continues: Lloydia. Jointly published by the Lloyd Library and Museum.

Box 83. Joint publication.

- For those journals with joint or co-publishers, use the name provided first as publisher, in order of precedence: on the title page of the issue, on the issue cover, and on the masthead
- Include the name of the other publisher(s) as a note, if desired

Box 83 continues on next page...

Box 83 continued from previous page.

Journal of Natural Products. Cincinnati (OH): American Society of Pharmacognosy. Vol. 42, Jan-Feb 1979 - . Continues: Lloydia. Jointly published by the Lloyd Library and Museum.

- Do not list multiple publishers
- End publisher information with a period

Box 84. No publisher can be found.

- If no publisher can be determined, use [publisher unknown]

Acta Therapeutica. Brussels: [publisher unknown]. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1975 - Vol. 23, No. 1-2, 1997.

Examples for Publisher

15. Journal title with well-known publisher
16. Journal title with government agency or national or international organization as publisher
17. Journal title publisher with subsidiary part
18. Journal title with unknown publisher
19. Journal title with unknown place of publication and publisher

Volume Number for Entire Journal Titles (required)

General Rules for Volume Number

- Precede the number with "Vol.", regardless of the particular word for volume used by the journal
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert LX or Sixtieth to 60.
- Separate multiple volumes by a hyphen. For example: 5-6 or 42-43.
- Follow volume number(s) with a comma

Specific Rules for Volume Number

- Non-English names for volume
- No volume number can be found

Box 85. Non-English names for volume.

- Use only the English word for volume and abbreviate it to "Vol."
- To help locate volumes, see the following list for the words and abbreviations used for volume in a variety of languages:

aarg. aargang année anno año årg. årgang band bd. bind

évf. évfolyam g. god god. godina godište jaarg. jaargang

jahrg. jahrgang köt. kötet r. ročník rocznik rok sv. svazek

svezak t. tom tom. tome tomo tomus vol. volumen zv. zväzok zvezek

Box 86. No volume number can be found.

- If no volume number can be found, follow the publisher with the issue number
Sexual Health Exchange. Amsterdam (Netherlands): Royal Tropical Institute. No. 1, 1998 - .
- If no volume number or issue number is found, follow the publisher with the beginning year of publication. Precede the year with the name and day of the month or season, if provided.
Clinical Transplants. Los Angeles: UCLA Tissue Typing Laboratory. 1986 - .
Harvard AIDS Review. Cambridge (MA): Harvard AIDS Institute. Fall 1995 - Winter 2001.

Examples for Volume Number

20. Journal title with volume and issue number
21. Journal title with volume, but no issue number
22. Journal title with issue number, but no volume
23. Journal title without volume or issue number
24. Journal title published in more than one series

Issue Number for Entire Journal Titles (required)**General Rules for Issue Number**

- Precede the issue number with "No.", regardless of the particular word for issue used by the journal
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert IV or Fourth to 4.
- Separate multiple issues by a hyphen, such as 2-3
- Follow issue information with a comma

Specific Rules for Issue Number

- Non-English names for issue
- No volume number can be found
- No issue number can be found
- Options for issues

Box 87. Non-English names for issue.

- Use only "number", the English word for issue, and abbreviate it to "No."
- To help locate issues in languages other than English, see the following list of words and abbreviations used for issue (usually variations on the word number) in a variety of languages:
čís. číslo fasc. fascicle fascicule fasciculus heft knížka
no. nommernr. numer número nummer sveska sz. szám
vypusk zesz. zeszyt zošit

Box 88. No volume number can be found.

- If no volume number is present, follow the publisher with the issue number
Sexual Health Exchange. Amsterdam (Netherlands): Royal Tropical Institute. No. 1, 1998 - .
- If no volume number or issue number is present, follow the publisher with the beginning year of publication. Precede the year with the name and day of the month or season, if provided.
Clinical Transplants. Los Angeles: UCLA Tissue Typing Laboratory. 1986 - .
Harvard AIDS Review. Cambridge (MA): Harvard AIDS Institute. Fall 1995 - Winter 2001.

Box 89. No issue number can be found.

- If no issue number is present but a volume number can be found, follow the publisher with the volume number and beginning date
Annual Review of Nursing Research. New York: Springer. Vol. 1, 1983 - .
- If no volume number or issue number is present, follow the publisher with the beginning year of publication. Precede the year with the name and day of the month or season, if provided.
Clinical Transplants. Los Angeles: UCLA Tissue Typing Laboratory. 1986 - .
Harvard AIDS Review. Cambridge (MA): Harvard AIDS Institute. Fall 1995 - Winter 2001.

Box 90. Options for issues.

It is not NLM policy, but the following is an acceptable option:

- If a journal began publishing with volume one, number one, you may omit the issue number
Cancer Molecular Biology: CMB. Cairo: Ain Shams Faculty of Medicine, Oncology Diagnostic Unit. Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan-Feb 1994 - .
or
Cancer Molecular Biology: CMB. Cairo: Ain Shams Faculty of Medicine, Oncology Diagnostic Unit. Vol. 1, Jan-Feb 1994 - .

Examples for Issue Number

20. Journal title with volume and issue number
21. Journal title with volume, but no issue number
22. Journal title with issue number, but no volume
23. Journal title without volume or issue number

Date of Publication for Entire Journal Titles (required)**General Rules for Date of Publication**

- Include the month and year the journal began to be published, in that order, such as May 2004

- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them to the first three letters, such as Jan
- End beginning date information with a hyphen, three spaces, and a period if the journal is still being published
- End beginning date information with a space, a hyphen and a space if the journal ceased publication. Enter closing volume and issue information followed by a comma (see above) and the closing date. End closing date information with a period.

Specific Rules for Date of Publication

- Multiple years, months, or days of publication
- Non-English names for months
- Seasons instead of months
- Options for dates

Box 91. Multiple years, months, or days of publication.

- For multiple years of publication, separate the first and last year of publication by a hyphen. Do not shorten the second of the two years to the last two digits.

2002-2003

1997-1998

1999-2000

Example:

Nursing Forum. Philadelphia: Nursecom Inc. Vol. 1, Winter 1961-1962 - .

- If months and days of the month are given, place them before the year. Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters.

Oct 1999

Mar 1, 2002

Jan 1, 2005-Feb 31, 2005

Example:

Hospital Practice (Office Edition). New York: McGraw-Hill. Vol. 16, No. 1, Jan 1981 - Vol. 36, No. 9, Sep 15, 2001.

- Separate multiple months of publication and multiple days of the month by a hyphen

Mar-Apr 2005

Dec 1999-Jan 2000

Feb 1-7, 2005

Jan 25-31, 2001

Examples:

Box 91 continues on next page...

Box 91 continued from previous page.

Cancer Molecular Biology: CMB. Cairo: Ain Shams Faculty of Medicine, Oncology Diagnostic Unit. Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan-Feb 1994 - .

The American Journal of Anesthesiology. Chatham (NJ): Quadrant Healthcom. Vol. 22, No. 1, Jan-Feb 1995 - Vol. 28, No. 9, Nov-Dec 2001.

- Separate multiple seasons by a hyphen, as Spring-Summer. Capitalize names of seasons; do not abbreviate them.

Examples:

Advanced Practice Nurse: APN. Encino (CA): Petersons/Cog Publishing Group. Spring-Summer 1994 - Fall-Winter 1995.

The ACA Journal. Towson (MD): American Council on Alcoholism. Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring 1987 - Fall-Winter 1990.

Box 92. Non-English names for months.

- Translate names of months into English
- Abbreviate them using the first three letters
- Capitalize them

Examples:

mayo = May

luty = Feb

brezen = Mar

Box 93. Seasons instead of months.

- Translate names of seasons into English
- Capitalize them
- Do not abbreviate them

Examples:

balvan = Summer

outomno = Fall

hiver = Winter

pomlad = Spring

- Separate multiple seasons by a hyphen, such as Fall-Winter

Advanced Practice Nurse: APN. Encino (CA): Petersons/Cog Publishing Group. Spring-Summer 1994 - Fall-Winter 1995.

Box 94. Options for dates.

It is not NLM policy, but the following are acceptable options:

- If both volume and issue numbers are present, you may omit the name of the months or seasons.

American Journal of Physiology. Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology. Bethesda (MD): American Physiological Society. Vol. 1, No. 1, Aug 1989 - .

or

American Journal of Physiology. Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology. Bethesda (MD): American Physiological Society. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1989 - .

Clinics in Communication Disorders. Woburn (MA): Butterworth-Heinemann. Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring 1991 - Vol. 4, No. 4, Fall 1994.

or

Clinics in Communication Disorders. Woburn (MA): Butterworth-Heinemann. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1991 - Vol. 4, No. 4, 1994.

Examples for Date of Publication

25. Journal title with multiple month(s) in date
26. Journal title with days of the month included in date
27. Journal title with season in date
28. Journal title with multiple seasons in date
29. Journal title with multiple years in beginning or ending dates of publication

Physical Description for Entire Journal Titles (optional)**General Rules for Physical Description**

- Enter the medium on which the journal title is issued, in plural form, if a journal is published in a microform
- Follow the medium by a colon and a space, such as Microfiche:
- Give information on the physical characteristics of the medium, such as color and size

Specific Rules for Physical Description

- Language for describing physical characteristics

Box 95. Language for describing physical characteristics.

If a journal is published on microfiche, microfilm, or microcards:

- Begin with the name of the type of microform, in plural form, followed by a colon and a space

Microfiche:

Box 95 continues on next page...

Box 95 continued from previous page.

Microfilm:

Microcards:

- Enter information on the physical characteristics, such as color and size. Abbreviate common words for measurement, such as in. for inches and mm. for millimeters. Separate types of information by commas.

Typical words used include:

color

black & white

positive

negative

4 x 6 in. (standard microfiche size)

3 x 5 in. (standard microcard size)

35 mm. (a standard microfilm size)

16 mm. (a standard microfilm size)

Examples of complete physical description statements:

Microfiche: color, positive, 4 x 6 in.

Microcards: black & white, 3 x 5 in.

Microfilm: black & white, negative, 35 mm.

Examples for Physical Description

39. Journal title in a microform

Language for Entire Journal Titles (required)

General Rules for Language

- Give the language of publication if not English
- Capitalize the language name
- Follow the language name with a period

Specific Rules for Language

- Journals appearing in more than one language

Box 96. Journals appearing in more than one language.

- If a journal is published in multiple languages:
 - Give the title in the first language found, in order of precedence: on the title page of the issue, on the issue cover, or on the masthead

Box 96 continues on next page...

Box 96 continued from previous page.

- List all languages of publication after the date(s) of publication (and Physical Description if provided)
- Separate the languages by commas
- End the list of languages with a period

Example:

Acta Dermato-Venereologica. Oslo (Norway): Scandinavian University Press. Vol. 1, 1920 - . English, French, German.

- If a journal is published in two or more equal languages, as often occurs with Canadian journals:
 - Begin with the title in the language appearing first, in order of precedence: on the title page of the issue, on the issue cover, or on the masthead
 - Give all titles in the order they are provided in the text
 - Place an equals sign with a space on either side between each title
 - List all languages of publication after the date(s) of publication (and Physical Description if provided)
 - Separated the languages by commas
 - End the list of languages with a period

Example:

Canadian Family Physician = Medecin de Famille Canadien. Mississauga (ON): College of Family Physicians of Canada. Vol. 13, No. 7, Jul 1967 - . English, French.

Examples for Language

6. Journal title not in English
7. Journal title not in English, with optional translation
8. Journal title published in two equal languages
9. Journal title published in multiple languages

Notes for Entire Journal Titles (optional)

General Rules for Notes

- Notes is a collective term for further useful information about the journal
- If the journal was previously published under another title, provide the name preceded by "Continues: ", such as Continues: Immunochemistry.
- If the journal continues to be published under another title, provide the name preceded by "Continued by: ", such as Continued by: Molecular Immunology.

Specific Rules for Notes

- Other types of material to include in notes

Box 97. Other types of material to include in notes.

- The name under which a journal was previously published. Begin with Continues:
Molecular Immunology. Oxford (UK): Pergamon Press. Vol. 16, 1979 - . Continues:
Immunochemistry.
- The name under which a journal continues to be published. Begin with Continued by:
Immunochemistry. Oxford (UK): Pergamon Press. Vol. 1, 1964 - Vol. 15, 1978. Continued by:
Molecular Immunology.
- If a print journal is also available as an Internet version, the address where it may be found
American Journal of Physiology. Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology. Bethesda (MD): American
Physiological Society. Vol. 1, No. 1, Aug 1989 - . Also available on the Internet: [http://
ajplung.physiology.org/](http://ajplung.physiology.org/).
- The sponsorship of the journal if the sponsor is not also the publisher
The Journal of Infection. Kent (UK): W.B. Saunders. Vol. 1, Mar 1979 - . Sponsored by the British
Society for the Study of Infection.
- Frequency of publication of the journal
Immunology. Oxford (England): Blackwell Scientific Publications. Vol. 1, Jan 1958 - . Monthly.
- The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) of the journal
Applied Physics Letters. College Park (MD): American Institute of Physics. Vol. 1, Sep 1962 - . ISSN:
0003-6951.
- If the journal is an unusual one, the name of a library or other archive where it may be found. Begin with
the phrase "Located at" followed by a colon and a space
Abhandlungen zur Geschichte der Medizin und der Naturwissenschaften. Husum (Germany):
Matthieson Verlag. Vol. 1, 1934 - . German. Located at: National Library of Medicine, Bethesda,
MD; W1 AB797.
- If the journal is usually accompanied by a CD-ROM, videocassette, or other additional medium, provide
this information preceded by the words "Accompanied by: "
Alzheimers Disease. London: Current Drugs. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1996 - . Accompanied by: CD-ROMs.
Movement Disorders: Official Journal of the Movement Disorder Society. New York: Wiley-Liss. Vol.
1, No. 1, 1986 - . Accompanied by: Videocassette supplements.
- Any other information that would be useful
Acta Medica Nagasakiensia. Nagasaki (Japan): Nagasaki Daigaku Igakubu. Vol. 1, 1939 - .
Publication suspended 1944-59.
Doklady Biological Sciences: Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Biological
Sciences Sections. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers. Vol. 154, No.1-6, Jan-Feb 1964 -
. English translation from the Russian of articles on biology from Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR
and Doklady Akademii Nauk.

Examples for Notes

30. Journal title previously published under another name
31. Journal title continuing to be published under another name
32. Journal title both previously published and continuing to be published under another name
33. Journal title with note on Internet availability
34. Journal title with sponsorship note
35. Journal title with frequency of publication note
36. Journal title with ISSN note
37. Journal title with note on a library where it may be located
38. Journal title with distributor note
39. Journal title in a microform
40. Journal title accompanied by a CD-ROM, videocassette, etc.
41. Journal title with examples of other notes

Examples of Citations to Entire Journal Titles

1. Standard journal title that is still being published

Advances in Applied Microbiology. San Diego: Academic Press. Vol. 1, 1959 - .

Nature. Basingstoke (UK): Nature Publishing Group. Vol. 1, 1869 - .

Biochimica et Biophysica Acta. Amsterdam (Netherlands): Elsevier. Vol. 1, 1947 - .

2. Standard journal title that has ceased publication

Clinics in Endocrinology and Metabolism. London: W.B. Saunders. Vol. 1, Mar 1972 - Vol. 15, No. 4, Nov 1986.

The American Journal of Anesthesiology. Chatham (NJ): Quadrant Healthcom. Vol. 22, No. 1, Jan-Feb 1995 - Vol. 28, No. 9, Nov-Dec 2001.

Jahrbuch fur Geschichte von Staat, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Lateinamerikas. Cologne (Germany): Bohlau. Vol. 1, 1964 - Vol. 34, 1997. German.

3. Journal title with subtitle

Blood Purification: Official Journal of the International Society of Blood Purification (ISBP), Vascular Access Society (VAS), Japanese Society of Hemodiafiltration (JS-HDF). Basel (Switzerland): S. Karger AG. Vol. 1, 1983 - .

Heart & Lung: the Journal of Critical Care. St. Louis (MO): Mosby. Vol. 1, Jan-Feb 1972 - .

Nitric Oxide: Biology and Chemistry. Official Journal of the Nitric Oxide Society. Orlando (FL): Academic Press. Vol. 1, No. 1, Feb 1997 - .

4. Journal title with edition

BMJ (Clinical Research Edition). London: British Medical Association. Vol. 297, No. 6640, Jul 2, 1988 - .

Hospital Practice (Office Edition). New York: McGraw-Hill. Vol. 16, No. 1, Jan 1981 - Vol. 36, No. 9, Sep 15, 2001.

Indice de Especialidades Farmaceuticas Intercon (Edicion para Farmacias). Madrid: Noticias Medicas. Vol. 12, Jan-Feb 1970 - . Spanish.

5. Journal title published in parts

American Journal of Medical Genetics. Part C, Seminars in Medical Genetics. Hoboken (NJ): Wiley-Liss. Vol. 117C, No. 1, Feb 15, 2003 - .

The Anatomical Record. Part A, Discoveries in Molecular, Cellular, and Evolutionary Biology. Hoboken (NJ): Wiley-Liss. Vol. 270A, No. 1, Jan 2003 - .

Journal of Experimental Psychology. Human Perception and Performance. Washington: American Psychological Association. Vol. 1, Feb 1975 - .

Journal of Laparoendoscopic & Advanced Surgical Techniques. Part A. Larchmont (NY): Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. Vol. 7, No. 1, Feb 1997 - .

Acta Crystallographica. Section A, Foundations of Crystallography. Copenhagen: Munksgaard. Vol. A39, Pt. 1, Jan 1, 1983 - .

6. Journal title not in English

Tidsskrift for Den norske laegeforening. Oslo (Norway): Norske Laegeforening. Vol. 10, Jan 1980 - . Norwegian.

Orvosi Hetilap. Budapest (Hungary): Ifjusagi Lapkiado Vallalat. Vol. 1, 1857 - . Hungarian.

Annali di Igiene: Medicina Preventiva e di Comunita. Rome: Societa Editrice Universo. Vol. 1, No. 1-2, Jan-Apr 1989 - . Italian.

Hinyokika Kiyō. Kyoto (Japan): Editorial Board of Acta Urologica Japonica. Vol. 1, 1955 - . Japanese.

7. Journal title not in English, with optional translation

Archives des Maladies du Coeur et des Vaisseaux [Archives of Diseases of the Heart and Vessels]. Paris: Bailliere. Vol. 30, No. 4, Apr 1937 - . French.

8. Journal title published in two equal languages

Canadian Family Physician = Medecin de Famille Canadien. Mississauga (ON): College of Family Physicians of Canada. Vol. 13, No. 7, Jul 1967 - . English, French.

9. Journal title published in multiple languages

Acta Dermato-Venereologica. Oslo (Norway): Scandinavian University Press. Vol. 1, 1920 - . English, French, German.

Medicina Interna: Revista da Sociedade Portuguesa de Medicina Interna. Lisbon: Imprensa Medica. Vol. 1, No. 1, Apr-Jun 1994 - . Portuguese, English, French, Spanish.

10. Journal title with editor included

Folia Primatologica: International Journal of Primatology. R.H. Crompton, editor. Basel (Switzerland): S. Karger AG. Vol. 1, 1963 - .

11. Journal title with well-known place of publication

Advances in Health Sciences Education: Theory and Practice. Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1996 - .

Research in Veterinary Science. London: British Veterinary Association. Vol. 1, Jan 1960 - .

12. Journal title with lesser-known place of publication

Biological Research for Nursing. Thousand Oaks (CA): Sage Publications, Inc. Vol. 1, No. 1, Jul 1999 - .

13. Journal title with place of publication inferred

ACOG Technology Assessment in Obstetrics and Gynecology. [Washington]: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. No. 1, 2002 - .

14. Journal title with unknown place of publication

Acta Radiologica: Therapy, Physics, Biology. [place unknown]: Societies of Medical Radiology in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. Vol. 1, 1963 - Vol. 16, 1977.

15. Journal title with well-known publisher

The Quarterly Review of Biology. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Vol. 1, Jan 1926 - .

Head & Neck. New York: Wiley. Vol. 11, No. 1, Jan-Feb 1989 - .

16. Journal title with government agency or national or international organization as publisher

MMWR. CDC Surveillance Summaries. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US). Vol. 32, No. 3SS, Aug 1983 - Vol. 50, No. SS-5, Dec 7, 2001.

Addictions Newsletter. Wellington (New Zealand): National Society on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (NZ). Vol. 1, No. 1, 1984 - .

17. Journal title publisher with subsidiary part

Cancer Molecular Biology: CMB. Cairo: Ain Shams Faculty of Medicine, Oncology Diagnostic Unit. Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan-Feb 1994 - .

MMWR. Surveillance Summaries. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US), Epidemiology Program Office. Vol. 51, No. SS-1, Mar 29, 2002 - .

18. Journal title with unknown publisher

Acta Therapeutica. Brussels: [publisher unknown]. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1975 - Vol. 23, No. 1-2, 1997.

19. Journal title with unknown place of publication and publisher

Al-Azhar Medical Journal. [place unknown: publisher unknown]. Vol. 1, 1972 - Vol. 31, 2002.

20. Journal title with volume and issue number

Clinical Lymphoma. Dallas (TX): Cancer Information Group. Vol. 1, No. 1, Jun 2000 - .

21. Journal title with volume, but no issue number

Annual Review of Nursing Research. New York: Springer. Vol. 1, 1983 - .

22. Journal title with issue number, but no volume

Sexual Health Exchange. Amsterdam (Netherlands): Royal Tropical Institute. No. 1, 1998 - .

Latin American Population History Bulletin. Minneapolis (MN): University of Minnesota, Department of History. No. 16, Fall 1989 - .

23. Journal title without volume or issue number

Clinical Transplants. Los Angeles: UCLA Tissue Typing Laboratory. 1986 - .

Harvard AIDS Review. Cambridge (MA): Harvard AIDS Institute. Fall 1995 - Winter 2001.

Nordisk Medicinhistorisk Arsbok. Stockholm (Sweden): Museum of Medical History, Stockholm. 1968 - 1996.

24. Journal title published in more than one series

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences. Hagerstown (MD): Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. Vol. 1, Nov 1827 - Vol. 26, Aug 1840; NS Vol. 1, Jan 1841 - .

Medicina nei Secoli. Rome: University of Rome, Institute for the History of Medicine. Vol. 1, 1964 - Vol. 21, 1984; NS Vol. 1, 1989 - . English, French, German, Italian, Spanish.

25. Journal title with multiple month(s) in date

Clinical Nephrology. Munich (Germany): Dusterl-Verlag Dr Karl Feistle. Vol. 1, Jan-Feb 1973 - .

Advances in Anatomic Pathology. Hagerstown (MD): Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. Vol. 1, Jul-Aug 1994 - .

26. Journal title with days of the month included in date

British Medical Journal (Clinical Research Edition). London: British Medical Association. Vol. 282, No. 6257, Jan 3, 1981 - Vol. 296, No. 6639, Jun 25, 1988.

27. Journal title with season in date

Journal of Gerontological Social Work. Binghamton (NY): Haworth Press. Vol. 1, Fall 1978 - .

Clinics in Communication Disorders. Woburn (MA): Butterworth-Heinemann. Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring 1991 - Vol. 4, No. 4, Fall 1994.

28. Journal title with multiple seasons in date

The ACA Journal. Towson (MD): American Council on Alcoholism. Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring 1987 - Fall-Winter 1990.

Advanced Practice Nurse: APN. Encino (CA): Petersons/Cog Publishing Group. Spring-Summer 1994 - Fall-Winter 1995.

29. Journal title with multiple years in beginning or ending dates of publication

Nursing Forum. Philadelphia: Nursecom Inc. Vol. 1, Winter 1961-1962 - .

The Journal of the Australasian College of Nutritional and Environmental Medicine. Beaumaris (Australia): ACNEM. Vol. 15, No. 2, Dec 1996-May 1997 - Vol. 16, No. 1, Dec 1997. Continues: Journal of the Australian College of Nutritional and Environmental Medicine. Continued by: ACNEM Journal.

30. Journal title previously published under another name

Molecular Immunology. Oxford (UK): Pergamon Press. Vol. 16, 1979 - . Continues: Immunochemistry.

The Journal of Immunology: Official Journal of the American Association of Immunologists. Baltimore (MD): American Association of Immunologists. Vol. 64, No. 1, Jan 1950 - . Continues: Journal of Immunology, Virus Research and Experimental Chemotherapy.

Revue de Tuberculose et de Pneumologie. Paris: Masson. Vol. 23, Jan 1959 - Vol. 36, Dec 1972. French. Continues: Revue de la Tuberculose.

Advances in Anatomy, Embryology, and Cell Biology. Berlin: Springer Verlag. Vol. 47, 1973 - . Continues: Ergebnisse der Anatomie und Entwicklungsgeschichte.

31. Journal title continuing to be published under another name

Immunochemistry. Oxford (UK): Pergamon Press. Vol. 1, Apr 1964 - Vol. 15, Dec 1978. Continued by: Molecular Immunology.

Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, and Oral Pathology. St. Louis (MO): Mosby-Year Book. Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan 1948 - Vol. 78, No. 6, Dec 1994. Continued by: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology and Endodontology.

32. Journal title both previously published and continuing to be published under another name

Nursing & Health Care: Official Publication of the National League for Nursing. New York: National League for Nursing. Vol. 1, No. 1, Jul-Aug 1980 - Vol. 15, No. 10, Dec 1994. Continues: NLN News. Continued by: N & HC Perspectives on Community.

Revista de Sanidad e Higiene Publica. Madrid: Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo. Vol. 7, Jan 1932 - Vol. 69, No. 1, Jan-Feb 1995. Spanish, English. Continues: Boletin Tecnico. Continued by: Revista Espanola de Salud Publica.

33. Journal title with note on Internet availability

American Journal of Physiology. Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology. Bethesda (MD): American Physiological Society. Vol. 1, No. 1, Aug 1989 - . Also available on the Internet: <http://ajplung.physiology.org/>.

34. Journal title with sponsorship note

The Journal of Infection. Kent (UK): W.B. Saunders. Vol. 1, Mar 1979 - . Sponsored by the British Society for the Study of Infection.

Revue des Maladies Respiratoires. Paris: Masson. Vol. 1, 1984 - . French. Continues: Revue Francaise des Maladies Respiratoires. Sponsored by the Societe de Pneumologie de Langue Francaise.

35. Journal title with frequency of publication note

Nursing History Review: Official Journal of the American Association for the History of Nursing. New York: Springer Publishing. Vol. 1, 1993 - . [Annual](#).

Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co. Vol. 1, No. 1, Jul 1992 - . [Quarterly](#).

36. Journal title with ISSN note

Chronic Respiratory Disease. London: Hodder Arnold Journals. Vol. 1, 2004 - . [ISSN: 1479-9723](#).

37. Journal title with note on a library where it may be located

European Journal of Cardio-thoracic Surgery: Official Journal of the European Association for Cardio-thoracic Surgery. Oxford (UK): Elsevier Science. Vol. 1, No. 1, Jul 1987 - . [Located at: National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD; W1 EU72BF](#).

38. Journal title with distributor note

FDA Consumer. Rockville (MD): Food and Drug Administration (US). Vol. 6, No. 6, Jul-Aug 1972 - . [Available from: US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC; HE 20.4010](#). Continues: FDA Papers.

39. Journal title in a microform

Bioimaging [[microfiche](#)]. Bristol (UK): Institute of Physics Publishing. Vol. 1, No. 1, Mar 1993 - Vol. 6, No. 4, Dec 1998. Microfiche: negative, 4 x 6 in.

Journal of Chemical Research [[microfiche](#)]. St Albans (UK): Science Reviews Ltd. Vol. 2000, No. 1, Jan 1, 2000 - .

40. Journal title accompanied by a CD-ROM, videocassette, etc

Alzheimers Disease. London: Current Drugs. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1996 - . [Accompanied by: CD-ROMs](#).

Movement Disorders: Official Journal of the Movement Disorder Society. New York: Wiley-Liss. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1986 - . [Accompanied by: Videocassette supplements](#).

British Journal of Sports Medicine. London: BMJ Publishing Group. Vol. 4, 1969 - . [Recent articles accompanied by videos available on the Internet via <http://bjsm.bmjournals.com/>](#).

41. Journal title with examples of other notes

Journal of Morphology. New York: Wiley-Liss. Vol. 1, Jun 1887 - Vol. 38, Jun 1924; Vol. 52, No. 2, 1931 - . [Issued Sep 1924 - Sep 1931 with title: Journal of Morphology and Physiology](#).

Doklady Biological Sciences: Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Biological Sciences Sections. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers. Vol. 154, No.1-6, Jan-Feb 1964 - . [English translation from the Russian of articles on biology from Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR and Doklady Akademii Nauk](#).

Acta Psychologica. Amsterdam (Netherlands): North Holland Publishing. Vol. 1, 1935 - . [Publication suspended 1942-48](#).