THE VANCOUVER STYLE...

Was first put forth by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors in 1978 and has been adopted by biomedical publishers worldwide. It is used primarily in health sciences and medicine. Below are the Library’s suggested formats and examples.

For further information, please see:

- International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals.

**NOTE** ►►► If you are working on a Humanities or Social Sciences paper, you may be required to use Chicago, ALA, or MLA citation styles. Consult with your instructor.

YOUR REFERENCES SHOULD

- be cited consecutively in the order in which they appear in your paper, presentation, poster, etc.
- be identified in text by superscript Arabic numbers\(^1\)(e.g.).
- avoid including “personal communication” unless it provides essential information not available from a public source, in which case the name of the person and date of communication should be cited in parenthesis in the text, and the author should obtain written permission and confirmation of accuracy from the source of communication.
- list all authors/editors when six or less; when seven or more, list the first three and add *et al*.
- list authors with surnames first followed by first and middle initials (if available)

## PRINT MATERIALS

### JOURNAL ARTICLES

**Author[s]. Article Title. Journal title abbreviated. Year of publication; volume number(issue number):inclusive pages.**

- Names of all authors should be given unless there are more than 6, in which case the names of the first 3 authors are used, followed by “et al.”
- Abbreviations of journal titles conform to those found in the PubMed Journals database. To find journal abbreviation go to PubMed’s Journal Browser. Enter in the full title and it will provide the abbreviated title.

**Standard Journal Articles up to Six Authors**


More than Six Authors

No Author(s) listed

Letter to the Editor

Published Abstract including Volume Supplement

Books

Author(s). Title of book. Edition if not first. Place of publication: Publisher; Year of publication.

Book with author(s)

Book with editor(s)

Book with no author or editor

Book Chapters

Author(s) of chapter. Title of chapter. In: Editor(s) of book. Title of book. Edition if not first. Place of publication: Publisher; year: pages of book chapter.


Package Inserts

Last updated 2009 Oct 27
Drug name [package insert]. Place of publication: Manufacturer; publication year.


**UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS**

See pages 59-62 of the *AMA Manual of Style* (ACP-REF WZ 345 .A43 2007) for information on citing unpublished meeting presentations and material accepted for publication but not yet published. Instructions on how to deal with “personal communications” or conversations can also be found on these pages.

Or see Citing Unpublished Material at the National Library of Medicine’s Citing Medicine.

**ONLINE MATERIALS**

Below you will find formats for citing different types of electronic information sources. You will often encounter electronic materials that do not give details for each element in the citation formats given here. In these cases, include as many as are possible for the specific electronic item you are referencing.

**WEB PAGES**

**Author(s), if given. Title of specific item cited [Internet]. Year published [cited Year abbreviated Month Day]. Available from: URL:**


If no author can be found:


Further information:


If no author can be found: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/bv.fcgi?rid=citmed.box.59817

Locating place of publication:

No place of publication can be found:

Last updated 2009 Oct 27
Locating the date of publication:

If no date of publication can be found:

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**E-BOOK CHAPTERS**

**Stat!Ref collection, Harrison’s Online**

**Author(s) of chapter. Title of chapter. In: author(s)/editor(s) of book. Title of book, edition [monograph on the Internet]. City of publication (state/country of publication): Publisher; year of publication [cited date]. Available from: URL. subscription required to view.**


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**DRUG INFORMATION DATABASES**

These include the following resources: Clinical Pharmacology, Lexi-Comp, Micromedex, Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database, and Natural Medicines.

**Drug Name. In: Database title [database on the Internet]. Publication city (publication state or country): Publisher. Year(s) of publication [updated year month day; cited year month day]. Available from: URL. subscription required to view.**

**Clinical Pharmacology:**

**Lexi-Comp**
Lexi-Comp is a resource that makes multiple databases searchable using a single interface. When referencing information found in Lexi-Comp, you must first determine in which database the information appears (the database title is located at the top of the screen, just above the drug name) then follow the format above.

**Lexi-Comp databases include:**
- Lexi-Drugs Online
- Pediatric Lexi-Drugs Online
- AHFS Essentials (Adult and Pediatric)
- AHFS DI (Adult and Pediatric)
• Geriatric Lexi-Drugs Online
• Natural Products
• Pharmacogenomics Online
• Infectious Diseases
• Poisoning and Toxicology
• Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Agent Exposures
• Lab Tests and Diagnostic Procedures
• Clinician's Guide to Diagnosis
• Clinician's Guide to Internal Medicine
• Clinician's Guide To Laboratory Medicine

Example:

Micromedex:

Micromedex is a resource that makes multiple databases searchable using a single interface. When referencing information found in Micromedex you must first determine in which database the information appears. The database title is located at the top of the screen, just above the drug name.

Micromedex databases include:
• DrugDex System
• P&T Quik Reports
• Detailed Drug Information for the Consumer
• Alternative Medicine
• TOMES System
• DISEASEDEX Emergency Medicine
• Lab Advisor
• Index Nominum
• PDR
• MSDS from USP
• POISINDEX Managements
• REPRORISK System
• DISEASEDEX General Medicine
• Summary Documents

Example:

Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database

Natural Standard

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Citation Style Guide Example of Use in a Paper

Below is an example of how the Citation Style Guide is used within a paper. Note the use of superscript numbers to indicate when a reference was used within the paper.

Risk factors for meningococcal disease in college students

Neisseria meningitidis causes an estimated 2400 cases of invasive meningococcal disease annually in the United States with a case fatality rate of 10% to 15%. Meningococcal disease has traditionally been considered a disease of children; however, it is now a leading cause of both meningitis and sepsis in young adults. Since 1990, the number of meningococcal disease outbreaks has increased including on college campuses but outbreaks represent only 2% to 3% of overall meningococcal disease. Over the past 10 years, rates of meningococcal disease among adolescents and young adults have increased while rates among college students were not available......

REFERENCES


