American Medical Association (AMA) Citation Format

The *AMA Manual of Style* is the citation style primarily used for the Student Case Report Contest. Before using this citation style—and guide at large—for other massage therapy classes, check with your instructor.

Academic Integrity

Per Writing and Learning Services at MacEwan University, “Plagiarism is presenting others’ words or thoughts as if they were your own. Whether you are quoting directly or putting the ideas of an author into your own words (paraphrasing), you must formally acknowledge the source of your material. Even though most plagiarism is unintentional, there are serious consequences for plagiarizing in writing assignments. You must always cite quoted or paraphrased information with an in-text citation. Each source you use must be included on a references page.” *(WLS APA Guide)*

General Formatting - **APA**

Follow APA rules around general formatting for the case report, including the following:

- Double space the text of the paper.
- Use a 12-pt. serif font (Times New Roman is preferred.).
- Use one-inch (2.5 cm) margins on all sides.
- Indent all paragraphs one tab (5-7 spaces).
- Order pages in an APA document as follows: title page, abstract (if required), text, references, and appendices (e.g., tables, charts, and illustrations).
- Consecutively number every page of the paper, including the title page and the references page, in the upper right-hand corner.
- Include a running head.
- Represent single digit numbers in letter form (e.g., three, not 3).
- Use italics (NOT quotation marks) to add emphasis to key terms, if necessary.

*(Adapted from WLS APA Guide)*

Reference List Formatting - **AMA**

Follow AMA rules around the reference list and citations for the case report, include the following:

- Begin on a new page and left hand justify the word References. Then double space and start your list with 1.
- List references numerically (not in superscript) in the order by which they were cited within the text of your paper.
- The citations in your list of references should be single spaced.
- If the citation is more than one line, do NOT indent the subsequent lines (see example on last page).
In-Text Citations General Guidelines

- AMA requires numbered citations in the body of the paper using superscript Arabic numerals, e.g. 1. To create a superscript numeral in MSWord, select the desired number go the Home tab, in the Font section click Superscript x²

- Use superscript numerals outside or to the right of periods and commas and quotation marks, inside or to the left of colons and semicolons.

- When multiples sources are cited together use commas to separate the superscript numerals. If citing sequential pages, use a hyphen to indicate the sequence.
  - As previously reported,3,4,5-8

- When mentioning authors in text, cite the surnames only. When citing one or two authors, cite both names. When more than two authors, cite first author's surname followed with "et al".
  - Smith5 reported on the survey.
  - Davidson and Robb5 reported on the survey.
  - Hemmings et al5 reported on the survey.

- If you cite a source more than once in your paper, reuse the superscript numeral each time but also include the page number(s) in parentheses. NB: The source only appears once in the list of references.
  - Smith5 reported…
  - Smith5(p24) also argued…
  - Smith5(pp27,29) concluded…

Personal Communications

Personal communications (email, verbal message, etc.) should have an in-text citation but not a corresponding reference list entry. Include the date of the communication and indicate whether it was oral or written form. Highest academic degrees should also be given. If the affiliation of the person would better establish the relevance and authority of the citation, it should also be included.

Example:
The walk-in clinic doctor suggested that massage therapy was best for this type of injury (Maria James, email communication, January 15, 2017).

Example:
According to the drug manufacturer (J Smith, oral communication, July 2017)…. 

Quotations

Use quotation marks to enclose a direct quotation of no more than 4 lines from textual material.

Example:
Smith stated, "Pain decreased significantly from this particular intervention."5

If material quoted from the text is longer than 4 lines of text, then the material should be set off in a block of type without quotation marks.
Example:
Laura et al reported the following:

With acceptance of the above developmental model, it is conceivable that the efficacy of a particular type of intervention will depend on the developmental stage an infant is at when that intervention is offered, i.e., different physiologic functions being more receptive to “change” at specific times. Additionally, the impact of an intervention may depend on other factors such as the duration of the treatment.\textsuperscript{10}

Paraphrase

Example:
Smith\textsuperscript{5} found that the therapeutic intervention led to a sizable decrease in pain but McCartney nevertheless argued that further research is required needed to confirm generalizability.\textsuperscript{8,10}

Reference Entries

Journal Citation Guidelines

- Titles of journals are abbreviated with the exception of single-word titles (e.g., Science). See National Library of Medicine for most abbreviations (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/journals). If no abbreviation is provided, then try Googling the name of the journal alongside the word “abbreviation.”
- Italicise and capitalize all major words in the journal title.
- There are NO spaces between the year, volume number, issue, and page number.
- If a journal does not have a volume number or issue number, use the publication date with a colon and NO space in front of the page number.
- If a journal has an issue number but no volume number, put a semicolon after the date and then the issue number in brackets (with NO space between the semicolon and issue)

Author Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Authors</th>
<th>Rule/Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Author</td>
<td>Author AA. Title of article. <em>Abbreviated Journal Title</em>. Year;Volume(Issue):Page-Page. doi: xx.xxxx/xxxxxxxxxxx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - 6 Authors</td>
<td>Author AA, Author BB, Author CC. (separate the authors’ names using a comma)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7+ Authors</td>
<td>Author AA, Author BB, Author CC, et al. (list first 3 authors according to given order &amp; then put “et al.”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

One Author


Two to Six Authors


### Seven or More Authors

List the first 3 authors in given order, and then put "et al." (to indicate that there are other authors, too)

|---|

(Full author list: Macy A, Diego C, Garcias BD, Frank CP, Peters R, Allen SW, Cantor MW, Turin P.)

### Journal Article with a DOI

|---|

### Online Journal Article with a DOI

|---|

### Online Journal Article (no DOI) URL only

AMA prefers the use of DOIs for journal articles. Use Crossref to find the DOI (http://www.crossref.org/)

Use the URL only if nothing comes up in CrossRef. IF no published or updated date is provided, just include date accessed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, AA. Title of article. Abbreviated Journal Title. Year;Volume(Issue):Page-Page. URL. Published Month Day, Year. Updated Month Day, Year. Accessed Month Day, Year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Online Journal Article from a Library Database (no DOI)

AMA prefers the use of DOIs for journal articles. Use Crossref to find the DOI (http://www.crossref.org/)

Use the URL only if nothing comes up in CrossRef. To find the URL of an article in Medline or EBSCO databases, look for the Permalink button.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, AA. Title of article. Abbreviated Journal Title. Year;Volume(Issue):Page-Page. URL. Published Month Day, Year. Updated Month Day, Year. Accessed Month Day, Year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Print Journal Article
Author AA. Title of article. Abbreviated Journal Title. Year;Volume(issue):Page-Page.

Book Citation Guidelines
- Italicize the titles of book and capitalize the first letter of each major word, proper names and abbreviations that are ordinarily capitalized.
- Use the author's last name followed by their initials, omit the punctuation.
- Separate one or more the authors' names using a comma.
- There IS a space between the city, state of publication, name of the publisher and the year published.
- There are NO spaces between the year published and page numbers.
- At the end of the reference, unless you are citing an entire book, identify the specific page or pagerange from which you have quoted or paraphrased.

Author Rules

| 1 Author | Author AA |
| 2 - 6 Authors | Author AA, Author BB, Author CC (separate the authors’ names using a comma) |
| 7+ Authors | Author AA, Author BB, Author CC, et al. (list first 3 authors & then put “et al.”) |

Examples

One Author
Author AA. Title of Book. Edition number (do not indicate 1st edition). City, State of Publication: Name of Publisher; Year Published:Page-Page.

Two to Six Authors
Author AA, Author BB, Author CC. Title of Book. Edition number (do not indicate 1st edition). City, State of Publication: Name of Publisher; Year Published:Page-Page.

Seven or More Authors
List the first 3 authors in given order, and then put "et al." (to indicate that there are other authors, too)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Book with an Editor(s) and NO Author(s)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Editor AA, ed. <em>Title of Book</em>. Edition number (do not indicate 1st edition). City, State of Publication: Name of Publisher; Year Published: Page-Page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Book with an Editor(s) and Author(s)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author AA. <em>Title of Book</em>. Editor AA, Editor BB, eds. Edition number (do not indicate 1st edition). City, State of Publication: Name of Publisher; Year Published: Page-Page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Group as an Author</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group (Acronym if applicable). <em>Title of Work</em>. Location: Publisher; Year: Page-Page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Book Chapter (with an author and editor)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHEN citing a chapter of a book, capitalize only the first word of the chapter title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Author AA. Title of chapter. In: editor(s), ed. <em>Title of Book</em>. Edition number (do not indicate 1st edition). City, State of Publication: Name of Publisher; Year Published: Page-Page of chapter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Electronic Book</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author AA. <em>Title of Book</em>. Edition number (do not indicate 1st edition). City, State of Publication: Name of Publisher; Year Published. URL. Accessed date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Book of Second or Later Edition</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author AA. <em>Title of Book</em>. Nth ed. City, State of Publication: Name of Publisher; Year Published: Page-Page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dictionary or Encyclopedia</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry Author AA. Title of Entry. In: Editor AA, ed. <em>Title of Book</em>. City, State of Publication: Name of Publisher; Year Published: Page-Page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dictionary or Encyclopedia Online
Entry Author AA. Title of Entry. In: Editor AA, ed. Title of Book. Name of website. URL. Accessed date.

Webpage Citation Guidelines
- Include as much relevant information as possible, verifying the URL as close as possible to time of submission:
  - Author AA (or Name of the Organization). Title of webpage. Name of the website. URL. Published [date]. Updated [date]. Accessed [date].
- Note: Blogs are not suitable resources for your case report.

Reference Entries Examples

 Authored by an Individual

 Authored by an Organization

 No Identified Author
*Use the title of webpage if no author is identified.*
Example Article

Text from Article
Massage has been defined as “a mechanical manipulation of body tissues with rhythmical pressure and stroking for the purpose of promoting health and well-being.”¹ A variety of techniques and modalities, including massage, are used clinically to enhance recovery after exercise induced muscle damage. In fact, up to 45% of total time in physiotherapy for sport-related injury and performance consists of massage treatments.² On the basis of experience and observations, coaches, athletes and sports medicine personnel hold the belief that massage provides a variety of benefits to the body. Evidence to support or refute its effects on sports performance is insufficient at this time, but a recent report advances our understanding of massage and its potential role in exercise-related muscle pain.³ The importance of factors such as therapist experience may also be an important consideration in predicting the efficacy of this therapy.³(p35) Therefore, the contrast between current scientific understanding of sports massage and its practice is notable, and scientific evidence to corroborate or refute an effect of massage on muscle recovery remains an important area of investigation.³(p37)

References

NOTE:
Additional in-text citation and reference examples can be found in the AMA Manual of Style (10th Edition). Available at City Centre Library – Call Number R119. A533 2007.