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

A. Journal Articles

- Sample Citation and Introduction
- Citation Rules with Examples
- Examples

B. Parts of Journal Articles

- Sample Citation and Introduction
- Citation Rules with Examples
- Examples

C. Entire Journal Titles

- Sample Citation and Introduction
- Citation Rules with Examples
- Examples

See also:

Chapter 11A Forthcoming ("in press") Journal Articles
Chapter 16 Journals in Audiovisual Formats
Chapter 19 Journals on CD-ROM, DVD, Disk
Chapter 23 Journals on the Internet

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 For example, do not cite the print version if you have used the Internet one.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

Box 1 continues on next page...
Box 1 continued from previous page.

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 Pouvourville becomes de Pouvourville 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
    Å treated as A
    Ø treated as O

Box 2 continues on next page...
Box 2 continued from previous page.

- Ć treated as C
- Ł treated as L
- à treated as a
- ġ 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
  - ð 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

- 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

Box 3 continues on next page...
Box 3 continued from previous page.

I. 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
  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

Box 6 continues on next page...
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
  - ĝ treated as g
  - ň 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

Organizations as author.

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

- 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
Box 7 continued from previous page.

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.
  
  
  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.
  
  Universitatsmedizin Berlin.

Box 7 continues on next page...
Box 7 continued from previous page.

Nordisk Anaestesiologisk Forening [Scandinavian Society of Anaesthesiologists].

○ 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 Respiratormoe 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
    ã treated as g
    ň 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.

- 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.


**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."


  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

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
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
  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 Pediatría, 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.

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

Box 12 continues on next page...
Box 12 continued from previous page.

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
    ġ  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
    ò  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
  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

Box 14 continues on next page...
Box 14 continued from previous page.

- Place all translated titles in square brackets
- Indicate the language after the location (pagination), followed by a period

Examples:


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

  - 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
      ţ treated as g

Box 14 continues on next page...
Box 14 continued from previous page.

- **n** 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:**


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

  **Example:**


- 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)

  **Box 15 continues on next page...**
Box 15 continued from previous page.

- Capitalize the language names
- End the list of languages with a period

Example:


- 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:


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.


or


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.


  or


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


- 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.


    *may become*


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

  Box 17 continues on next page...
Box 17 continued from previous page.


may become


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.


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


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


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.

Box 21 continued from previous page.

- 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.


- 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.


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 List of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE
- the PubMed Journals database
- 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  

- 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
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:


- 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.
Box 24 continued from previous page.

- 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:


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

- 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

    â treated as a
    Ø treated as O
    Ç treated as C
    Ł treated as L
    â treated as a

Box 24 continues on next page...
Box 24 continued from previous page.

- ţ  treated as  g
- ř  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'.
- 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


Box 26 continues on next page...
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
  
  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

**Examples:**


Box 28 continues on next page...
Box 28 continued from previous page.


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
Box 29 continued from previous page.

- **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. 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
      - ę treated as e
      - ğ treated as g
      - ſ 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
      - ë 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 (Ausg Klient Heimtiere).

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


- For an edition statement in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean:
Box 29 continued from previous page.

- 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
  - 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: ĉ 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

Box 29 continues on next page...
some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

*Examples:*

ō 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:*


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.


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word for Edition</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>oplag</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>udgave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>uitgave</td>
<td>uitg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>editie</td>
<td>ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish</td>
<td>julkaisu</td>
<td>julk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>edition</td>
<td>ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Ausgabe</td>
<td>Ausg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Auflage</td>
<td>Aufl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>ekdosis</td>
<td>ekd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>edizione</td>
<td>ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>publikasjon</td>
<td>publ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>utgave</td>
<td>utg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Box 29 continued from previous page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word for Edition</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>edicao</td>
<td>ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>izdanie</td>
<td>izd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>publikacija</td>
<td>publ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>edicion</td>
<td>ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>publicacion</td>
<td>publ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>upplaga</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 34. No volume or issue follows the date.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 Jan:377-82.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 31. Multiple years, months, or days of publication.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Box 33 continues on next page...
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.


  *if also omitting the issue:*


• 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:**


  **Name-year system of citation:**
Box 35 continued from previous page.


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

Box 38 continues on next page...
Box 38 continued from previous page.

Part = Pt
Special Number = Spec No

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date with supplement</th>
<th>Date with part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005;Suppl:</td>
<td>2005;Suppl Pt 1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005;Suppl 2:</td>
<td>2005;Suppl 2 Pt A:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 Jan;Suppl:</td>
<td>2005 Jan;Suppl Pt 2:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  - Date with part
  - Date with special number
| 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Suppl</th>
<th>Spec No</th>
<th>Pt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>supplement</td>
<td>nombre speciale</td>
<td>partie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annexe</td>
<td></td>
<td>part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Beiblatt</td>
<td>spezielle Zahl</td>
<td>Teil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beilage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erganzung</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zusatz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>supplemento</td>
<td>numero speciale</td>
<td>parte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>prilozhenie</td>
<td>specialnaja</td>
<td>cast’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dopolnenie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>adjunto</td>
<td>numero especial</td>
<td>parte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Box 36 continues on next page...
Box 36 continued from previous page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Suppl</th>
<th>Spec No</th>
<th>Pt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suplemento</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anejo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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


- 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:
    2003 Jun;Spec No:
Box 39 continued from previous page.

- 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
  
  
  

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
  
  év. évfolyam g. god god. godina godišté jaarg. jaargang
  
  jahrg. jahrgang köt. kötet r. ročník rocznik rok sv. svazek
  
  svezak t. tom tom. tome tomo tomus vol. volumen zv. zväzok zvez ek

- 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:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Suppl</th>
<th>Spec No</th>
<th>Pt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>supplement</td>
<td>nombre speciale</td>
<td>partie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>annexe</td>
<td>part</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Beiblatt</td>
<td>spezielle Zahl</td>
<td>Teil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beilage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Erganzung</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zusatz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>supplemento</td>
<td>numero speciale</td>
<td>parte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>prilozenie</td>
<td>specialnaja</td>
<td>cast’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dopolnenie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>adjunto</td>
<td>numero especial</td>
<td>parte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>suplemento</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anejo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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

Box 44 continues on next page...
Box 44 continued from previous page.

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:

Box 49 continues on next page...
Box 49 continued from previous page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>- issue with supplement</th>
<th>with a part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005 Mar;87(3 Suppl):</td>
<td>2005 Mar;87(3 Suppl Pt B):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>- issue with part</th>
<th>with a supplement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004 Dec;124(Pt A):</td>
<td>2004 Dec;124(Pt A Suppl):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>- issue with special number</th>
<th>with a part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003;6(2 Spec No):</td>
<td>2003;6(2 Spec No Pt 2):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
  - 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

**Box 47. No issue number present.**

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

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

**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.

  

**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Suppl</th>
<th>Spec No</th>
<th>Pt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>supplement</td>
<td>nombre speciale</td>
<td>partie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>annexe</td>
<td></td>
<td>part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Beiblatt</td>
<td>spezielle Zahl</td>
<td>Teil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beilage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Erganzung</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zusatz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>supplemento</td>
<td>numero speciale</td>
<td>parte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>prilozenie</td>
<td>specialnaja</td>
<td>cast’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dopolnenie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>adjunto</td>
<td>numero especial</td>
<td>parte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>suplemento</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anejo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Capitalize and abbreviate them:

  Supplement = Suppl

Box 50 continues on next page...
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:


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.
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:


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


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

Box 54 continues on next page...
Box 54 continued from previous page.

: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.

  [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
  - 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.
  - microfiche 3 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:*

  Box 56 continues on next page...
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):
  ◦ 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 57 continues on next page...
Box 57 continued from previous page.

Example:


- 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:


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


- 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:

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.

Box 58 continues on next page...
Box 58 continued from previous page.


Separate multiple notice statements with a semicolon and a space:


- 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.


- 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.


Box 59 continues on next page...
Box 59 continued from previous page.

- 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.


- 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.


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.


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
  

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

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


- When citing an abstract, the number of the abstract
  

- 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
  

- 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
  

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


2. Journal article with many authors

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

or


to 6 authors


or


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


Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US); Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (US). Policy on the inclusion of women and racial and ethnic minorities in externally awarded research; notice. Fed Regist. 1995 Sep 15;60(179):47947-51.


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)

Bruno-Ambrosius K, Yucel-Lindberg T, Twetman S. Salivary buffer capacity in relation to
menarche and progesterone levels in saliva from adolescent girls: a longitudinal study.

Fuentes Ramirez M, Lopez Moreno S. [Social health research: recent communications in

Mier y Teran J. [An interview of Salud Publica de Mexico with Dr. Jaime Mier y Teran,

Halley des Fontaines V. [The public health law of August 2004 between public

14. Journal article author names with particles, prepositions, prefixes
(give as found in the article)

O’Neill GM, Catchpoole DR, Golemis EA. From correlation to causality: microarrays,

MacGregor RJ. A functional view of consciousness and its relations in brain. J Integr

Lee CH, Macgregor PF. Using microarrays to predict resistance to chemotherapy in

DeWolf WC, Gaston SM. The cell cycle and its relevance to the urologist. J Urol. 2004 Apr;
171(4):1674-81.

De Wolf H, Blust R, Backeljau T. The use of RAPD in ecotoxicology. Mutat Res. 2004 May;
566(3):249-62.

de Pouvourville G, Ulmann P, Nixon J, Boulenger S, Glanville J, Drummond M. The
diffusion of health economics knowledge in Europe: The EURONHEED (European
Network of Health Economics Evaluation Database) project. Pharmacoeconomics.

Hashim DS, Al Kubaisy W, Al Dulayme A. Knowledge, attitudes and practices survey
among health care workers and tuberculosis patients in Iraq. East Mediterr Health J. 2003

Abou Shabana K, el-Shiek M, el-Nazer M, Samir N. Women’s perceptions and practices
regarding their rights to reproductive health. East Mediterr Health J. 2003 May;9(3):
296-308.


15. Journal article authors with romanized names


16. Journal article with no author provided


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

Patterson F (Department of Psychology, City University, London EC1V 0HB, f.patterson@city.ac.uk), Ferguson E, Norfolk T, Lane P. A new selection system to recruit general practice registrars: preliminary findings from a validation study. BMJ. 2005 Mar 26;330(7493):711-4.

Mahmutyazicioglu K (Department of Radiology, Zonguldak Karaelmas University School of Medicine, Kozlu Zonguldak, Turkey), Ogawa T (Department of Radiology, Tottori University School of Medicine, Yonago, Japan). Remote effect of optic tract trauma in the occipital lobe (case report). Diagn Interv Radiol. 2005 Mar;11(1):19-22.


18. Journal article in a language other than English

in a roman alphabet


in a non-roman alphabet


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

Greek letters may be written out if special fonts are not available


may become


may become


Superscripts/subscripts may be enclosed in parentheses as regular type if special fonts are not available


may become


24. Journal article with type of article indicated


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**


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


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

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
AACN national study reports important critical pathways findings. AACN News. 1995 Jul;5.


59. Journal article with page numbers including a letter
letter preceding the page numbers


letter following the page numbers


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
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

letter with reply by author

64. Journal article with no page number provided
[New nifedipine preparation makes single daily dose possible]. Fortschr Med. 1997 Nov 30;115(33):[following p. 54]. German.


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


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

Examples:


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


Box 63 continues on next page...
Box 63 continued from previous page.


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>Tableau</td>
<td>Figure</td>
<td>Appendice</td>
<td>Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Tabelle</td>
<td>Abbildung</td>
<td>Anhang</td>
<td>Sektion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Figur</td>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>Abteilung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zusatz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>Tabella</td>
<td>Figura</td>
<td>Appendice</td>
<td>Parte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sezione</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Tablitsa</td>
<td>Risunok</td>
<td>Prilozenie</td>
<td>Sekcija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Otdel</td>
<td>Otdelenie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Tabla</td>
<td>Figura</td>
<td>Apendice</td>
<td>Seccion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

  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.
Box 65 continued from previous page.

[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


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:


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

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.

  *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 NH$_3$ 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:


  *Box 68 continues on next page...*

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


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


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.


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

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


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:


It is not correct to cite it as:


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


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


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


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
  - Ŕ 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 71 continued from previous page.

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


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:
  - 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.

- 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:


**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:*


**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:

  Tierarztliche Praxis. Ausgabe Klientiere
  Heimtiere  becomes  Tierarztliche 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
  - End the title and edition information with a period

  Examples:

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


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


- 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

Box 74 continues on next page...
Box 74 continued from previous page.

- 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word for Edition</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>oplag</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>udgave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>uitgave</td>
<td>uitg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>editie</td>
<td>ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish</td>
<td>julkaisu</td>
<td>julk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>edition</td>
<td>ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Ausgabe</td>
<td>Ausg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Auflage</td>
<td>Aufl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>ekdosis</td>
<td>ekd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>edizione</td>
<td>ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>publikasjon</td>
<td>publ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>utgave</td>
<td>utg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>edicao</td>
<td>ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>izdanie</td>
<td>izd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Box 74 continues on next page...
Box 74 continued from previous page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word for Edition</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>publikaciją</td>
<td>publ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>edicion</td>
<td>ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publicacion</td>
<td>publ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>upplaga</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
  
  o 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
    
    ţ treated as g
    
    Ń treated as n
    
    ü treated as u

  o 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:

Box 75 continues on next page...
Box 75 continued from previous page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word for Editor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>redacteur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>editeur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>redakteur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>herausgeber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>redattore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>curatore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>editore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>redaktor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>izdatel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>redactor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>editor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:
  
  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


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


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.

Box 80 continues on next page...
Box 80 continued from previous page.

- 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
    - â treated as a
    - Ŕ treated as g
    - Ń 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.
  

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:
Box 82 continued from previous page.


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
  

- 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]
  

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 goda godiště jaarg. jaargang
  jahrg. jahrgang köt. kötet r. ročník rocznik rok sv. svazek
  svezak t. tom tom. tome tomo tomus vol. volumen zv. zväzok zvez

Box 86. No volume number can be found.

• If no volume number can be found, follow the publisher with the issue number


• 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.


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 knižka
  - 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
- 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.
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
  

- 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.
  
  

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:

• 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:

• Separate multiple months of publication and multiple days of the month by a hyphen
  Mar-Apr 2005
**Box 91 continued from previous page.**

Dec 1999-Jan 2000

Feb 1-7, 2005

Jan 25-31, 2001

**Examples:**

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


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

**Examples:**


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**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

*Box 93 continues on next page...*
Box 93 continued from previous page.

Examples:

balvan = Summer
outomno = Fall
hiver = Winter
pomlad = Spring

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


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.


or


or


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:
  
  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:*

Box 95 continues on next page...
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
  - 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:


- 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
Box 96 continued from previous page.

- 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.

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:

  Continues: Immunochemistry.

Box 97 continues on next page...
Box 97 continued from previous page.

- The name under which a journal continues to be published. Begin with Continued by:


- If a print journal is also available as an Internet version, the address where it may be found


- The sponsorship of the journal if the sponsor is not also the publisher


- Frequency of publication of the journal


- The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) of the journal


- 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


- If the journal is usually accompanied by a CD-ROM, videocassette, or other additional medium, provide this information preceded by the words "Accompanied by:"


- Any other information that would be useful
Box 97 continued from previous page.


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

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


10. Journal title with editor included


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

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


18. Journal title with unknown publisher

19. Journal title with unknown place of publication and publisher

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


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


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

