

Introduction: Referencing

Most of your academic writing will rely on the ideas of others. You will have to draw arguments, evidence, concepts, and theories from other sources as well. Like all academic writers, you will be required to give credit for the information you have used by providing proper references.

You must reference anything that you borrow from another author, including but not limited to:

- a direct quotation, summary or paraphrase
 - another author's idea, concept, theory, chart, image, etc.
 - information that is not "common knowledge"
- References must provide readers with the information they need to find your sources.
 - Referencing styles vary according to discipline.
 - **Referencing must be done according to the requirements of your professor.**

Quoting, Summarizing and Paraphrasing

A paraphrase is a rewording of an author's words to reinforce your own arguments or ideas.

- Demonstrate your understanding of the material by putting it into your own words.
- Select only the sections of the original text that are relevant to your own arguments.
- Use your own style of writing, but do not change the meaning of the original.

A summary is a brief account, in your own words, of what an author says.

- Follow the same order of ideas as the original.
- Condense the meaning of a larger text into a more concise format.
- Use only what is most important or relevant from the text.

Direct quotes from a source are used to support an argument only when another author expresses an idea in a way that you feel should not be changed. Do not overuse them.

- Reproduce the original text exactly. Any changes made to the quote must be placed in [square brackets].
- Use direct quotes to reinforce your original ideas, not to introduce or make new arguments.

Vancouver Style

- Vancouver style uses superscript numbers [²] to refer to sources cited in the reference list at the end of the document.
- Vancouver style is most often used in medicine.
- The tenth edition of the *American Medical Association Manual of Style* is the authority on referencing in Vancouver style.

Please note: This document is a general guide for students. It is not intended to and does not replace the *AMA Manual of Style*.

In-Text Citation in Vancouver Style

- Superscript numbers direct the reader to references of the same number in the reference list.
- Citations are numbered in the order they appear in the text: Win¹ believes that Gober² has been influenced by Syl.³
- These numbers are placed outside of any punctuation: The only authority on the matter is Fron.³
- If the reference is repeated, the same number remains associated with it. For example, if “³” is used to cite the *AMA Manual of Style*, that number will be used every time it is cited in the text.

Reference List in Vancouver Style

General Information

- The entries are listed in the same numerical order as in the text.
- Use the the authors’ full last names and **initials of their first names**: “Davidson J.”
- **Space** between entries but not within them.
- **Capitalize** only the *first word* of the article or chapter title but *every word* of the book or periodical title.
- Titles of articles are **NOT in quotation marks**; titles of books, journals, and websites are **italicized**.
- **Hanging indents**—the first line of each entry is not indented, but every line following must be indented.
- Any information that is unavailable can be left out of the entry, but you must provide **as much information as possible** to identify the source.

List of Works Cited in Vancouver Style

Basic Referencing Formats

Entire Book

reference number.	Author(s)	.	<i>Book Title</i>	.	Edition number.	.	Place of Publication	:	Publisher	;	Year	.
-------------------	-----------	---	-------------------	---	-----------------	---	----------------------	---	-----------	---	------	---

4. Lewis MJ. *Medicine and Care of the Dying: A Modern History*. New York: Oxford Univeristy Press; 2007.

Part of a Book

reference number.	Author(s)	.	Chapter or article title	.	<i>Book Title</i>	.	Edition number.	.	Place of Publication	:	Publisher	;	Year	:	Pages	.
-------------------	-----------	---	--------------------------	---	-------------------	---	-----------------	---	----------------------	---	-----------	---	------	---	-------	---

2. Pols H. The repression of war trauma in American psychiatry after World War II. Amsterdam: Rodopi; 1999.

Print Periodical

reference number.	Author(s)	.	Article title	.	<i>Periodical Title</i>	.	Year	;	Volume (issue/number)	:	Pages	.
-------------------	-----------	---	---------------	---	-------------------------	---	------	---	-----------------------	---	-------	---

46. Guinan P. Toward a more natural medicine. *Journal of Religion and Health*. 2002; 41(2): 121-126.

Electronic Periodical

reference number.	Author(s)	.	Article title	.	<i>Periodical Title</i>	.	Year	;	Volume (issue/number)	:	Pages (if any)	.	URL	Publsihed [date].	Updated [date].	Accessed [date].
-------------------	-----------	---	---------------	---	-------------------------	---	------	---	-----------------------	---	----------------	---	-----	-------------------	-----------------	------------------

5. Parkinson A. Maralinga: the clean-up of a nuclear test site. 2002; 7(2). <http://www.ipnw.org/Resources/MGS/V7N2Parkinson.pdf>. Published Feb 2002. Accessed Aug 17 2009.

Website

reference number.	Author (s)	.	Title of item	.	Name of Website	.	URL	Publsihed [date].	Updated [date].	Accessed [date].
-------------------	------------	---	---------------	---	-----------------	---	-----	-------------------	-----------------	------------------

3. John Hopkins University. Research. John Hopkins Medicine. <http://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/Research/> Accessed Aug 17 2009.

Unusual reference forms

The source you are using might not match any of the forms presented in *AMA Manual of Style*. Information can be missing, or sometimes the source is in an unusual format. In such a situation, provide as much information as possible, and try to stay as close as possible to the most similar reference form in the manual. You may consult notes and bibliographies of others in your field. Ultimately, you must use your discretion.

References & Resources

AMA Manual of Style. The manual on which this document is based. Is the core text for Vancouver method.
American Medical Association. *AMA Manual of Style*. 10th ed. New York: Oxfrond University Press; 2007.

Murdoch University has a good section on Vancouver citation method:
Murdoch University. How to cite references – Vancouver style. *Murdoch University*.
<http://www.lib.murdoch.edu.au/find/citation/vancouver.html> Updated Feburary 2008. Accessed July 2009.