

# AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (AMA) CITATION STYLE



# WHY MIGHT RESEARCHERS USE CITATION AND FORMATTING STYLES IN THEIR FIELD?

- ✓ Avoids plagiarism
- ✓ Connects information in the text to the reference list
- ✓ Contextualizes information via author names, publication years, or the source type (journal, magazine, newspaper, social media feed, etc.)
- ✓ Standardizes how information is communicated between researchers and audiences (i.e., section organization of an article, presentation of outside sources, etc.)

# WHEN DOES INFORMATION GET CITED?



DIRECT QUOTE IS USED  
FROM A SOURCE



INFORMATION IS  
PARAPHRASED

# CHARACTERISTICS OF AMA STYLE

- Avoids use of conversational language (e.g. slang, colloquialisms, etc.)
- Uses superscripts to reduce the amount of interruptions in the text
- Maintains a third person voice (“this researcher”)
- Uses verbs in present tense or present-perfect tense unless information has been disproved since publication

# DIRECT QUOTATION



- **Direct quotes always:**

- use exact wording from a source
- include quotation marks
- include a citation

- **Direct quotes should:**

- use a signal phrase as an introduction
- provide an explanation or analysis afterward
- **not** begin a paragraph or sentence

# CITING DIRECT QUOTES IN AMA

- Each source used in a paper will be assigned a number in the reference list.
- Whenever a source is quoted, its assigned number is used for an in-text citation.
- References should appear **numerically by order of appearance within the paper (not alphabetized)**.
- Any direct quotes should use a signal phrase and provide an explanation of how this quote is relevant to/ties into the topic being discussed.

# CITING DIRECT QUOTES IN AMA

- For these numbers, use either (a) a superscript, (b) a number in brackets, or (c) a number in parentheses outside ending punctuation.
- \*Superscript: “... end of quote.”<sup>3</sup>
  - ❖ Number in brackets: “... end of quote.” [3]
  - ❖ Number in parentheses: “... end of quote.” (3)

**NOTE:** AMA uses present or present-perfect for signal verbs.

- “The author asserts...” or “The author has discussed...”

**\*AMA 11 requires superscripts**

**\*\*superscripts are preferred in AMA 10**

# CITING DIRECT QUOTES IN AMA

- When citing more than one source, (a) use a hyphen to connect the first and last number of a series, or (b) use commas between non-sequential numbers.

(a) "...end of quote."<sup>3-8</sup>

(b) "...end of quote."<sup>3, 5, 7</sup>

- When citing a source more than once, reuse the citation's number and add the page number for that specific quote .

1(p52), 8, 11



# WHAT DOES PARAPHRASING INCLUDE?



## Paraphrases should always:

- Rephrase source material without source language or structure
- Use superscript or parenthetical citation
- Be used in place of long quotes or if a source uses complex explanations

## Paraphrases can:

- Use quotation marks for phrasing that isn't easily reworded or that was coined by an author

\*AMA prefers the use of paraphrasing over direct quotation

# EXAMPLES OF PARAPHRASING IN AMA

## ■ Direct quote:

“Differentiation as an instructional approach promotes a balance between a student's style and a student's ability. Differentiated instruction provides the student with options for processing and internalizing the content, and for constructing new learning in order to progress academically.”<sup>2</sup>

## ■ Incorrect paraphrase:

Differentiation is a way to encourage equality between the approach and talent of the student.<sup>2</sup> This type of instruction gives students different ways to deal with and grasp information, and for establishing new learning to move on in education.<sup>2</sup>

## ■ Correct paraphrase:

Teachers use differentiated instruction to help students learn, allowing the teacher to cater lessons to how each student learns and to each student's skill.<sup>2</sup>

# PICKING OUT THE PATTERN

- One source: “...end of quote.”<sup>3</sup>
- Multiple sources: ...end of paraphrasing.<sup>3-6,8</sup>
- Source that is used more than once:
  - “...end of quote A from source 4.”<sup>4</sup>
  - “...end of quote B from source 4.”<sup>4(p32)</sup>

# AMA REFERENCE PAGE: FORMAT

- Begins on a new page at the end of the paper
- Has the title, References, left-aligned on the page
- Uses single-spacing throughout
- Does not use indentation
- Lists references numerically by order of appearance within the paper (**not alphabetized**)
- Lists ALL the sources cited in the paper and ONLY the sources cited in the paper

# AMA 10 BASIC REFERENCE FORMATS

## Book

1. Author AA. *Title of book: Subtitle capitalized*. Edition number if known. Publisher City, State Publishing Company; Year of Publication.

## Journal Article

2. Author AA. Title of article: Subtitle. *Abbreviated Title of Journal*. Year of publication; volume number(issue number): page-range. URL. Published Month Day, Year. Updated [date]. Accessed Month Day, Year.

## Webpage

3. Author AA. Webpage title. Site sponsor. URL. Published Month Day, Year. Accessed Month Day, Year.

# AMA 11 BASIC REFERENCE FORMATS

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# REFERENCE PAGE AND ENTRY EXAMPLE

## References

1. Pollart SM, Caelleigh AS. Changing conversations, changing culture: A medical education journal club. *Med Educ.* 2011;45(11):1134.
2. Jungang L. Investigation of radon and heavy metals in Xuanwei and Fuyuan, high lung cancer incidence areas in China. *J Environ Health.* 2013;76(4):32-39.

**NOTE:** If a source has six authors, all names must be listed for the reference page. If a source has more than six authors, the first three names that appear in the source are listed, then followed by “et al.”

# RESOURCES

- CMU Writing Center.  
<http://writingcenter.cmich.edu>
- American Medical Association Manual (access through CMU Library AMA Database).  
<http://www.amamanualofstyle.com/>
- Purdue University OWL.  
[https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/ama\\_style/index.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/ama_style/index.html)
- AMA Citation Style Tutorial  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YO4CzLgqTro>
- Oregon Univeristy  
<http://research.wou.edu/ama/amaguide>



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# NOTE ON PLAGIARISM

- Copying verbatim, or too closely, the words and/or paragraph structure of another person
- Can be both intentional and unintentional
- Causes:
  - Challenging to add own material to the existing expert conversation
  - Misunderstanding proper citation techniques
  - Disorganized notes

# CHARACTERISTICS OF AMA STYLE

- Avoid informal language (e.g. slang, colloquialisms, contractions, etc.)
- Superscripts reduce the amount of interruptions in the text
- Maintains a third person voice (“this researcher”)
- Verbs should be in present tense or present-perfect tense, unless information has been disproved since publication



# AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (AMA) CITATION STYLE



# AMA IN-TEXT CITATIONS

- Why cite?
  - Connects information in the text to the Reference Page
  - Contextualizes the information by using author names, years, or source material

## Example:

- Superscripts are used at the end of sentences.<sup>1</sup>

# WHEN SHOULD I CITE?

- Generally, all information from a source must be cited:
  - Direct quotations
  - When summarizing or paraphrasing another's ideas or opinions
  - When presenting specific facts, figures, or ideas
  
- When in doubt: Cite!



# DIRECT QUOTATIONS





# WHAT DOES DIRECT QUOTATION INCLUDE?



- **Direct quotes always:**
  - use exact wording from a source
  - include quotation marks
  - include a citation
- **Direct quotes should:**
  - use a signal phrase as an introduction
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# SIGNAL PHRASES

## Explanation

- ❖ comments
- ❖ clarifies
- ❖ declares
- ❖ demonstrates
- ❖ describes
- ❖ discusses
- ❖ emphasizes
- ❖ establishes
- ❖ explains
- ❖ highlights
- ❖ illustrates
- ❖ models
- ❖ observes
- ❖ outlines
- ❖ posits
- ❖ reports
- ❖ shows
- ❖ suggests

## Concession

- ❖ accepts
- ❖ acknowledges
- ❖ admits
- ❖ concedes
- ❖ grants

## Agreement

- ❖ adds
- ❖ advocates
- ❖ affirms
- ❖ agrees
- ❖ endorses
- ❖ supports
- ❖ verifies

## Argumentative

- ❖ argues
- ❖ asserts
- ❖ cautions
- ❖ challenges
- ❖ claims
- ❖ contends
- ❖ contradicts
- ❖ criticizes
- ❖ denies
- ❖ disagrees
- ❖ disputes
- ❖ implies
- ❖ insists
- ❖ maintains
- ❖ negates
- ❖ proposes
- ❖ refutes
- ❖ rejects
- ❖ urges

# CITING DIRECT QUOTES IN AMA 10

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**NOTE:** AMA uses past or present tense for signal verbs.

- "The author asserts..." or "The author claims..."

# CITING DIRECT QUOTES IN AMA 11

- Each source used in a paper will be assigned a number in the reference list. Whenever a source is quoted, its assigned number is used for an in-text citation.
- AMA 11 specifies that superscripts must be used for in-text citations.
  - ❖ Superscript: “... end of quote.”<sup>3</sup>



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## Website

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## Webpage

3. Author AA. Webpage title. Site sponsor. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

# BASIC REFERENCE FORMAT FOR ARTICLES (11)

**1. Author AA. Title of article: subtitle. *Abbreviated Title of Journal (using National Library of Medicine abbreviations)*. Year of publication; volume number(issue number): page-range. DOI.**

1. Drake AJ, Smith A, Betts PR, et al. Type 2 diabetes in obese white children. *Arch Dis Child*. 2002;86(3), 207-208. DOI.

# ELECTRONIC SOURCE WITH AUTHOR AND DATE (11)

**2. Author AA. Webpage title. Site sponsor. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.**

2. Dobrin, A. Ethics training isn't useful when taught by lawyers. Psychology Today. Accessed May 4, 2014. <http://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/am-i-right/201212/ethics-training-isnt-useful-when-taught-lawyers>. Published December 18, 2012.

# BASIC REFERENCE FORMAT FOR BOOKS (11)

**1. Author AA. *Title of book: Subtitle capitalized.* Edition number if known. Publishing Company; Year of Publication.**

1. Silverstein A, Silverstein VB, Nunn LS. *Cancer.* Twenty-First Century Books; 2006.
2. Maul-Mellott SK, Adams JN. *Childhood Cancer: A Nursing Overview.* Jones and Bartlett; 1987.

# CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK

**1. Author, AA. Chapter title: Subtitle capitalized. In: Editor AA, Editor BB, eds. *Title of Book: Subtitle*. Publishing Company; Year: page range.**

1. Prince M, Glozier N, Sousa R, Dewey M. Measuring disability across physical, mental, and cognitive disorders. In: Regier DA, Narrow WE, Kuhl EA, Kupfer DJ, eds. *The Conceptual Evolution of DSM-5*. American Psychiatric Publishing Inc; 2011: 189-227.



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<http://www.amamanualofstyle.com/>
- Purdue University OWL.  
[https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/ama\\_style/index.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/ama_style/index.html)
- AMA Citation Style Tutorial  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YO4CzLgqTro>
- Oregon Univeristy  
<http://research.wou.edu/ama/amaguide>