

A Quick Guide to AMA Citation

The American Medical Association (AMA) is one of many methods of citation that acknowledges the sources of information we use when writing a paper and is commonly used in medicine and other fields of science. In AMA style, you should first (STEP 1) create citations for all your sources then (STEP 2) use superscript numbers within your text to indicate which of those sources you are citing and finally (STEP 3) list those sources in a Reference List at the end of your paper in the order of when you cite them. In other words, the superscript number for the in-text citation should correspond with the same number that goes with each source in your Reference List.

STEP 1

Creating Your Citations: The Basics

An AMA citation looks different depending on what kind of source you are citing, but generally it works something like this: Author. Title. *Source of Publication*. Year/Issue Number/Location.

Note: When writing the author's name, you only need to put their last name and first and/or middle initial. When writing the titles of books and journals/magazines, those titles should always be in italics.

Below are some specific examples for different kinds of sources you might want to cite in your paper:

Journal Articles

Print: Author AA. Title of article. *Abbreviated Title of Journal*. Year of publication;volume(issue):complete page numbers.

Online: Author AA. Title of article. *Abbreviated Title of Journal*. Year of publication;volume(issue):page numbers/article number. DOI.

If DOI is not available, use this format:

Author AA. Title of article. *Abbreviated Title of Journal*. Year of publication;volume(issue):page numbers or article number. URL of page where you accessed the article. Published date. Updated date. Accessed date.

Journal Article Examples:

3 authors, read in print

Huang W, Lee SL, Lu LX. Mechanistic approaches to predicting oral drug absorption. *AAPS J*. 2009;11(2):217-224.

Same article, read online, no DOI available

Huang W, Lee SL, Lu LX. Mechanistic approaches to predicting oral drug absorption. *AAPS J*. 2009;11(2):217-224. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1208%2Fs12248-009-9098-z>. Published April 21, 2009. Accessed August 5, 2018.

Books

Entire book: Author AA or Editor AA, ed. *Title of Book*. Edition number (only include if beyond first). City, state of publication: publisher name; year of publication.

Chapter in an edited book: Author(s) of chapter. Title of Chapter. Editor(s) of chapter, eds. *Title of Book*. Edition number (only include if beyond first). City, state of publication: publisher name; year of publication.

Entire online book: Editors or authors. *Title of Book*. Edition number (only include if beyond first). City, state of publication: publisher name; year of publication. URL. Published date. Updated date. Accessed date.

Book Examples

Chapter has 2 authors, book has 3 editors

Relling MV, Giacomini KM. Pharmacogenomics. In: Brunton LL, Chabner BA, Knollmann BC, eds. Goodman and Gilman's *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*. 12th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2011: 145-168.

Online Book

DiPiro JT, Talbert RL, Yee GC, Matzke GR, Wells BG, Posey LM, eds. *Pharmacotherapy: A Pathophysiologic Approach*. 9th ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill; 2014. <http://accesspharmacy.mhmedical.com/book.aspx?bookid=689>. Accessed April 3, 2016.

Website

Author(s). Title of the specific item cited (if none is given, use the name of the organization responsible for the site). Name of the website. URL. Published date. Updated date. Accessed date.

Note: Look carefully at a site to find the publication and update dates. If none are provided, omit. You MUST include the date you accessed the site.

Website Examples

Website with no named author; no publication or update dates

Compound summary for CID 146571: Escitalopram Oxalate. PubChem Compound Database. <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/146571>. Accessed April 16, 2016.

Website with group author and publication date

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Diabetic foot problems: prevention and management. National Guideline Clearinghouse. <http://www.guideline.gov/content.aspx?id=49566&search=diabetes>. Published August 26, 2015. Accessed April 25, 2016.

Package Insert

Name of drug [package insert]. City, state abbreviation: Company Name; year of publication.
AMA does not provide rules for online/electronic package inserts. Norris Library recommends adding the URL, publication date, and accessed date to the package insert style.

Package Insert Examples

Print

Lamasil [package insert]. East Hanover, NJ: Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Corporation; 1993.

Online

Lovenox [package insert]. Bridgewater, NJ: sanofi-aventis U.S. LLC.
<http://products.sanofi.us/lovenox/lovenox.html>. Published April 20, 2011. Accessed May 10, 2016.

Drug Monographs

AMA style does not provide rules for citing drug monographs. These are suggested by the Norris Library:

Print drug monographs: Author AA. Title of monograph being cited. Editor AA, ed. *Title of book*. Edition (if beyond first). City, State of publication: Publisher name; year of publication.

Online drug monographs: Title of monograph. Title of book of monographs. Title of website where book is found (only include if different than book title). URL. Published date. Updated date. Accessed date.

Drug Monograph Examples

Print monograph

Lisinopril. McEvoy GK, ed. AHFS Drug Information 2014. Bethesda, MD: American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, Inc.; 2014.

Online monograph

Lisinopril. AHFS DI (Adult and Pediatric). Lexicomp. http://online.lexi.com/lco/action/doc/retrieve/docid/complete_ashp/414040. Updated March 11, 2016. Accessed May 11, 2016.

Patent

Inventor names, inventor; assignee company, assignee. Title of patent. Patent issue agency and number. Date patent was granted.

Patent Example

Abram AZ, Fuchsuber L, inventors; Stiefel Research Australia, assignee. Foamable suspension gel. US Patent 8,158,109. April 17, 2012.

Personal Communications

Personal communications (phone calls, conversations, emails) are only cited parenthetically in the text. Provide the name and highest academic degree of the author, type of communication, and date sent. Remove the name and day of communication if this will compromise patient anonymity.

Personal Communication Example

Tablets with this new coating cannot be crushed (Steven Smith, M.D., email communication, April 22, 2015). Many students work while in nursing school (Kelly Wilson, PhD, phone call, April 13, 2016). The patient admitted skipping morning doses (LAC+USC Medical Center pharmacist, Pharm D, conversation, April, 2012).

STEP 2

In-Text Citations: The Basics

Citing within the text:

- All information is cited using superscript numerals. Insert a 1 into the document immediately next to the first fact, concept, graph, or quotation being cited. Insert a 2 in the document next to the next fact, concept, quotation, or graph being cited.
- If a reference is used multiple times in one document, use the same number throughout the document.
- Reference numbers appear outside periods and commas, and inside colons and semi-colons.

In this example the sentence is citing 3 articles:

The faculty of the USC School of Pharmacy are active in many types of research, including Alzheimer's disease mechanisms¹, therapeutics², and risk factors³.

STEP 3

Creating Your List of References:

At the end of your paper, list your materials in the same order you cited them in the document.

Here are the same sources that we just created in-text citations for above:

1. Adams JD Jr. Alzheimer's disease, ceramide, visfatin, and NAD. *CNS Neurol Disord Drug Targets*. 2008;7(6):492-498.
2. Irwin RW, Brinton RD. Allopregnanolone as regenerative therapeutic for Alzheimer's disease: translational development and clinical promise. *Prog Neurobiol*. 2014;113:40-55.
3. Ridel BC, Thompson PM, Brinton RD. Age, APOE, and sex: Triad of risk of Alzheimer's disease. *J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol*. 2016;160:134-147.
4. Dopheide JA. Paliperidone: An improvement over risperidone? *Am J Health Syst Pharm*. 2008;65(5):401.
5. Dopheide JA, Pliszka SR. Attention-deficit-hyperactivity disorder: an update. *Pharmacotherapy*. 2009;29(6):656-679.
6. Abdallah WF, Louie SG, Zhang Y, Rodgers KE, Sivok E, diZerega GS, Humayun MS. NorLeu3A(1-7) Accelerates Clear Corneal Full Thickness Wound Healing. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2016;57(4):2187-2194.
7. Compound Summary for CID 2083: Salbutamol. PubChem Compound Database. <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/2083#section=Top>. Accessed May 10, 2016.

For more detailed examples and explanations of AMA citations, try this link:

- [AMA Style](#)