There are many different note referencing styles (see the Referencing Comparison Sheet for one other). This guide is based on *Citing medicine: the NLM style guide for authors*.

- Use [1] or (1) or ¹ in the main text for the first source you refer to, then [2] or (2) or ² for the second source, etc.
- Use the same number each time you refer to the same source.
- The full reference details appear in numerical order at the end of the paper with the heading References.

**Electronic media**

**Journal article (electronic)**


**Journal article from a database**


**Website**


**Part of a website that is not directly accessible**


**Lecture notes given online**


**PowerPoint presentation found online**


**Newspaper article viewed online**


**Online magazine article**

### Vancouver Referencing Guide

#### Radio broadcast/podcast

#### Television broadcast/podcast

#### CD-ROM

#### Periodicals – journals, magazines and newspapers

**Journal article with one author**

**Journal article with two authors**

**Journal article with three or more authors**

**Journal article written in a foreign language (translate the title only)**

#### Newspaper article

#### Magazine article

#### Books

**Book with one author**

**Book with two authors** (with an edition number)

**Book chapter**

**Book of readings (example only – check with your lecturer)**
Reference original version of reading (e.g. as a book chapter or journal article). Provide additional details of topic and university if desired.

**Book with a volume number**

**Book which has been revised**

**Book with two publishers**
Book written in a foreign language

Conference paper - with a title for the book of proceedings as well as a conference title

Conference paper - with only a conference title

Dictionary entry (unsigned)

Dictionary entry on the Internet

Encyclopaedia – author prominent

Encyclopaedia – author not prominent

Other source types

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Conference presentation

Part of a database

Whole database

DVD

Video

Lecture or lecture notes not available publicly
Give reference details in running text instead of as end references, e.g. ...
... public health practitioners often express frustration at these issues (Mar 7, 2010 lecture presented at the University of Adelaide; unreferenced). Moreover, ...
Email
38. Gull, Belinda (Senior Project Officer, Health Safety and Wellbeing, University of Adelaide, AU). Weight Watchers @ Work - information session, this Friday 24 June. Message to: Health & Safety Officers, University of Adelaide. 2011 Jun 22 [cited 2011 Jul 19]. [about 1 screen].

Listserv or Discussion message

Blog contribution

Map

Media release

Pamphlet or brochure

Patent

Picture or graph
45. Lochead M. Mothers and babies with staff from the maternity ward, Imerimandroso Hospital, Madagascar, 1937 [photograph on the Internet]. Los Angeles: University of Southern California; 1937 [cited 2011 Jul 18]. 1 photograph: black & white, 7.5 x 10 in. Available from: http://digitallibrary.usc.edu/search/controller/view/impa-m435/.

Report

Thesis
Notes

Numbering
• More than one number can be used at the same point in-text (e.g. [1,2] or 3-6).
• Put numbers for notes after punctuation at the ends of sentences (.), but before other punctuation marks (‘,).

Authors/Editors
• Names are usually given as surnames followed by initials. Commas are used only between the names of multiple authors. The exception to this is that for emails or personal communication, surnames are followed by a comma with given names in full (see 38).
• Author affiliation can be included in brackets following names (see 33).

Titles/Publishers
• Standard abbreviations should be used for journal titles (see 12). Standard abbreviations can also be used for organisations if applied consistently.
• Lesser known cities are followed by the standard two-letter abbreviation for the state in the US or Canada (see 38), or by the standard two-letter abbreviation for other countries (see 28). Only the first place is used if there is more than one. When places of publication are not given but can be inferred (such as from a publisher’s website), use square brackets, e.g. [Canberra] (see 4). For unknown places of publication, use [place unknown].

Dates
• For most reference types, the publication date is the year but a month can also be included.
• Journals without a volume number use the year and month; Newspaper articles, personal communication and manuscripts use the year, month and day (see 16).
• Where there is no publication date use the copyright date (put c before the year; see 21), or estimate the publication date (use square brackets and a question mark, e.g. [2006?]), or write [date unknown] (see 34).
• Include date of revision/update in addition to publication date (see 23).
• For web-based sources, include the date material was accessed, e.g. [cited 2011 Jul 19].
• Include beginning and end years for whole databases. Earliest record dates can replace start dates – use square brackets (see 35).

Pages
• Page ranges are required for paper-based journal articles, conference papers, newspaper articles and parts of books.
• The total number of pages can be included for whole books, reports etc. but this is not required.

Descriptions/Extra information
• The type of medium is required for sources that are not standard printed text such as Internet, DVD, microfiche.
• Further description of colour, physical size, extent etc. can be included after the date but is not required.
• For the type of medium, e.g. [Internet], and for any estimation of location/pagination, e.g. [about 1 screen], use square brackets.
• Any extra information that could be helpful to the reader can be included at the very end of any entry on the reference list, e.g. the ISBN number for a book such as 19 (ISBN: 9780195119725.), or a location for a rare source such as 47 (Located at: Roseworthy Campus Library, University of Adelaide, Roseworthy (AU); 2011 09PH J819.).

Check the requirements of your course - medical publications sometimes use variations of this style:
• the reference list can be ordered alphabetically by author, with the first in the alphabet given the number 1, the second given the number 2, and so forth;
• in-text references can be brackets with the author surname/s and year of publication (instead of numbers) with the reference list in alphabetical order by author and publication dates moved in full references from near the end to just after the last author's name;
• places can be given as city, state instead of city (state).

Examples in this guide are based on:
Please see this book for examples of notes for other source types not included here.

18 July 2013