AMA Format Examples for PRINT Sources

The following examples represent some of the more common citations requested at Delta Library. When in doubt, please access the *AMA Manual of Style: A Guide for Authors and Editors (10th Edition)* Ref. R 119 .A533 2007, or ask your teacher. Your instructor is the final authority on determining if the citation is correct.

**BOOKS**

**Book unknown author.**


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**Book with one author.**


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**Book with more than one author, but less than six.**


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**Book with more than six authors. List first three authors followed by “et al”.**


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**Book with an editor.**

**Book with edition number.**


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**Book with a corporate author.**


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**Chapter in a book.** “Educational challenges: the crisis in quality” is a chapter in the book “*Current Issues in Nursing*.”


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**PERSONAL COMMUNICATION**

The tenth edition of the *AMA Manual of Style* states “Do not include personal communications in the list of references.” However you can cite a personal communication “in text.”

In a conversation with Professor Duley (September 2011)…

According to the company spokesperson (Randy Jones, oral communication, August 2010), the physical agent will be available soon.

**The AMA Manual of Style states about E-MAIL** that “References to e-mail and e-mail list messages, like those to other forms of personal communications should be listed parenthetically in the text rather than in the reference list and should include the name and highest academic degree(s) of the person who sent the message and the date the message was sent.”

There have been no subsequent reports of toxic reactions in the exposed groups (Joan Smith, MD, email communication, March 29, 2004).
Authors’ surnames and initials follow the same rules as seen with books. Abbreviate and italicize names of journals. Abbreviate the titles of journals according to the listing within the PubMed Journals database. The following link will take you to PubMed where you can input the title of the journal and then the database will present the abbreviation: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/journals. The opposite is true, also. You can type the abbreviation and you will be able to determine the full title of the journal. Popular, general-interest magazines and newspapers may not be contained within the PubMed database. You can type the full title of magazines and newspapers if they are not within PubMed. Following are examples on how to cite articles from journals, magazines, and newspapers in print form (not electronic).

Here are some general rules for the AMA format. Please try to include:

- Authors’ last name and initials.
- Title of article and subtitle.
- Abbreviated name of the journal in italics.
- Year that the article was published.
- Volume number of the journal.
- Issue number of the journal.
- Part or supplement number when appropriate.
- Page numbers.


Please note in the example above that Foster and O’Driscoll are the authors of the article. The title of the article is “Current concepts in the conservative management of the frozen shoulder.” Phys Ther Rev is the abbreviated journal title for Physical Therapy Reviews. 2010 is the year that the article was published. 15 is the volume number. 5 is the issue number. This article can be found between pages 399 and 404.

MORE EXAMPLES:


NEWSPAPERS

Health agencies offer numerous programs. *Saginaw News*. February 18, 2009:6H.


GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS OR AGENCY BULLETINS


DVD, AUDIOTAPE, or VIDEOTAPE.

Fuller JR. *Surgical Technology: Principles and Practice* [DVD]. St. Louis, MO: Saunders Elsevier; 2010.

An E-MAIL (listserv) THREAD cited in running text would be cited: