



AMA Citation Style Guide

AMA (American Medical Association) is a citation style most commonly used in the health science and medical fields. Many classes here at the University of Bridgeport will require that you utilize this style. AMA involves the general format of a paper, in-text citations within the body of a paper, and the reference list at the end. It is important to note that, in most cases, every reference should have an in-text citation. Inversely, every in-text citation should correspond to a reference in the reference list.

General Format

AMA style requires the following formatting rules for writing assignments:

- AMA does not have a standard for line spacing, however most professors prefer double-spacing
- 1" margins on all sides
- 12-point font
- Times New Roman or Arial font
- Title page:
 - Title of paper. Capitalize like a sentence.
 - Your name. First name, middle initial, last name
 - Name of school
 - Abstract. Should contain the objective of the study, the main concepts explored, the study design and methodology; and the main conclusions of the study
- Header:
 - First page only, left-hand side. Running head: TITLE OF YOUR PAPER
 - Rest of pages, left-hand side. TITLE OF YOUR PAPER
 - Right-hand side of every page. Page number. Sometimes professors will want your last name along with this

In-Text Citations

In-text citations are placed within sentences and paragraphs of assignments to make it clear that the information being quoted or paraphrased is coming from a



specific source on the Reference page. It is important to note that an in-text citation is necessary whether the information used is directly quoted from a source, or if it is paraphrased.

AMA handles in-text citations differently than APA or MLA. Each reference should be cited in the text by placing a superscript arabic numeral at the end of the sentence where the reference is used. If you use multiple sources in a sentence, separate each number with a hyphen. Superscript in-text citations should appear outside periods and commas and inside colons and semicolons.

Examples

A single source at the end of a sentence
admitting you need help is the first step. ²
Multiple sources at the end of a sentence
admitting you need help is the first step. ²⁻³

Reference Page

The reference page should be formatted with the following rules:

- "References" is written in bold at the top-center of the page.
- It needs to start at the top of the following page after the paper ends.
- References should be numbered in the order they are cited in the text.

Below are examples for the types of sources you will most commonly use. When creating a reference, pay attention to all of the details. What needs to be italicized? How should things be capitalized? When and where do you need a period? All of this important to creating a perfectly formatted reference.

Journal article, magazine, newspaper

If you don't see an issue number, don't assume it doesn't have one. A quick Google search for the title of the article can help you verify if the issue number is



missing, or if it doesn't have one. This is also handy if you don't know the page numbers.

An article in a scholarly journal with issue numbers but no volume numbers

Cheuk B. Delivering business value through information literacy in the workplace. *Libri*. 2008: 137-143.

An article in a scholarly journal with volume and issue numbers

Washington ET. An overview of cyberbullying in higher education. *Adult Learning*. 2015; 26(1): 21-27.

An article with more than six authors

When there are more than six authors, write out the first three authors followed by et al. This rule applies to all types of sources.

Simpson H, Flanders N, Brady W, et al. Living in middle America. *Midwest Life*. 2012: 33-36.

A magazine article

Citing a magazine article is the same as citing a journal article.

A newspaper article

Schirano M. Vidal vows to crack down on crime. *The Democrat and Chronicle*. June 19, 2012: 1A

Books

When it comes to books, make sure you know whether someone is an author or editor. It can sometimes be unclear when looking at the cover of a book. As stated above, a Google search can be a great place to confirm the information you have, or find the information you are missing. For example, the Amazon page where a book is sold will often provide all of the information you need to create a reference for a book.

**One author, no editor**

Duncan T. *Winning On and Off the Basketball Court*. San Antonio, TX: Russell Sage Foundation; 2014.

Multiple authors, no editor

James L, Irving K. *The Challenge of Teamwork*. Cleveland, OH: Cavaliers Foundation; 2015.

Editor, no author

Curry S, ed. *Practice Makes Perfect*. San Francisco, CA: Anchor; 2015.

An edition other than the first

Jackson P. *Getting the Most Out of Your Employees*. 3rd ed. Los Angeles, CA: University of Chicago Press; 2002.

An article or chapter in a book

Schirano M, Sherman M. Library services in higher education. In: Dowgiert R, ed. *Libraries Across the World*. Bridgeport, CT: Springer; 2014: 125-143.

Encyclopedia or dictionary entry

When using multiple entries from an encyclopedia or dictionary, you will want to provide one reference for the entire book. This means you will use the same in-text citation no matter which entry you use in the assignment. If you use only a single entry from the encyclopedia or dictionary, then you will want to provide a reference for that specific entry.

Whole encyclopedia or dictionary

Lillard D. *The Encyclopedia of Sports Terminology*. Portland, OR: Trailblazers Publishing; 2015.



A specific entry in an encyclopedia or dictionary

Steinberg A. Thermodynamics. In: *The Concise Physics Encyclopedia*. Chicago, IL: Springer; 2009: 101-103.

Website

If you use multiple pages from a single website, create one reference for the homepage of the website. Do not create separate references for each page that you use.

Website with an author

Smith T. Copy Cataloging for the Digital Era. <http://copycataloging.org>. Updated August 14, 2014. Accessed May 13, 2015.

Website with organization as author

United States Department of Health and Human Services. Medicaid Drug Price Comparisons: Average Manufacturer Price to Published Prices. <http://www.oig.hhs.gov/oei/reports/oei-05-05-00240.pdf>. Updated May 15, 2015. Accessed May 21, 2015.

Website with no author

How to Camp Safely With as Little Equipment as Possible. http://campingsafely.com/min_equipment/. Updated June 19, 2008. Accessed October 23, 2013.