

Using Vancouver Style

General Information

The Vancouver style is a preferred style guide in the fields of Medicine, Physical and Occupational Therapy and other allied health fields. At CNC, it is used primarily in Dental and Med Lab Tech programs. Vancouver Style is a brief name for the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals and which works on the same principles as the *National Library of Medicine Recommended Formats for Bibliographic Citation*.

Vancouver Style - used in dental and med lab

[Using Vancouver Style](#) - CNC Library Information Sheet (PDF file)

[Citing Medicine: NLM style guide](#) (2nd ed. Continuous updates)

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK7256/>

[List of Journals Indexed for Medline with Abbreviations](#) <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/journals>

The text within this handout has been selected from the *Citing Medicine* style guide at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK7256/>

General Formatting

Spacing

Double space all portions of the manuscript— including the title page, abstract, text, acknowledgments, references, individual tables, and legends.

References

The following information provides an overview of the various acceptable ways of organizing references, according to the Introduction of *Citing Medicine: The NLM Style Guide for Authors, Editors and Publishers*.

References are presented in two ways in medical publications. At the end of a journal article, book, or book chapter, all of the references that contributed to the work are presented in a list called *references*, *end references*, *literature cited*, or *bibliography*.

References – or – **End References** – or – **Literature Cited**

at the end of your paper, a list of sources you have referred to in the text, arranged by number or author **Bibliography** – or – **Additional References**

at the end of your paper, following the *References* list or just as a stand-alone list - arranged by author, these are sources you have not referred to in the text of your paper but that are relevant to your subject

In-Text References

in the text of your paper, present individual references (“in-text references”) in an abbreviated format - by number, in brackets or in superscript - or by name-year – directing readers to the above list(s).

Citation-sequence	
In-text	The study (1) showed similar findings to a previous work ^{2,3}
References	1. Zelinski, A. Oral care... 2. Caron, L. Defining oral... 3. Selby M. Importance of oral care

In the **citation-sequence system**, numbers are used to refer to the reference list. References are numbered in the list in the order they first appear in the text. For example, if a reference by Zelinski is the first one referred to in the text, then the Zelinski reference is number one in the list. If a reference is used again, the original number is re-used.

Dental students will always cite in text with either a bracketed number or a superscript number and the reference list will be in numerical order as references appear in the cited text.

EXAMPLES - Books

Book with Personal Author

Elements of citation:

Author Surname Initials. Title of book. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; Date. Pagination.

Murray PR, Rosenthal KS, Kobayashi GS, Pfaller MA. Medical microbiology. 8th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier; 2015. 848 p.

Book with Editor, Compiler as Author

Elements of citation:

Author Surname Initials, editors. Title of book. Place of publication: Publisher; Date.

Young NS, Gerson SL, High KA, editors. Clinical hematology Philadelphia: Mosby/Elsevier; 2006. 1420 p.

Figure in a book

Standard numbered/lettered table in a journal article

Diaz-Cruz ES, Shapiro CL, Brueggemeier RW. Cyclooxygenase inhibitors suppress aromatase expression and activity in breast cancer cells. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2005 May;90(5):2563-70. Table 2, Aromatase activity and expression in cell lines; p. 2565

EXAMPLES *Journal Articles, Online*

Journal article on the Internet: not from a library journal database

- Cite an Internet journal article as you would a print article, but with these major exceptions:
- Use the word "Internet" in square brackets as the *Type of Medium* after the journal title. [Note: See the option I at Nomura example below]
- Include any date of update/revision and a date of citation in square brackets following the date of publication. Use the dates for the individual journal article being cited, not the dates of the journal issue as a whole unless no dates can be found for the individual item.
- When the location (pagination) of the article is not provided, as often occurs, calculate the length of the article using the best means possible, e.g. in terms of print pages, screens, paragraphs, or bytes. If an article is not linear, and has many hyperlinks, it will be impossible to determine the length.
- Provide the URL or other electronic address of the article. End with a period only if the URL ends with a slash (e.g. <http://www.abc.com/>. period – <http://www.telus.net/bin.htm> no period). The URL can be followed by a DOI Digital Object Identifier if available (see example 20)
- If information is known regarding access to the article, such as whether a subscription is required to view or free full text is available, note whether a subscription is required, or if it is free full text.
- It is important to cite the version you saw. If you viewed an article on the Internet, do 3 do0 0 1 128.78 391

sectional study of outpatients at a university hospital. Intern Med [serial on the Internet]. 2006 [cited 2007 Jan 10];45(22):1279-83. Available from:
http://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/internalmedicine/45/22/1279/_pdf

Optional addition - Full journal title

Use when journal title abbreviation not found in journal title abbreviations resources.

Yeung PK, Feng JD, Fice D. Exercise hemodynamic and neurohormone responses as sensitive biomarkers for diltiazem in rats. Journal of Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sciences [Internet]. 2006 [cited 2007 Jan 10];9(2):245-51. Available from:
http://www.ualberta.ca/~csps/JPPS9_2/Dr_Yeung/MS_562.htm

Journal article on the Internet - updated/revised after publication

Elements of Citation:

Author's surname Initials. Title of article. Abbreviated Title of Journal [Internet]. Year of publication Month day [updated Year Month Day; cited Year Month Day]; Volume #(Issue #):number of pages [or number of screens]. Available from: URL

Bernhardt JM, Felter EM. Online pediatric information seeking among mothers of young children: results from a qualitative study using focus groups. J Med Internet Res [Internet]. 2004 Mar 1 [updated 2006 Dec 10; cited 2007 Jan 5];6(1):e7 [about 13 p.]. Available from:
<http://www.jmir.org/2004/1/e7/>.

Journal article on the Internet that has a unique identifier, e.g. Digital Object Identifier (DOI) such as a PubMed ID (PMID) or PubMed Central ID (PMCID)

The DOI or Digital Object Identifier was developed by the International DOI Foundation (<http://www.doi.org/>) to provide for persistent identification of documents across networks. It does this using a naming convention consisting of a prefix that contains the name of the particular DOI directory and the content owner's identifier, and a suffix that is a numeric or alphanumeric string supplied by the publisher.

Publishers register with the International DOI Foundation to obtain their owner's identifier, then submit their suffix to a DOI registration agency along with the URL and appropriate metadata for the particular document being registered.

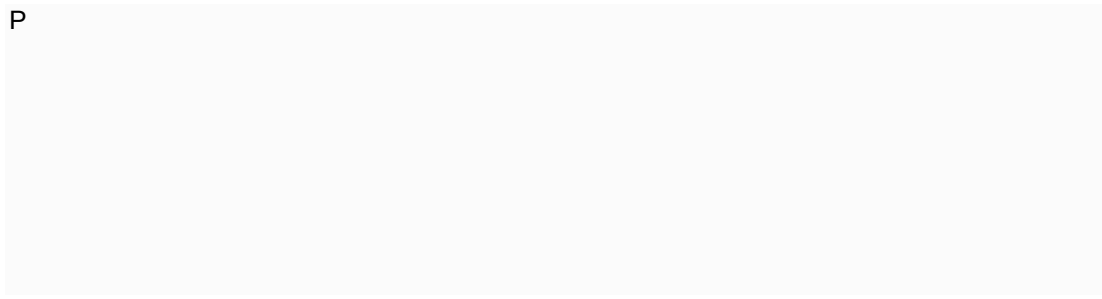
Many publishers are currently assigning DOIs at the article level. Some assign one DOI to an article regardless of changes in edition or format, while others give a unique DOI to each version.

To find an article on the Internet using its DOI, add the prefix "<http://dx.doi.org/>" to the number.

To use a DOI in a citation:

- Begin with DOI followed by a colon and a space
- Enter the number supplied by the publisher

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Footnotes

- Place explanatory matter in footnotes, not in the heading. Explain in footnotes all nonstandard abbreviations.
- For footnotes use the following symbols, in sequence: *,†,‡,§,||,¶,**,††,‡‡

Illustrations/Figures

- Figures should be numbered consecutively according to the order in which they have been first cited in the text.
- If a figure has been published, acknowledge the original source copyright holder. Permission to reproduce the material is required irrespective of authorship or publisher except for documents in the public domain.

Helpful Hints:

- Follow Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the name of the province placed in