This guide has been created for CMCC and may differ from styles at other educational institutes and those required by individual journals.

This guide is meant to provide basic examples of the Vancouver Citation Style, not every example possible. If you have any questions, or you do not see the information you need, contact CMCC Library (librarian@cmcc.ca).

Vancouver Citation Style consists of both in-text citations and a reference list.

In-text Citation:
- In the Vancouver Style, you can identify citations within the text of the essay/paper by either Arabic numbers in round brackets (1) or Arabic numbers in superscript.

Reference List:
- In the Vancouver Style, a reference list of all your citations appears at the end of your essay/paper with entries listed numerically and in the same order in which they have been cited in the text.
Citation Examples

In-text Citation (Choose A or B option)

A. Round Bracket

Meeker and Mootz (1) reiterate the importance of collaborative practice in chiropractic. Souza (2) notes such practice as key to empowering patients.

B. Superscript

Meeker and Mootz reiterate the importance of collaborative practice in chiropractic.\(^1\) Souza notes such practice as key to empowering patients.\(^2\)

References


Reference Examples

1. Journal Article

Basic Format:

1. Author [Last Name, Initial(s)]. Title of article. Title of journal [Internet]. Date of publication [date of access]; Volume(Issue): Page numbers. Available from Database: URL

Sample Citation:


Note: In Vancouver style, journal titles are referenced in their National Library of Medicine abbreviated form. If the journal abbreviation is unlisted, search the NLM Catalog: Journals referenced in the NCBI Databases. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/journals
2. Print Book – single author/editor

**Basic Format:**

2. Author. Title: subtitle (if available). Edition (other than 1st). Place of publication: Publisher; Year.

**Sample Citation:**


3. Print Book - multiple authors/editors

**Basic Format:**

3. Author(s), editors (if editors, include this denotation). Title: subtitle (if available). Edition (other than 1st). Place of publication: Publisher; Year.

*If there are more than six authors/editors, write “et al.” after the 6th name.

**Sample Citation:**

4. **E-book**

**Basic Format:**

4. Author(s)/Editor(s). Title: subtitle (if available) [Internet]. Place of publication: Publisher; Year [date of citation]. Available from Name of database: eBook URL

**Sample Citation:**


5. **Chapter in a print book**

**Basic Format:**


**Sample citation:**

6. Chapter in an E-book


7. Website Page(s)

Basic Format:

7. Author(s)/Editor(s)/Organization. Title of web site [Internet]. Place of publication: Publisher; Copyright date. Title of web page or article; Date of publication [date of access]. Available from: URL

*If no ‘place of publication’ indicated use instead: [place unknown]

*If no ‘copyright’ or ‘date of publication’ omit this info, but include date of access

Sample Citation:


8. Internet Documents/pdfs

Basic Format:

8. Author(s)/Editor(s)/Organization. Document title. Webpage name [format]. Source/production information; Date of internet publication [cited year month day]. Available from: URL.

Sample Citation:


9. DynaMed

Basic Format:


Sample Citation:

10. Natural Medicines

Basic Format:

10. Source [Internet]. Place of Publication: Publisher. Natural Medicines clinical topic: Subsection.[dates updated; cited]. Available from: URL

Sample Citation:


12. Class Notes/Lecture Notes - Online

Basic Format:

12. Author AA. Title of lecture [format]. Course Code: Course Name, Institution where delivered. Date of Publication [Date cited]. Available from: 'website address'

Sample Citation:


13. Class Notes/Lecture Notes – Print

Basic Format:

13. Author AA. Title of Lecture [format]. Course Code: Course Name, Institution where delivered; lecture given – date lecture given.

Sample Citation:

14. **PowerPoint Slides - CMCC**

**Basic Format:**

14. Author AA. Title [format]. Course Code: Course Name, Institution where delivered. Date of Publication [Date cited]. Available from: URL

**Sample Citation:**


15. **PowerPoint Slides – Web**

**Basic Format:**

15. Author AA. Title [format]. Institution where delivered. Date of Publication [Date cited]. Available from: URL

**Sample Citation:**

In-text Citation – Including Page Numbers

*If you are citing one source numerous times, a chapter in a book, and/or citing a large textbook, it’s helpful to include page numbers to guide readers to specific information:

• Round Bracket Style:

  Oreyama (1) argues for modified intervention (p361-5). Therapists (2) generally refute this approach (p13).

• Superscript:

  Agawa refers to a previous study. \(^1(p361)\)

Citing same work multiple times in one paragraph

• Sometimes you need to go into detail about one particular source. Putting an in-text citation after every sentence that comes from that source would look strange and break the flow of your writing... but leaving the in-text citations out risks plagiarism.

• Solution: Cite the source early in the paragraph, with the author/organization/site as part of the sentence rather than in brackets.

• For the rest of the paragraph, you can refer back to the author by name or pronoun when elaborating on their ideas:
Example: Omi (1) describes several aspects of the data gathering process. She notes that the relevance and number of questions can affect participation rates. Omi also found that...

- As long as it is clear to the reader that all of the ideas come from that same source, there is no risk of plagiarism and the paragraph flows well.

In-text Citation with Superscript Example

Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) has become increasingly popular in sports medicine and orthopaedic practice as treatment for muscle, tendon, and ligament injuries, and has received media attention because of its promise as a regenerative therapy.\(^1\)\(^2\) PRP is an autologous preparation of a patient’s whole blood, which is centrifuged or filtered, allowing separation of a fraction containing a supraphysiological concentration of platelets (fig 11). PRP can be applied on its own, or as an adjunct to surgery, allowing a high “dose” of growth factors and other bioactive proteins such as cytokines and chemokines to be delivered to the target tissue. This has the potential to improve repair and regeneration, although evidence from in vitro and animal studies has been conflicting.\(^3\)\(^5\)

As an autologous preparation, PRP has been introduced into clinical practice without being subject to the stringent development required of new drugs. Many commercially available PRP preparation devices have US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval, although this is based on device performance and safety, not on a requirement for evidence of clinical efficacy.\(^6\)

tendinopathy) or as an adjunct to surgery (anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction grafts and donor sites, rotator cuff repair, subacromial decompression, and Achilles rupture repair).\(^7\)

Comparisons with other active treatments were not included. Most trials were judged to be at high risk of bias, with lack of standardisation of PRP preparation. Overall, there was no clinically significant improvement in pain and function with PRP. The authors of the Cochrane review concluded that there was insufficient evidence to support the use of PRP.

In our review of a further 10 randomised controlled trials (476 participants), we too had difficulty drawing clear conclusions about the efficacy of PRP, because of heterogeneous musculoskeletal conditions and outcome measures, underpowered studies, and poor reporting. Only half of these trials included analyses of PRP content and quality, and these showed marked differences in platelet concentration and white cell content; this is problematic, as different PRP preparations and application techniques could affect effectiveness.\(^2\)

Possible harms
References


**Format Reference List**

- The reference list appears at the end of your paper. Begin list on a new page.
- The title **References** should be either left justified or centered on the page.
- The hanging indent for each reference makes the numerical sequence more obvious.
- The entries should appear in numerical sequence in the order that the material is cited in the text of your assignment.
How to Indent a Reference List:

1. **Senzon SA, et al.** Chiropractic perspective on a worldviews in worldviews in chiropractic [Cited 2011 Dec]. [Direct: ]


Sources:


- University of St. Augustine for Health Sciences. University of St. Augustine for Health Sciences [Internet]. St. Augustine (FL): University of St. Augustine for Health Sciences; c2016. Vancouver Citation Style Guide [cited 2016 Sept 20]. Available from: https://my.usa.edu/ICS/Library/Referencing.jnz

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