



Vancouver Citation Style Guide @ CMCC

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 ² **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 Mootz¹ reiterate the importance of collaborative practice in chiropractic. Souza² notes such practice as key to empowering patients.

References

1. Meeker WC, Mootz RD. Integration of chiropractic in health care. In: Haldeman S, Dagenais S, Budgell B, Grunnet-Nilsson N, Hooper PD, Meeker WC, et al. editors. Principles and practice of chiropractic. 3rd ed. New York : McGraw-Hill, 2005. p. 135-146.
2. Souza TA. Differential diagnosis and management for the chiropractor: protocols and algorithms. 5th ed. Burlington, MA: Jones & Bartlett Learning; 2016.

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:

1. Senzon S. Constructing a philosophy of chiropractic: evolving worldviews and premodern roots. *J Chiropr Humanit* [Internet]. 2011 Dec [cited 2016 Sept 20]; 18(1):10-23. Available from: CMCC Discovery/EBSCO.
<https://www.cmcc.ca/library>

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:

2. Souza TA. Differential diagnosis and management for the chiropractor: protocols and algorithms. 5th ed. Burlington, MA: Jones & Bartlett Learning; 2016.

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:

3. Bickley LS, Szilagy PG. Bates’ guide to physical examination and history taking. 11th ed. Philadelphia (PA): Wolters Kluwer/Lippincott Williams and Wilkins; 2013.

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:

4. Haines DE. Neuroanatomy: an atlas of structures, sections, and systems. 8th ed. [Internet]. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2012 [cited 2016 Sept 20]. Available from LWW Health Library: <https://www.cmcc.ca>

5. Chapter in a print book

Basic Format:

5. Chapter author. Title of chapter. In: Book author/editor. Title of book. Place of publication: Publisher; Year. Page numbers.

Sample citation:

5. Meeker WC, Mootz RD. Integration of chiropractic in health care. In: Haldeman S, Dagenais S, Budgell B, Grunnet-Nilsson N, Hooper PD, Meeker WC, et al. editors. Principles and practice of chiropractic. 3rd ed. New York : McGraw-Hill, 2005. p. 135-146.

6. Chapter in an E-book

6. Seron MA, Yochum TR, Barry, MS, Rowe LJ. Skeletal dysplasias. In: Yochum TR, Rowe LJ. Yochum and Rowe's essentials of skeletal radiology. 3rd ed. [Internet]. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2005 [cited 2016 Sept 20]. p. 721-792. Available from OVID Ebook Collection: <https://www.cmcc.ca>

7. Website Page(s)

Basic Format:

7. Author(s)/Editor(s)/Organization. Title of website page [Internet]. Place of publication: Publisher; 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:

7. World Federation of Chiropractic. Facts on chiropractic [Internet]. Toronto (ON): World Federation of Chiropractic; 2009 [cited 2016 Sept 20]. Available from: https://www.wfc.org/website/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=122&Itemid=138&lang=en

8. Internet Documents/pdfs

Basic Format:

8. Author(s)/Editor(s)/Organization. Document title. Website page name [format]. Source/production information; Date of internet publication [date of access]. Available from: URL.

Sample Citation:

8. World Health Organization. WHO guidelines on basic training and safety in chiropractic [document on the internet]. Geneva, Switzerland; 2005 [cited 2016 Sept 20]. Available from: https://www.wfc.org/who_guidelines_english.pdf

9. DynaMed

Basic Format:

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

Sample Citation:

9. DynaMed [Internet]. Ipswich (MA): EBSCO Information Services. Multiple sclerosis: history and physical. [updated 2015 Mar 09; cited 2016 Jul 23]. Available from <https://www.cmcc.ca/sslpage.aspx?pid=1124>

10. BMJ Best Practice

Basic Format:

Source [Internet]. Place of Publication: Publisher. Clinical topic summarized: Subsection.[date updated; date cited]. Available from: URL

Sample Citation:

BMJ Best Practice [Internet]. London (UK): British Medical Association. Musculoskeletal Lower Back Pain: Treatment Algorithm. [updated 2017 Nov; cited 2018 Apr 19]. Available from <https://www.cmcc.ca/library/clinical-databases>

11. Natural Medicines

Basic Format:

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

Sample Citation:

10. *Natural Medicines* [Internet]. Somerville (MA): Therapeutic Research Center. Creatine: adverse effects.
[updated 2015 Mar 09; cited 2016 Jul 23]. Available from <https://www.cmcc.ca/sslpage.aspx?pid=1124>

12. Wikipedia

12. Wikipedia: the free encyclopedia [Internet]. St. Petersburg (FL): Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 2001. Ebola virus epidemic in West Africa; [modified 2015 May 28; cited 2015 May 28]; [about 34 screens]. Available from:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ebola_virus_epidemic_in_West_Africa

13. Class Notes/Lecture Notes - Online

Basic Format:

13. 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. Petrini V. Communication in health care [Lecture notes as PDF]. CE 1101: Clinical Education, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College. 2016 Oct 7 [cited 2016 Nov 26]. Available from: <http://https://courses.cmcc.ca/portal>

14. Class Notes/Lecture Notes – Print

Basic Format:

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

Sample Citation:

14. Petrini V. Communication in health care [unpublished lecture notes]. CE 1101: Clinical Education, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College; lecture given 2016 Nov 17.

15. PowerPoint Slides - CMCC**Basic Format:**

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

Sample Citation:

15. Petrini V. Communication in health care [PowerPoint slides]. CE 1101: Clinical Education, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College. 2015 Oct 7 [cited 2015 Nov 26]. Available from: <http://https://courses.cmcc.ca/portal>

16. PowerPoint Slides – Web**Basic Format:**

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

Sample Citation:

16. Dennis S, Lee MD. Bayesian inference for signal detection models of recognition memory [PowerPoint slides]. Paper presented at: Workshop on Memory and Concept Formation; 2006 Jul 12; Margaret River (AU) [cited 2015 Oct 7]. Available from:

<http://www.psychology.adelaide.edu.au/personalpages/staff/simondennis/MargaretRiver06.ppt>

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 1). 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

Vancouver Reference List Example

References

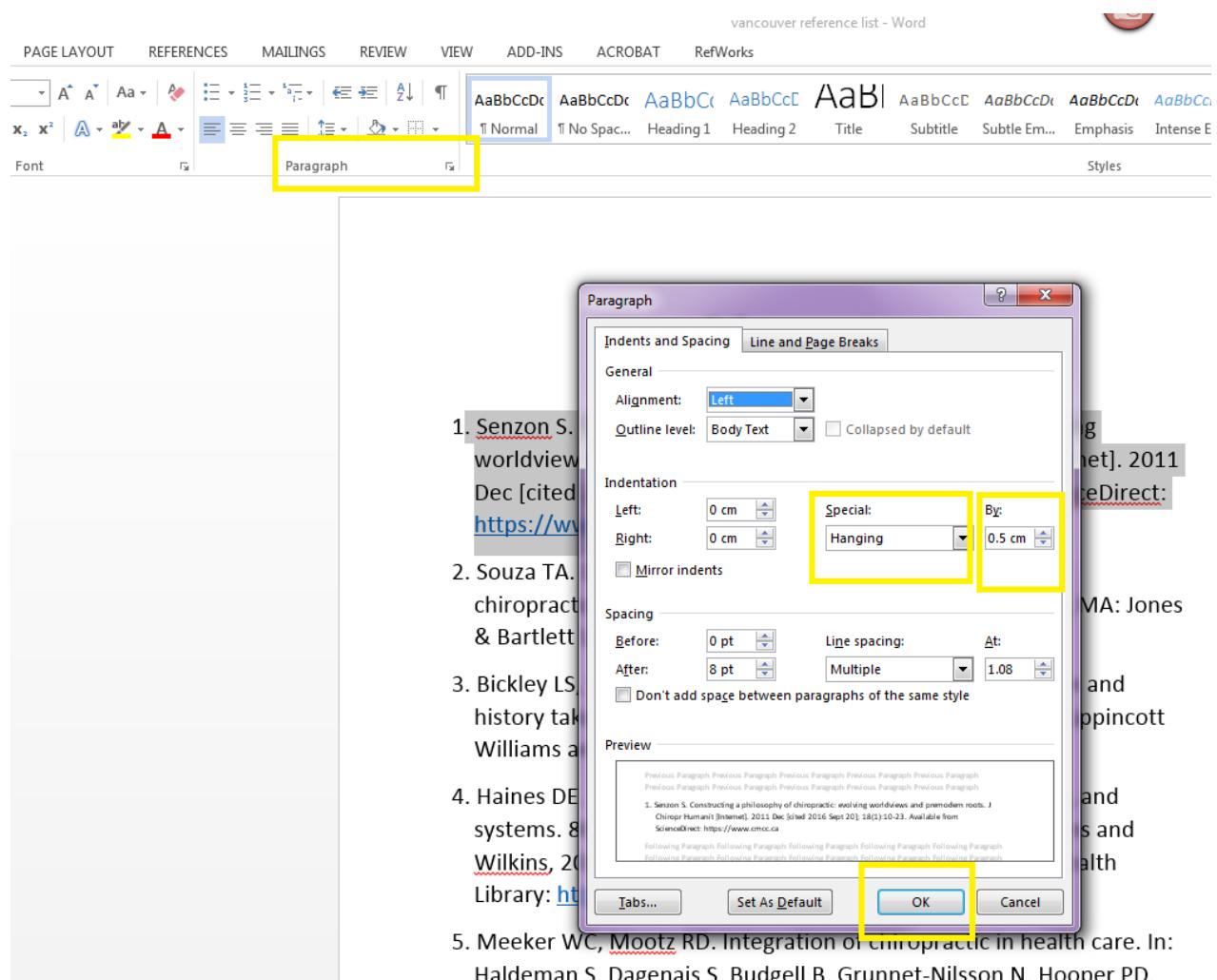
1. Senzon S. Constructing a philosophy of chiropractic: evolving worldviews and premodern roots. *J Chiropr Humanit* [Internet]. 2011 Dec [cited 2016 Sept 20]; 18(1):10-23. Available from ScienceDirect: <https://www.cmcc.ca>
2. Souza TA. Differential diagnosis and management for the chiropractor: protocols and algorithms. 5th ed. Burlington, MA: Jones & Bartlett Learning; 2016.

3. Bickley LS, Szilagyi PG. Bates' guide to physical examination and history taking. 11th ed. Philadelphia (PA): Wolters Kluwer/Lippincott Williams and Wilkins; 2013.
4. Haines DE. Neuroanatomy: an atlas of structures, sections, and systems. 8th ed. [Internet]. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2012 [cited 2016 Sept 20]. Available from LWW Health Library: <https://www.cmcc.ca>
5. Meeker WC, Mootz RD. Integration of chiropractic in health care. In: Haldeman S, Dagenais S, Budgell B, Grunnet-Nilsson N, Hooper PD, Meeker WC, et al. editors. Principles and practice of chiropractic. 3rd ed. New York : McGraw-Hill, 2005. p. 135-146.
6. World Federation of Chiropractic. World federation of chiropractic [Internet]. Toronto (ON): World Federation of Chiropractic; Facts on chiropractic; 2009 [cited 2016 Sept 20]. Available from: <https://www.wfc.org/website/index>
7. Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College. The chiropractic oath [PDF]. CP 1102: Foundations of Chiropractic Principles and Practice, Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College. 2017 [cited 2017 Sept 12]. Available from <https://courses.cmcc.ca/portal>
8. Canadian Pharmacists Association. CPS 2017: compendium of pharmaceuticals and specialities. 52nd ed. Ottawa: Canadian Pharmacists Association; 2017. Codeine; p. 830-833.

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:



Sources:

- Massey University: Te Kunenga Ki Purehuroa. OWLL: the online writing and learning link [Internet]. Palmerston North (NZ): Massey University: Te Kunenga Ki Purehuroa; c2010. APA in-text citation; 2014 [cited 2016 Nov 8]. Available from: <http://owl.massey.ac.nz/referencing/apa-in-text-citation.php#multiple-citations>
- Michener Institute of Education at UHN. Michener Institute of Education at UHN [Internet]. Toronto (ON): Michener Institute of Education at UHN. References According to the Vancouver Style for Michener [cited 2016 Sept 20]. Available from: <http://michener.ca/students/library/research/vancouverstyle/>
- Patrias K. Citing Medicine: The NLM Style Guide for Authors, Editors, and Publishers. 2nd ed. Bethesda MD: National Library of Medicine (US), 2007. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK7256/>
- 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>

Updated September 2018

