



Chapter 3. Conference Publications

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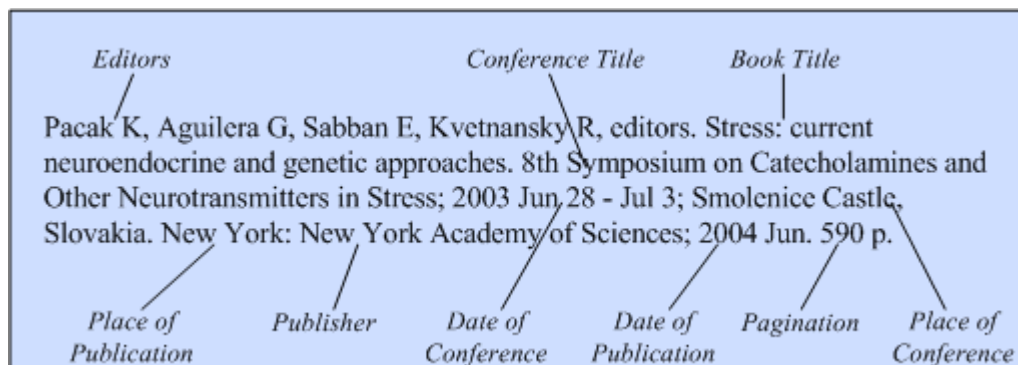
See also:

Chapter 12 Papers and Poster Sessions Presented at Meetings

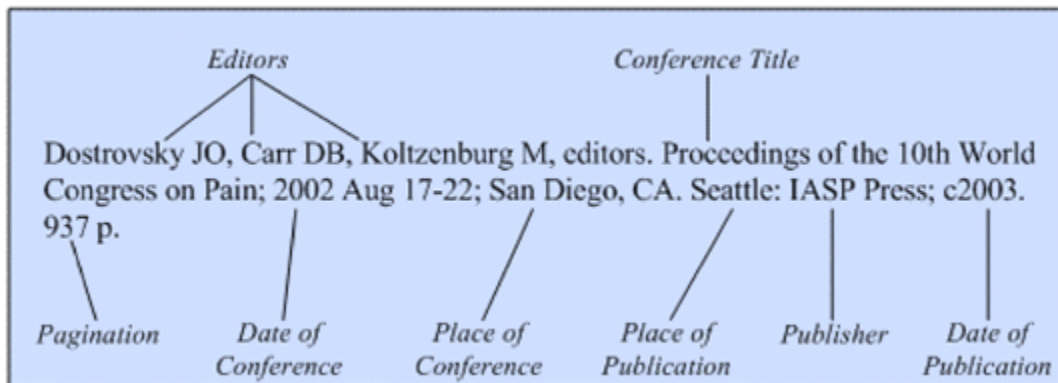
A. Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Conference Proceedings

The general format for a reference to a conference proceedings, including punctuation:

- with a title for the book of proceedings as well as a conference title:



- with only a conference title:



Examples of Citations to Conference Proceedings

Conference proceedings are a collection of the papers presented at a conference, symposium, congress, or other meeting. They share many characteristics with books; the major difference in citing them lies in their titles and in the provision of information about the dates and places of the conferences.

Conference proceedings always have a conference title. They often have two titles: the title of the book of proceedings (often the name of the specific conference) and the title of the conference. Many organizations hold annual numbered meetings, each of which has a specific topic or theme. For example, "Addressing patient needs: access, parity and humane care." is the name (book title) of the 160th Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association (conference title). When both titles are present, give the book title first.

Confusion arises if people preparing references to conference proceedings believe that the date and location of the conference take the place of the date and place of publication. Proceedings are frequently published a year or more after the conference was held, and there is often no correlation between the location of the publisher and the location of the conference. Sponsors of the conference are also often not the publisher.

Citations to conference proceedings involve placing information about the conference in a prescribed format and order, with prescribed punctuation, regardless of the order and punctuation given in the text. For example, if the title page reads:

Society for Laboratory Animal Welfare

Forty-third Annual Meeting

San Francisco

June 3-5, 2005

The format and order for the citation should be:

43rd Annual Meeting of the Society for Laboratory Animal Welfare; 2005 Jun 3-5; San Francisco.

In addition, because conference proceedings are a collection of papers, they have editors, not authors. Editors are usually considered secondary authors and placed after the title, but since no authors are present in proceedings, place their editors in the author position at the beginning of the reference.

The chief source for information about a proceedings is its title page. The back of the title page, called the verso or copyright page, and the cover of the book of proceedings are additional sources of authoritative information not found on the title page.

Conference papers are cited in the same way as contributions to books. See Chapter 3B Conference Papers for details. For information on citing papers presented at conferences but never published, see [Chapter 12 Papers and Poster Sessions Presented at Meetings](#). For a proceedings appearing on the Internet, see [Chapter 18 Books and Other Individual Titles on CD-ROM, DVD, or Disk](#) and [Chapter 22 Books and Other Individual Titles on the Internet](#).

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Conference Proceedings.

Continue to Examples of Citations to Conference Proceedings.

Citation Rules with Examples for Conference Proceedings

Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

Editor (R) | Editor Affiliation (O) | Book Title (R) | Type of Medium (R) | Conference Number (R) | Conference Title (R) | Date of Conference (O) | Place of Conference (O) | Type of Medium (if no title) (R) | Edition (R) | Other Secondary Authors (O) | Place of Publication (R) | Publisher (R) | Date of Publication (R) | Pagination (O) | Physical Description (O) | Series (O) | Language (R) | Notes (O)

Editor for Conference Proceedings (required)

General Rules for Editor

- List names in the order they appear in the text
- Enter surname (family or last name) first for each editor
- Capitalize surnames and enter spaces within surnames as they appear in the document cited on the assumption that the editor approved the form used. For example: Van Der Horn *or* van der Horn; De Wolf *or* de Wolf *or* DeWolf.
- Convert given (first) names and middle names to initials for a maximum of two initials following each surname
- Give all editors, regardless of the number
- Separate editor names from each other by a comma and a space
- Follow the last named editor with a comma and the word editor or editors
- End editor information with a period

Specific Rules for Editor

- Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them
- Other surname rules
- Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle
- Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name
- Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III
- Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)
- Non-English words for editors
- No editor can be found
- Options for editor names

Box 1. Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them.

- Keep hyphens in surnames
 - Estelle Palmer-Canton *becomes* Palmer-Canton E
 - Ahmed El-Assmy *becomes* El-Assmy A
- Keep particles, such as O', D', and L'
 - Alan D. O'Brien *becomes* O'Brien AD
 - James O. L'Esperance *becomes* L'Esperance JO
 - U. S'adeh *becomes* S'adeh U
- Omit all other punctuation in surnames
 - Charles A. St. James *becomes* St James CA

Box 2. Other surname rules.

- Keep prefixes in surnames
 - Lama Al Bassit *becomes* Al Bassit L
 - Jiddeke M. van de Kamp *becomes* van de Kamp JM
 - Gerard de Pouvourville *becomes* de Pouvourville G
- Keep compound surnames even if no hyphen appears
 - Sergio Lopez Moreno *becomes* Lopez Moreno S
 - Jaime Mier y Teran *becomes* Mier y Teran J
 - Virginie Halley des Fontaines *becomes* Halley des Fontaines V

[If you cannot determine from the title page whether a surname is compound or a combination of a middle name and a surname, look at the back of the title page (the copyright page) or elsewhere in the text for clarification. For example, Elizabeth Scott Parker may be interpreted to be Parker ES or Scott Parker E.]
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked
 - Å *treated as* A
 - Ø *treated as* O
 - Ç *treated as* C
 - Ł *treated as* L

Box 2 continues on next page...

Box 2 continued from previous page.

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

Box 3. Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle.

- Disregard hyphens joining given (first or middle) names

Jean-Louis Lagrot *becomes* Lagrot JL

- Use only the first letter of given names and middle names if they contain a prefix, a preposition, or another particle

D'Arcy Hart *becomes* Hart D

W. St. John Patterson *becomes* Patterson WS

De la Broquerie Fortier *becomes* Fortier D

Craig McC. Brooks *becomes* Brooks CM

- Disregard traditional abbreviations of given names. Some non-US publications use abbreviations of conventional given names rather than single initials, such as St. for Stefan. Use only the first letter of the abbreviation.

Ch. Wunderly *becomes* Wunderly C

C. Fr. Erdman *becomes* Erdman CF

- For non-English names that have been romanized (written in the roman alphabet), capitalize only the first letter if the original initial is represented by more than one letter

Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA

G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

Box 4. Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name.

- Omit degrees, titles, and honors such as M.D. following a personal name

James A. Reed, M.D., F.R.C.S. *becomes* Reed JA

Kristine Schmidt, Ph.D. *becomes* Schmidt K

Box 4 continues on next page...

Box 4 continued from previous page.

Robert V. Lang, Major, US Army *becomes* Lang RV

- Omit rank and honors such as Colonel or Sir that precede a name

Sir Frances Hildebrand *becomes* Hildebrand F

Dr. Jane Eberhard *becomes* Eberhard J

Captain R.C. Williams *becomes* Williams RC

Box 5. Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III.

- Place family designations of rank after the initials, without punctuation
- Convert roman numerals to arabic ordinals

Vincent T. DeVita, Jr. *becomes* DeVita VT Jr

James G. Jones II *becomes* Jones JG 2nd

John A. Adams III *becomes* Adams JA 3rd

Henry B. Cooper IV *becomes* Cooper HB 4th

Box 6. Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese).

Romanization, a form of transliteration, means using the roman (Latin) alphabet to represent the letters or characters of another alphabet. A good authority for romanization is the [ALA-LC Romanization Tables](#).

- Romanize names if they are in Cyrillic (Russian, Bulgarian, etc.), Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean, or character-based languages, such as Chinese and Japanese
- Capitalize only the first letter of romanized names if the original initial is represented by more than one letter

Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA

G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked
 - Å *treated as* A
 - Ø *treated as* O
 - Ç *treated as* C
 - Ł *treated as* L
 - à *treated as* a
 - ĝ *treated as* g
 - ñ *treated as* n

Box 6 continues on next page...

Box 6 continued from previous page.

- ü *treated as* u
- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters
 - æ *treated as* ae
 - œ *treated as* oe

Box 7. Non-English words for editor.

- Translate the word found for editor into English. However, the wording found on the publication may always be used.
- To assist in identifying editors, below is a brief list of non-English words for editor

Language	Word for Editor
French	redacteur
	editeur
German	redakteur
	herausgeber
Italian	redattore
	curatore
	editore
Russian	redaktor
	izdatel
Spanish	redactor
	editor

Box 8. No editor can be found.

- If no person or organization can be identified as the editor but translators are present, begin the reference with the names of the translators. Follow the same rules as used for editor names, but end the list of names with a comma and the word translator or translators.

Walser E, translator.

Alvarez H, Tello E, translators.

- If no person or organization can be identified as the editor and there are no translators, begin the reference with the title of the book or title of the conference if there is no separate book title. Do not use anonymous.

Practical points in dentistry: the alternatives. International Dental Congress of the Mekong River Region; 2004 Jun 7-10; Century Park Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand. Bangkok: Mahidol University, Faculty of Dentistry; [2004]. 82 p.

Box 8 continues on next page...

Box 8 continued from previous page.

10th International Psoriasis Symposium; 2004 Jun 10-13; Toronto, ON. Chicago: Skin Disease Education Foundation; 2004. 160 p.

Box 9. Options for editor names.

The following formats are not NLM practice for citing editors, but are acceptable options.

- Full first names of editors may be given. Separate the surname from the given name or initials by a comma; follow initials with a period; separate successive names by a semicolon.

Takagi, Yasushi; Harada, Jun; Chiarugi, Alberto M.; Moskowitz, Michael A., editors.

Mann, Frederick D.; Swartz, Mary N.; Little, R.T., editors.

- If space is a consideration, the number of editors may be limited to a specific number, such as the first three editors. Follow the last named editor by a comma and "et al." or "and others."

Rastan S, Hough T, Kierman A, et al., editors.

Adler DG, Baron TH, Davila RE, and others, editors.

Example Entries for Editor

1. Standard proceedings with a book title in addition to the conference title
2. Standard proceedings without a book title in addition to the conference title
3. Proceedings with all editors names given
4. Proceedings with editors limited to the optional first three
5. Proceedings with optional full first names for editors
6. Proceedings with address added for editors
7. Proceedings with no editor named

Editor Affiliation for Conference Proceedings (optional)

General Rules for Editor Affiliation

- Enter the affiliation of all editors or only the first editor
- Begin with the department and name of the institution, followed by city and state/Canadian province/country
- Use commas to separate parts of the address
- Place the affiliation in parentheses, such as (Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA)
- Separate the affiliation from its editor by a space
- Follow the affiliation with a comma which falls outside the closing parenthesis

Specific Rules for Editor Affiliation

- Abbreviations in affiliations
- E-mail address included

- Organizational names for affiliations not in English
- Names for cities and countries not in English

Box 10. Abbreviations in affiliations.

- Abbreviate commonly used words in affiliations, if desired. Follow all abbreviated words with a period.

Examples:

Acad. for Academy

Assoc. for Association

Co. for Company

Coll. for College

Corp. for Corporation

Dept. for Department

Div. for Division

Inst. for Institute or Institution

Soc. for Society

Univ. for University

See [Appendix C](#) for more abbreviations of commonly used English words.

- Abbreviate names of US states and Canadian provinces using their official two-letter abbreviations. See [Appendix E](#) for a list of these.
- Abbreviate names of countries outside of the US and Canada using the two-letter ISO country code, if desired. See [Appendix D](#) for codes of selected countries.
- Be consistent. If you abbreviate a word in one reference in a list of references, abbreviate the same word in all references.

Box 11. E-mail address included.

- Follow the US state, Canadian province, or country of the author with a period and a space
- Insert the e-mail address as it appears in the publication
- Place the e-mail address within the closing parenthesis for the author affiliation
- Do not end an e-mail address with a period

Example:

Patrias K (Reference Section, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda MD. patrias@nlm.nih.gov),
editor.

Box 12. Organizational names for affiliations not in English.

- Give the affiliation of all editors or only the first editor
- Begin with the department and name of the organization, followed by the city, the two-letter abbreviation for the US state or Canadian province (see [Appendix E](#)), and the country name or ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)) if non-US. Place the address in parentheses.

Dittmar A (Microcapteurs et Microsystemes Biomedicaux, Lyon, France), Beebe D, editors. 1st Annual International IEEE-EMBS Special Topic Conference on Microtechnologies in Medicine & Biology; 2000 Oct 12-14; Palais des Congrès, Lyon, France. Piscataway (NJ): IEEE; c2000. 643 p.

- Provide the name in the original language for non-English organization names found in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

Carpentier AF (Service de Neurologie, Hopital de la Salpetriere, Paris, France), Moreno Perez D (Unidad de Infectologia e Inmunodeficiencias, Departamento de Pediatria, Hospital Materno-Infantil Carlos Haya, Malaga, Spain), editors.

Marubini E (Istituto di Statistica Medica e Biometria, Universita degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy), Rebora P, Reina G, editors.

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate organizational names if they are in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the [ALA-LC Romanization Tables](#).

Barbulescu M (Clinica Chirurgicala, Spitalul Clinic Coltea, Bucarest, Romania), Burcos T, Ungureanu CD, editors.

Grudinina NA (Institute of Experimental Medicine, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia), Golubkov VI, editors.

- Translate organizational names in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)

Susaki K (First Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Kagawa University, Takamatsu, Japan), Bandoh S, Fujita J, Kanaji N, editors.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

À treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

Box 12 continued from previous page.

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- Use the English form of names for cities and countries whenever possible. For example, Vienna for Wien and Spain for Espana. However, the name found on the publication may always be used.

Box 13. Names for cities and countries not in English.

- Use the English form for names of cities and countries whenever possible. However, the name as found on the publication may always be used.

Moskva becomes Moscow

Wien becomes Vienna

Italia becomes Italy

Espana becomes Spain

Example Entries for Editor Affiliation

6. Proceedings with address added for editors

Book Title for Conference Proceedings (required)

General Rules for Book Title

- Enter the title of a book as it appears in the original document, in the original language
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle, unless some other form of punctuation (such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point) is already present
- Follow non-English titles with a translation whenever possible; place the translation in square brackets
- End a title with a period unless a question mark or exclamation point already ends it or a Type of Medium follows it (see below)

Specific Rules for Book Title

- Book titles not in English
- Book titles in more than one language
- Book titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character
- No book title can be found

Box 14. Book titles not in English.

- Provide the name in the original language for non-English titles found in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

Box 14 continues on next page...

Box 14 continued from previous page.

Boker W, Brenner HD, editors. Integrative therapie der schizophrenie. 4th Internationale Schizophrenie-Symposium;1993 Sep 16-18; Bern. Bern (Switzerland): Huber; 1996. 426 p. German.

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles if they are in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

Braudo EE, editor. 1st Mezhdunarodnyi Kongress Biotekhnologii: Sostoianie i Perspektivy Razvitiia; 2002 Oct 14-18; Moscow. Moscow: Maxima; 2002. Russian.

- Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese). Place translated titles in square brackets.

Mitsuoka T, editor. 21-seiki chonai furora kenkyu no atarashii doko. Chonai Furora Shinpojumu. Dai 10-kai; 2001; Tokyo. Tokyo: Gakkai Shuppan Senta; 2002. 141 p. Japanese.

or

Mitsuoka T, editor. [New trends in intestinal flora research for the 21st century. Proceedings of the 10th Symposium on Intestinal Flora]; 2001; Tokyo. Tokyo: Gakkai Shuppan Senta; 2002. 141 p. Japanese.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- Capitalize only the first word of the title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms, unless the convention of a particular language requires other capitalization

Boker W, Brenner HD, editors. Integrative Therapie der Schizophrenie. 4th Internationale Schizophrenie-Symposium;1993 Sep 16-18; Bern. Bern (Switzerland): Huber; 1996. 426 p. German.

Box 14 continues on next page...

Box 14 continued from previous page.

- Provide an English translation after the original language one if possible; place translations in square brackets

Braudo EE, editor. 1st Mezhdunarodnyi Kongress Biotekhnologii: Sostoianie i Perspektivy Razvitiia [1st International Congress of Biotechnology: State of the Art & Prospects of Development]; 2002 Oct 14-18; Moscow. Moscow: Maxima; 2002. Russian.

Mitsuoka T, editor. 21-seiki chonai furora kenkyu no atarashii doko [New trends in intestinal flora research for the 21st century]. Chonai Furora Shinpojumu. Dai 10-kai [Proceedings of the 10th Symposium on Intestinal Flora]; 2001; Tokyo. Tokyo: Gakkai Shuppan Senta; 2002. 141 p.

Box 15. Book titles in more than one language.

- If a title is written in several languages, give the title in the first language found on the title page and indicate all languages of publication after the pagination. Separate the languages by commas. End the list with a period.

Oud N, editor. ACENDIO 2003: Making nursing visible. 4th European Conference of ACENDIO; 2003; Paris. Bern (Switzerland): Huber; 2003. 347 p. English, French, German.

34th Congressus Internationalis Historiae Pharmaciae; 1999 Oct 20-23; Florence, Italy. Piacenza (Italy): Accademia Italiana di Storia della Farmacia; 2001. 351 p. Italian, English, French, German, Spanish; summaries in English and French.

- If a title is presented in two or more equal languages, as often occurs in Canadian publications, give all titles in the order in which they are given in the text, with an equals sign between them. Indicate the particular languages, separated by commas, after the pagination. End the list with a period.

Bidart A, editor. 4th Congres International de Pneumologie Pediatrique: Livre des Communications = 4th International Congress on Pediatric Pulmonology: Proceedings; 2000 Feb 21-24; Nice, France. Paris: EDK; c2000. 271 p. French, English.

Box 16. Book titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character.

- Capitalize the first word of a book title unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized

2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane.

von Willebrand disease and genetic testing.

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, substitute the name for the symbol. For example, Ω becomes omega.

γ -linolenic acid: recent advances in biotechnology and clinical applications.

or

Gamma-linolenic acid: recent advances in biotechnology and clinical applications.

Box 16 continues on next page...

Box 16 continued from previous page.

Synthesis of β -amino acids.

or

Synthesis of beta-amino acids

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript in parentheses

TiO₂ nanoparticles.

or

TiO(2) nanoparticles.

Box 17. No book title can be found.

- If a conference proceedings has no title for the book, follow the editor(s) with the number and title of the conference

Dittmar A, Beebe D, editors. 1st Annual International IEEE-EMBS Special Topic Conference on Microtechnologies in Medicine & Biology; 2000 Oct 12-14; Palais des Congres, Lyon, France. Piscataway (NJ): IEEE; c2000. 643 p.

Example Entries for Book Title

8. Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character
9. Proceedings in a language other than English
10. Proceedings in two or more equal languages
11. Proceedings in multiple languages

Type of Medium for Conference Proceedings (required)

General Rules for Type of Medium

- Indicate the specific type of medium (microfiche, ultrafiche, microfilm, microcard, etc.) following the title when a proceedings is published in a microform
- Place the name of the medium in square brackets and end with a period, such as [microfiche].
- Add information about the medium according to the instructions under Physical Description below
- See [Chapter 15](#) for proceedings in audiovisual formats and [Chapter 18](#) and [Chapter 22](#) for proceedings in electronic formats

Specific Rules for Type of Medium

- Book titles ending in punctuation other than a period
- Book titles not in English

Box 18. Book titles ending in punctuation other than a period.

- Most titles of proceedings end in a period. Place [microfiche], [microfilm], or [microcard] inside the period.

Sheppard NF, Eden M, Kantor G, editors. Engineering advances: new opportunities for biomedical engineers [microfiche]. Proceedings of the 16th Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society; 1994 Nov 3-6; Baltimore, MD. Piscataway (NJ): IEEE; 1994. 2 vol. 6 microfiche: black & white, negative, 4 x 6 in.
- If a title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation and follow [microfiche], [microfilm], or [microcard] with a period

Johnstone K, Bachowski R, editors. Victorian women's health program--what is it? [microfiche]. Proceedings of Women's Health Victoria's Forum; 2000 Nov 16; Melbourne, Australia. Melbourne: Women's Health Victoria; 2001. 37 p. 1 microfiche: black & white, negative, 4 x 6 in.

Box 19. Book titles not in English.

- If a translation of a title is provided, place it in square brackets

Boker W, Brenner HD, editors. Integrative therapie der schizophrenie [Integrative therapy for schizophrenia]. 4th Internationale Schizophrenie-Symposium [4th International Schizophrenia Symposium]; 1993 Sep 16-18; Bern. Bern (Switzerland): Huber; 1996. 426 p. German.
- If a proceedings is in a microform (microfiche, microfilm, microcard, etc.), place the specific name of the microform in square brackets following the translation

Hematologie, hemothérapie, reanimation [Hematology, blood therapy, resuscitation] [microfilm]. 5th Congress International de Transfusion Sanguine [5th International Congress on Blood Transfusion]; 1954; Paris, France. Paris: [publisher unknown]; 1954. 29 p. French. 1 reel: negative, 35 mm.

Example Entries for Type of Medium

13. Proceedings in a microform

Conference Number for Conference Proceedings (required)**General Rules for Conference Number**

- Express conference numbers in arabic ordinals. For example: Second becomes 2nd and III becomes 3rd.
- Enter a space following the number

Specific Rules for Conference Number

- Numbers not in English

Box 20. Numbers not in English.

- Translate all meeting numbers used into arabic ordinals
Examples:

Box 20 continues on next page...

Box 20 continued from previous page.

4e becomes 4th

2^o becomes 2nd

3. becomes 3rd

Example Entries for Conference Number

9. Proceedings in a language other than English
10. Proceedings in two or more equal languages
11. Proceedings in multiple languages

Conference Title for Conference Proceedings (required)

General Rules for Conference Title

- Enter the title of the conference as it appears in the original document, in the original language
- Capitalize all significant words in the title (i.e., do not capitalize of, the, and, etc.)
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle, unless another form of punctuation (such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point) is already present
- Follow non-English titles with a translation whenever possible; place the translation in square brackets
- End the conference title with a semicolon unless no Date and Place of the Conference (see below) are provided, then end with a period

Specific Rules for Conference Title

- Conference titles not in English
- Conference titles in more than one language
- Conference titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character

Box 21. Conference titles not in English.

- Provide the title in the original language for non-English titles found in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

Boker W, Brenner HD, editors. Integrative therapie der schizophrenie. 4th Internationale Schizophrenie-Symposium;1993 Sep 16-18; Bern. Bern (Switzerland): Huber; 1996. 426 p. German.
- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles if they are in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

Braudo EE, editor. 1st Mezhdunarodnyi Kongress Biotekhnologii: Sostoianie i Perspektivy Razvitiia; 2002 Oct 14-18; Moscow. Moscow: Maxima; 2002. Russian.
- Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese). Place translated titles in square brackets.

Mitsuoka T, editor. 21-seiki chonai furora kenkyu no atarashii doko. Chonai Furora Shinpojumu. Dai 10-kai; 2001; Tokyo. Tokyo: Gakkai Shuppan Senta; 2002. 141 p. Japanese.

Box 21 continues on next page...

Box 21 continued from previous page.

or

Mitsuoka T, editor. [New trends in intestinal flora research for the 21st century. Proceedings of the 10th Symposium on Intestinal Flora]; 2001; Tokyo. Tokyo: Gakkai Shuppan Senta; 2002. 141 p. Japanese.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- Provide an English translation after the original language title if possible; place translations in square brackets

Braudo EE, editor. 1st Mezhdunarodnyi Kongress Biotekhnologiiia: Sostoianie i Perspektivy Razvitiia [1st International Congress of Biotechnology: State of the Art & Prospects of Development]; 2002 Oct 14-18; Moscow. Moscow: Maxima; 2002. Russian.

Mitsuoka T, editor. 21-seiki chonai furora kenkyu no atarashii doko [New trends in intestinal flora research for the 21st century]. Chonai Furora Shinpojumu. Dai 10-kai [Proceedings of the 10th Symposium on Intestinal Flora]; 2001; Tokyo. Tokyo: Gakkai Shuppan Senta; 2002. 141 p.

Box 22. Conference titles in more than one language.

- If a conference publication is written in several languages, give the title in the first language found on the title page and indicate all languages of publication after the pagination. Separate the languages by commas and end the list with a period.

Oud N, editor. ACENDIO 2003: Making nursing visible. 4th European Conference of ACENDIO; 2003; Paris. Bern (Switzerland): Huber; 2003. 347 p. English, French, German.

Box 22 continues on next page...

Box 22 continued from previous page.

34th Congressus Internationalis Historiae Pharmaciae; 1999 Oct 20-23; Florence, Italy. Piacenza (Italy): Accademia Italiana di Storia della Farmacia; 2001. 351 p. Italian, English, French, German, Spanish.

- If a conference title is presented in two or more equal languages, as often occurs in Canadian publications, give all titles in the order in which they are given in the text, with an equals sign between them. Indicate the particular languages, separated by commas, after the pagination. End the list with a period.

Bidart A, editor. 4e Congres International de Pneumologie Pediatrique: livre des communications = 4th International Congress on Pediatric Pulmonology: proceedings; 2000 Feb 21-24; Nice, France. Paris: EDK; c2000. 271 p. French, English.

Box 23. Conference titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character.

- Capitalize the first word of a title unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized

2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane.

von Willebrand disease and genetic testing.

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, substitute the name for the symbol. For example, Ω becomes omega.

Synthesis of β -amino acids.

or

Synthesis of beta-amino acids

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript in parentheses

TiO₂ nanoparticles.

or

TiO(2) nanoparticles.

Example Entries for Conference Title

1. Standard proceedings with a book title in addition to the conference title
2. Standard proceedings without a book title in addition to the conference title
9. Proceedings in a language other than English
10. Proceedings in two or more equal languages
11. Proceedings in multiple languages

Date of Conference for Conference Proceedings (optional)

General Rules for Date of Conference

- Use inclusive dates on which the conference was held
- The format for conference date information is year, month, beginning day, hyphen, ending day. For example: 2005 Mar 20-24.
- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
- End date information with a semicolon unless no Place of the Conference (see below) is provided, then end with a period

Specific Rules for Date of Conference

- Dates cross months
- Dates cross years
- Non-English names for months
- Seasons instead of months
- No date for the conference can be found

Box 24. Dates cross months.

- Standard format for conference date information is year, month, beginning day, hyphen, ending day
2005 Jan 12-14
2004 Feb 8-11
- When a conference crosses months, use the hyphen to separate the first day from the closing month
2003 Apr 30-May 2
2006 Jan 31-Feb 3

Box 25. Dates cross years.

- Standard format for conference date information is year, month, beginning day, hyphen, ending day
2005 Jan 12-14
2004 Feb 8-11
- When a conference crosses years, enter the year, month, and day of the beginning date, a hyphen, then the year, month, and day of the ending date
2004 Dec 30-2005 Jan 2
- If no months are included with the years, separate the two years by a hyphen. Do not shorten the second of the two years to the last two digits.
2005-2006
1999-2000

Box 26. Non-English names for months.

- Translate names of months into English
- Abbreviate them using the first three letters
- Capitalize them

For example:

mayo = May

luty = Feb

brezen = Mar

Box 27. Seasons instead of months.

- Translate names of seasons into English
- Capitalize them
- Do not abbreviate them

For example:

balvan = Summer

outomno = Fall

hiver = Winter

pomlad = Spring

Box 28. No date for the conference can be found.

- If no date can be found on which the conference was held, but a location for the conference is given, omit date information and follow the conference title with a semicolon and the place of the conference
- If neither a date nor a location can be found for the conference, end the conference title with a period

Forestieri P, Mazzeo F, Varoux G, editors. Il carcinoma gastrico. SICO 1st Consensus Conference. Naples (Italy): Giuseppe de Nicola Editore; 2000. 190 p. Italian.

Example Entries for Date of Conference

14. Proceedings with a conference date crossing months or years
15. Proceedings with an unknown conference date and location

Place of Conference for Conference Proceedings (optional)**General Rules for Place of Conference**

- Include the city in which the conference was held

- Follow US and Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the state or province (see [Appendix E](#)) to avoid confusion when citing lesser known cities or when cities in different locations have the same name, such as Palm Springs, CA and Palm Springs, FL
- Follow cities in other countries with the name of the country, either written out or as the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)), when citing lesser known cities or when cities in different locations have the same name, such as London, ON and London, England
- Use the anglicized form for a non-US city, such as Munich for Munchen
- End place information with a period

Specific Rules for Place of Conference

- Optional inclusion of institution where conference was held
- Non-US cities
- No place for the conference can be found

Box 29. Optional inclusion of institution where conference was held.

- If useful to the reader, the name of the institution or other location where the conference was held may be included before the city

M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX

National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

Box 30. Non-US cities.

- Use the anglicized form of a city name, such as Rome for Roma and Moscow for Moskva. However, the name as found on the publication may always be used.
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

Box 30 continues on next page...

Box 30 continued from previous page.

œ treated as oe

- Follow Canadian cities with a comma and the two-letter abbreviation for the name of the province (see [Appendix E](#))

Montreal, QC

Ottawa, ON

Vancouver, BC

- If the city is not well known or could be confused with another city of the same name, follow the city with the country name, either written in full or as the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)). Separate the country name or code from the city by a comma.

London

Rome

Paris

Madrid

but

Malaga, Spain *or* Malaga, ES

Basel, Switzerland *or* Basel, CH

Oxford, England *or* Oxford, GB

- As an option, use the country name or country code after all cities not in the US or Canada

Box 31. No place for the conference can be found.

- If no place where the conference was held can be found, end the date information with a period instead of a semicolon

Fitzpatrick DP, Carr AJ, editors. Bioengineering - in Ireland. Proceedings of the 7th Annual Conference of the Section of Bioengineering of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland; 2001 Jan 27-28. Dublin: University College Dublin, Department of Mechanical Engineering; c2001. 43 p.

- If neither the place where the conference was held nor a date for the conference can be found, end the conference title with a period

Forestieri P, Mazzeo F, Varoux G, editors. Il carcinoma gastrico. SICO 1st Consensus Conference. Naples (Italy): Giuseppe de Nicola Editore; 2000. 190 p. Italian.

Example Entries for Place of Conference

12. Name of institution where conference held included

15. Proceedings with an unknown conference date and location

16. Proceedings with an unknown conference location

Type of Medium (if no title) for Conference Proceedings (required)

General Rules for Type of Medium (if no title)

- If the proceedings has no book title, place the type of medium (microfiche, ultrafiche, microfilm, microcard, etc.) following the place of the conference when a proceedings is published in a microform
- Place the name of the medium in square brackets and end it with a period, such as [microfiche]
- Add information about the medium according to the instructions under Physical Description below
- See [Chapter 15](#) for proceedings in audiovisual formats and [Chapter 18](#) and [Chapter 22](#) for proceedings in electronic formats

Example Entries for Type of Medium (if no title)

13. Proceedings in a microform

Edition for Conference Proceedings (required)

General Rules for Edition

- Indicate the edition/version being cited when a proceedings is published in more than one edition or version
- Abbreviate common words (see Abbreviation rules for editions below)
- Capitalize only the first word of the edition statement, proper nouns, and proper adjectives
- Express numbers representing editions in arabic ordinals. For example: second becomes 2nd and III becomes 3rd.
- End the edition statement with a period

Box 32. Abbreviation rules for editions.

- Abbreviate common words found in edition statements, if desired:

Word	Abbreviation
edition	ed.
abbreviated	abbr.
abridged	abr.
American	Am.
augmented	augm.
authorized	authoriz.
English	Engl.
enlarged	enl.
expanded	expand.
illustrated	ill.
modified	mod.
original	orig.
reprint(ed)	repr.

Box 32 continues on next page...

Box 32 continued from previous page.

Word	Abbreviation
revised	rev.
special	spec.
translation	transl.
translated	

For additional abbreviations, see ISO 832:1994 - *Rules for the abbreviation of bibliographic terms*.

- Follow abbreviated words with a period and end all edition information with a period
 - 3rd rev. ed.
 - 1st Engl. ed.

Specific Rules for Edition

- Abbreviation rules for editions
- Non-English words for editions
- First editions

Box 33. Non-English words for editions.

- For non-English edition statements written in the roman alphabet (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.):
 - Provide the name in the original language
 - Abbreviate common words used in edition statements if the language is a familiar one
 - Capitalize only the first word and proper nouns unless the particular language requires capitalization of other words
 - Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked:

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

Box 33 continues on next page...

Box 33 continued from previous page.

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters:

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- Do not convert numbers or words for numbers to arabic ordinals as is the practice for English language publications. This assists those unfamiliar with a language and avoids awkward constructions.
- Separate the edition from the title proper by a space
- Retain the punctuation used in the edition statement
- Follow abbreviated words by a period and end edition information with a period

Examples:

Ed. 1a.

5. ed. interamente riv. e aggiornata.

2. ed. veneta.

Nuova ed.

Seconda ed.

4a ed. rev. e ampliada.

2° ed. ampliada y actualizada.

- For an edition statement written in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean:
 - Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the words for edition. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.
 - Abbreviate common words used in edition statements if the language is a familiar one
 - Capitalize only the first word and proper nouns unless the particular language requires capitalization of other words
 - Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

Examples: ê or ç becomes c

- Do not convert numbers or words for numbers to arabic ordinals as is the practice for English language publications. This assists those unfamiliar with a language and avoids awkward constructions.
- Separate the edition from the title proper by a space
- Retain the punctuation used in the edition statement

Box 33 continues on next page...

Box 33 continued from previous page.

- Follow abbreviated words by a period and end all edition information with a period

Examples:

Izd. 3., perer. i dop.

2. dopunjeno izd.

2. ekd. epeux.

3. ekd.

- For an edition statement written in a character-based language such as Chinese and Japanese:
 - Transliterate or translate the words for edition
 - Do not abbreviate any of the words or omit any words
 - Use the capitalization system of the particular language
 - Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

Examples:

ǒ becomes o

ū becomes u

- Do not convert numbers or words for numbers to arabic ordinals as is the practice for English language publications. This assists those unfamiliar with a language and avoids awkward constructions.
- Separate the edition from the title by a space
- Retain the punctuation used in the edition statement.
- End all edition information with a period

Examples:

Shohan.

Dai 1-han.

Dai 3-pan.

Di 3 ban.

Cai se ban, Xianggang di 1 ban.

Che 6-p`an.

- To help identify editions in other languages, below is a brief list of Non-English words for editions with their abbreviations, if any (n.a. = not abbreviated):

Box 33 continues on next page...

Box 33 continued from previous page.

Language	Word for Edition	Abbreviation
Danish	oplag	n.a.
	udgave	
Dutch	uitgave	uitg.
	editie	ed.
Finnish	julkaisu	julk.
French	edition	ed.
German	Ausgabe	Ausg.
	Auflage	Aufl.
Greek	ekdosis	ekd.
Italian	edizione	ed.
Norwegian	publikasjon	publ.
	utgave	utg.
Portuguese	edicao	ed.
Russian	izdanie	izd.
	publikacija	publ.
Spanish	edicion	ed.
	publicacion	publ.
Swedish	upplaga	n.a.

Box 34. First editions.

- If a proceedings does not carry any statement of edition, assume it is the first or only edition
- Use 1st ed. only when you know that subsequent editions have been published and you wish to cite the earlier one

Example Entries for Edition

17. Proceedings with an edition

Other Secondary Authors for Conference Proceedings (optional)

General Rules for Other Secondary Authors

- A secondary author for a proceedings modifies the work of the editor. Examples include translators and illustrators.
- Use the same rules for the format of names presented in Editor above
- Follow the last named secondary author with a comma and the role played. For example: the word *illustrator* or *illustrators*, *translator* or *translators*.
- End secondary author information with a period
- If there is no editor, move any translators to the editor position in the reference

Specific Rules for Other Secondary Authors

- More than one type of secondary author
- Secondary author performing more than one role
- Non-English names for secondary authors

Box 35. More than one type of secondary author.

A conference proceedings may have several types of secondary authors.

- List all of them in the order they are given in the publication
- Separate each type of secondary author with the accompanying role by a semicolon
- End secondary author information with a period

Examples:

Smith BC, translator; Carson HT, illustrator.

Graber AF, Longstreet RG, translators; Johnson CT, Marks C, Huston MA, illustrators.

- Place secondary author information following the place of the conference

Doring R, editor. The German health reporting system and current approaches in Europe: a comparative view on differences, parallels, and trends. Proceedings of the International Conference; 2001 Nov; Berlin. Carney A, Frank M, translators. Berlin: Robert Koch-Institut; 2002. 150 p.

Box 36. Secondary author performing more than one role.

A secondary author may perform more than one role.

- List all of the roles in the order they are given in the publication
- Separate the roles by "and"
- End secondary author information with a period

Example:

Jones AB, translator and illustrator.

Box 37. Non-English names for secondary authors.

- Translate the word for translator, illustrator, or other secondary author into English if possible. However, the wording found on the publication may always be used.
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Box 37 continues on next page...

Box 37 continued from previous page.

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- To assist in identifying secondary author roles, below is a brief list of non-English words for them

Language	Word for Translator	Word for Illustrator
French	traducteur	illustrateur
German	ubersetzer	erlauterer
	dolmetscher	
Italian	traduttore	disegnatore
Russian	perevodchik	konstruktor
Spanish	traductor	ilustrador

Example Entries for Other Secondary Authors

18. Proceedings with translators

Place of Publication for Conference Proceedings (required)

General Rules for Place of Publication

- Place is defined as the city where the book of proceedings was published
- Follow US and Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the state or province (see [Appendix E](#)) to avoid confusion when citing lesser known cities or when cities in different locations have the same name, such as Palm Springs (CA) and Palm Springs (FL)
- Follow cities in other countries with the name of the country, either written out or as the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)), when citing lesser known cities or when cities in different locations have the same name, such as London (ON) and London (England)
- Use the anglicized form for a non-US city, such as Vienna for Wein
- End place information with a colon

Specific Rules for Place of Publication

- Non-US cities
- Joint publication
- Multiple places of publication

- No place of publication can be found

Box 38. Non-US cities.

- Use the anglicized form of a city name, such as Rome for Roma and Moscow for Moskva. However, the name as found on the publication may always be used.
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked

À treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- Follow Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the name of the province (see [Appendix E](#)), placed in parentheses

Montreal (QC):

Ottawa (ON):

Vancouver (BC):

- If the city is not well known or could be confused with another city of the same name, follow the city with the country name, either written in full or as the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)). Place the country name or code in parentheses.

London:

Rome:

Paris:

Madrid:

but

Malaga (Spain): *or* Malaga (ES):

Box 38 continued from previous page.

Basel (Switzerland): *or* Basel (CH)

Oxford (England): *or* Oxford (GB):

- As an option, use the country name or country code after all cities not in the US or Canada

Box 39. Joint publication.

- Two organizations may co-publish a book of proceedings. Use the city of the first organization found on the title page (or on the back of the title page if no publisher information appears on the title page), as the place of publication.

- Place the name of the second organization as a note at the end of the citation

Accelerating quality improvement in health care: strategies to speed the diffusion of evidence-based innovations: proceedings from a conference; 2003 Jan 27-28; Washington, DC. Washington: NIHCM Foundation; c2003. 27 p. Jointly published by the National Committee for Quality Health Care.

- Do not give multiple places as the place of publication or include multiple publishers

Box 40. Multiple places of publication.

- If more than one place of publication is found, use the first one or the one set in the largest type or in bold type. Do not give multiple places.
- As an option, if one place is a US city and the other(s) are not, use the US city

Box 41. No place of publication can be found.

- If no place of publication can be found on the title page or the verso (back) of the title page, but one can be found elsewhere in the publication or can be reasonably inferred (e.g., Chicago as the place for a publication of the American Medical Association), place the city in square brackets, such as "[Chicago]"

Palulonis RM, editor. 19th Conference on the Medical Aspects of Sports; 1977; San Francisco, CA. [Chicago]: American Medical Association; c1978. 75 p.

- If no place of publication can be found, use [place unknown]

2nd Annual Meeting of the Indian Leptospirosis Society (ILS); 2001 May 12-13; Cochin, India. [place unknown]: Indian Leptospirosis Society; 2001. 70 p.

Example Entries for Place of Publication

19. Proceedings with well-known place of publication
20. Proceedings with qualifier added to place
21. Proceedings with place of publication inferred
22. Proceedings with unknown place of publication
27. Proceedings with unknown place of publication and publisher

31. Proceedings with place, publisher, and date unknown

Publisher for Conference Proceedings (required)

General Rules for Publisher

- Record the name of the publisher as it appears in the publication, using whatever capitalization and punctuation is found there
- Abbreviate well-known publisher names with caution to avoid confusion. For example, "John Wiley & Sons, Ltd." may become simply "Wiley".
- When a division or other subsidiary part of a publisher appears in the publication, enter the publisher name first. For example: McGraw-Hill, Health Professions Division.
- End publisher information with a semicolon

Specific Rules for Publisher

- Abbreviated words in publisher names
- Non-English names for publishers
- Government agencies and other national and international bodies as publisher
- Joint publication
- Multiple publishers
- No publisher can be found

Box 42. Abbreviated words in publisher names.

- Abbreviate commonly used words in publisher names, if desired

Examples:

Acad. for Academy

Assoc. for Association

Co. for Company

Coll. for College

Corp. for Corporation

Dept. for Department

Div. for Division

Inst. for Institute or Institution

Ltd. for Limited

Soc. for Society

Univ. for University

See [Appendix C](#) for more abbreviations of commonly used English words.

- Be consistent. If you abbreviate a word in one reference in a list of references, abbreviate the same word in all references.
- Follow all abbreviated words with a period

Box 43. Non-English names for publishers.

- Give publisher names appearing in the roman alphabet (French, Spanish, Italian, etc.) in their original language
 - Rome: Societa Editrice Universo;
 - Lisbon: Imprensa Medica;
- Romanize names given in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean
 - Sofia (Bulgaria): Sofia Medizina i Fizkultura;
- Romanize names or translate names presented in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese). Place all translated publisher names in square brackets unless the translation is given in the publication.
 - Tokyo: Medikaru Rebyusha;
 - Beijing (China): [Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Population Research Institute];
 - Taiyuan (China): Shanxi ke xue ji she chu ban she;
 - [Note that the concept of capitalization does not exist in Chinese. Therefore in transliterating Chinese publisher names only the first word and proper nouns are capitalized.]
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked
 - À *treated as* A
 - Ø *treated as* O
 - Ç *treated as* C
 - Ł *treated as* L
 - à *treated as* a
 - ĝ *treated as* g
 - ñ *treated as* n
 - ü *treated as* u
 - Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters
 - æ *treated as* ae
 - œ *treated as* oe
- Follow a non-English name with a translation, if desired. Place all translated publisher names in square brackets.

Aarhus (Denmark): Aarhus-Universitetsforlag [Aarhus University Press];

Box 43 continues on next page...

Box 43 continued from previous page.

- If the name of a division of other part of an organization is included in the publisher information, give the names in hierarchical order from highest to lowest

Valencia (Spain): Universidade de Valencia, Instituto de Historia de la Ciencia y Documentacion
Lopez Pinero;

- As an option, you may translate all publisher names not in English. Place all translated publisher names in square brackets unless the translation has been given in the publication.

Aarhus (Denmark): [Aarhus University Press];

Box 44. Government agencies and other national and international bodies as publisher.

- When citing publishers that are national bodies such as government agencies, if a nationality is not part of the name, place the country in parentheses after the name, using the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#))

National Cancer Institute (US)

National Society on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (NZ)

Royal Society of Medicine Press Ltd. (GB)

Royal College of Physicians (AU), Paediatrics & Child Health Division

- Do not confuse the publisher with the distributor, which disseminates documents for the publisher. For example, the most common distributors of US government agency publications are the US Government Printing Office (GPO) and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Designate the agency that issued the publication as the publisher and include distributor information as a note.

Acevedo SE, DeVincenzi DL, Chang S, editors. 6th Symposium on Chemical Evolution and the Origin and Evolution of Life; 1997 Nov 17-20; NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA. Moffett Field (CA): National Aeronautics and Space Administration (US), Ames Research Center; [1998]. 105 p. (NASA conference publication; 10156). Available from: NTIS, Springfield, VA; N19980236014.

Box 45. Joint publication.

- Two organizations may co-publish a proceedings. Use the first organization appearing on the title page or the verso (back) of the title page as the publisher.
- Place the name of the second organization as a note at the end of the citation, if desired

Accelerating quality improvement in health care: strategies to speed the diffusion of evidence-based innovations: proceedings from a conference; 2003 Jan 27-28; Washington, DC. Washington: NIHCM Foundation; c2003. 27 p. Jointly published by the National Committee for Quality Health Care.

- Do not give more than one name as publisher

Box 46. Multiple publishers.

- If more than one publisher is found in a document, use the first one given or the one set in the largest type or bold type
- An alternative is to use the publisher likely to be most familiar to the audience of the reference list. For example, use an American publisher for a US audience and a London publisher for a British one.
- Do not list multiple publishers. For those publications with joint or co-publishers, use the name given first as the publisher and include the name of the second as a note if desired. For example, use "Jointly published by the Canadian Pharmacists Association".

Accelerating quality improvement in health care: strategies to speed the diffusion of evidence-based innovations: proceedings from a conference; 2003 Jan 27-28; Washington, DC. Washington: NIHCM Foundation; c2003. 27 p. Jointly published by the National Committee for Quality Health Care.

- End publisher information with a semicolon

Box 47. No publisher can be found.

- If no publisher can be found, use [publisher unknown]

28th Annual Lorne Conference on Protein Structure & Function; 2003 Feb 9-13; Lorne, Victoria, Australia. Lorne (Australia): [publisher unknown]; 2003.

Example Entries for Publisher

23. Publisher with subordinate division included
24. Governmental or national agency as publisher
25. Joint publication
26. Proceedings with unknown publisher
27. Proceedings with unknown place of publication and publisher
31. Proceedings with place, publisher, and date unknown

Date of Publication for Conference Proceedings (required)**General Rules for Date of Publication**

- Always give the year of publication
- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.
- Include the month of publication, if desired, after the year, such as 2004 May
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
- End date information with a period

Specific Rules for Date of Publication

- Multiple years of publication
- Non-English names for months
- Seasons instead of months
- Date of publication and date of copyright

- No date of publication, but a date of copyright
- No date of publication or copyright can be found
- Options for date of publication

Box 48. Multiple years of publication.

- For multiple years of publication, separate the first and last year of publication by a hyphen. Do not shorten the second of the two years to the last two digits.

2002-2003

1997-1998

1999-2000

- If months are given, place them after the year. Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters.

1999 Oct-2000 Mar

2002 Dec-2003 Jan

- Separate multiple months of publication by a hyphen

2005 Jan-Feb

1999 Dec-2000 Jan

- Separate multiple seasons by a hyphen; for example, Fall-Winter. Do not abbreviate names of seasons.

Box 49. Non-English names for months.

- Translate names of months into English
- Abbreviate them using the first three letters
- Capitalize them

For example:

mayo = May

luty = Feb

brezen = Mar

Box 50. Seasons instead of months.

- Translate names of seasons into English
- Capitalize them
- Do not abbreviate them

For example:

balvan = Summer

Box 50 continues on next page...

Box 50 continued from previous page.

outomno = Fall

hiver = Winter

pomlad = Spring

Box 51. Date of publication and date of copyright.

Some publications have both a date of publication and a date of copyright. A copyright date is identified by the symbol ©, the letter "c", or the word copyright preceding the date.

- Use only the date of publication unless three or more years separates the two dates
- In this situation, use both dates, beginning with the year of publication
- Precede the date of copyright by the letter "c"
- Separate the dates by a comma and a space. For example, "2002, c1997".

This convention alerts a user that the information in the publication is older than the date of publication implies.

Box 52. No date of publication, but a date of copyright.

- A copyright date is identified by the symbol ©, the letter "c", or the word copyright preceding the date. If no date of publication can be found, but the publication contains a date of copyright, use the date of copyright preceded by the letter "c"; for example c2005.

Peek WJ, Lankhorst GJ, editors. 1st World Congress of the International Society of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine (ISPRM I); 2001 Jul 7-13; Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Bologna (Italy): Monduzzi Editore, International Proceedings Division; c2001. 875 p.

Box 53. No date of publication or copyright can be found.

- If neither a date of publication nor a date of copyright can be found, but a date can be estimated because of material contained in the book itself or on accompanying material, place a question mark after the estimated date and place date information in square brackets

6th Congress on Equine Medicine and Surgery; 1999 Dec 12-14; Geneva, Switzerland. Chene-Bourg (Switzerland): Editions Medecine et Hygiene; [1999?]. 181 p. English, French, German.

- If neither a date of publication nor a date of copyright can be found nor can the date be estimated, use [date unknown]

Proceedings of the 1993 Medical Defense Bioscience Review; 1993 May 10-13; Baltimore, MD. Frederick (MD): US Army Medical Research and Development Command; [date unknown]. 3 vols.

Box 53a. Options for date of publication.

It is not NLM policy, but the following is an acceptable option:

Box 53a continues on next page...

Box 53a continued from previous page.

The date of publication may follow the editor names (or title if there is no editor) in the list of references when the name-year system of in-text references is used.

- Use the year of publication only
- Place the year after the last named editor (or after the title if there is no editor), followed by a period
- End publisher information with a period

NLM citation:

Furton EJ, Dort V, editors. Addiction and compulsive behaviors. Proceedings of the 17th Workshop for Bishops; 1999; Dallas, TX. Boston: National Catholic Bioethics Center (US); 2000. 258 p.

IRBs and new approaches: assessing, evaluating, discarding, and moving forward. 2001 Annual IRB Conference; 2001 Dec 3-4; Boston. Boston: Public Responsibility in Medicine and Research; c2003. 201 p.

Name-year system of citation:

Furton EJ, Dort V, editors. 2000. Addiction and compulsive behaviors. Proceedings of the 17th Workshop for Bishops; 1999; Dallas, TX. Boston: National Catholic Bioethics Center (US). 258 p.

IRBs and new approaches: assessing, evaluating, discarding, and moving forward. c2003. 2001 Annual IRB Conference; 2001 Dec 3-4; Boston. Boston: Public Responsibility in Medicine and Research. 201 p.

Example Entries for Date of Publication

28. Proceedings with no date of publication but a date of copyright
29. Proceedings with date of publication estimated
30. Proceedings with date of publication unknown
31. Proceedings with place, publisher, and date unknown

Pagination for Conference Proceedings (optional)

General Rules for Pagination

- Give the total number of pages on which the text of the book appears
- Do not count pages for items such as introductory material, appendixes, and indexes unless they are included in the pagination of the text
- Follow the page total with a space and the letter p
- For books published in more than one physical volume, cite the total number of volumes instead of the number of pages, such as 4 vol.
- End pagination information with a period

Specific Rules for Pagination

- Roman numerals used as page numbers
- No numbers appear on the pages of the proceedings

Box 54. Roman numerals used as page numbers.

If all of the pages (not just the introductory pages) of a proceedings have roman numerals instead of the usual arabic numbers:

- Convert the roman numeral on the last page of the text to an arabic number
- Follow the number by "p."
- Place the number and "p." in square brackets, such as [12 p.]
- End page information with a period

Example: [20 p.].

Box 55. No numbers appear on the pages of the proceedings.

Occasionally, a book will have no numbers on its pages. If the entire publication has no page numbers:

- Count the total number of pages of the text
- Express the total as leaves, not pages
- End with a period

Example:

Massberg W, Reinhars G, editors. 1st Symposium, Neue Technologien für die Medizin: Forschung, Praxis, Innovation; 1999; Munich. Munich: Herbert Utz Verlag; 1999. 160 leaves. German.

Example Entries for Pagination

32. Proceedings published in multiple volumes

33. Proceedings with no printed page numbers

Physical Description for Conference Proceedings (optional)**General Rules for Physical Description**

- Give information on the physical characteristics if a book of proceedings is published in a microform (microfilm, microfiche, etc.), such as 3 microfiche: black & white, 2 x 4 in.

Specific Rules for Physical Description

- Language for describing physical characteristics

Box 56. Language for describing physical characteristics.

If a proceedings is published on microfiche, microfilm, or microcards:

- Begin with information on the number and type of physical pieces, followed by a colon and a space

5 microfiche:

Box 56 continues on next page...

Box 56 continued from previous page.

3 reels: [of microfilm]

2 microcards:

- Enter information on the physical characteristics, such as color and size. Abbreviate common words for measurement, such as in. for inches. Separate types of information by commas.

Typical words used include:

color

black & white

positive

negative

4 x 6 in. (standard microfiche size)

3 x 5 in. (standard microcard size)

35 mm. (a standard microfilm size)

16 mm. (a standard microfilm size)

Examples of complete physical description statements:

3 microfiche: color, positive, 4 x 6 in.

5 microcards: black & white, 3 x 5 in.

1 reel: black& white, negative, 35 mm.

Example Entries for Physical Description

13. Proceedings in a microform

Series for Conference Proceedings (optional)

General Rules for Series

- Begin with the name of the series
- Capitalize only the first word and proper nouns
- Follow the name with any numbers provided. For example, vol. 3 for a volume or no. 12 for an issue number.
- Separate the title and the number by a semicolon and a space
- Place series information in parentheses
- End series information with a period placed outside the closing parenthesis

Specific Rules for Series

- Series editor's name provided
- Proceedings published as part of more than one series

Box 57. Series editor's name provided.

As an option, the name of the overall series editor may be included with the series information.

- Begin with the name of the series editor or editors:
 - Give surname first
 - Convert given (first) names and middle names to initials, for a maximum of two initials after each surname
 - Separate multiple names with a comma
 - End name information with a comma
 - See the information under Editor for more name rules
- Place the word editor or editors after the name information, followed by a period
- Enter the name of the series, capitalizing only the first word and proper nouns
- Follow the name with any numbers given, such as vol. 3 for a volume or no. 12 for an issue number
- Separate the name and the numeration by a semicolon and a space
- Place series information in parentheses
- End series information with a period placed outside the closing parenthesis

Example:

(Shaner JC, editor. Medicinal plant symposium series; no. 315).

Box 58. Proceedings published as part of more than one series.

If a proceedings is a part of more than one series, include information on all series if desired.

- Place each series in parentheses
- Separate the series by a semicolon and a space
- End series information with a period, which falls outside the closing parenthesis of the last series

Example:

Zhu J, editor. 2004 Shanghai International Conference on Laser Medicine and Surgery; 2004 Nov 5-7; Shanghai, China. Bellingham (WA): SPIE; c2005. (Progress in biomedical optics and imaging; vol. 6, no. 35); (Proceedings of SPIE; vol. 5967).

Example Entries for Series

34. Proceedings also published as part of a journal
35. Proceedings published as part of a series
36. Proceedings published as part of more than one series

Language for Conference Proceedings (required)**General Rules for Language**

- Give the language of publication if not English

- Capitalize the language name
- Follow the language name with a period

Specific Rules for Language

- Proceedings appearing in more than one language

Box 59. Proceedings appearing in more than one language.

- If a proceedings is written in several languages, give the title in the first language found on the title page and indicate all languages of publication after the pagination. Separate the languages by commas.

Fast Food und Gesundheit. Vortrage und Zusammenfassungen der nationalen Fachtagung der SGE; 2004 Jun 18; Bern, Switzerland. Bern (Switzerland): SGE/SSN; 2005. 153 p. German, French, Italian.

- If a proceedings is in two or more equal languages, as often occurs in Canadian publications, give all titles in the order in which they are presented in the text, with an equals sign between them. Indicate the particular languages, separated by a comma, after the pagination.

Bidart A, editor. 4e Congres International de Pneumologie Pediatrique: livre des communications = 4th International Congress on Pediatric Pulmonology: proceedings; 2000 Feb 21-24; Nice, France. Paris: EDK; c2000. 271 p. French, English.

- If none of the languages is English, follow the titles with a translation whenever possible. Place the translation in square brackets.

Fast Food und Gesundheit [Fast food and health]. Vortrage und Zusammenfassungen der nationalen Fachtagung der SGE [Lectures and summaries of the national congress of the SSN]; 2004 Jun 18; Bern, Switzerland. Bern (Switzerland): SGE/SSN; 2005. 153 p. German, French, Italian.

Example Entries for Language

10. Proceedings in two or more equal languages
11. Proceedings in multiple languages
12. Name of institution where conference held included

Notes for Conference Proceedings (optional)

General Rules for Notes

- Notes is a collective term for any type of useful information given after the citation itself
- Complete sentences are not required
- Be brief

Specific Rules for Notes

- Proceedings accompanied by a videocassette, CD-ROM, DVD, etc.
- Other types of material to include in notes

Box 60. Proceedings accompanied by a videocassette, CD-ROM, DVD, etc.

- If a proceedings has supplemental material accompanying it in the form of a videocassette, CD-ROM, DVD, or another medium, begin by citing the proceedings. Add the phrase "Accompanied by: " followed by the number and type of the medium.

Salyer KE. Craniofacial surgery. Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of the International Society of Craniofacial Surgery; 2003; Monterey, California. Bologna (Italy): Medimond International Proceedings; c2003. 506 p. Accompanied by: 1 CD-ROM.

Box 60a. Other types of material to include in notes.

The notes element may be used to provide any information that the compiler of the reference feels is useful to the reader. Begin by citing the proceedings, then add the note. Some examples of notes are:

- If the proceedings was sponsored by a particular organization, give the name

Vyas GN, Williams AE, editors. Advances in transfusion safety. Proceedings of the Advances in Transfusion Safety Symposium; 2003 Jun 4-6; National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD. Basel (Switzerland): Karger; 2005. 224 p. (Developments in biologicals; vol. 120). Symposium co-sponsored by US Food and Drug Administration, American Association of Blood Banks, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, US Department of Defense, and the International Association of Biologicals.

- If the proceedings is a government publication available from an archive such as NTIS or GPO, give information about the archive, including publication or accession numbers. Begin with the phrase "Available from" followed by a colon and a space

Acevedo SE, DeVincenzi DL, Chang S, editors. 6th Symposium on Chemical Evolution and the Origin and Evolution of Life; 1997 Nov 17-20; NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA. Moffett Field (CA): National Aeronautics and Space Administration (US), Ames Research Center; [1998]. 105 p. (NASA conference publication; 10156). Available from: NTIS, Springfield, VA; N19980236014.

- If the proceedings is an unusual one, give the name of a library or other archive where it may be found along with an accession or call number. Begin with the phrase "Located at" followed by a colon and a space

Takeuchi M, Lagakos SW, editors. Simultaneous, worldwide development strategies: implementation of global clinical trials and introduction of new sciences and technologies. The 3rd Kitasato University-Harvard School of Public Health Symposium; 2002 Oct 2-3; Tokyo, Japan. Tokyo: Dejitarupuresu; c2003. 308 p. English, Japanese. Located at: National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD; 2003 N-441.

- If the proceedings is translated, give information about the original

Bayes de Luna A, Cosin J, editors. Diagnosis and treatment of cardiac arrhythmias. Proceedings of an International Symposium on Diagnosis and Treatment of Cardiac Arrhythmias; 1977 Oct 5-8; Barcelona, Spain. New York: Pergamon Press; 1980. 1003 p. Translation of: Diagnostico y Tratamiento de las Arritmias Cardiacas.

- If any acronyms or initialisms appear in the proceedings, explain them

Box 60a continues on next page...

Box 60a continued from previous page.

Forestieri P, Mazzeo F, Varoux G, editors. *Il carcinoma gastrico*. SICO 1st Consensus Conference. Naples (Italy): Giuseppe de Nicola Editore; 2000. 190 p. Italian. SICO stands for Societa Italiana di Chirurgia Oncologica.

Example Entries for Notes

37. Proceedings with availability or location statement
38. Proceedings accompanied by a CD-ROM
39. Proceedings with supplementary notes

Examples of Citations to Conference Proceedings

1. Standard proceedings with a book title in addition to the conference title

van Pelt J, Kamermans M, Levelt CN, van Ooyen A, Ramakers GJA, Roelfsema PR, editors. *Development, dynamics, and pathology of neuronal networks: from molecules to functional circuits*. Proceedings of the 23rd International Summer School of Brain Research; 2003 Aug 25-29; Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Amsterdam: Elsevier; 2005. 385 p. (Progress in brain research; vol. 147).

Ferreira de Oliveira MJ, editor. *Accessibility and quality of health services*. Proceedings of the 28th Meeting of the European Working Group on Operational Research Applied to Health Services (ORAHS); 2002 Jul 28-Aug 2; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Frankfurt (Germany): Peter Lang; c2004. 287 p.

Furton EJ, Dort V, editors. *Addiction and compulsive behaviors*. Proceedings of the 17th Workshop for Bishops; 1999; Dallas, TX. Boston: National Catholic Bioethics Center (US); 2000. 258 p.

2. Standard proceedings without a book title in addition to the conference title

Dittmar A, Beebe D, editors. *1st Annual International IEEE-EMBS Special Topic Conference on Microtechnologies in Medicine & Biology*; 2000 Oct 12-14; Palais des Congres, Lyon, France. Piscataway (NJ): IEEE; c2000. 643 p.

Rammstedt B, Riemann R, editors. *11th European Conference on Personality*; 2002 Jul 21-27; Friedrich-Schiller-Universitat Jena, Jena, Germany. Lengerich (Germany): Pabst Science Publishers; c2002. 259 p.

3. Proceedings with all editors names given

Bruhat M, Silva Carvalho JL, Campo R, Fradique A, Dequesne J, Setubal A, editors. *Proceedings of the 10th Congress of the European Society for Gynaecological Endoscopy*; 2001 Nov 22-24; Lisbon, Portugal. Bologna (Italy): Monduzzi Editore, International Proceedings Division; c2001. 474 p.

4. Proceedings with editors limited to the optional first three

Bruhat M, Silva Carvalho JL, Campo R, et al., editors. *Proceedings of the 10th Congress of the European Society for Gynaecological Endoscopy*; 2001 Nov 22-24; Lisbon, Portugal. Bologna (Italy): Monduzzi Editore, International Proceedings Division; c2001. 474 p.

or

Bruhat M, Silva Carvalho JL, Campo R, and others, editors. Proceedings of the 10th Congress of the European Society for Gynaecological Endoscopy; 2001 Nov 22-24; Lisbon, Portugal. Bologna (Italy): Monduzzi Editore, International Proceedings Division; c2001. 474 p.

5. Proceedings with optional full first names for editors

Pacak, Karel; Aguilera, Greti; Sabban, Esther; Kvetnansky, Richard, editors. Stress: current neuroendocrine and genetic approaches. 8th Symposium on Catecholamines and Other Neurotransmitters in Stress; 2003 Jun 28-Jul 3; Smolenice Castle, Slovakia. New York: New York Academy of Sciences; 2004 Jun. 590 p. (Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, vol. 1018).

Dostrovsky, Jonathan O.; Carr, Daniel B.; Koltzenburg, Martin, editors. Proceedings of the 10th World Congress on Pain; 2002 Aug 17-22; San Diego, CA. Seattle: IASP Press; c2003. 937 p. (Progress in pain research and management; vol. 24).

6. Proceedings with address added for editors

Kimchi A, editor (School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, CA). Advances in heart failure. Proceedings of the 8th World Congress on Heart Failure: Mechanisms and Management; 2002 Jul 13-16; Washington, DC. Bologna (Italy): MEDIMOND Medical Publications; c2002. 540 p.

Dittmar A (Microcapteurs et Microsystemes Biomedicaux, Lyon, France), Beebe D (Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI), editors. 1st Annual International IEEE-EMBS Special Topic Conference on Microtechnologies in Medicine & Biology; 2000 Oct 12-14; Palais des Congres, Lyon, France. Piscataway (NJ): IEEE; c2000. 643 p.

7. Proceedings with no editor named

Practical points in dentistry: the alternatives. International Dental Congress of the Mekong River Region; 2004 Jun 7-10; Century Park Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand. Bangkok: Mahidol University, Faculty of Dentistry; [2004].

10th International Psoriasis Symposium; 2004 Jun 10-13; Toronto, ON. Chicago: Skin Disease Education Foundation; 2004. 160 p.

8. Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character

Huang YS, Ziboh VA, editors. γ -linolenic acid: recent advances in biotechnology and clinical applications. 2nd International Symposium on GLA; 2000 Apr; San Diego, CA. Champaign (IL): AOCS Press; 2001. 259 p.

if font not available

Huang YS, Ziboh VA, editors. Gamma-linolenic acid: recent advances in biotechnology and clinical applications. 2nd International Symposium on GLA; 2000 Apr; San Diego, CA. Champaign (IL): AOCS Press; 2001. 259 p.

9. Proceedings in a language other than English

Boker W, Brenner HD, editors. Integrative Therapie der Schizophrenie. 4th Internationale Schizophrenie-Symposium; 1993 Sep 16-18; Bern. Bern (Switzerland): Huber; 1996. 426 p. German.

with translation

Boker W, Brenner HD, editors. Integrative Therapie der Schizophrenie [Integrative therapy for schizophrenia]. 4th Internationale Schizophrenie-Symposium [4th International Schizophrenia Symposium]; 1993 Sep 16-18; Bern. Bern (Switzerland): Huber; 1996. 426 p. German.

10. Proceedings in two or more equal languages

Bidart A, editor. 4th Congres International de Pneumologie Pediatrique: Livre des Communications = 4th International Congress on Pediatric Pulmonology: Proceedings; 2000 Feb 21-24; Nice, France. Paris: EDK; c2000. 271 p. French, English.

Sherman M, Bain V, Villeneuve JP, Myers RP, Cooper C, Martin S, Lowe C, editors. Management of Viral Hepatitis: a Canadian Consensus Conference = Prise en Charge des Hepatitis Virales: Conference Canadienne de Consensus; 2003-2004. Toronto (ON): Morris Sherman; 2004. 70 p. English, French.

11. Proceedings in multiple languages

Oud N, editor. ACENDIO 2003: making nursing visible. 4th European Conference of ACENDIO; 2003; Paris. Bern (Switzerland): Huber; 2003. 347 p. English, French, German.

Acta. 34th Congressus Internationalis Historiae Pharmaciae; 1999 Oct 20-23; Florence, Italy. Piacenza (Italy): Accademia Italiana di Storia della Farmacia; 2001. 351 p. Italian, English, French, German, Spanish.

Fast Food und Gesundheit. Vortrage und Zusammenfassungen der nationalen Fachtagung der SGE; 2004 Jun 18; Bern. Bern (Switzerland): SGE/SSN; 2005. 153 p. German, French, Italian.

12. Name of institution where conference held included

Bushy A, editor. Community voices calling us to action. 5th Annual Rural Minority Health Conference Proceedings; 1999 Dec 9-11; Hyatt Regency Tech Center, Denver, CO. Kansas City (MO): National Rural Health Association; c2000. 167 p.

Dittmar A, Beebe D, editors. 1st Annual International IEEE-EMBS Special Topic Conference on Microtechnologies in Medicine & Biology; 2000 Oct 12-14; Palais des Congres, Lyon, France. Piscataway (NJ): IEEE; c2000. 643 p.

Rammstedt B, Riemann R, editors. Conference program and abstracts. 11th European Conference on Personality; 2002 Jul 21-27; Friedrich-Schiller-Universitat, Jena, Germany. Lengerich (Germany): Pabst Science Publishers; c2002. 259 p.

13. Proceedings in a microform

when a book title is present

Sheppard NF, Eden M, Kantor G, editors. Engineering advances: new opportunities for biomedical engineers [microfiche]. Proceedings of the 16th Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society; 1994 Nov 3-6; Baltimore, MD. Piscataway (NJ): IEEE; 1994. 4 microfiche: black & white, negative, 4 x 6 in.

Chase TN, editor. Mortality among Negroes in cities [microfilm]. Proceedings of the Conference for Investigations of City Problems; 1896 May 26-27; Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA. 2nd ed. abridged. Atlanta: Atlanta University Press; 1903. 1 reel: negative, 35 mm.

Hematologie, hemothérapie, reanimation [Hematology, blood therapy, resuscitation] [microfilm]. 5th Congress International de Transfusion Sanguine [5th International Congress on Blood Transfusion]; 1954; Paris. Paris: [publisher unknown]; 1954. 29 p. French. 1 reel: negative, 35 mm.

when there is no book title

1993 Radiation Protection Workshop proceedings; 1993 Apr 13-15; Las Vegas, NV [microfiche]. Washington: Department of Energy (US); 1993. 5 microfiche: black & white, negative, 4 x 6 in.

National Conference on Drug Abuse Prevention Research; 1996 Sep 19-20; Washington, DC [microfiche]. Rockville (MD): National Institute on Drug Abuse (US); 1998. 182 p. 2 microfiche: black & white, negative, 4 x 6 in. (NIH publication; no. 98-4293).

14. Proceedings with a conference date crossing months or years

Ferreira de Oliveira MJ, editor. Accessibility and quality of health services. Proceedings of the 28th Meeting of the European Working Group on Operational Research Applied to Health Services (ORAHs); 2002 Jul 28-Aug 2; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Frankfurt (Germany): Peter Lang; c2004. 287 p.

Sherman M, Bain V, Villeneuve JP, Myers RP, Cooper C, Martin S, Lowe C, editors. Management of Viral Hepatitis: a Canadian Consensus Conference = Prise en Charge des Hepatites Virales: Conference Canadienne de Consensus; 2003-2004. Toronto (ON): Morris Sherman; 2004. 70 p. English, French.

15. Proceedings with an unknown conference date and location

Forestieri P, Mazzeo F, Varoux G, editors. Il carcinoma gastrico. SICO 1st Consensus Conference. Naples (Italy): Giuseppe de Nicola Editore; 2000. 190 p. Italian. SICO stands for Societa Italiana di Chirurgia Oncologica.

16. Proceedings with an unknown conference location

Fitzpatrick DP, Carr AJ, editors. Bioengineering - in Ireland. Proceedings of the 7th Annual Conference of the Section of Bioengineering of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland; 2001 Jan 27-28. Dublin: University College Dublin, Department of Mechanical Engineering; c2001. 43 p.

Sherman M, Bain V, Villeneuve JP, Myers RP, Cooper C, Martin S, Lowe C, editors. Management of Viral Hepatitis: a Canadian Consensus Conference = Prise en Charge des Hepatites Virales: Conference Canadienne de Consensus; 2003-2004. Toronto (ON): Morris Sherman; 2004. 70 p. English, French.

17. Proceedings with an edition

Chase TN, editor. Mortality among Negroes in cities [microfilm]. Proceedings of the Conference for Investigations of City Problems; 1896 May 26-27; Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA. 2nd ed. abridged. Atlanta: Atlanta University Press; 1903. 1 reel: negative, 35 mm.

Development of international collaboration in infectious disease research. International Conference; 2004 Sep 8-10; Sosnovka, Russia. Sci. ed. Novosibirsk (Russia): CERIS; 2004. 346 p.

18. Proceedings with translators

Doring R, editor. The German health reporting system and current approaches in Europe: a comparative view on differences, parallels, and trends. Proceedings of the International Conference; 2001 Nov; Berlin. Carney A, Frank M, translators. Berlin: Robert Koch-Institut; 2002. 150 p. Translated from the German.

19. Proceedings with well-known place of publication

10th International Psoriasis Symposium; 2004 Jun 10-13; Toronto, ON. Chicago: Skin Disease Education Foundation; 2004. 160 p.

IRBs and new approaches: assessing, evaluating, discarding, and moving forward. 2001 Annual IRB Conference; 2001 Dec 3-4; Boston. **Boston**: Public Responsibility in Medicine and Research; c2003. 201 p.

20. Proceedings with qualifier added to place

Milburn P, Wilson B, Yanai T, editors. The human body in motion: congress handbook and book of abstracts. 19th Congress of the International Society of Biomechanics; 2003 Jul 6-11; Dunedin, New Zealand. **Dunedin (New Zealand)**: University of Otago; 2003. 442 p.

Peek WJ, Lankhorst GJ, editors. 1st World Congress of the International Society of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine (ISPRM I); 2001 Jul 7-13; Amsterdam, the Netherlands. **Bologna (Italy)**: Monduzzi Editore, International Proceedings Division; c2001. 875 p.

21. Proceedings with place of publication inferred

Palulonis RM, editor. 19th Conference on the Medical Aspects of Sports; 1977; San Francisco, CA. [**Chicago**]: American Medical Association; c1978. 75 p.

22. Proceedings with unknown place of publication

2nd Annual Meeting of the Indian Leptospirosis Society (ILS); 2001 May 12-13; Cochin, India. [**place unknown**]: Indian Leptospirosis Society; 2001. 70 p.

23. Publisher with subordinate division included

Andrew MA, Crum LA, Vaezy S, editors. 2nd International Symposium on Therapeutic Ultrasound; 2002 Jul 29-Aug 1; Seattle, WA. Seattle: **University of Washington, Applied Physics Laboratory, Center for Industrial & Medical Ultrasound**; c2003. 564 p.

24. Governmental or national agency as publisher

Macdonald KB, Weinmann F, editors. Wetland and riparian restoration: taking a broader view; contributed papers and selected abstracts. Society for Ecological Restoration International Conference; 1995 Sep 14-16; Seattle, WA. Seattle: **Environmental Protection Agency (US), Region 10**; 1997. 284 p. (EPA publication; 910-R-97-007).

McGorry PD, Nordentoft M, Simonsen E, editors. Early psychosis: a bridge to the future. 3rd International Conference on Early Psychosis; 2002 Sep; Copenhagen, Denmark. London: **Royal College of Psychiatrists (GB)**; c2005. 124 p.

25. Joint publication

Accelerating quality improvement in health care: strategies to speed the diffusion of evidence-based innovations: proceedings from a conference; 2003 Jan 27-28; Washington, DC. Washington: **NIHCM Foundation**; c2003. 27 p. Jointly published by the **National Committee for Quality Health Care**.

26. Proceedings with unknown publisher

Final program and abstracts. 25th Annual International Gravitational Physiology Meeting; 2004 Jun 6-11; Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia. [Moscow]: [**publisher unknown**]; 2004. 233 p. International Society for Gravitational Physiology, sponsor.

28th Annual Lorne Conference on Protein Structure & Function; 2003 Feb 9-13; Lorne, Victoria, Australia. Lorne (Australia): [**publisher unknown**]; 2003.

27. Proceedings with unknown place of publication and publisher

2001 National HIV Prevention Conference; 2001 Aug 12-15; Atlanta, GA. [place unknown: publisher unknown]; 2001.

28. Proceedings with no date of publication but a date of copyright

2005 2nd International IEEE/EMBS Conference on Neural Engineering; 2005 Mar 16-19; Arlington, VA. Piscataway (NJ): IEEE; c2005. 693 p.

Progress in AIDS research in the Federal Republic of Germany. Proceedings of the 2nd Statusseminar of the BMFT Research Program on AIDS; 1989 Oct 12-14; Bonn, Germany. Munich (Germany): MMV Medizin Verlag; c1990. 399 p.

29. Proceedings with date of publication estimated

6th Congress on Equine Medicine and Surgery; 1999 Dec 12-14; Geneva, Switzerland. Chene-Bourg (Switzerland): Editions Medecine et Hygiene; [1999?]. 181 p. English, French, German.

Proceedings of the Symposium on Perspectives in Epilepsy; 1990. New Delhi: G.B. Pant Hospital, Department of Neurology; [1990?]. 124 p.

30. Proceedings with date of publication unknown

Proceedings of the 1993 Medical Defense Bioscience Review; 1993 May 10-13; Baltimore, MD. Frederick (MD): US Army Medical Research and Development Command; [date unknown]. 3 vols.

31. Proceedings with place, publisher, and date unknown

Australian Society for the Advancement of Anaesthesia and Sedation in Dentistry. Seminar on Pain Control; 1973 Jul 12-13; University of New South Wales, Australia. [place, publisher, date unknown]. 78 p.

32. Proceedings published in multiple volumes

Mayhew DR, Dussault C, editors. Proceedings of the 16th International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs, and Traffic Safety; 2002 Aug 4-9; Montreal, QC. Quebec (QC): Societe de l'Assurance Automobile du Quebec; [2002]. 3 vols.

Blanchard SM, Eckstein EC, Fouke JM, Nerem RM, Yoganathan AP, editors. Serving humanity, advancing technology. Proceedings of the 1st Joint BMES/EMBS Conference; 1999 Oct 13-16; Atlanta, GA. Piscataway (NJ): IEEE; 1999. 2 vols.

33. Proceedings with no printed page numbers

Massberg W, Reinhars G, editors. 1st Symposium, Neue Technologien für die Medizin: Forschung, Praxis, Innovation; 1999; Munich, Germany. Munich (Germany): Herbert Utz Verlag; 1999. 160 leaves. German.

34. Proceedings also published as part of a journal

Dostrovsky JO, Carr DB, Koltzenburg M, editors. Proceedings of the 10th World Congress on Pain; 2002 Aug 17-22; San Diego, CA. Seattle: IASP Press; c2003. 937 p. (Progress in pain research and management; vol. 24).

35. Proceedings published as part of a series

Satoh K, Suzuki S, Matsunaga M, editors. *Advances in brain research: cerebrovascular disorders and neurodegeneration*. Proceedings of the 6th Hirosaki International Forum of Medical Science; 2002 Oct 15-16; Hirosaki, Japan. Amsterdam (Netherlands): Elsevier; 2003. 234 p. (Excerpta Medica international congress series; no. 1251).

36. Proceedings published as part of more than one series

Zhu J, editor. 2004 Shanghai International Conference on Laser Medicine and Surgery; 2004 Nov 5-7; Shanghai, China. Bellingham (WA): SPIE; c2005. (Progress in biomedical optics and imaging; vol. 6, no. 35); (Proceedings of SPIE; vol. 5967).

37. Proceedings with availability or location statement

Acevedo SE, DeVincenzi DL, Chang S, editors. 6th Symposium on Chemical Evolution and the Origin and Evolution of Life; 1997 Nov 17-20; NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA. Moffett Field (CA): National Aeronautics and Space Administration (US), Ames Research Center; [1998]. 105 p. (NASA conference publication; 10156). Available from: NTIS, Springfield, VA; N19980236014.

Takeuchi M, Lagakos SW, editors. Simultaneous, worldwide development strategies: implementation of global clinical trials and introduction of new sciences and technologies. The 3rd Kitasato University-Harvard School of Public Health Symposium; 2002 Oct 2-3; Tokyo, Japan. Tokyo: Dejitarupuresu; c2003. 308 p. English, Japanese. Located at: National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD; 2003 N-441.

38. Proceedings accompanied by a CD-ROM

Laurell H, Schlyter F, editors. *Alcohol, drugs and traffic safety: T 2000*. Proceedings of the 15th International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs, and Traffic Safety; 2000 May 22-26; Stockholm, Sweden. Stockholm: ICADTS; [2000]. 4 vols. Accompanied by: 1 CD-ROM.

Salyer KE, editor. *Craniofacial surgery*. Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of the International Society of Craniofacial Surgery; 2003; Monterey, CA. Bologna (Italy): Medimond International Proceedings; c2003. 506 p. Accompanied by: 1 CD-ROM.

39. Proceedings with supplementary notes

Marcus S, editor. *Neuroethics: mapping the field*. Conference Proceedings; 2002 May 13-14; San Francisco, CA. New York: Dana Press; c2002. 367 p. Sponsored by the Dana Foundation. Hosted by Stanford University and University of California, San Francisco. Introduced by William Safire.

Vyas GN, Williams AE, editors. *Advances in transfusion safety*. Proceedings of the Advances in Transfusion Safety Symposium; 2003 Jun 4-6; National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD. Basel (Switzerland): Karger; 2005. 224 p. (Developments in biologicals; vol. 120). Symposium co-sponsored by US Food and Drug Administration, AABB, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, US Department of Defense, and the International Association of Biologicals.

Building new bridges at the frontiers of engineering and medicine. 23rd Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society; 2001 Oct 25-28; Istanbul, Turkey. Piscataway (NJ): IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society; c2001. 4 vols. Yorgo I Stefanopoulos, conference chair.

Bayes de Luna A, Cosin J, editors. Diagnosis and treatment of cardiac arrhythmias. Proceedings of an International Symposium on Diagnosis and Treatment of Cardiac Arrhythmias; 1977 Oct 5-8; Barcelona, Spain. New York: Pergamon Press; 1980. 1003 p. Translation of: Diagnostico y Tratamiento de las Arritmias Cardiacas.

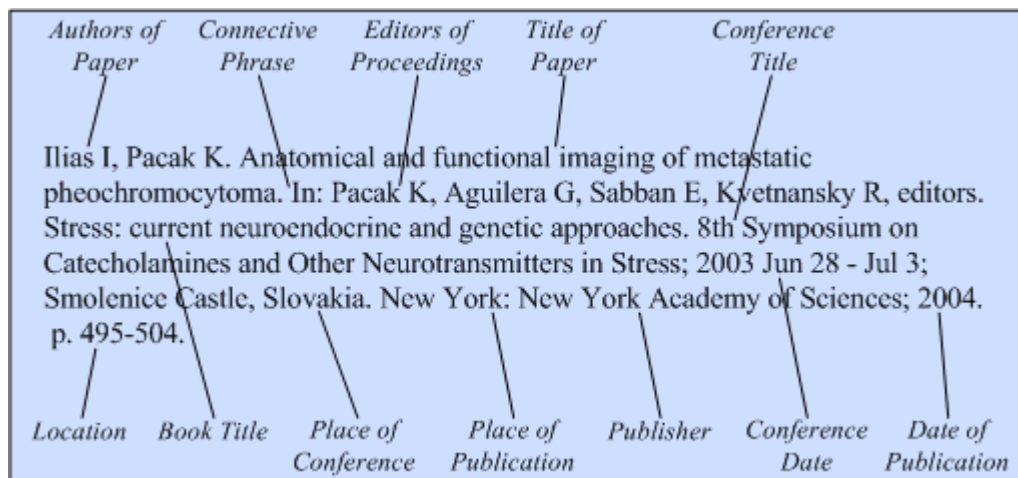
Fichtel C, Hunter S, Sreekumar P, Stecker F, editors. The Energetic Gamma-Ray Experiment Telescope (EGRET) Science Symposium; 1989 Nov 15-16; NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD. Washington: NASA Headquarters; 1990. 344 p. (NASA conference publication; 3071). Report No.: NASA 00023865.

Forestieri P, Mazzeo F, Varoux G, editgttors. Il carcinoma gastrico. SICO 1st Consensus Conference. Naples (Italy): Giuseppe de Nicola Editore; 2000. 190 p. Italian. SICO stands for Societa Italiana di Chirurgia Oncologica.

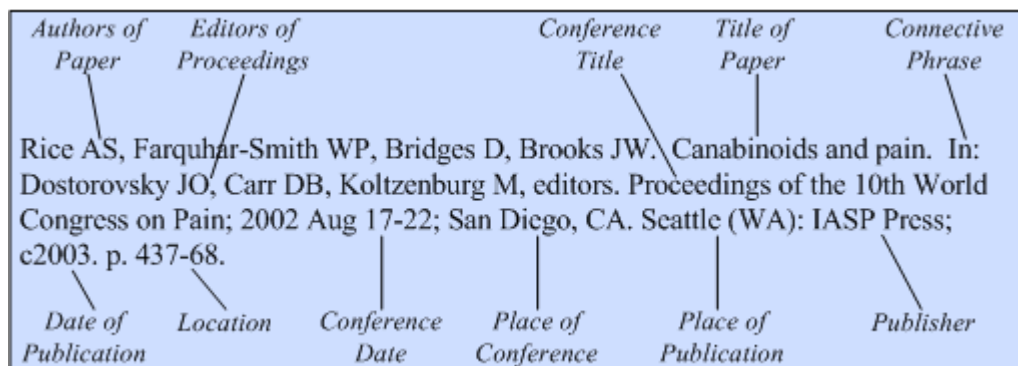
B. Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Conference Papers

The general format for a reference to a conference paper, including punctuation:

- with a title for the book of proceedings as well as a conference title:



- with only a conference title:



Examples of Citations to Conference Papers

Conference papers appear in the proceedings of a conference, congress, symposium, or other meeting. See Chapter 3A for information on citing proceedings. In medicine and science, papers are usually presented to report the results of research or other studies or to review the work on a particular subject or in a particular field. In the published proceedings, a paper may be given in its entirety or as an abstract or summary of what was presented.

Cite conference papers the same way as contributions to books. The authors and title of the paper begin a reference, followed by the connecting phrase "In:" and information about the conference. For information on citing papers:

- Presented at conferences but never published, see [Chapter 12 Papers and Poster Sessions Presented at Meetings](#).
- Found on the Internet, see [Chapter 22 Books and Other Individual Titles on the Internet](#).

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Conference Papers.

Continue to Examples of Citations to Conference Papers.

Citation Rules with Examples for Conference Papers

Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

Author (R) | Author Affiliation (O) | Title (R) | Article Type (O) | Connective Phrase (R) | Conference Proceedings (R) | Location (Pagination) (R) | Language (R) | Notes (O)

Author for Conference Papers (required)

General Rules for Author

- List names in the order they appear in the text
- Enter surname (family or last name) first for each author
- Capitalize surnames and enter spaces within surnames as they appear in the document cited on the assumption that the author approved the form used. For example: Van Der Horn KH *or* van der Horn KH; De Wolf F *or* de Wolf F *or* DeWolf F.
- Convert given (first) names and middle names to initials, for a maximum of two initials following each surname
- Give all authors, regardless of the number
- Separate author names from each other by a comma and a space
- End author information with a period

Specific Rules for Author

- Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them
- Other surname rules
- Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle
- Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name
- Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III
- Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew, Korean) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)
- Options for author names

Box 61. Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them.

- Keep hyphens in surnames

Estelle Palmer-Canton *becomes* Palmer-Canton E

Box 61 continues on next page...

Box 61 continued from previous page.

Ahmed El-Assmy *becomes* El-Assmy A

- Keep particles, such as O', D', and L'

Alan D. O'Brien *becomes* O'Brien AD

James O. L'Esperance *becomes* L'Esperance JO

U. S'adeh *becomes* S'adeh U

- Omit all other punctuation in surnames

Charles A. St. James *becomes* St James CA

Box 62. Other surname rules.

- Keep prefixes in surnames

Lama Al Bassit *becomes* Al Bassit L

Jiddeke M. van de Kamp *becomes* van de Kamp JM

Gerard de Pouvoirville *becomes* de Pouvoirville G

- Keep compound surnames even if no hyphen appears

Sergio Lopez Moreno *becomes* Lopez Moreno S

Jaime Mier y Teran *becomes* Mier y Teran J

Virginie Halley des Fontaines *becomes* Halley des Fontaines V

[If you cannot determine from the title page whether a surname is compound or a combination of a middle name and a surname, look at the back of the title page (the copyright page) or elsewhere in the text for clarification. For example, Elizabeth Scott Parker may be interpreted to be Parker ES or Scott Parker E.]

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

Box 62 continues on next page...

Box 62 continued from previous page.

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

Box 63. Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle.

- Disregard hyphens joining given (first or middle) names

Jean-Louis Lagrot *becomes* Lagrot JL

- Use only the first letter of given names and middle names if they contain a prefix, a preposition, or another particle

D'Arcy Hart *becomes* Hart D

W. St. John Patterson *becomes* Patterson WS

De la Broquerie Fortier *becomes* Fortier D

Craig McC. Brooks *becomes* Brooks CM

- Disregard traditional abbreviations of given names. Some non-US publications use abbreviations of conventional given names rather than single initials, such as St. for Stefan. Use only the first letter of the abbreviation.

Ch. Wunderly *becomes* Wunderly C

C. Fr. Erdman *becomes* Erdman CF

- For non-English names that are romanized (written in the roman alphabet), capitalize only the first letter if the original initial is represented by more than one letter

Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA

G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

Box 64. Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name.

- Omit degrees, titles, and honors such as M.D. following a personal name

James A. Reed, M.D., F.R.C.S. *becomes* Reed JA

Kristine Schmidt, Ph.D. *becomes* Schmidt K

Robert V. Lang, Major, US Army *becomes* Lang RV

- Omit rank and honors such as Colonel or Sir that precede a name

Box 64 continues on next page...

Box 64 continued from previous page.

Sir Frances Hildebrand *becomes* Hildebrand F

Dr. Jane Eberhard *becomes* Eberhard J

Captain R.C. Williams *becomes* Williams RC

Box 65. Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III.

- Place family designations of rank after the initials, without punctuation
- Convert roman numerals to arabic ordinals

Examples:

Vincent T. DeVita, Jr. *becomes* DeVita VT Jr

James G. Jones II *becomes* Jones JG 2nd

John A. Adams III *becomes* Adams JA 3rd

Henry B. Cooper IV *becomes* Cooper HB 4th

Box 66. Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese).

Romanization, a form of transliteration, means using the roman (Latin) alphabet to represent the letters or characters of another alphabet. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

- Romanize names if they are in Cyrillic (Russian, Bulgarian, etc.), Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean, or character-based languages, such as Chinese and Japanese
- Capitalize only the first letter of romanized names if the original initial is represented by more than one letter

Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA

G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

À *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

Box 66 continues on next page...

Box 66 continued from previous page.

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

Box 67. Options for author names.

The following formats are not NLM practice for citing authors, but are acceptable options.

- Full first names of authors may be given. Separate the surname from the given name or initials by a comma; follow initials with a period; separate successive names by a semicolon.

Takagi, Yasushi; Harada, Jun; Chiarugi, Alberto M.; Moskowitz, Michael A.

Mann, Frederick D.; Swartz, Mary N.; Little, R.T.

- If space is a consideration, the number of authors may be limited to a specific number, such as the first three authors. Follow the last named author by a comma and "et al." or "and others."

Rastan S, Hough T, Kierman A, et al.

Adler DG, Baron TH, Davila RE, and others.

Example Entries for Author

1. Paper from a proceedings with a book title
2. Paper from a proceedings without a book title
3. Paper with optional full first names of authors and editors
4. Paper with surnames containing a prefix or particle
5. Paper with compound surnames for authors
6. Paper with organization included as an author

Author Affiliation for Conference Papers (optional)

General Rules for Author Affiliation

- Enter the affiliation of all authors or only the first author
- Begin with the department and name of the institution, followed by city and state/Canadian province/country
- Use commas to separate parts of the affiliation
- Place the affiliation in parentheses, such as (Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA)
- Separate the affiliation from its author by a space

- Follow the affiliation with a comma placed outside the closing parenthesis, unless it is the affiliation of the last author, then use a period

Specific Rules for Author Affiliation

- Abbreviations in affiliations
- E-mail address included
- Organizational names for affiliations not in English
- Names for cities and countries not in English

Box 68. Abbreviations in affiliations.

- Abbreviate commonly used words in affiliations, if desired. Follow all abbreviated words with a period.

Examples:

Acad. for Academy

Assoc. for Association

Co. for Company

Coll. for College

Corp. for Corporation

Dept. for Department

Div. for Division

Inst. for Institute or Institution

Soc. for Society

Univ. for University

See [Appendix C](#) for more abbreviations of commonly used English words.

- Abbreviate names of US states and Canadian provinces using their official two-letter abbreviations. See [Appendix E](#) for a list of these.
- Abbreviate names of countries outside of the US and Canada using the two-letter ISO country code, if desired. See [Appendix D](#) for codes of selected countries.
- Be consistent. If you abbreviate a word in one reference in a list of references, abbreviate the same word in all references.

Box 69. E-mail address included.

- Follow the US state, Canadian province, or country of the author with a period and a space
- Insert the e-mail address as it appears in the publication
- Place the e-mail address within the closing parenthesis for the author affiliation
- Do not end an e-mail address with a period

Box 69 continues on next page...

Box 69 continued from previous page.

Example:

Patrias K (Reference Section, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda MD. patrias@nlm.nih.gov), de la Cruz FF (Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD. delacruz@nichd.nih.gov).

Box 70. Organizational names for affiliations not in English.

- Give the affiliation of all authors or only the first author
- Begin with the department and name of the organization, followed by the city, the two-letter abbreviation for the US state or Canadian province (see [Appendix E](#)), and the country name or ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)) if non-US. Place the address in parentheses.

Schraft RD (Produktionstechnik und Automatisierung, Fraunhofer-Institut, Stuttgart, Germany. rds@ipa.fhg.de), Hiller A. Entwicklung eines manipulatorgestützten Operationssystems für die Neurochirurgie. In: Massberg W, Reinhart G, editors. 1st Symposium: Neue Technologien für die Medizin; 1999 Mar 5-6; Garching, Germany. Munich (Germany): Herbert Utz Verlag; 1999. p. 48-54. German.

- Provide the name in the original language for non-English organization names found in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

Carpentier AF (Service de Neurologie, Hopital de la Salpetriere, Paris, France), Moreno Perez D (Unidad de Infectologia e Inmunodeficiencias, Departamento de Pediatria, Hospital Materno-Infantil Carlos Haya, Malaga, Spain), editors.

Marubini E (Istituto di Statistica Medica e Biometria, Universita degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy), Reborá P, Reina G, editors.

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate organizational names if they are in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

Barbulescu M (Clinica Chirurgicala, Spitalul Clinic Coltea, Bucarest, Romania), Burcos T, Ungureanu CD, editors.

Grudinina NA (Institute of Experimental Medicine, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia), Golubkov VI, editors.

- Translate organizational names in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)

Susaki K (First Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Kagawa University, Takamatsu, Japan), Bandoh S, Fujita J, Kanaji N, editors.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å treated as A

Box 70 continues on next page...

Box 70 continued from previous page.

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- Use the English form of names for cities and countries whenever possible. For example, Vienna for Wien and Spain for Espana. However, the name found on the publication may always be used.

Box 71. Names for cities and countries not in English.

- Use the English form for names of cities and countries whenever possible. However, the name as found on the publication may always be used.

Moskva *becomes* Moscow

Wien *becomes* Vienna

Italia *becomes* Italy

Espana *becomes* Spain

Example Entries for Author Affiliation

7. Paper with author affiliation given

Title for Conference Papers (required)

General Rules for Title

- Enter the title of a paper as it appears in the original document
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle, unless another form of punctuation (such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point) is already present
- Follow non-English titles with a translation whenever possible; place the translation in square brackets
- End a title with a period unless a question mark or exclamation point already ends it or an Article Type follows it (see below)

Specific Rules for Title

- Titles of papers not in English

- Titles of papers in more than one language
- Titles of papers containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or other special character
- Titles with headers

Box 72. Titles of papers not in English.

- Provide the name in the original language for non-English titles found in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

Boetsch G. Le temps du malheur: les representations artistiques de l'epidemie. In: Guerci A, editor. La cura delle malattie: itinerari storici. 3rd Colloquio Europeo di Etnofarmacologia; 1st Conferenza Internazionale di Antropologia e Storia della Salute e delle Malattie; 1996 May 29-Jun 2; Genoa, Italy. Genoa (Italy): Erga Edizione; 1998. p. 22-32. French.

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles if they are in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*,

Pavsic-Trskan B. Razvoj strokovnega jezika in dileme danasnjege dne [Developing professional language and current dilemmas]. In: Oud N, Sermeus W, Ehnfors M, editors. ACENDIO 2005: Documenting nursing care. 5th European Conference of ACENDIO; 2005 Apr; Bled, Slovenia. Bern (Switzerland): Hans Huber; 2005. p. 19-23. Czech.

- Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese). Place translated titles in square brackets.

Azuma J. [Genetics as a means of understanding intrinsic ethnic differences: genetic variation on metabolism/transporter/receptor]. In: Takeuchi M, Lagakos SW, editors. Simultaneous, worldwide development strategies: implementation of global clinical trials and introduction of new sciences and technologies. The 3rd Kitasato University-Harvard School of Public Health Symposium; 2002 Oct 2-3; Tokyo, Japan. Tokyo: Dejitarupuresu; c2003. p. 165-82. Japanese.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

Box 72 continues on next page...

Box 72 continued from previous page.

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- Give an English translation after the original language title if possible; place translations in square brackets

Boetsch G. Le temps du malheur: les representations artistiques de l'epidemie [Tragic times: artistic representations of the epidemic]. In: Guerci A, editor. La cura delle malattie: itinerari storici [Treating illnesses: historical routes]. 3rd Colloquio Europeo di Etnofarmacologia; 1st Conferenza Internazionale di Antropologia e Storia della Salute e delle Malattie [3rd European Colloquium on Ethnopharmacology; 1st International Conference on Anthropology and History of Health and Disease]; 1996 May 29-Jun 2; Genoa, Italy. Genoa (Italy): Erga Edizione; 1998. p. 22-32. French.

Pavsic-Trskan B. Razvoj strokovnega jezika in dileme danasnje dne [Developing professional language and current dilemmas]. In: Oud N, Sermeus W, Ehnfors M, editors. ACENDIO 2005: Documenting nursing care. 5th European Conference of ACENDIO; 2005 Apr; Bled, Slovenia. Bern (Switzerland): Hans Huber; 2005. p. 19-23. Czech.

Box 73. Titles of papers in more than one language.

- If a paper is presented in two or more equal languages, as often occurs in Canadian publications, give all titles in the order in which they are given in the text, with an equals sign between them. Indicate the particular languages, separated by commas, after the pagination.

Tannock GW. Probiotique et prebiotique: lecons de la fin du XXe siecle = Probiotics and prebiotics: lessons from the late 20th century. In: Roy D, editor. La sante par les probiotiques: perspectives biofonctionnelles = Probiotics and health: biofunctional perspectives. Actes du Symposium International de Montreal = Proceedings of the Montreal International Symposium; 2002 Oct 24-25; Montreal, QC. Saint-Hyacinthe (QC): Fondation des Gouverneurs; 2003. p. 1-5, 75-90. French, English.

Box 74. Titles of papers containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character.

- Capitalize the first word of the title of a paper unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized

Sheldon RS. β -blockers for prevention of vasovagal syncope: who benefits from treatment? In: Raviele A, editor. Cardiac arrhythmias 2005. Proceedings of the 9th International Workshop on Cardiac Arrhythmias; 2005 Oct 2-5; Venice. Milan (Italy): Springer; c2006. Patient selection for β -blocker therapy; p. 692.

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, substitute the name for the symbol. For example, Ω becomes omega.

Tanguay JF. Coronary artery endothelial protection after local delivery of 17β -estradiol. In: Kimchi A, editor. Advances in heart failure. Proceedings of the 8th World Congress on Heart Failure: Mechanisms and Management; 2002 Jul 13-16; Washington, DC. Bologna (Italy): MEDIMOND Medical Publications; c2002. p. 87-9.

Box 74 continues on next page...

Box 74 continued from previous page.

or

Tanguay JF. Coronary artery endothelial protection after local delivery of 17beta-estradiol. In: Kimchi A, editor. *Advances in heart failure. Proceedings of the 8th World Congress on Heart Failure: Mechanisms and Management*; 2002 Jul 13-16; Washington, DC. Bologna (Italy): MEDIMOND Medical Publications; c2002. p. 87-9.

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript in parentheses

Mikkelsen JD, Hay-Schmidt A, Kiss A. Serotonergic stimulation of the rat hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis: interaction between 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT_{2A} receptors. In: Pacak K, Aguilera G, Sabban E, Kvetnansky R, editors. *Stress: current neuroendocrine and genetic approaches. 8th Symposium on Catecholamines and Other Neurotransmitters in Stress*; 2003 Jun 28-Jul 3; Smolenice Castle, Slovakia. New York: New York Academy of Sciences; 2004. p. 65-70.

or

Mikkelsen JD, Hay-Schmidt A, Kiss A. Serotonergic stimulation of the rat hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis: interaction between 5-HT(1A) and 5-HT(2A) receptors. In: Pacak K, Aguilera G, Sabban E, Kvetnansky R, editors. *Stress: current neuroendocrine and genetic approaches. 8th Symposium on Catecholamines and Other Neurotransmitters in Stress*; 2003 Jun 28-Jul 3; Smolenice Castle, Slovakia. New York: New York Academy of Sciences; 2004. p. 65-70.

Box 75. Titles with headers.

- Conference papers sometimes contain a header at the top of the page that indicates the section name, subject division, or other portion of the conference under which the paper was presented. Do not include a header as part of the title of the paper.

Example Entries for Title

1. Paper from a proceedings with a book title
2. Paper from a proceedings without a book title
8. Paper with title containing a chemical formula or special character
9. Paper from a proceedings in a language other than English
10. Paper from a proceedings in a language other than English, with translation
11. Paper from a proceedings in two equal languages

Article Type for Conference Papers (optional)

General Rules for Article Type

- An article type alerts the user that the reference is to an abstract of a paper, not to the full paper
- Place [abstract] after the title of the paper
- Follow the bracketed article type with a period

Specific Rules for Article Type

- Titles of papers ending in punctuation other than a period
- Titles of papers not in English

Box 76. Titles of papers ending in punctuation other than a period.

- Most titles of papers end in a period. Place [abstract] inside the period.

Berger H, Klemm M. Clinical signs of gastric ulcers and its relation to incidence [abstract]. In:

- If a title ends in another form of punctuation, such as a question mark or an exclamation point, keep that punctuation and follow [abstract] with a period

Bhat YM, McGrath KM, Bielefeldt K. Bravo pH monitoring: should we exclude the first 6 hours? [abstract]. In:

Box 77. Titles of papers not in English.

- Most titles end in a period. When a translation of a title is used, place the translation in square brackets. Place (abstract) within the square brackets.

Rivera M, Lizarraga JP, Pantoja F, Pantoja R. [Study of nasal permeability in patients with operated unilateral clefts (abstract)]. In:

- If a translated title ends in another form of punctuation, such as a question mark or an exclamation point, keep that punctuation. Place (abstract) within the square brackets and end title information with a period.

Rotenberg DK. [Eat less, exercise more! (abstract)]. In:

Reimer M. [LP for peripheral facial paralysis? (abstract)]. In:

- When the original language and a translation are provided, place [abstract] after the translation and end title information with a period

Rivera M, Lizarraga JP, Pantoja F, Pantoja R. Etude de la permeabilite nasale dans les fentes unilaterales operees [Study of nasal permeability in patients with operated unilateral clefts] [abstract]. In:

Example Entries for Article Type

12. Abstract of a paper

Connective Phrase for Conference Papers (required)

General Rule for Connective Phrase

- Use the word "In" followed by a colon and a space to connect information about the paper with information on the conference proceedings

Conference Proceedings for Conference Papers (required)

- Follow the instructions in Chapter 3A to enter proceedings citation information

Location (Pagination) for Conference Papers (required)

General Rules for Location (Pagination)

- Give the inclusive page numbers on which the paper appears
- Do not repeat page numbers unless they are followed by a letter. For example: 123-125 becomes 123-5, but 124A-126A is correct.
- Include a letter (often S for Supplement or A for Appendix) when it precedes the page number. For example: S10-8.
- End pagination information with a period

Specific Rules for Location (Pagination)

- Roman numerals used as page numbers
- Discontinuous page numbers
- Text, such as a discussion, follows the paper
- No numbers appear on the pages of the paper

Box 78. Roman numerals used as page numbers.

- Contrary to the practice with volume and issue numbers, keep roman numerals when they are used as page numbers
- Give roman numerals in upper or lower case, whichever appears in the publication

p. XXI-XXII.

p. ix-xv.

Box 79. Discontinuous page numbers.

- If the pagination is discontinuous, as occurs when a paper is interrupted by advertisements or other conference material, separate the groupings of page numbers by a comma and a space
 - p. 345-6, 348-9.
 - p. 15, 17, 19-21.
- Give up to three groupings of page numbers and use "passim" in place of the fourth and later occurrences
 - p. 345-346, 348-349, 352, 355-357, 360. *becomes* p. 345-6, 348-9, 352 passim.

Box 80. Text, such as a discussion, follows the paper.

- Begin with the pagination of the paper. Follow it by a semicolon and a space, then the name of the additional material and its pagination.

p. 145-54; discussion p. 155-6.

Box 81. No numbers appear on the pages of the paper.

- If a paper has no page numbers, give the total number of pages of the paper, placed in square brackets, such as [5 p.]

Example Entries for Location (Pagination)

1. Paper from a proceedings with a book title
2. Paper from a proceedings without a book title
13. Paper with letters included in page numbers

Language for Conference Papers (required)**General Rules for Language**

- Give the language of publication of the paper if not English
- Follow the language name with a period

Example Entries for Language

9. Paper from a proceedings in a language other than English
10. Paper from a proceedings in a language other than English, with translation
11. Paper from a proceedings in two equal languages

Notes for Conference Papers (optional)**General Rules for Notes**

- Notes is a collective term for any useful information given after the citation itself
- Complete sentences are not required
- Be brief

Specific Rules for Notes

- Paper accompanied by a videocassette, CD-ROM, DVD, etc.
- Other types of material to include in notes

Box 82. Paper accompanied by a videocassette, CD-ROM, DVD, etc.

- A videocassette, CD-ROM, DVD, or other medium may be published with a paper to display the visual material that accompanied the presentation. If a paper has such supplemental material accompanying it, begin by citing the paper and the proceedings in which it is found. Add the phrase "Accompanied by:" followed by the number and type of medium.

Carter MA, Alcott BA. Suture techniques for jejunojejunal anastomosis. In: Libovitz CC, editor. Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Gastroenterology Surgery; 2004 May 3-5; Bonn, Germany. Berlin: Wiener Verlag; 2005. p. 245-8. Accompanied by: 1 CD-ROM.

Box 83. Other types of material to include in notes.

- When citing an abstract of a paper, give the number of the abstract if available at the end of the citation
Okmoto T, Atsumi T, Shimizu C, Yoshioka N, Koike T. The potential role of macrophage migration inhibitory factor in migration of vascular smooth muscle cells [abstract]. In: Abstract book. American Diabetes Association's 65th Scientific Sessions; 2005 Jun 10-14; San Diego, CA. Alexandria (VA): American Diabetes Association; 2005. p. A161. Abstract no. 653-P.
- When citing a paper that was also printed as a part of a journal, treat the journal information as a series
Keen CL, Holt RR, Oteiza PI, Fraga CG, Schmitz HH. Cocoa antioxidants and cardiovascular health. In: Scalbert A, Johnson I, Saltmarsh M, editors. Dietary polyphenols and health. Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Polyphenols and Health; 2004 Nov 18-21; Vichy, France. Bethesda (MD): American Society for Clinical Nutrition; 2005. p. 298s-303s. (American journal of clinical nutrition; vol. 81, no.1, suppl.).

Example Entries for Notes

14. Paper accompanied by a CD-ROM, DVD, videocassette, or other medium
15. Paper also printed as a part of a journal

Examples of Citations to Conference Papers**1. Paper from a proceedings with a book title**

Arendt, T. Alzheimer's disease as a disorder of dynamic brain self-organization. In: van Pelt J, Kamermans M, Levelt CN, van Ooyen A, Ramakers GJ, Roelfsema PR, editors. *Development, dynamics, and pathology of neuronal networks: from molecules to functional circuits*. Proceedings of the 23rd International Summer School of Brain Research; 2003 Aug 25-29; Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Amsterdam (Netherlands): Elsevier; 2005. p.355-78.

Leonard KJ, Winkelman W. Developing electronic patient records: employing interactive methods to ensure patient involvement. In: Ferreira de Oliveira MJ, editor. *Accessibility and quality of health services*. Proceedings of the 28th Meeting of the European Working Group on Operational Research Applied to Health Services (ORAHS); 2002 Jul 28-Aug 2; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Frankfurt (Germany): Peter Lang; c2004. p. 241-55.

Horrobin DE, Lampinskas P. The commercial development of food plants used as medicines. In: Prendergast HD, Etkin NL, Harris DR, Houghton PJ, editors. *Plants for food and medicine*. Proceedings of the Joint Conference of the Society for Economic Botany and the International Society for Ethnopharmacology; 1996 Jul 1-6; London. Kew (UK): Royal Botanic Gardens; 1998. p. 75-81.

2. Paper from a proceedings without a book title

Rice AS, Farquhar-Smith WP, Bridges D, Brooks JW. Cannabinoids and pain. In: Dostorovsky JO, Carr DB, Koltzenburg M, editors. *Proceedings of the 10th World Congress on Pain*; 2002 Aug 17-22; San Diego, CA. Seattle (WA): IASP Press; c2003. p. 437-68.

Kim H, Wechsler B. Amantadine for arousal in pediatric TBI. In: Peek WJ, Lankhorst GJ, editors. *1st World Congress of the International Society of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine (ISPRM I)*; 2001 Jul 7-13; Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Bologna (Italy): Monduzzi Editore, International Proceedings Division; c2001. p. 629-34.

3. Paper with optional full first names of authors and editors

Rice, Andrew S.; Farquhar-Smith, W. Paul; Bridges, Daniel; Brooks, Jason W. Canabinoids and pain. In: Dostorovsky, Jonathan O.; Carr, Daniel B.; Koltzenburg, Martin, editors. Proceedings of the 10th World Congress on Pain; 2002 Aug 17-22; San Diego, CA. Seattle (WA): IASP Press; c2003. p. 437-68.

4. Paper with surnames containing a prefix or particle

McNeely JA. Biological and cultural diversity: the double helix of sustainable development. In: Arnason JT, Catling PM, Small E, Dang PT, Lambert JD, editors. Biodiversity & health: focusing research to policy = Biodiversite & sante: de la recherche aux politiques. Proceedings of the International Symposium = Actes du Symposium International; 2003 Oct 25-28; Ottawa, ON. Ottawa (ON): NRC-CNRC; 2005. p. 3-9.

de The G. Les priorites de sante dans les pays en development. In: Colloque Energie Solaire et Sante dans les Pays en Developpement = Conference on Solar Energy and Health Care in Developing Countries; 1991 Nov 4-7; Paris. London: Tec & Doc; c1998. p. 19-29. French.

Wieling W, van Dijk N, Ganzeboom KS, Saul JP. Syncope in children and adolescents: what are the peculiar features? In: Raviele A, editor. Cardiac arrhythmias 2005. Proceedings of the 9th International Workshop on Cardiac Arrhythmias; 2005 Oct 2-5; Venice. Milan: Springer; c2006. p. 633-41.

El-Maarri O, Singer H, Brackmann HH, Schroder J, Graw J, Muller CR, Schramm W, Schwabb R, Hanfland P, Oldenburg J. Lack of factor VIII expression represents a novel mechanism leading to hemophilia A. In: Zhang D, Jain AK, editors. Advances in biometrics. Proceedings of the ICB 2006 International Conference; 2006 Jan 5-7; Hong Kong. Berlin: Springer; 2006. p. 81-4.

LeMaire DM. Spirituality. In: Hunter MM, editor. Enriching the circle of care. Report of the 1st National Pediatric Hospice Conference; 1985 May 9-11; Washington, DC. Alexandria (VA): Children's Hospice International; c1985. p. 39-46.

5. Paper with compound surnames for authors

Da Silva Freitas R, Contin Mansur AE, Alonso N, Busato L, Azor de Oliveira e Cruz G. Hemifacial microsomia: 105 cases in 7 years. In: Salyer KE, editor. Craniofacial surgery. Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of the International Society of Craniofacial Surgery; 2003; Monterey, CA. Bologna (Italy): Medimond International Proceedings; c2003. p. 327-9.

Lagos-Witte S. Conservation of medicinal plants in Central America and the Caribbean. In: Arnason JT, Catling PM, Small E, Dang PT, Lambert JD, editors. Biodiversity & health: focusing research to policy = Biodiversite & sante: de la recherche aux politiques. Proceedings of the International Symposium = Actes du Symposium International; 2003 Oct 25-28; Ottawa, ON. Ottawa (ON): NRC-CNRC; 2005. p. 3-9.

6. Paper with organization included as an author

von Auer C, Oldenburg J, Krause M, Miesbach W, Scharrer I; PTP-Study Group. In: Scharrer I, Schramm W, editors. 35th Hemophilia Symposium; 2004; Hamburg, Germany. Berlin: Springer; 2006. p. 201-4.

7. Paper with author affiliation given

Saraiva V (Foot-and-Mouth Disease Centre, PAHO/WHO, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). Foot-and-mouth disease in the Americas: epidemiology and ecologic changes affecting distribution. In: Bokma BH, Blouin EF, Bechara GH, editors. Impact of ecological changes on tropical animal health and disease control. 7th Biennial Conference of

the Society for Tropical Veterinary Medicine; 2003 Jun 22-27; Iguacu Falls, Brazil. New York: New York Academy of Sciences; 2004. p.73-8.

Dijkhuizen PA (Amsterdam Molecular Therapeutics, Amsterdam, The Netherlands), Ghosh A (Division of Biology, University of California San Diego, LaJolla, CA). Regulation of dendritic growth by calcium and neurotrophin signaling. In: van Pelt J, Kamermans M, Levelt CN, van Ooyen A, Ramakers GJ, Roelfsema PR, editors. Development, dynamics, and pathology of neuronal networks: from molecules to functional circuits. Proceedings of the 23rd International Summer School of Brain Research; 2003 Aug 25-29; Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Amsterdam (Netherlands): Elsevier; 2005. p.17-27.

Schraft RD (Produktionstechnik und Automatisierung, Fraunhofer-Institut, Stuttgart, Germany. rds@ipa.fhg.de), Hiller A. Entwicklung eines manipulatorgestutzten Operationssystems für die Neurochirurgie. In: Massberg W, Reinhart G, editors. 1st Symposium: Neue Technologien für die Medizin; 1999 Mar 5-6; Garching, Germany. Munich (Germany): Herbert Utz Verlag; 1999. p. 48-54. German.

8. Paper with title containing a chemical formula or special character

Sperling P, Lee M, Girke T, Zahringer U, Stymne S, Heinz E. A bifunctional Δ^6 -acetylenase/desaturase from the moss *Ceratodon purpureus*. In: Huang YS, Ziboh VA, editors. γ -linolenic acid: recent advances in biotechnology and clinical applications. 2nd International Symposium on GLA; 2000 Apr; San Diego, CA. Champaign (IL): AOCS Press; 2001. p. 29-31.

or

Sperling P, Lee M, Girke T, Zahringer U, Stymne S, Heinz E. A bifunctional Delta(6)-acetylenase/desaturase from the moss *Ceratodon purpureus*. In: Huang YS, Ziboh VA, editors. Gamma-linolenic acid: recent advances in biotechnology and clinical applications. 2nd International Symposium on GLA; 2000 Apr; San Diego, CA. Champaign (IL): AOCS Press; 2001. p. 29-31.

Mikkelsen JD, Hay-Schmidt A, Kiss A. Serotonergic stimulation of the rat hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis: interaction between 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT_{2A} receptors. In: Pacak K, Aguilera G, Sabban E, Kvetnansky R, editors. Stress: current neuroendocrine and genetic approaches. 8th Symposium on Catecholamines and Other Neurotransmitters in Stress; 2003 Jun 28 - Jul 3; Smolenice Castle, Slovakia. New York: New York Academy of Sciences; 2004. p. 65-70.

or

Mikkelsen JD, Hay-Schmidt A, Kiss A. Serotonergic stimulation of the rat hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis: interaction between 5-HT(1A) and 5-HT(2A) receptors. In: Pacak K, Aguilera G, Sabban E, Kvetnansky R, editors. Stress: current neuroendocrine and genetic approaches. 8th Symposium on Catecholamines and Other Neurotransmitters in Stress; 2003 Jun 28 - Jul 3; Smolenice Castle, Slovakia. New York: New York Academy of Sciences; 2004. p. 65-70.

Tanguay JF. Coronary artery endothelial protection after local delivery of 17 β -estradiol. In: Kimchi A, editor. Advances in heart failure. Proceedings of the 8th World Congress on Heart Failure: Mechanisms and Management; 2002 Jul 13-16; Washington, DC. Bologna (Italy): MEDIMOND Medical Publications; c2002. p. 87-9.

or

Tanguay JF. Coronary artery endothelial protection after local delivery of 17beta-estradiol. In: Kimchi A, editor. Advances in heart failure. Proceedings of the 8th World Congress on Heart Failure: Mechanisms and Management; 2002 Jul 13-16; Washington, DC. Bologna (Italy): MEDIMOND Medical Publications; c2002. p. 87-9.

9. Paper from a proceedings in a language other than English

Boetsch G. *Le temps du malheur: les representations artistiques de l'epidemie*. In: Guerci A, editor. *La cura delle malattie: itinerari storici*. 3rd Colloquio Europeo di Etnofarmacologia; 1st Conferenza Internazionale di Antropologia e Storia della Salute e delle Malattie; 1996 May 29-Jun 2; Genoa, Italy. Genoa (Italy): Erga Edizione; 1998. p. 22-32. **French**.

Azuma J. [Genetics as a means of understanding intrinsic ethnic differences: genetic variation on metabolism/transporter/receptor]. In: Takeuchi M, Lagakos SW, editors. *Simultaneous, worldwide development strategies: implementation of global clinical trials and introduction of new sciences and technologies*. The 3rd Kitasato University-Harvard School of Public Health Symposium; 2002 Oct 2-3; Tokyo, Japan. Tokyo: Dejitarupuresu; c2003. p. 165-82. **Japanese**.

Pavsic-Trskan B. *Razvoj strokovnega jezika in dileme danasnjega dne*. In: Oud N, Sermeus W, Ehnfors M, editors. *ACENDIO 2005: documenting nursing care*. 5th European Conference of ACENDIO; 2005 Apr; Bled, Slovenia. Bern (Switzerland): Hans Huber; 2005. p. 19-23. **Czech**.

Zeller H. *Les lecons de l'epidemie a virus Marburg a Durba, Republique Democratique du Congo (1998-2000)*. In: *Les fievres hemorragiques virales*. 7th Actualites du Pharo; 2000 Sep 8-9; Marseilles, France. Marseilles (France): Institut de Medecine Tropicale; 2000. p. 23-6. **French**.

10. Paper from a proceedings in a language other than English, with translation

Boetsch G. *Le temps du malheur: les representations artistiques de l'epidemie*. [Tragic times: artistic representations of the epidemic]. In: Guerci A, editor. *La cura delle malattie: itinerari storici* [Treating illnesses: historical routes]. 3rd Colloquio Europeo di Etnofarmacologia; 1st Conferenza Internazionale di Antropologia e Storia della Salute e delle Malattie [3rd European Colloquium on Ethnopharmacology; 1st International Conference on Anthropology and History of Health and Disease]; 1996 May 29-Jun 2; Genoa, Italy. Genoa (Italy): Erga Edizione; 1998. p. 22-32. **French**.

Azuma J. [Genetics as a means of understanding intrinsic ethnic differences: genetic variation on metabolism/transporter/receptor]. In: Takeuchi M, Lagakos SW, editors. *Simultaneous, worldwide development strategies: implementation of global clinical trials and introduction of new sciences and technologies*. The 3rd Kitasato University-Harvard School of Public Health Symposium; 2002 Oct 2-3; Tokyo, Japan. Tokyo: Dejitarupuresu; c2003. p. 165-82. **Japanese**.

Pavsic-Trskan B. *Razvoj strokovnega jezika in dileme danasnjega dne* [Developing professional language and current dilemmas]. In: Oud N, Sermeus W, Ehnfors M, editors. *ACENDIO 2005: documenting nursing care*. 5th European Conference of ACENDIO; 2005 Apr; Bled, Slovenia. Bern (Switzerland): Hans Huber; 2005. p. 19-23. **Czech**.

Zeller H. *Les lecons de l'epidemie a virus Marburg a Durba, Republique Democratique du Congo (1998-2000)* [Lessons from the Marburg virus epidemic in Durba, Democratic Republic of the Congo (1998-2000)]. In: *Les fievres hemorragiques virales* [Viral hemorrhagic fevers]. 7th Actualites du Pharo [7th Pharo Conference]; 2000 Sep 8-9; Marseilles, France. Marseilles (France): Institut de Medecine Tropicale; 2000. p. 23-6. **French**.

11. Paper from a proceedings in two equal languages

Tannock GW. *Probiotique et prebiotique: lecons de la fin du XXe siecle = Probiotics and prebiotics: lessons from the late 20th century*. In: Roy D, editor. *La sante par les probiotiques: perspectives biofonctionnelles = Probiotics and health: biofunctional perspectives*. Actes du Symposium International de Montreal = Proceedings of the

Montreal International Symposium; 2002 Oct 24-25; Montreal, QC. Saint-Hyacinthe (QC): Fondation des Gouverneurs; 2003. p. 1-5, 75-90. French, English.

12. Abstract of a paper

Chiarenza GA, De Marchi I, Colombo L, Olgiati P, Trevisan C, Casarotto S. Neuropsychophysiological profile of children with developmental dyslexia [abstract]. In: Beuzeron-Mangina JH, Fotiou F, editors. The olympics of the brain. Abstracts of the 12th World Congress of Psychophysiology; 2004 Sep 18-23; Thessaloniki, Greece. Amsterdam (Netherlands): Elsevier; 2004. p. 16.

Berger H, Klemm M. Clinical signs of gastric ulcers and its relation to incidence [abstract]. In: Chuit P, Kuffer A, Montavon S, editors. 8th Congress on Equine Medicine and Surgery; 2003 Dec 16-18; Geneva, Switzerland. Ithaca (NY): International Veterinary Information Service (IVIS); 2003. p. 45.

Sigurdsson A. Current guidelines and management of dental trauma [abstract]. In: Practical points in dentistry: the alternatives. International Dental Congress of the Mekong River Region; 2004 Jun 7-10; Century Park Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand. Bangkok: Mahidol University, Faculty of Dentistry; [2004]. p. 29-30.

13. Paper with letters included in page numbers

Danzi GB, Mauri L, Sozzi F. Percutaneous coronary intervention and beyond for ST-elevation acute myocardial infarction. In: Bolognese L, Ferrari R, editors. Acute coronary syndromes management: proceedings; 2005 Apr; Cortona, Italy. Oxford (UK): Oxford University Press; 2005. p. K26-30.

Osman L, Silverman M. Measuring quality of life for young children with asthma and their families. In: Silverman M, Pedersen S, editors. Proceedings of a Workshop on Outcome Measures in Early Childhood Asthma and Other Wheezing Disorders; 1995 Sep 21-23; Gerona, Spain. Copenhagen (Denmark): Munksgaard; 1996. p. 35s-41s.

Gronefeld G, Hohnloser SH. Quality of life in atrial fibrillation: an increasingly important issue. In: Capucci A, editor. Proceedings of the European Atrial Fibrillation Consensus Conference; 2001 Sep 16; Bologna, Italy. Amsterdam (Netherlands): Elsevier Science Ltd.; 2003. p. H25-33.

14. Paper accompanied by a CD-ROM, DVD, videocassette, or other medium

Carter MA, Alcott BA. Suture techniques for jejunojejunal anastomosis. In: Libovitz CC, editor. Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Gastroenterology Surgery; 2004 May 3-5; Bonn, Germany. Geneva (Switzerland): Wiener Verlag; 2005. p. 245-8. Accompanied by: 1 CD-ROM.

15. Paper also printed as a part of a journal

Keen CL, Holt RR, Oteiza PI, Fraga CG, Schmitz HH. Cocoa antioxidants and cardiovascular health. In: Scalbert A, Johnson I, Saltmarsh M, editors. Dietary polyphenols and health. Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Polyphenols and Health; 2004 Nov 18-21; Vichy, France. Bethesda (MD): American Society for Clinical Nutrition; 2005. p. 298s-303s. (American journal of clinical nutrition; vol. 81, no.1, suppl.).

Dayhoff JE, DeLeo JM. Artificial neural networks: opening the black box. In: Conference on Prognostic Factors and Staging in Cancer Management: Contributions of Artificial Neural Networks and Other Statistical Methods; 1999 Sep 27-28; Arlington, VA. Atlanta (GA): American Cancer Society; 2001. p.1615-35. (Cancer; vol. 91, no.8, suppl.).

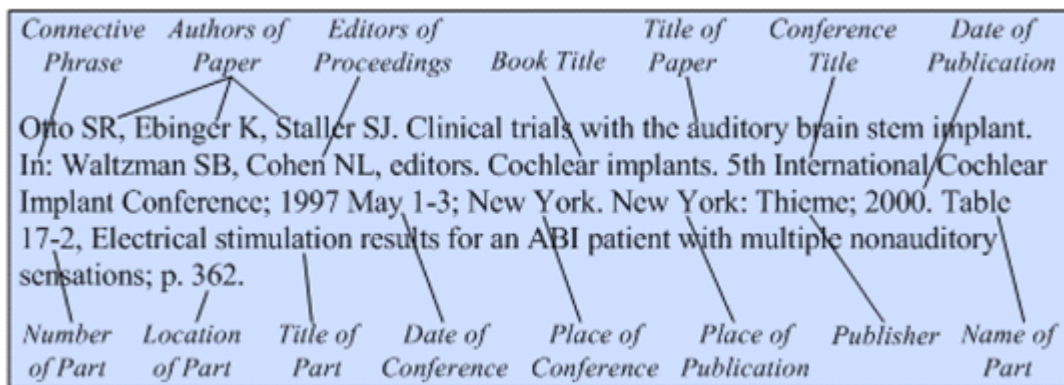
16. Paper for a Cancelled Conference

Joubert, D. J. (2020, May 10–15). Best Practices for Dealing with Biomedical Data [Conference session canceled]. 12th Annual Congress of Data Scientist, Paris, France.

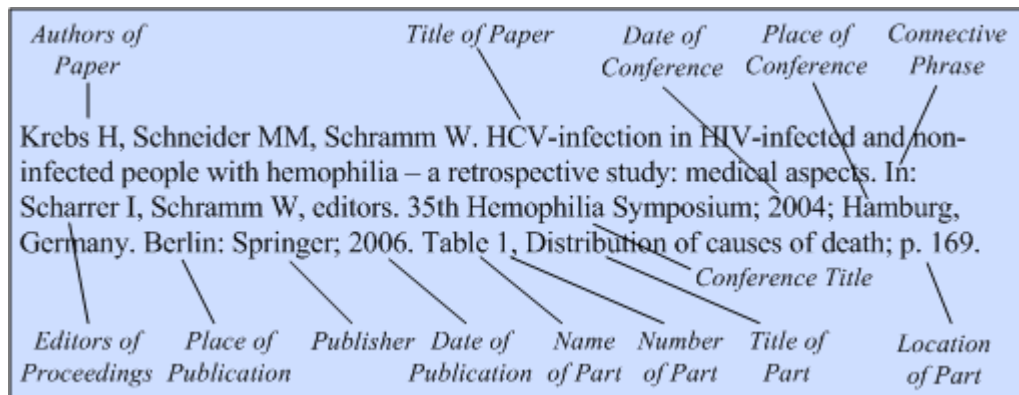
C. Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Parts of Conference Papers

The general format for a reference to a part of a conference paper, including punctuation:

- with a title for the book of proceedings as well as a conference title:



- with only a conference title:



Examples of Citations to Parts of Conference Papers

Rather than citing a conference paper as a whole, separately identified portions of a paper may be cited. Tables, figures, charts, graphs, photographs, appendixes, and the like are considered parts of a paper when they are written or compiled by the authors of the paper.

Because a reference should start with the individual or organization with responsibility for the intellectual content of the publication, begin a reference to a part of a paper with the paper itself, then follow it with the information about the part. See [Chapter 2C Parts of Books](#) for further details.

Medical texts frequently contain charts, figures, and other illustrative material that has been reproduced with permission from other sources. Do not cite these as parts using the instructions presented here. Consult the original publication and cite the particular item from there.

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Parts of Conference Papers.

Continue to Examples of Citations to Parts of Conference Papers.

Citation Rules with Examples for Parts of Conference Papers

Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

Conference Paper (R) | Name and Number/Letter (R) | Title (R) | Location (Pagination) (R)

Conference Paper (required)

- Cite the conference paper according to Chapter 3B

Name and Number/Letter of the Part of the Conference Paper (required)

General Rules for Name and Number/Letter of the Part

- Enter the name of the part, such as Table, Figure, or Appendix
- Do not abbreviate names. For example, convert Fig. to Figure.
- Follow the name with any accompanying number or letter, such as Table 2, Figure 3.1, or Appendix A
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert VI or Six to 6.
- End name and number/letter information with a comma and a space

Specific Rules for Name and Number/Letter of the Part

- Non-English names for parts
- No letter or number follows the name
- No name appears

Box 84. Non-English names for parts.

- Provide the name in the original language for non-English names in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

Tabelle 5.3

Figura 10a

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

Risunok 6

Parartema 4

- Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese). Place translated titles in square brackets.

Ichiran-hiyo 3 *or* [Table 3,]

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked

Box 84 continues on next page...

Box 84 continued from previous page.

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- Provide an English translation, if possible, after the original language title, placed in square brackets

Anexo, Creacion de las especialidades medicas [Appendix, Beginnings of medical specialties]; p. 275-81. Spanish.

- To help identify parts in other languages, see the following examples:

Language	Table	Figure	Appendix	Section
French	Tableau	Figure	Appendice	Section
German	Tabelle	Abbildung	Anhang	Sektion
		Figur	Appendix	Abteilung
			Zusatz	
Italian	Tabella	Figura	Appendice	Parte
				Sezione
Russian	Tablitsa	Risunok	Prilozenie	Sekcija
				Otdel
				Otdelenie
Spanish	Tabla	Figura	Apendice	Seccion
				Parte

Box 85. No letter or number follows the name.

- Occasionally, an author will label a part as simply "Table", "Figure", "Appendix", or another name without following the name with any letter or number. In this case, give whatever name is used for the part and follow it with a comma and the title.

Appendix, Timetable of human prenatal development 1 to 6 weeks; p. 516-7.

Box 86. No name appears.

- If the part being cited is clearly a table, figure, appendix or similar part but it is not labeled as such, place the name within square brackets and follow it with any identifying number or letter
 [Figure], Protein binding and drug disposition; p. 212.
 [Photograph] 8, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology from 1838 to 1841; p. 31.
- If the part being cited is not a table, figure, or appendix and has no other identifying name such as "section", begin with the title of the part
 Data and calculations required for a life table; p. 146.
 Sialography; p. 1029-30.

Example Entries for Name and Number/Letter of the Part

1. A table as part of a paper
2. A figure as part of a paper
3. An appendix as part of a paper
4. Other parts of a paper
5. Part of a paper in a language other than English

Title of the Part of the Conference Paper (required)**General Rules for Title of the Part**

- Enter the title of the part as it appears in the book
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms
- End title information with a semicolon and a space

Specific Rules for Title of the Part

- Titles for parts not in English
- Titles of parts containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or other special character
- No title appears

Box 87. Titles for parts not in English.

- Provide the name in the original language for non-English titles in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)
 Tabla 10, Etiologia de la esplenomegalia secundaria a procesos infecciosos; p. 109. Spanish.
 Chapitre 4, Le virage de la jouissance; p. 91-102. French.
- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

Box 87 continues on next page...

Box 87 continued from previous page.

Risunok 2, Tendentsii smertnosti i prodolzhitel'nosti zhizni naseleniya Ukrainy v poslevoennyi period; p. 53. Russian.

- Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese). Place the translation in square brackets.

10 Shoyo, Anchi eijingu igaku; p. 23-45. Japanese.

[Figure 9, Annual progression of swine influenza in Seoul]; p. 44. Korean.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat a letter marked with diacritics or accents as if it were not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- Provide an English translation, if possible, after the original language title. Place the translation in square brackets.

Tableau 5, Principaux marqueurs biologiques de l'etat nutritionnel [Table 5, Principal biological markers of nutritional state]; p. 33. French.

10 Shoyo, Anchi eijingu igaku [Chapter 10, Anti-aging medicine]; p. 23-45. Japanese.

Box 88. Titles of parts containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or other special character.

- Capitalize the first word of the title of a part unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized

Figure 10, n-alkenes on capillary columns with stationary phases of C87 hydrocarbon, Apiezonl L, CW-20M; p. 374.

Box 88 continues on next page...

Box 88 continued from previous page.

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, substitute the name for the symbol. For example, Ω becomes omega.

Figure 3, Influence of seed extract of *Syzygium Cumini* (Jamun) on mice exposed to different doses of γ -radiation; p. 566.

may become

Figure 3, Influence of seed extract of *Syzygium Cumini* (Jamun) on mice exposed to different doses of gamma-radiation; p. 566.

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript in parentheses

Table 4, Glycoprotein mediated transport of NH_3 into red blood cells; p. 149.

may become

Table 4, Glycoprotein mediated transport of $\text{NH}(3)$ into red blood cells; p. 149.

Box 89. No title appears.

Occasionally a part does not have a formal title, only a legend (explanatory text) for the table, figure, appendix, or other part. When this occurs:

- Create a title from the first few words of the text. Use enough words to make the constructed title meaningful.
- Place the created title within square brackets

Table, [Waist-hip ratio ranges and the sample sizes for women aged 40 to 59]; p. 72.

Appendix, [Excerpts from "Prescription Pain Medications: Frequently Asked Questions and Answers for Health Care Professionals"]; p. 296-301.

Example Entries for Title of the Part

5. Part of a paper in a language other than English
6. Part of a paper with title containing a Greek letter or other special character
7. Part of a paper with a constructed title

Location (Pagination) of the Part of the Conference Paper (required)

General Rules for Location (Pagination)

- Begin location with "p." followed by a space
- Enter the page number or numbers on which the part appears. Examples: p. 438 and p. 663-4.
- Do not repeat page numbers unless they are followed by a letter. For example: 126-127 becomes p. 126-7, but p. 126A-127A is correct.
- Include a letter (often S for Supplement or A for Appendix) when it precedes the page number. For example: p. S10-8.

- End page information with a period

Specific Rules for Location (Pagination)

- Roman numerals for page numbers
- Part paginated separately
- No page numbers appear on the pages of the part

Box 90. Roman numerals for page numbers.

- Contrary to the practice with volume and issue numbers, keep roman numerals when they are used as page numbers
- Give roman numerals in upper or lower case, whichever appears in the publication

Appendix 2, Common aquatic invertebrates; p. XXI-XXII.

Table 8, Classification of lung adenocarcinoma; p. xv.

Box 91. Part paginated separately.

- A part such as an appendix or a group of tables may be given its own pagination and begin anew with page one. When this occurs, give the total number of pages of the part you wish to cite, placed in square brackets, such as [5 p.].

Appendix 3C, Description of model output tables and graphs; [7 p.].

Box 92. No page numbers appear on the pages of the part.

Occasionally, a table, figure, appendix, or another part will appear on a page that is not numbered.

- If only the part to be cited has no page numbers, identify the location in relation to numbered pages. For example: preceding p. 17 or following p. 503. Place such phrases in square brackets.

Figure 5, Modeling the risk of in-hospital death following lung resection; [preceding p. 55].

Appendix, Patient questionnaire; [following p. 174].

- If the entire book has no page numbers or the part cannot be easily located in relation to numbered pages, give the total number of pages of the part you wish to cite, placed in square brackets, such as [5 p.]

Table, Checklist of symptoms; [1 p.].

Example Entries for Location (Pagination)

8. Part of a paper with a letter included in the location (pagination)
9. Part of a paper with no page number provided

Examples of Citations to Parts of Conference Papers

1. A table as part of a paper

Mueller K, Boye-Beaman J, Blankenau J. Assessing health needs of minorities in rural meat-processing communities. In: Bushy A, editor. Community voices calling us to action. 5th Annual Rural Minority Health Conference Proceedings; 1999 Dec 9-11; Denver, CO. Kansas City (MO): National Rural Health Association; c2000. **Table 11, Chi square tests of pap smear by selected independent variables; p. 72.**

Otto SR, Ebinger K, Staller SJ. Clinical trials with the auditory brain stem implant. In: Waltzman SB, Cohen NL, editors. Cochlear implants. 5th International Cochlear Implant Conference; 1997 May 1-3; New York. New York: Thieme; 2000. **Table 17-2, Electrical stimulation results for an ABI patient with multiple nonauditory sensations; p. 362.**

Krebs H, Schneider MM, Schramm W. HCV-infection in HIV-infected and non-infected people with hemophilia – a retrospective study: medical aspects. In: Scharrer I, Schramm W, editors. 35th Hemophilia Symposium; 2004; Hamburg, Germany. Berlin: Springer; 2006. **Table 1, Distribution of causes of death; p. 169.**

2. A figure as part of a paper

Spigulis J, Erts R, Ozols M. Optical multi-channel monitoring of skin blood pulsations for cardiovascular assessment. In: Cohn GE, Grundfest WS, Benaron DA, Vo-Dinh T, editors. Advanced Biomedical and Clinical Diagnostic Systems 2; 2004 Jan 25-26; San Jose, CA. Bellingham (WA): SPIE; 2004. **Figure 6, The four-channel PPG monitoring scheme; p. 137.**

Foley RA. The emergence of culture in the context of hominin evolutionary patterns. In: Levinson SC, Jaisson P, editors. Evolution and culture: a Fyssen Foundation Symposium; 1999 Nov 12-16; St. Germain en Laye, France. Cambridge (MA): MIT Press; c2006. **Figure 3.9, A model of cultural revolution; p. 72.**

Pollitt CC. Equine laminitis: a revised pathophysiology. In: 6th Congress on Equine Medicine and Surgery; 1999 Dec 12-14; Geneva, Switzerland. Chene-Bourg (Switzerland): Medecine et Hygiene; [1999]. **Figure 1, Sagittal section of a horse's foot with severe chronic laminitis; p. 156-7.**

3. An appendix as part of a paper

Acar J, Rostel B. Antimicrobial resistance: an overview. In: OIE international standards on antimicrobial resistance, 2003. 2nd International Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance; 2001 Oct 2-4; Paris. Paris: OIC; c2003. **Appendix B, World Organisation for Animal Health Guidelines on antimicrobial resistance; p. 67.**

Gelepithis PA. Knowledge, truth, time, and topological spaces. In: 12th International Congress on Cybernetics; 1989 Aug 21-29; Namur, Belgium. Namur (Belgium): Association Internationale de Cybernetique; 1989. **Appendix, [The basis on which to define a topology on B*]; p. 254.**

Fuerxer J, Fuerxer P. Les fluctuations cycliques fondamentales des economies capitalistes - le model ω [Fundamental cyclic fluctuations of capitalist economies - the ω model]. In: 12th International Congress on Cybernetics; 1989 Aug 21-29; Namur, Belgium. Namur (Belgium): Association Internationale de Cybernetique; 1989. **Annexe, Definition de la transformation de Laplace (1749-1827) [Appendix, Definition of Laplace transformation (1749-1827)]; p. 312-3. French.**

4. Other parts of a paper

Clary J. [Formaldehyde] exposure. In: 1986 European Meeting of the Toxicology Forum; 1986 Sep 22-26; Geneva, Switzerland. Washington: Toxicology Forum, Inc.; c1986. Slide 14, Quantities of some aldehydes in cigarette smoke; [preceding p. 114].

Lina PH, Hutson AM. Bat rabies in Europe: a review. In: Dodet B, Schudel A, Pastoret PP, Lombard M, editors. 1st International Conference on Rabies in Europe; 2005 Jun 15-18; Kiev, Ukraine. Basel (Switzerland): Karger; c2006. Bat colonies and rabies; p. 248.

Irie S, Shogenji R, Ogura Y, Tanida J. Photonic information techniques based on compound-eye imaging. In: Ijspeert AJ, Masuzawa T, Kusumoto S, editors. Biologically inspired approaches to advanced information technology. BioADIT 2006. Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop; 2006 Jan 26-27; Osaka, Japan. Berlin: Springer; c2006. [Section] 4.2, Fingerspring capturing; p. 258-9.

5. Part of a paper in a language other than English

Morel E, Vialle R, Rillardon L, Guigui. Analyse de l'équilibre sagittal du rachis dans les spondylolisthésis dégénératifs. In: Deburge A, Saillant G, Benoist M, Guigui P, Laville C, Lazennec JY, Morvan G, editors. 2^{èmes} Journées du Rachis de Paris = 2nd Spine Meeting of Paris; 2003; Paris. Montpellier (France): Sauramps Medical; c2004. Tableau 4, Comparaison du groupe spondylolisthésis (n=53) au group témoin (n=300); p. 112. French.

with translation

Morel E, Vialle R, Rillardon L, Guigui. Analyse de l'équilibre sagittal du rachis dans les spondylolisthésis dégénératifs [Analysis of the sagittal equilibrium of the spine in degenerative spondylolisthésis]. In: Deburge A, Saillant G, Benoist M, Guigui P, Laville C, Lazennec JY, Morvan G, editors. 2^{èmes} Journées du Rachis de Paris = 2nd Spine Meeting of Paris; 2003; Paris. Montpellier (France): Sauramps Medical; c2004. Tableau 4, Comparaison du groupe spondylolisthésis (n=53) au group témoin (n=300) [Table 4, Comparison of the spondylolisthésis group (n=53) with the control group (n=300)]; p. 112. French.

6. Part of a paper with title containing a Greek letter or other special character

Sheldon RS. β -blockers for prevention of vasovagal syncope: who benefits from treatment? In: Raviele A, editor. Cardiac arrhythmias 2005. Proceedings of the 9th International Workshop on Cardiac Arrhythmias; 2005 Oct 2-5; Venice. Milan (Italy): Springer; c2006. Patient selection for β -blocker therapy; p. 692.

or

Sheldon RS. Beta-blockers for prevention of vasovagal syncope: who benefits from treatment? In: Raviele A, editor. Cardiac arrhythmias 2005. Proceedings of the 9th International Workshop on Cardiac Arrhythmias; 2005 Oct 2-5; Venice. Milan (Italy): Springer; c2006. Patient selection for beta-blocker therapy; p. 692.

Tassinari CA, Ambrosetto G, Peraita-Adrado MR, Gastaut H. The neuropsychiatric syndrome of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol and Cannabis intoxication in naive subjects. In: Nahas GG, Sutin KM, Harvey D, Agurell S, Pace N, Cancro R, editors. Conference on Marijuana and Medicine; 1998 Mar 20-21; New York University School of Medicine, New York. Totowa (NJ): Humana Press; c1999. Figure 2, Drawing of a man: before, during, and after Δ^9 -THC intoxication; p. 654.

or

Tassinari CA, Ambrosetto G, Peraita-Adrado MR, Gastaut H. The neuropsychiatric syndrome of Delta(9)-tetrahydrocannabinol and Cannabis intoxication in naive subjects. In: Nahas GG, Sutin KM, Harvey D, Agurell

S, Pace N, Cancro R, editors. Conference on Marijuana and Medicine; 1998 Mar 20-21; New York University School of Medicine, New York. Totowa (NJ): Humana Press; c1999. Figure 2, Drawing of a man: before, during, and after Delta(9)-THC intoxication; p. 654.

7. Part of a paper with a constructed title

Gelepithis PA. Knowledge, truth, time, and topological spaces. In: 12th International Congress on Cybernetics; 1989 Aug 21-29; Namur, Belgium. Namur (Belgium): Association Internationale de Cybernetique; 1989. Appendix, [The basis on which to define a topology on B*]; p. 254.

Carter R. Planning for the practical aspects of implementation. In: Pharming the genome: implications of pharmacogenomics for human health and public policy [Internet]. Conference Report; 2004 Nov 4; National Arts Centre, Ottawa, ON. Ottawa (ON): Government of Canada; 2005. [Table, Infrastructure requirements for three types of applications of pharmacogenomics]; p. 20-22. Available from: http://www.biostrategy.gc.ca/CMFiles/50139_Summary_report_e_final49PKA-412005-6986.pdf

LeMaire DM. Spirituality. In: Hunter MM, editor. Enriching the circle of care. Report of the 1st National Pediatric Hospice Conference; 1985 May 9-11; Washington, DC. Alexandria (VA): Children's Hospice International; c1985. [Figure, Scheme to describe the spiritual and religious aspects of the human person]; p. 41.

8. Part of a paper with a letter included in the location (pagination)

Wolpert C, Haase KK, Suselbeck T, Borggreffe M. Hybrid therapy for atrial fibrillation. In: Capucci A, editor. Proceedings of the European Atrial Fibrillation Consensus Conference; 2001 Sep 16; Bologna, Italy. Amsterdam (Netherlands): Elsevier Science Ltd.; 2003. Figure 1, Concept of hybrid therapy for atrial fibrillation; p. H52.

9. Part of a paper with no page number provided

Clary J. [Formaldehyde] exposure. In: 1986 European Meeting of the Toxicology Forum; 1986 Sep 22-26; Geneva, Switzerland. Washington: Toxicology Forum, Inc.; c1986. Slide 14, Quantities of some aldehydes in cigarette smoke; [preceding p. 114].

Ross K. The Oregon experience with managed care. In: Groome D, editor. Meeting the challenge of change. Proceedings of the 10th Annual Conference of the National Association of Surveillance and Utilization Review Officials; 1994 Jun 19-22; SeaTac, WA. Olympia (Washington): The Association; 1994. Satisfaction questionnaire; [8 p.].