Chapter 23. Journals on the Internet

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Journals are a particular type of periodical. These same rules and examples can be used for magazines and other types of periodicals.

A. Journal Articles on the Internet

- Sample Citation and Introduction
- Citation Rules with Examples
- Examples

B. Journal Titles on the Internet

- Sample Citation and Introduction
- Citation Rules with Examples
- Examples

See also:

Chapter 1B Parts of Journal Articles
Chapter 11A Forthcoming Journal Articles
Chapter 16 Journals in Audiovisual Formats
Chapter 19 Journals on CD-ROM, DVD, Disk

A. Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Journal Articles on the Internet

The general format for a reference to an article from a journal published on the Internet, including punctuation:
Examples of Citations to Journal Articles on the Internet

Many online journals are identical to their print versions. Increasingly, however, journals are written directly for the Internet to enable hyperlinking, to include complex graphics, and to run multimedia such as film clips and sound.

An Internet journal may be static, fixed in time and unchanged since publication, or may be updated or otherwise revised over time. Some Internet journal producers permit or otherwise welcome comments or expert opinion from readers and incorporate these comments into the text. Major revisions may be announced, but more minor additions and changes such as adding comments, correcting typographical errors, or updating hypertext links, may not be noted.

Although Internet journals differ radically in physical form from print journals, the basic rules for citing them do not differ markedly. There is still an author or organization with responsibility for the article, an article title, a journal title, a date of publication, and the location of the item (page numbers or the equivalent). Anyone citing an Internet document should try to locate all of these elements. Simply adding a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), Digital Object Identifier (DOI), or another electronic address to a title is not sufficient. Internet sites disappear with great frequency, and users of a citation must be given some other identifying information if they are to locate articles.

What has changed most with Internet journals, particularly those without print counterparts, is volume and issue information. Some publishers omit volume and issue numbers, substituting an article numbering scheme or using the date the item was placed on the Internet as an identifier. See examples 28 and 29. Many publishers also employ an article numbering scheme in place of pagination. See example 36.

Cite an Internet journal article as you would a print article, but with these major exceptions:

- Use the word "Internet" in square brackets as the Type of Medium after the journal title.
- Include any date of update/revision and a date of citation in square brackets following the date of publication. Use the dates for the individual journal article.
being cited, not the dates of the journal issue as a whole unless no dates can be
found for the individual item.
• When the location (pagination) of the article is not provided, as often occurs,
calculate the length of the article using the best means possible, e.g., in terms of
print pages, screens, paragraphs, or bytes. If an article is not linear, and has many
hyperlinks, it will be impossible to determine the length.
• Provide the URL or other electronic address of the article.

It is important to cite the version you saw. If you viewed an article on the Internet, do not
cite it as if it were a print one. However, it may be useful to begin a citation to an Internet
article by first locating all of the information needed to cite it as if it were a print article,
then adding the Internet-specific items. For example:

Print information

Kaul S, Diamond GA. Good enough: a primer on the analysis and interpretation of

Added Internet information (in bold)

Kaul S, Diamond GA. Good enough: a primer on the analysis and interpretation of

If a journal on the Internet lacks a formal title page or table of contents, look for citation
information on the opening screens, the bottom or closing screens, links from the sidebar,
and the source code (viewable through the Web browser).

Every effort is made in this chapter to provide a comprehensive list of examples for
journal articles on the Internet to illustrate the rules below. If needed, consult Chapter 1A
Journal Articles for more information on the individual components of a citation.

This chapter includes citation rules for entire journal articles on the Internet. For citing
parts of these articles, combine the guidelines presented in this chapter with those in
Chapter 1B Parts of Journal Articles. See also example 43 below.

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Journal Articles on the Internet.

Continue to Examples of Citations to Journal Articles on the Internet.

Citation Rules with Examples for Journal Articles on the Internet

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) | Article Title (R) | Article Type (O) | Journal Title (R)
| Edition (R) | Content Type (O) | Type of Medium (R) | Date of Publication (R) | Date of
General Rules for Author

- List names in the order they appear on the title page or opening screens
- 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 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 authors, regardless of the number
- Separate author names from each other by a comma and a space
- End author information with a period

See exceptions for Author in Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®.

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, Hebrew, Korean) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)
- Organizations as author
- No author can be found
- Options for author names

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

- Keep hyphens within 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

  Jacques O. L’Esperance  becomes  L’Esperance JO

  U. S’adeh  becomes  S’adeh U

Box 1 continues on next page...
Box 1 continued from previous page.

• Omit all other punctuation within 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 article whether a surname is a compound or a combination of a middle name and a surname, look to the table of contents of the issue or an index 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
    å treated as a
    ġ treated as g
    ň treated as n
    ũ treated as u
Box 2 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

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 when 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 when 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 that follow a personal name, such as M.D.
  
  James A. Reed, M.D., F.R.C.S.  becomes  Reed JA
  
  Katherine Schmidt, Ph.D.  becomes  Schmidt K

Box 4 continues on next page...
Robert V. Lang, Major, US Army  becomes  Lang RV

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

  Sir Frances Hildebrand  becomes  Hildebrand F

  Dr. Kristine Eberhard  becomes  Eberhard K

  Captain R. C. Williams  becomes  Willaims 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

**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 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 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 when 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.

*Box 6 continues on next page...*
Box 6 continued from previous page.

- 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
  - ţ treated as g
  - ň 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 7. Organizations as author.

An organization such as a university, society, association, corporation, or governmental body may be an author.

- Omit "The" preceding an organizational name
  - The American Cancer Society becomes American Cancer Society

- If a division or another part of an organization is included in the publication, give the parts of the name in descending hierarchical order, separated by commas
  - American Medical Association, Committee on Ethics.
  - International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry Division.
  - American College of Surgeons, Committee on Trauma, Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Outcomes, Working Group.

- When citing organizations 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)
Box 7 continued from previous page.

- Separate two or more different organizations by a semicolon
  
  - Canadian Association of Orthodontists; Canadian Dental Association.
  
  - American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Pediatric Emergency Medicine; American College of Emergency Physicians, Pediatric Committee.

- If both individuals and an organization(s) are listed on the title page of an article as authors, give both, in the order they appear in the article, and separate them by a semicolon

  - Sugarman J, Getz K, Speckman JL, Byrne MM, Gerson J, Emanuel EJ; Consortium to Evaluate Clinical Research Ethics.
  
  
  - Margulies EH; NISC Comparative Sequencing Program; Maduro VV, Thomas PJ, Tomkinds JP, Amemiya CT, Luo M, Green ED.

- For names of organizations not in English:
  
  - Give names in languages using the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, Italian, Spanish, German, Swedish, etc.) as they appear in the publication. When possible follow a non-English name with a translation, placed in square brackets.

    - Istituto di Fisiologia Clinica del CNR.
  
    - Universitatsmedizin Berlin.
  
    - Nordisk Anaestesiologisk Forening [Scandinavian Society of Anaesthesiologists].

  - Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate names of organizations in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the ALA-LC Romanization Tables. When possible follow a non-English name with a translation, placed in square brackets.

    - Rossiiskoe Respiratornoe Obshchestvo [Russian Respiratory Society].

or
Box 7 continued from previous page.

[Russian Respiratory Society].

- Translate names of organizations in character-based languages such as Chinese and Japanese. Place all translations in square brackets.

[Chinese Medical Society].

- 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
    ğ treated as g
    ň 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 8. No author can be found.

- If no person or organization can be found as the author but editors or translators are given, begin the reference with the names of the editors or translators. Follow the same rules used for author names, but end the list of names with a comma and the specific role, that is, editor or translator.

  Morrison CP, Court FG, editors.
  Walser E, translator.
Box 8 continued from previous page.

- If no person or organization can be identified as the author and no editors or translators are given, begin the reference with the title of the article. Do not use anonymous.

Box 9. 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 or first six authors. Follow the last named author with a comma and "et al." or "and others."

  Adler DG, Baron TH, Davila RE, Egan J, Hirota WK, Leighton JA, and others.

- If both individuals and an organization(s) are listed on the title page of an article as authors, the individuals may be given as the author and the organization listed at the end of the reference as a note

  Authors are investigators of the Canadian Cardiovascular Outcomes Research Team.

Examples for Author

1. Standard journal article on the Internet
2. Journal article on the Internet with optional full names for authors
3. Journal article on the Internet with many authors (give all)
4. Journal article on the Internet with optional limit to the number of authors
5. Journal article on the Internet with author surnames showing designations of family rank
6. Journal article on the Internet with author surnames having a prefix, particle, or preposition (give as found in the article)
7. Journal article on the Internet with compound author surnames
8. Journal article on the Internet with organization(s) as author

9. Journal article on the Internet with a governmental body as author

10. Journal article on the Internet with no author

**Author Affiliation for Journal Articles on the Internet (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 parentheses around the affiliation, 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

See exceptions for **Author Affiliation** in Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® / PubMed®

**Specific Rules for Author Affiliation**

- Abbreviations in affiliations
- E-mail address included
- Organizational names 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

*Box 10 continues on next page...*
Box 10 continued from previous page.

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, abbreviate the same word in all references.

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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

- Do not end an e-mail address with a period

- Place the e-mail address within the closing parenthesis for the author affiliation

Example:


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Box 12. Organizational names not in English.

- Give the affiliation of all authors or only the first author

Box 12 continues on next page...
Box 12 continued from previous page.

- 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 two-letter ISO country code (see Appendix D) if non-US.

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

  Carpenter 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).

  Pinet LM (Departamento de Servicios de Salud de Emergencia, Escuela de Posgrado, Universidad de Maryland, Condado de Baltimore, USA. lpinetl@umbc.edu).

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate organizational names 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, Bucuresti), Burcos T, Ungureanu CD, Zodieru-Popa I.

  Grudinina NA (Institute of Experimental Medicine, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia), Golubkov VI, Tikhomirova OS, Brezhneva TV, Hanson KP, Vasilyev VB, Mandelshtam MY.

- 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, Ishii T, Kubo A, Ishida T.

- 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.

    $\acute{A}$ treated as $A$

    $\O$ treated as $O$

    $\cC$ treated as $C$

Box 12 continues on next page...
Box 12 continued from previous page.

- L treated as L
- à treated as a
- ġ treated as g
- ň 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 when possible. For example, Vienna for Wien and Spain for Espana. However, the name found on the publication may always be used.
- Place the affiliation in parentheses

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

- Use the English form for names of cities and countries when 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

Examples for Author Affiliation

11. Journal article on the Internet with author affiliation

Article Title for Journal Articles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Article Title

- Enter the title of an article as it appears on the title page or opening screens
- 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
• Translate non-English titles into English; 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 exceptions for Article Title in Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®

Specific Rules for Article Title

• Article titles not in English
• Translated article titles ending in punctuation other than a period
• Article titles in more than one language
• Article titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character
• Article titles with headers
• No article title can be found

Box 14. Article titles not in English.

• Translate article titles not in English
• Place all translated titles in square brackets
• Indicate the language after the availability statement (URL), followed by a period

Example:


• When possible, place the original language title or romanized title before the translation

  ◦ Capitalize only the first word of the title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms unless the conventions of a particular language require other capitalization

  ◦ 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.

Box 14 continues on next page...
Box 14 continued from previous page.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked
  Ā treated as  A
  Ø treated as  O
  Ç treated as  C
  Ł treated as  L
  à treated as  a
  ġ 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

- In PubMed, use the TT field in the MEDLINE display to locate these for most article titles except those in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)

  Example:


Box 15. Translated article titles ending in punctuation other than a period.

- Most article titles end in a period. When a translation of an article title is provided, place it in square brackets, with the closing period outside the right bracket.


  Box 15 continues on next page...
Box 15 continued from previous page.


or


German.

• If a translated article title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation. Place it in square brackets and end title information with a period.


or


Box 16. Article titles in more than one language.

• If an article is in English and other languages:
  ○ Give the English language version of the article title
  ○ List all languages of publication, separated by commas, after the availability statement (URL)
  ○ End the list of languages with a period

  Example:


Box 16 continues on next page...
Box 16 continued from previous page.


- If an article is written in more than one language and none of them is English:
  - Translate into English the version of the title that appears first
  - Place the translation in square brackets
  - List all languages of publication separated by commas, after the availability statement (URL)
  - End the list of languages with a period

  Example:


- As an option, when an article title is written in two or more equal languages as often occurs in Canadian publications:
  - Give all titles in the order in which they are presented on the title page or opening screens
  - Separate them with an equals sign with a space on either side
  - List the languages, separated by commas, after the availability statement (URL)
  - End the list of languages with a period

  Example:

**Box 17. Article titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character.**

- Capitalize the first word of an article title unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized
  
  von Willebrand factor standards for plasma and concentrate testing.

  p53 and its downstream proteins as molecular targets of cancer.

  1,3-dimethylisoguanine.

- 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.


  may become


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


  may become

Box 18. Article titles with headers.

- Journal articles sometimes contain a header (such as news, case report, or clinical study) at the top of the page or screen to indicate a section of the issue. Do not include a header as part of the article title unless the table of contents for the journal issue indicates that it is.

Box 19. No article title can be found.

- Occasionally a publication does not appear to have any title; the article or other short document simply begins with the text. In this circumstance, create a title from the first few words of the text and place it in square brackets. Use enough words to make the constructed title meaningful.

Examples for Article Title

12. Journal article on the Internet not in English
13. Journal article on the Internet with equal text in two or more languages
14. Journal article on the Internet with Greek letters or other special characters in the title
15. Journal article on the Internet with optional article type
43. Part of a journal article on the Internet

Article Type for Journal Articles on the Internet (optional)

General Rules for Article Type

- An article type alerts the user that the reference is to an abstract of an article or a letter to the editor, not a full article. Content designator is another phrase for this.
- Place [abstract] or [letter] after the article title
- Other article types are also available though used less often, such as book review, editorial, or interview
- Follow the bracketed article type with a period, placed outside the closing bracket

See exceptions for Article Type in Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®

Specific Rules for Article Type

- Article titles ending in punctuation other than a period
- Article titles not in English
Box 20. Articles titles ending in punctuation other than a period.

- Most journal article titles end in a period. Place [letter] or [abstract] inside the period.

  Increased cardiac Connexin45 results in uncoupling and spontaneous ventricular arrhythmias in mice [abstract].

  Eosinophilic pneumonia and arthritis [letter].

- If an article title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation and follow [letter] or [abstract] with a period

  Bravo pH monitoring: should we exclude the first 6 hours? [abstract].

  Moles, weights and potencies: freedom of expression! [letter].

Box 21. Article titles not in English.

- Most journal article titles end in a period. When a translation of a journal article title is used as the title, place it in square brackets. Put (letter) or (abstract) inside the brackets.

  [Study of nasal permeability in patients with operated unilateral clefts (letter)].

- If a translated article title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation. Place (letter) or (abstract) inside the square brackets and end title information with a period.

  [Eat less, exercise more! (letter)].

- When the original language and a translation are provided, place [letter] or [abstract] after the translation. End title information with a period outside the closing bracket.

  Etude de la permeabilité nasale dans les fentes unilaterales opérees [Study of nasal permeability in patients with operated unilateral clefts] [letter].

Examples for Article Type

15. Journal article on the Internet with optional article type

Journal Title for Journal Articles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Journal Title

- Enter a journal title in the original language
- Abbreviate significant words in a journal title (see Abbreviation rules for journal titles below) and omit other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions
- Capitalize all remaining title words, including abbreviations
- End the journal title with a space

See exceptions for Journal Title (Journal Title Abbreviation) in Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®

**Box 22. Abbreviation rules for journal titles.**

- Abbreviate and capitalize significant words in a journal title and omit other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. For example: of, the, at, in, and, L'.

  The Journal of Bacteriology *becomes* J Bacteriol

  Annali dell’Istituto Superiore di Sanita *becomes* Ann Ist Super Sanita

- A list of the abbreviations for common English words used in journal titles is in Appendix A. Other sources for title-word abbreviations are:
  - the List of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE
  - the PubMed Journals database
  - Appendix B for non-NLM sources

- Do not abbreviate journal titles that consist of a single word or titles written in a character-based language such as Chinese and Japanese.

  Ophthalmology *remains* Ophthalmology

  Nippon Hoshasen Gijutsu Gakkai Zasshi *remains* Nippon Hoshasen Gijutsu Gakkai Zasshi

- Do not include journal subtitles as part of the abbreviated title


- Omit any punctuation in a title

  Journal of Neuro-Oncology *becomes* J Neurooncol


- Some bibliographies and online databases give a place of publication after a journal title, such as Clin Toxicol (Phila). This shows that two or more journal titles with the same name reside in a library collection or database; the name of the city where the journal is published distinguishes the various titles. The city is usually shown in abbreviated format following the same rules used for words in journal titles, such as Phila for Philadelphia in the example above. If you use a bibliography or database such as PubMed to verify your reference and a place name is included, you may keep it if you wish.

*Box 22 continues on next page...*
Specific Rules for Journal Title

- Abbreviation rules for journal titles
- Single word journal titles
- Non-English journal titles
- Journal titles appearing in more than one language
- Journals appearing in different editions
- Options for journal titles

Box 23. Single word journal titles.

- Do not abbreviate journal titles that consist of a single word, regardless of language

  Ophthalmology remains Ophthalmology
  Alergie remains Alergie

Box 24. Non-English journal titles.

- For a non-English journal title in the roman alphabet (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.):
  - Provide the title in the original language
  - Abbreviate it according to the Abbreviation rules for journal titles
  - Capitalize all remaining title words, including abbreviations
  - Indicate the language of the article after the availability statement (URL)

  Example:


- For a journal title in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean:
  - Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the title. A good authority for romanization is the ALA-LC Romanization Tables.
Box 24 continued from previous page.

- Abbreviate it according to the Abbreviation rules for journal titles
- Capitalize all remaining title words, including abbreviations
- Indicate the language of the article after the availability statement (URL)

Example:


- For a journal title in a character-based language (Chinese, Japanese):
  - Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the title. A good authority for romanization is the ALA-LC Romanization Tables.
  - Do not abbreviate any of the words or omit any words
  - Use the capitalization system of the particular language
  - Indicate the language of the article after the availability statement (URL)

Example:


[It is not NLM practice, but you may translate journal titles in character-based languages. If you do, abbreviate the title according to the Abbreviation rules for journal titles and indicate the language of the article after the availability statement (URL).]

- 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

Box 24 continues on next page...
Box 24 continued from previous page.

Ø treated as O
Ç treated as C
Ł treated as L
à treated as a
ã treated as g
ń 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 25. Journal titles appearing in more than one language.

- Use the title in the first language found, in order of preference: on the title page or opening screen of the issue, the homepage for the journal, the first page of the article.

Box 26. Journals appearing in different editions.

- If a journal is published in more than one edition, include the edition information after the title
- Abbreviate and capitalize all significant words in the edition information and omit other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. For example: of, the, at, in, and L'.
- Use the same rules for abbreviating the words in an edition statement as for the words in journal titles (see Abbreviation rules for journal titles)
- Do not follow abbreviated words with a period
- Omit any punctuation found
- Separate the edition from the title by a space and place it in parentheses

Box 26 continues on next page...
Box 26 continued from previous page.

- End edition information with a space, followed by Internet in square brackets and a period

  Example:

  Pattison MA, Webster TJ, Haberstroh KM. Select bladder smooth muscle cell functions were enhanced on three-dimensional, nano-structured poly(ether urethane) scaffolds. J Biomater Sci (Polym Ed) [Internet]. 2006 [cited 2007 Jan 8];17(11):1317-32. Available from: http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/vsp/2006/00000017/00000011/art00008?token=0053155c75b2c2f653b2a2d3a7c4e7247704f7e41225f406a532c6b67547d3f46627051fb9a634cc1dd

- See the Abbreviation rules for editions for more information

Box 27. Options for journal titles.

The following formats are not NLM practice for citing journal titles, but are acceptable options:

- Periods may be placed after each abbreviated word in the title

  J Health Commun [Internet]. may become J. Health Commun. [Internet].

- The title may be written out in full

  Journal of Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sciences [Internet].

Box 28. Abbreviation rules for editions.

An edition is considered a part of the title in journals.

- Use the same rules for abbreviating the words in an edition statement as for the words in journal titles

- Abbreviate and capitalize all significant words and omit the other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. For example: of, the, at, in, and L'. See Appendix A for a list of commonly abbreviated English words in journal titles. Other sources for title word abbreviations are:
  - the List of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE
  - the PubMed Journals database
  - Appendix B for non-NLM sources

- Do not follow abbreviated words with a period

- Omit any punctuation found

Box 28 continues on next page...
Box 28 continued from previous page.

- Separate the edition from the title by a space and place it in parentheses.
- End edition information with a space, followed by Internet in square brackets and a period.

Example:


Examples for Journal Title

16. Journal article on the Internet with optional full journal title
17. Journal article on the Internet with journal title having an edition

Edition for Journal Articles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Edition

- Indicate the edition/version being cited after the title if a journal is published in more than one edition or version.
- Abbreviate each significant word (see Abbreviation rules for editions below) and omit other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions.
- Capitalize all remaining title words, including abbreviations.
- Place the edition statement in parentheses, such as (Br Ed)
- End the edition statement with a space.

See exceptions for Edition in Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®

Specific Rules for Edition

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

Box 29. Non-English words for editions.

- For non-English edition statements in the roman alphabet (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.):
  - Give edition information in the original language.
  - Abbreviate and capitalize all significant words and omit the other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. For example: de, der, y, les, and L’.

Box 29 continues on next page...
Box 29 continued from previous page.

[Sources for word abbreviations are: the List of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE; the PubMed Journals database; and Appendix B for non-NLM sources.]

- Do not follow abbreviated words with a period
- Omit any punctuation found
- 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
    - Ć treated as C
    - Ł treated as L
    - à treated as a
    - ģ treated as g
    - ň 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
- Separate the edition from the title by a space and place it in parentheses
- End edition information with a space, followed by Internet in square brackets and a period
  Example:
  Farmaco. Edizione Practica becomes Farmaco (Ed Pract) [Internet].
- For an edition statement 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.
Box 29 continued from previous page.

- Abbreviate and capitalize all significant words and omit the other words, such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. For example: de, la, por, der, and L’.  
- Do not follow abbreviated words with a period  
- Omit any punctuation found  
- 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: ç or ç becomes c  
- Separate the edition from the title proper by a space and place it in parentheses  
- End edition information with a space, followed by Internet in square brackets and a period  
  
  Example:

  Pharmakeutikon Deltion. Epistemonike Ekdosis. becomes Pharm Delt (Epistem Ekd) [Internet].

- For an edition statement in a character-based language such as Chinese and Japanese:

  - Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the words for edition. A good authority for romanization is the ALA-LC Romanization Tables.  
  - 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:

  ô becomes o  
  ū becomes u

Box 29 continues on next page...
Box 29 continued from previous page.

- Separate the edition from the title proper by a space and place it in parentheses
- End edition information with a space, followed by Internet in square brackets and a period

**Example:**

Fang She Hsueh Shi Jian. Zhong Wen Ban. *becomes* Fang She Hsueh Shi Jian (Zhong Wen Ban) [Internet].

It is not NLM practice, but you may translate such journal titles and their editions. If you do, abbreviate them according to the Abbreviation rules for journal titles.

J Jinan Univ (Nat Sci Med Ed) [Internet].

- 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):

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

17. Journal article on the Internet with journal title having an edition

Content Type for Journal Articles on the Internet (optional)

General Rules for Content Type

- A content type describes the format of the Internet item being cited
- Begin type information with a left square bracket
- Enter the words "serial on the"
- End content type with space

Examples for Content Type

18. Journal article on the Internet with optional content type

Type of Medium for Journal Articles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Type of Medium

- Place Internet in square brackets
- End with a period
- See Chapter 16A for journal articles in audiovisual formats and Chapter 19A for articles on CD-ROM, DVD, or disk

See exceptions for Type of Medium in Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE* / PubMed*

Specific Rules for Type of Medium

- Both an edition and a type of medium
- Both a content type and a type of medium

Box 30. Both an edition and a type of medium.

- If a journal has both an edition and a type of medium, follow the title with the edition, then the type of medium
- Place a period outside the closing bracket for the medium

Example:

Bertino E, Milani S, Fabris C, De Curtis M. Neonatal anthropometric charts: what they are, what they are not. Arch Dis Child (Fetal Neonatal Ed) [Internet]. 2007 Jan [cited 2007 Jan 9];92(1):F7-10. Available from: http://fn.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/92/1/F7
Box 31. Both a content type and a type of medium.

- If a content type is used, place it before the type of medium and inside the square brackets for the medium


Examples for Type of Medium

1. Standard journal article on the Internet

18. Journal article on the Internet with optional content type

Date of Publication for Journal Articles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Date of Publication

- Include the year, month, and day of publication in that order, such as 2004 May 5
- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers, such as 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 there is no volume or issue (see No volume or issue follows the date below), then use a colon

Box 36. No volume or issue follows the date.

- If a journal uses only an article numbering scheme instead of a volume and issue, treat the number as location (pagination) and follow the instructions under Article numbers used for location


Box 36 continues on next page...
Box 36 continued from previous page.

- If no volume, issue, or article number can be found in a journal, follow the year (and month or season if present) with any date of update/revision and the date of citation. End with a colon and the location (pagination).

  2004 Jan [updated 2005 May 3; cited 2007 Jan 10]:[about 10 p.].

Box 55. Article numbers used for location.

Some Internet journal publishers use an article numbering scheme rather than pagination, or, in some cases, in place of volume, issue, and pagination.

- Use the wording supplied by the publisher. This may be as simple as the letter "e" for electronic before the number.
  - Provide the wording in the original language for non-English journals using the roman alphabet; romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the name for journals in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or in character-based languages such as Chinese and Japanese
  - Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in wording
  - Use the capitalization found
  - Do not abbreviate words unless they are abbreviated in the journal, but "No" may be used for Number

- If no wording is supplied, only a number, precede the number with the word Article

- Follow the wording used with the number and a space

- Calculate the extent of the article by the best means possible, such as the number of screens, paragraphs, or bytes, or the number of pages if printed out

- Precede the total with the word "about" for all except the number of paragraphs, bytes, or PDF pages because screen size and type fonts vary

- Place the count total and the measure used in square brackets

- End with a period placed outside the closing bracket

Examples with volume/issue:


Box 55 continues on next page...
Box 55 continued from previous page.


Boutin-Foster C. In spite of good intentions: patients' perspectives on problematic social support interactions. Health Qual Life Outcomes [Internet]. 2005 Sep 5 [cited 2007 Jan 5];3(1):Article 52 [about 12 screens]. Available from: http://www.hqlo.com/content/3/1/52


Examples without volume/issue:


Specific Rules for Date of Publication

- Further divisions to a date other than volume or issue
- Multiple years, months, or days of publication
- Non-English names for months
- Seasons instead of months
Box 32. Further divisions to a date other than volume or issue.

A journal may publish a supplement, part, or special number to a date of publication rather than to a specific volume or issue.

- Capitalize and abbreviate the words used for such divisions, but do not end the abbreviated words with a period
  
  Supplement = Suppl
  
  Part = Pt
  
  Special Number = Spec No

- Translate non-English words. See the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Suppl</th>
<th>Spec No</th>
<th>Pt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>supplement</td>
<td>nombre speciale</td>
<td>partie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>annexe</td>
<td></td>
<td>part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Beiblatt</td>
<td>spezielle Zahl</td>
<td>Teil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beilage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Erganzung</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>supplemento</td>
<td>numero speciale</td>
<td>parte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>prilozenie</td>
<td>specialnaja</td>
<td>cast’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dopolnenie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>adjunto</td>
<td>numero especial</td>
<td>parte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>suplemento</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anejo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Follow words with any number or letter found
  
  Suppl 2
  
  Pt A

- If a supplement is given a name rather than the usual letter or number, abbreviate significant words and omit other words such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions. Use the word abbreviations lists in Appendix A and Appendix B.
  
  Abstract Supplement becomes Abstr Suppl
Box 32 continued from previous page.

Supplement: Dementia becomes Suppl Dementia

Supplement: AIDS in Children becomes Suppl AIDS Child

- Separate words with any accompanying number, letter, or name from the date by a semicolon
- Place only parts in parentheses
- End with a colon

*Examples:*

2005 [cited 2007 Jan 10];Suppl:

2005 [cited 2007 Jan 10];Suppl 1:

2005 [cited 2007 Jan 10];Suppl A:

2005 [cited 2007 Jan 10];Abstr Suppl:


2005 [cited 2007 Jan 10];Spec No:

2005 [cited 2007 Jan 10];Spec No 2:

2006 Jul [cited 2007 Jan 10];Suppl:


2006 Jul [cited 2007 Jan 10];Spec No:

A journal may assign an article number to a date of publication rather than to a specific volume or issue.

- If a journal uses only an article numbering scheme instead of a volume or issue, treat the number as location (pagination)
- Use the instructions under Article numbers used for location

*Examples:*


*Box 32 continues on next page...*
Box 32 continued from previous page.


Box 33. Multiple years, months, or days 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 and days of the month 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 7-2003 Jan 9

- Separate multiple months of publication and multiple days of the month by a hyphen
  
  2005 Jan-Feb
  1999 Dec-2000 Jan
  2005 Feb 1-7
  2004 Jan 25-31

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

Box 34. Non-English names for months.

- Translate names of months into English
- Abbreviate them to the first three letters
- Capitalize them
  
  For example:
  
  mayo = May

Box 34 continues on next page...
Box 34 continued from previous page.

luty = Feb
brezen = Mar

Box 35. 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

- Separate multiple seasons by a hyphen, such as Fall-Winter

Box 37. Options for dates.

Is not NLM practice, but the following are acceptable options:

- The month and day of the month or the season may be omitted if the journal is continuously paginated throughout the volume. However, the month and day of the month or the season must be included when citing a journal that has no volume or issue number.


if also omitting the issue:

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

- Use the year of publication only
- Enter the year after the last named author (or title if there is no author)
- Follow the year with a period
- Keep any date of update/revision and the date of citation in their usual location

**NLM citation:**


**Name-year system citation:**


**Examples for Date of Publication**

19. Journal article on the Internet with month(s)/day(s) included in date of publication

20. Journal article on the Internet with season(s) included in date of publication

21. Journal article on the Internet updated/revised after publication
22. Journal article on the Internet with date having a supplement

**Date of Update/Revision for Journal Articles on the Internet (required)**

**General Rules for Date of Update/Revision**

- Journal articles may be updated or revised after initial publication
- Begin update/revision information with a left square bracket
- Use whatever word for update or revision is provided, such as updated or modified
- Always give the year of update/revision
- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.
- Include the month and day of update/revision, if provided, after the year, such as 2006 May 5
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
- End update/revision information with a semicolon and a space

**Specific Rules for Date of Update/Revision**

- Locating the date of update/revision
- Non-English names for months
- Seasons instead of months
- Both a date of update and a date of revision

**Box 38. Locating the date of update/revision.**

Articles on the Internet are often updated or revised after publication. Look for the date accompanied by such words as updated, modified, revised, reviewed:

- At the top, bottom, or sidebar of the first screen or the bottom of the last screen of the article
- In the source code for the article if it is displayed by the Web browser

**Box 39. Non-English names for months.**

- Translate names of months into English
- Abbreviate them using the first three letters
- Capitalize them
  
  **Examples:**
  
  mayo = May
  
luty = Feb
  
brezen = Mar
Box 40. 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 41. Both a date of update and a date of revision.

Various words are used to show that the content of an article has been changed. Among them are: updated, modified, revised, reviewed.

- Use the wording supplied with the article
- Give all words for update/revision with the dates provided, in ascending date order
- Enter dates in the format year month day
- Separate words with their dates by a semicolon and a space
- Add the date of citation and put all date information in square brackets
- End date information with a semicolon placed outside the closing bracket

*Example:*


Examples for Date of Update/Revision

21. Journal article on the Internet updated/revised after publication

Date of Citation for Journal Articles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Date of Citation

- Give the date the article was seen on the Internet
- Include the year month and day in that order, such as 2006 May 5
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
If a Date of Update/Revision is given, place the date of citation after it and follow both dates with a right square bracket.

If no Date of Update/Revision is given, place citation date information in square brackets.

End date information with a semicolon placed outside the closing bracket.

**Specific Rules for Date of Citation**

- Both a date of update/revision and a date of citation

**Box 42. Both a date of update/revision and a date of citation.**

Various words are used to show that the content of an article has been changed. Among them are: updated, modified, revised, reviewed.

- Begin with the date(s) of update/revision in the format year month day
  - Use the wording supplied in the article
  - Give all words for update/revision with the dates provided, in ascending date order
  - Separate words by a semicolon and a space
  - End the date(s) of update/revision with a semicolon and a space

- Enter the date cited in the format year month day

- Place all dates of update/revision and date of citation information in one set of square brackets

- End with a semicolon placed outside the closing bracket

**Examples:**


**Examples for Date of Citation**

- 1. Standard journal article on the Internet
- 21. Journal article on the Internet updated/revised after publication

**Volume Number for Journal Articles on the Internet (required)**

**General Rules for Volume Number**

- Omit "volume", "vol.", and similar wording preceding the number
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert LX or Sixtieth to 60.
- Separate multiple volumes by a hyphen, such as 5-6 or 42-43
• Do not follow a volume number with any punctuation unless there is no issue number or other subdivision to the volume, then follow with a colon

Specific Rules for Volume Number

• Further divisions to volume other than issue
• Non-English names for volume
• No volume number present

Box 43. Further divisions to a volume other than issue.

A volume will occasionally have a subdivision such as a supplement, part, or special number.

• Abbreviate the names for such subdivisions:
  
  Supplement = Suppl

  Part = Pt

  Special Number = Spec No

• Translate names for supplements, parts, and special numbers into English. To help identify these, see the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Suppl</th>
<th>Spec No</th>
<th>Pt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>supplement</td>
<td>nombre speciale</td>
<td>partie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>annexe</td>
<td></td>
<td>part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Beiblatt</td>
<td>spezielle Zahl</td>
<td>Teil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beilage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Erganzung</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>supplemento</td>
<td>numero speciale</td>
<td>parte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>prilozenie</td>
<td>specialnaja</td>
<td>cast’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dopolnenie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>adjunto</td>
<td>numero especial</td>
<td>parte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>suplemento</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anejo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Place them after the volume number. For example:

  - volume with supplement

  2005 [cited 2007 Jan 10];5 Suppl:
Box 43 continued from previous page.

2005 [cited 2007 Jan 10];15 Suppl 1:
2005 [cited 2007 Jan 10];25 Suppl A:
2005 Mar [cited 2007 Jan 10];87 Suppl:

- **volume with part**
  2006 [cited 2007 Jan 10];66(Pt 2):
  2006 Dec [cited 2007 Jan 10];124(Pt A):

- **volume with special number**
  2003 [cited 2007 Jan 10];6 Spec No:
  2003 [cited 2007 Jan 10];24 Spec No 2:

Infrequently, supplements are given a name rather than a letter or number.

- Abbreviate significant words and omit other words such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions
  
  Abstract Supplement **becomes** Abstr Suppl
  
  Supplement: Dementia **becomes** Suppl Dementia
  
  Supplement: AIDS in Children **becomes** Suppl AIDS Child

- Use the word abbreviations lists found in **Appendix A** and **Appendix B**

- See **Chapter 1A Journal Articles** for further detail

---

**Box 44. Non-English names for volume.**

- To help locate volumes, see the following list of non-English words and abbreviations for volume in a variety of languages:
  
  aarg. aargang année anno año årg. årgang band bd. bind
  
  évf. évfolyam g. god god. godina godištė jaarg. jaargang
  
  jahrg. jahrgang köt. kötet r. ročník rocznik rok sv. svazek
  
  svezak t. tom tom. tome tomo tomus vol. volumen zv. zväzok zvez
  
  ek

- Omit these names when creating a citation; use the number only
Box 45. No volume number present.

A volume number usually follows the date of publication. Occasionally a journal publishes a series of issues without volumes, publishes a supplement, part, or special number to a date of publication rather than to a volume or issue, or uses an article numbering scheme in place of a volume and issue.

- If there are issues only, no volume numbers, follow the dates of publication and citation with a semicolon and the issue number. Place the issue number in parentheses.

  Suber P. Providing open access to past research articles, starting with the most important. SPARC Open Access Newsl [Internet]. 2004 Jun 2 [cited 2007 Jan 10];(74);[about 3 screens]. Available from: http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/06-02-04.htm#unbind

- If a journal publishes a supplement, part, or special number to a date of publication rather than to a volume or issue, follow the dates of publication and citation with a semicolon, the abbreviation for supplement, part, or special number, and any accompanying letter or number found. End supplement, part, or special number information with a colon.

  - date with a supplement
    2004 [cited 2007 Jan 10];Suppl:
    2004 [cited 2007 Jan 10];Suppl 2:
    2004 [cited 2007 Jan 10];Suppl A:
    2004 Winter [cited 2007 Jan 10];Suppl:

  - date with a part

  - date with a special number
    2003 [cited 2007 Jan 10];Spec No:
    2003 [cited 2007 Jan 10];Spec No 2:
    2003 Jun [cited 2007 Jan 10];Spec No:

- If a journal uses only an article numbering scheme instead of a volume and issue, treat the number as location (pagination) and follow the instructions under Article numbers used for location.

Box 45 continues on next page...
Box 45 continued from previous page.


• If no volume, issue, or article number can be found in a journal, follow the year (and month or season if present) with any date of update/revision and the date of citation. End with a colon and the location (pagination).


Examples for Volume Number

23. Journal article on the Internet with standard volume and issue

24. Journal article on the Internet with volume having a subdivision other than an issue

25. Journal article on the Internet with volume but no issue or other subdivision

26. Journal article on the Internet with issue but no volume

28. Journal article on the Internet without standard volume or issue, but with article number

29. Journal article on the Internet without standard volume, issue, or article number

Issue Number for Journal Articles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Issue Number

• Omit "number", "no.", and other wording preceding the number
• Use arabic numbers only. For example, convert IV or Fourth to 4.
• Separate multiple issues by a hyphen, such as 2-3
• Place issue information in parentheses
• End issue information with a colon unless further divisions, such as a supplement or part, exist (see Further divisions to an issue below)

**Box 46. Further divisions to an issue.**

An issue will occasionally have a subdivision such as a supplement, part, or special number.

• Capitalize and abbreviate them:
  
  Supplement = Suppl
  
  Part = Pt
  
  Special Number = Spec No

• Translate names for supplements, parts, and special numbers into English. To help identify these, see the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Suppl</th>
<th>Spec No</th>
<th>Pt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>supplement</td>
<td>nombre speciale</td>
<td>partie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>annexe</td>
<td></td>
<td>part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Beiblatt</td>
<td>spezielle Zahl</td>
<td>Teil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beilage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Erganzung</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>supplemento</td>
<td>numero speciale</td>
<td>parte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>prilozenie</td>
<td>specialnaja</td>
<td>cast'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dopolnenie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>adjunto</td>
<td>numero especial</td>
<td>parte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>suplemento</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anejo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Place them after the issue, within the parentheses. For example:

  - **issue with supplement**
    
    2005 [cited 2007 Jan 10];15(1 Suppl):
    
    
    2005 Mar [cited 2007 Jan 10];87(3 Suppl):

  - **issue with part**

*Box 46 continues on next page...*
Infrequently, supplements are given a name rather than a letter or number.

- Abbreviate significant words and omit other words such as articles, conjunctions, and prepositions
  - Abstract Supplement becomes Abstr Suppl
  - Supplement: Dementia becomes Suppl Dementia
  - Supplement: AIDS in Children becomes Suppl AIDS Child
- Use the word abbreviations lists found in Appendix A and Appendix B
- See Chapter 1A Journal Articles for further detail

### Specific Rules for Issue Number

- Further divisions to an issue
- Non-English names for issue
- No volume number present
- No issue number present
- Options for issues

### Box 47. Non-English names for issue.

- To help locate issues in languages other than English, see the following list of words and abbreviations used for issue (usually variations on the word number):
  - čís. číslo fasc. fascicle fascicule fasciculus heft knižka
  - no. nommernr. numero número nummer sveska sz. szám
  - vypusk zesz. zeszyt zošit
- Omit these names when creating a citation; use the number only
Box 48. No volume number present.

- If there are issues only, no volume numbers, follow the dates of publication and citation with a semicolon and the issue number, placed in parentheses

  Suber P. Providing open access to past research articles, starting with the most important. SPARC Open Access Newsl [Internet]. 2004 Jun 2 [cited 2007 Jan 10];(74):[about 3 screens]. Available from: http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/06-02-04.htm#unbind

- If a journal uses only an article numbering scheme instead of a volume and issue, treat the number as location (pagination) and follow the instructions under Article numbers used for location


- If no volume, issue, or article number can be found in a journal, follow the year (and month or season if present) with any date of update/revision and the date of citation. End with a colon and the location (pagination)


Box 49. No issue number present.

- If no issue number is found, follow the volume number with a colon and the location (pagination)


Box 49 continues on next page...
Box 49 continued from previous page.

- If a journal uses only an article numbering scheme instead of a volume and issue, treat the number as location (pagination) and follow the instructions under Article numbers used for location.


- If no volume, issue, or article number can be found in a journal, follow the year (and month or season if present) with any date of update/revision and the date of citation. End with a colon and the location (pagination).


Box 50. Options for issues.

- It is not NLM practice, but an issue number may be omitted if the journal is continuously paginated throughout the volume. Note, however, that many libraries such as the NLM require issue numbers for retrieval from their collections and for interlibrary loan.


Examples for Issue Number

23. Journal article on the Internet with standard volume and issue

24. Journal article on the Internet with volume having a subdivision other than an issue
25. Journal article on the Internet with volume but no issue or other subdivision

26. Journal article on the Internet with issue but no volume

27. Journal article on the Internet with issue having a subdivision

28. Journal article on the Internet without standard volume or issue, but with article number

29. Journal article on the Internet without standard volume, issue, or article number

Location (Pagination) for Journal Articles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Location (Pagination)

For articles with standard page numbers such as those in PDF:

- Give the page numbers on which the article 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, such as S10-8
- End pagination information with a period

For articles without page numbers:

- Calculate the extent of the article by the best means possible, i.e., number of screens, paragraphs, or bytes (see No numbers appear on the pages of the article below)
- Precede the total with the word about and place it in square brackets, such as [about 15 screens]
- If the article is printed out, precede the page total with the word about and place it in square brackets, as [about 10 p.]
- End pagination information with a period
- See Chapter 19A for articles on CD-ROM, DVD, or disk

See exceptions for Location (Pagination or Notes) in Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE®/PubMed®

Box 54. No numbers appear on the pages of the article.

- If all of the pages of an article in PDF (Portable Document Format) have no page numbers:
  - Count the total numbers of pages of the text
  - Follow the count total by "p."

Box 54 continues on next page...
Box 54 continued from previous page:

- Place the number and "p." in square brackets, such as [12 p.]
- End page information with a period
  
  Example: [20 p.].

- If the article is in HTML, XML, or another unpaginated format:
  
  - Count the number of screens, paragraphs, lines, or bytes, whichever is most practical, or print out the article and count the number of pages
  - Precede the total with the word "about" for all except the number of paragraphs and bytes because screen size and type fonts vary
  - Place the count total and the measure used in square brackets
  - End with a period placed outside the closing bracket
  
  Examples:
  
  [about 6 screens].
  
  [about 23 p.]
  
  [10 paragraphs].

Specific Rules for Location (Pagination)

- Roman numerals used as page numbers
- Discontinuous page numbers
- Text such as a discussion, quiz, or author reply to a letter follows the article
- No numbers appear on the pages of the article
- Article numbers used for location
- Articles that are videocasts or podcasts

Box 51. Roman numerals used as page numbers.

- Keep roman numerals expressing location (pagination)
- Use upper or lower case, whichever appears in the publication

Examples:


Box 51 continues on next page...
Box 51 continued from previous page.

SIAARTI Study Group for Safety in Anesthesia and Intensive Care.

Box 52. Discontinuous page numbers.

- If the pagination is discontinuous, as often occurs when an article is interrupted by advertisements, separate the groupings of page numbers by a comma and a space
  
  :345-6, 348-9, 352.

  :15, 17, 19-21.

- Give up to three groupings of page numbers and use "passim" in place of the fourth and later occurrences
  

Box 53. Text such as a discussion, quiz, or author reply to a letter follows the article.

- Begin with the location (pagination) of the article
- Follow it by a semicolon and a space
- Add the name of the additional material and its pagination

  Examples:

  :145-54; discussion 155-6.

  :[about 5 screens]; author reply [about 1 screen].

Box 56. Articles that are videocasts or podcasts.

If the entire article (not just a portion of one) is available as a videocast or podcast:

- Enter the word Videocast or Podcast followed by a colon and a space
- Give extent as the number of minutes needed to view/listen
- Precede the extent with the word "about" unless the time is supplied in the article

Box 56 continues on next page...
Box 56 continued from previous page.

- Abbreviate minutes to min.
- Place the information in square brackets followed by a period outside the closing bracket

  Example:


Examples for Location (Pagination)

30. Journal article on the Internet with location expressed as standard page numbers
31. Journal article on the Internet with a letter included in the page numbers
32. Journal article on the Internet with roman numerals for page numbers
33. Journal article on the Internet with location/extent expressed as estimated number of screens
34. Journal article on the Internet with location/extent expressed as estimated number of pages
35. Journal article on the Internet with location/extent expressed as paragraphs
36. Journal article on the Internet with location/extent expressed as an article number
37. Journal article on the Internet that is a podcast
38. Journal article on the Internet with indication that a discussion or other text follows it

Availability for Journal Articles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Availability

- Begin with the phrase "Available from" followed by a colon and a space
- Insert the entire Uniform Resource Locator (URL); do not omit http://, www, or other beginning components
- End with a period only if the URL ends with a slash, otherwise end with no punctuation

Specific Rules for Availability

- Breaking long URLs
• URLs not directly addressable
• Multiple URLs

**Box 57. Breaking long URLs.**

Some URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) are longer than one line.

- Retain the entire string as found when possible
- Break a URL at a slash if necessary
- Do not insert a hyphen or a hard line break within a URL

**Box 58. URLs not directly addressable.**

The URL as displayed by the Web browser may not always be used to retrieve the article, i.e., it is not directly addressable.

- Always check to see if the URL is directly addressable
- If it is not, provide instructions for locating it from the closest addressable URL

*Example:*


**Box 59. Multiple URLs.**

If more than one URL can be used to locate an article:

- Give the URL you used in locating the article
- As an option, give all known URLs, separated by a space, a semicolon, and a space

*Example:*

Available from:

http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y4962t/y4962t01.htm#bm1..1.3.1 ;
http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y4962t/y4962t03.htm#bm3..1.3.1 ;
http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y4962t/y4962t05.htm#bm5..1.3.1

**Examples for Availability**

1. Standard journal article on the Internet
Language for Journal Articles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Language

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

See exceptions for Language in Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE® /PubMed®

Specific Rules for Language

- Articles appearing in more than one language

Box 60. Articles appearing in more than one language.

- If an article is written in English as well as other languages:
  - Give the English language version of the article title
  - List all languages of publication, separated by commas, after the availability statement (URL)
  - Capitalize the language names
  - End the list of languages with a period

Example:


- If an article is in more than one language and none of them is English:
  - Translate into English the version of the title that appears first
  - Place the translation in square brackets
  - List all languages of publication separated by commas, after the availability statement (URL)
  - Capitalize the language names
  - End the list of languages with a period

Example:

- Precede the translation with the original language title when possible
- Give all titles in the order in which they are presented on the title page or opening screens
- Separate them with an equals sign with a space on either side
- List the languages, separated by commas, after the availability statement (URL)
- Capitalize the language names
- End the list of languages with a period

Example:


**Examples for Language**

12. Journal article on the Internet not in English
13. Journal article on the Internet with equal text in two or more languages

**Notes for Journal Articles on the Internet (optional)**

**General Rules for Notes**
- Notes is a term for any further information given after the citation
- Complete sentences are not required
- Be brief

See exceptions for Location (Pagination or Notes) in Appendix F: Notes for Citing MEDLINE®/PubMed®

**Specific Rules for Notes**
- DOI
- System requirements
- Other types of material to include in notes

---

**Box 61. DOI.**

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

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

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

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

To use a DOI in a citation:
- Begin with doi followed by a colon and a space
- Enter the number supplied by the publisher

*Example:*

Puri S, O’Brien MR. The hmuQ and hmuD genes from *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* encode heme-degrading enzymes. *J Bacteriol* [Internet]. 2006 Sep

*Box 61 continues on next page...*
Box 61 continued from previous page.


Box 62. System requirements.
The system requirements describe the software and hardware needed to view an article successfully.

- Begin with the phrase "System Requirements" followed by a colon and a space
- Use the wording supplied by the publisher; no standardization is needed
- Separate the types of information with a semicolon
- End requirement information with a period

Example:


Box 63. Other types of material to include in notes.
The notes element may be used to provide any further information useful to the user. For example:

- If the journal article is accompanied by other material, indicate this following the phrase "Accompanied by:"


- If the article contains a review of the literature and this is not indicated in the title, provide the information
Box 63 continued from previous page.


- If the article was funded by a grant or another type of support, include the institution and relevant number


- If the article was based on a paper presented at a meeting, provide information on the meeting


- If article is a book review or interview, or has other content for which additional information is helpful


- If the article has other unique identifiers, such as a Publisher Item Identifier (PII), PubMed ID (PMID) or PubMed Central ID (PMCID)

Box 63 continues on next page...


• If information is known regarding access to the article, such as whether a subscription is required to view or free full text is available


Examples for Notes

39. Journal article on the Internet with DOI provided
40. Journal article on the Internet with system requirements
41. Journal article on the Internet accompanied by other material
42. Journal article on the Internet with note
Examples of Citations to Journal Articles on the Internet

1. Standard journal article on the Internet


2. Journal article on the Internet with optional full names for authors


3. Journal article on the Internet with many authors (give all)


4. Journal article on the Internet with optional limit to the number of authors
to the first three


5. Journal article on the Internet with author surnames showing designations of family rank


6. Journal article on the Internet with author surnames having a prefix, particle, or preposition (give as found in the article)


Puri S, O’Brian MR. The hmuQ and hmuD genes from Bradyrhizobium japonicum encode heme-degrading enzymes. J Bacteriol [Internet]. 2006 Sep [cited 2007 Jan 8];188(18):
6476-82. Available from: http://jb.asm.org/cgi/content/full/188/18/6476?view=long&pmid=16952937


Bertino E, Milani S, Fabris C, De Curtis M. Neonatal anthropometric charts: what they are, what they are not. Arch Dis Child (Fetal Neonatal Ed) [Internet]. 2007 Jan [cited 2007 Jan 9];92(1):F7-10. Available from: http://fn.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/92/1/F7


7. Journal article on the Internet with compound author surnames

Boutin-Foster C. In spite of good intentions: patients' perspectives on problematic social support interactions. Health Qual Life Outcomes [Internet]. 2005 Sep 5 [cited 2007 Jan 5];3(1):Article 52 [about 12 p.]. Available from: http://www.hqlo.com/content/3/1/52


8. Journal article on the Internet with organization(s) as author


American Medical Association; American Nurses Association--American Nurses Foundation; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US); Food and Drug Administration (US), Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition; Department of Agriculture (US), Food Safety and Inspection Service. Diagnosis and management of foodborne illnesses: a primer for physicians and other health care professionals. MMWR Recomm Rep [Internet]. 2004 Apr 16 [cited 2007 Jan 9];53(RR-4):1-33. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5304a1.htm

9. Journal article on the Internet with a governmental body as author


10. Journal article on the Internet with no author


11. Journal article on the Internet with author affiliation

Bratu S (Division of Infectious Diseases, State University of New York Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY, sbratu@aol.com), Landman D, Gupta J, Trehan M, Panwar M, Quale J. A population-based study examining the emergence of community-associated methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus USA300 in New York City. Ann Clin Microbiol
12. Journal article on the Internet not in English


with optional original language included


German.

13. Journal article on the Internet with equal text in two or more languages


14. Journal article on the Internet with Greek letters or other special characters in the title

Greek letters may be written out if special fonts are not available


or


or


Superscripts/subscripts may be enclosed in parentheses if fonts not available


or


15. Journal article on the Internet with optional article type


16. Journal article on the Internet with optional full journal title


17. Journal article on the Internet with journal title having an edition

Pattison MA, Webster TJ, Haberstroh KM. Select bladder smooth muscle cell functions were enhanced on three-dimensional, nano-structured poly(ether urethane) scaffolds. J Biomater Sci (Polym Ed) [Internet]. 2006 [cited 2007 Jan 8];17(11):1317-32. Available from: http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/vsp/bsp/2006/00000017/00000011/art00008?token=0053155c75b2c2f653b2a2d3a7c4e7247704f7e41225f406a532c6b67547d3f46627051fb9a634cc1dd

Bertino E, Milani S, Fabris C, De Curtis M. Neonatal anthropometric charts: what they are, what they are not. Arch Dis Child (Fetal Neonatal Ed) [Internet]. 2007 Jan [cited 2007 Jan 9];92(1):F7-10. Available from: http://fn.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/92/1/F7

18. Journal article on the Internet with optional content type


19. Journal article on the Internet with month(s)/day(s) included in date of publication


20. **Journal article on the Internet with season(s) included in date of publication**

Withers R, Casson R, Shrimplin A. Narrowcasting to faculty and students: creating an efficient "research by subject" page. Electron J Acad Spec Librariansh [Internet]. 2005 Winter [cited 2005 Dec 28];6(3):[about 11 p.]. Available from: http://southernlibrarianship.icaap.org/content/v06n03/withers_r01.htm


21. **Journal article on the Internet updated/revised after publication**


22. **Journal article on the Internet with date having a supplement**


23. **Journal article on the Internet with standard volume and issue**


24. **Journal article on the Internet with volume having a subdivision other than an issue**

Pyysalo S, Salakoski T, Aubin S, Nazarenko A. Lexical adaptation of link grammar to the biomedical sublanguage: a comparative evaluation of three approaches. BMC
25. Journal article on the Internet with volume but no issue or other subdivision


26. Journal article on the Internet with issue but no volume

Suber P. Providing open access to past research articles, starting with the most important. SPARC Open Access News1 [Internet]. 2004 Jun 2 [cited 2007 Jan 10];(74):[about 3 screens]. Available from: http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/06-02-04.htm#unbind

27. Journal article on the Internet with issue having a subdivision


28. **Journal article on the Internet without standard volume or issue, but with article number**


29. **Journal article on the Internet without standard volume, issue, or article number**


30. **Journal article on the Internet with location expressed as standard page numbers**


31. **Journal article on the Internet with a letter included in the page numbers**


32. Journal article on the Internet with roman numerals for page numbers


33. Journal article on the Internet with location/extent expressed as estimated number of screens


34. Journal article on the Internet with location/extent expressed as estimated number of pages
Withers R, Casson R, Shrimplin A. Narrowcasting to faculty and students: creating an efficient "research by subject" page. Electron J Acad Spec Librariansh [Internet]. 2005 Winter [cited 2005 Dec 28];6(3):[about 11 p.]. Available from: http://southernlibrarianship.icaap.org/content/v06n03/withers_r01.htm


35. Journal article on the Internet with location/extent expressed as paragraphs


36. Journal article on the Internet with location/extent expressed as an article number


Boutin-Foster C. In spite of good intentions: patients' perspectives on problematic social support interactions. Health Qual Life Outcomes [Internet]. 2005 Sep 5 [cited 2007 Jan 5];3(1):Article 52 [about 12 screens]. Available from: http://www.hqlo.com/content/3/1/52


37. Journal article on the Internet that is a podcast


38. Journal article on the Internet with indication that a discussion or other text follows it


39. Journal article on the Internet with DOI provided


40. Journal article on the Internet with system requirements


41. Journal article on the Internet accompanied by other material


42. Journal article on the Internet with note


tool=pubmed&pubmedid=1831141 Interview by George D. Lundberg.


tool=pubmed&pubmedid=18841214 Free full text article. PMCID: PMC2556525.


43. Part of a journal article on the Internet

Burke KJ, Paton D. Well-being in protective services personnel: organisational influences. Australas J Disaster Trauma Stud [Internet]. 2006;2006(2):[about 17 p.]. Figure 3, The overall structural model, showing the relative strength of each pathway examined; [cited 2007 Jan 8]; [about 1 screen]. Available from: http://www.massey.ac.nz/%7Etetrauma/issues/2006-2/burke.htm


B. Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Entire Journal Titles on the Internet

The general format for a reference to an entire Internet journal title, including punctuation:

- **for a title continuing to be published:**

  ![Diagram](image)


- **for a title that ceased publication:**

  ![Diagram](image)


Examples of Citations to Entire Journal Titles on the Internet

If a journal is still being published, as shown in the first example, follow volume and date information with a hyphen and three spaces. If a journal has ceased publication, as in
example two, separate the beginning and ending volume and date information with a hyphen surrounded by a space. See also Chapter 1C Entire Journal Titles for additional examples of the specific parts of a citation.

Journal titles on the Internet are often electronic versions of print journal titles or have migrated from videocassette, audiocassette, or CD-ROM form. Increasingly journals are published directly for the Internet to enable hyperlinking, to include complex graphics, and to run multimedia such as film clips and sound. Volume and issue information has changed the most with Internet journals, particularly those without print counterparts. Many publishers omit volume and issue numbers, substituting an article numbering scheme or simply using the date the item was placed on the Internet as an identifier. See examples 29 and 30.

A journal title on the Internet is cited similar to journals in print, but with these major exceptions:

- Use the word "Internet" in square brackets as the Type of Medium after the journal title.
- Include a date of citation in square brackets following the beginning date of publication for an open journal and the ending date of a closed one.
- Provide the URL or other electronic address of the title.

It is important to cite the version you saw. Many journal titles with both print and Internet versions do not carry the same exact content. If you viewed a journal title on the Internet, do not cite it as if it were a print one. However, it may be useful to begin a citation to an Internet journal by first locating all of the information needed to cite it as if it were a print publication, then add the Internet-specific items. For example:

*Print information*


Vol. 1, No. 1, Mar 1984 - .

*Added Internet information (in bold)*


Journals frequently change titles and publishers over time. When citing a journal, always provide information on the latest title and publisher unless you are citing an earlier version.

To cite all volumes for an Internet journal that changed title, provide a separate citation for each title. For example:


Journals that have migrated to the Internet from other formats or that maintain both print and online versions may not change titles, but may only have recent volumes available online. When citing the Internet version, give volume and date information for only those that are online accessible. You may include information on other volumes as a note. For example:


Do not confuse the publisher with the organization that maintains the Web site for the publisher. If wording such as "this site is maintained by XYZ Corporation for ABC Organization" appears, use ABC Organization as the publisher and XYZ Corporation as the distributor. Publisher information is required in a citation; distributor information may be included as a note if desired.

If a journal on the Internet does not have a formal title page or table of contents, look to the opening screens, the bottom or closing screens, links from the sidebar, and the source code (viewable through the Web browser) to locate citation information.

Note that the rules for creating references to journal titles are not the same as the rules for cataloging them. Therefore records found in the NLM LocatorPlus and the NLM Catalog databases will not always agree with the instructions presented here.

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Entire Journal Titles on the Internet.

Continue to Examples of Citations to Entire Journal Titles on the Internet.

**Citation Rules with Examples for Entire Journal Titles on the Internet**

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.

Title (R) | Edition (R) | Type of Medium (R) | Editor (O) | Place of Publication (R) | Publisher (R) | Volume Number (R) | Issue Number (R) | Date of Publication (R) | Date of Citation (R) | Availability (R) | Language (R) | Notes (O)
Title for Journal Titles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Title

- Enter a journal title in the original language
- Do not abbreviate any words or omit any words
- Use whatever capitalization and punctuation are found in the title
- Follow the title with a colon and any subtitle that appears
- Follow a non-English title with a translation when possible; place the translation in square brackets
- End the journal title with a space

Specific Rules for Title

- Journal titles not in English
- Journals appearing in more than one language
- Journals appearing in different editions

Box 64. Journal titles not in English.

- For non-English journal titles in the roman alphabet (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.), provide the name in the original language
  
  Deutsche Zeitschrift fur Sportmedizin [Internet].

- For a journal title in a non-roman alphabet:
  
  ◦ Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the title if it is in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean, or in a character-based language (Chinese, Japanese)
    
    Pernatjie Khishchniki [Internet].
    Zhongguo hua xue kuai bao [Internet].

  ◦ It is not NLM practice, but you may translate journal titles in character-based languages.
    
    Chinese Chemical Letters [Internet].

  ◦ A good authority for romanization is the ALA-LC Romanization Tables

- 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
Box 64 continued from previous page.

- Å treated as A
- Ø treated as O
- Ç treated as C
- Ł treated as L
- å treated as a
- ġ treated as g
- ň 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 whenever possible; place translations in square brackets


Box 65. Journals appearing in more than one language.

- For a journal appearing in two or more equal languages, as often occurs with Canadian journals:
  ○ Begin with the title in the first language found, in order of preference: on the opening screens, the bottom or closing screens, links from the sidebar, and the source code
  ○ Give all titles in the order they are provided in the text
  ○ Place an equals sign with a space on either side between each title
  ○ List all the languages, separated by commas, after the availability statement
  ○ End the list of languages with a period

Box 65 continues on next page...
Box 65 continued from previous page.

Example:


- For a journal title appearing in multiple languages:
  - Give the title in the first language found, in order of preference: on the opening screens, the bottom or closing screens, links from the sidebar, and the source code
  - List all the languages, separated by commas, after the availability statement
  - End the list of languages with a period

Examples:


Box 66. Journals appearing in different editions.

If a journal is published in more than one edition:

- Capitalize all significant words in edition information
- Separate the edition from the title itself by a space and place it in parentheses
- End all title information with the medium of the journal, placed in square brackets, followed by a period

Example:

Examples for Title

1. Standard Internet journal title that is still being published
2. Standard Internet journal title that has ceased publication
3. Internet journal title with subtitle
4. Internet journal title with lowercase or capital letters/special characters
5. Internet journal title with section or part
6. Internet journal title with edition
7. Internet journal title not in English
8. Internet journal title not in English, with optional translation
9. Internet journal title published in multiple languages
10. Internet journal title published in two or more equal languages
36. Internet journal title previously published under another name
37. Internet journal title continuing to be published under another name

Edition for Journal Titles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Edition

- Indicate the edition/version being cited after the title if a journal is published in more than one edition or version
- Do not abbreviate any words or omit any words
- Use whatever capitalization and punctuation are found in the edition statement
- Place the edition statement in parentheses, such as (British Edition)
- End the edition statement with a space

Specific Rules for Edition

- Non-English words for editions

Box 67. Non-English words for editions.

- For non-English edition statements written in the roman alphabet (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.):
  - Give the name in the original language
  - Separate the edition from the title itself by a space and place it in parentheses

Box 67 continues on next page...
Box 67 continued from previous page.

- Follow the title and edition information with the medium of the journal, placed in square brackets
- End with a period

Example:

Rivista Italiana di Gastroenterologia (Edizione Endoscopia Digestiva) [Internet].

- For an edition statement in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean, or in a character-based language such as Chinese and Japanese:
  - Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the words for edition. A good authority for romanization is the ALA-LC Romanization Tables.
  - Separate the edition from the title itself by a space and place it in parentheses
  - Follow the title and edition information with the medium of the journal, placed in square brackets
  - End with a period

Example:

Deltio Nosokomeiakes Pharmakeutikes (Epistemonike Ekdosis) [Internet].

- It is not NLM practice, but you may translate journal titles and their editions in a character-based language
  - 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
Box 67 continued from previous page.

- \( \ddot{g} \) treated as \( g \)
- \( \dddot{n} \) treated as \( n \)
- \( \ddot{u} \) treated as \( u \)

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters
  
  - \( \dddot{ae} \) treated as \( ae \)
  - \( \dddot{oe} \) treated as \( oe \)

- 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>Oplag</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>Uitgave</td>
<td>Uitg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Editie</td>
<td>Ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish</td>
<td>Julkaisu</td>
<td>Julk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>Edition</td>
<td>Ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Ausgabe</td>
<td>Ausg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>Ekdosis</td>
<td>Ekd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>Edizione</td>
<td>Ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>Publikasjon</td>
<td>Pub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>Edicao</td>
<td>Ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Izdanie</td>
<td>Izd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Edicion</td>
<td>Ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>Upplaga</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples for Edition**

6. Internet journal title with edition

**Type of Medium for Journal Titles on the Internet (required)**

**General Rules for Type of Medium**

- Place the word Internet in square brackets following the title (and Edition, if present)
Examples for Type of Medium
1. Standard Internet journal title that is still being published
2. Standard Internet journal title that has ceased publication

Editor for Journal Titles on the Internet (optional)

General Rules for Editor
• Give the name of the current (or last) editor
• Enter the editor’s name in natural order, such as John A. Jones
• Follow the name with a comma and the word "editor"
• End editor information with a period

Specific Rules for Editor
• Names not in English

Box 68. Names not in English.
• Give names in languages using the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, Italian, Spanish, German, Swedish, etc.) as they appear in the publication
• Romanize names in Cyrillic (Russian, Bulgarian, etc.), Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean, or character-based languages, such as Chinese and 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.
• Capitalize only the first letter of romanized names when the original initial is represented by more than one letter
  I u. A. Ia k o n to v
  G. Th. Ts a ka l os
• 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

Box 68 continues on next page...
Box 68 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

- To assist in identifying editors, below is a brief list of non-English words for editor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word for Editor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>redacteur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>éditeur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>redakteur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>herausgeber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>redattore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>curatore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>editore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>redaktor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>izdatel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>redactor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>editor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples for Editor

11. Internet journal title with current editor name provided
Place of Publication for Journal Titles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Place of Publication

- Place is defined as the city where the journal 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 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 Cambridge (MA) and Cambridge (England)
- End place information with a colon

Specific Rules for Place of Publication

- Locating the place of publication if there is no standard title page
- Non-US cities
- Multiple places of publication
- No place of publication can be found

Box 69. Locating the place of publication if there is no standard title page.

Some journals on the Internet do not display a traditional title page that clearly states the place of publication. When there is no title page:

- Look for the place at the top, bottom, or sidebar of the first screen or the bottom of the last screen of the journal site
- If it is not in one of these locations, try to obtain it from a link within the site, usually under a "contact us" or similar link
- Look in the source code for the journal if it is displayed by the Web browser
- If the place cannot be determined from the site itself:
  - Place the name in square brackets if the city can be reasonably inferred; for example, Chicago as the place of publication of a journal issued by the American Medical Association
    
  - Use [place unknown] if it is not possible to infer or otherwise locate the city

Box 69 continues on next page...
Box 69 continued from previous page.


Box 70. Non-US cities.

- Use the anglicized form for the name of a city, such as Rome for Roma and Moscow for Moskva, when possible
- Follow Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the name of the province (see Appendix E)
  
  Montreal (QC):
  Ottawa (ON):

- If the city is not well known or could be confused with another city of the same name, follow the city with name of the country, either written out or as the two-letter ISO country code (see Appendix D). Use the anglicized form of the name, such as Spain for Espana. Place the country name or code in parentheses.

  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 after all cities not in the US or Canada

Box 71. Multiple places of publication.

- If a journal changed publishers over the years or if the publisher changed its location, give the place of publication of the current (or last) publisher
- If more than one place of publication is found for the publisher, use the first one or the one set in the largest type or in bold type. Do not give multiple places of publication.

Box 71 continues on next page...
As an option, if one place is a US city and the others are not, use the US one

Box 72. No place of publication can be found.

If no place can be found but one can be reasonably inferred, such as Chicago as the place of publication for a journal of the American Medical Association, put the place name in square brackets


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


Examples for Place of Publication

12. Internet journal title with well-known place of publication
13. Internet journal title with geographic qualifier added to place of publication for clarity
14. Internet journal title with place of publication inferred
15. Internet journal title with unknown place of publication
21. Internet journal title with unknown place of publication and publisher

Publisher for Journal Titles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Publisher

- Record the name of the publisher as it appears in the journal, using whatever capitalization and punctuation are found there
- Abbreviate well-known publisher names if desired but 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 is given, enter the publisher name first. For example: McGraw-Hill, Health Professions Division.
- End publisher information with a period

Specific Rules for Publisher

- Determining the publisher if there is no standard title page
- Abbreviated words in publisher names
• Non-English publishers
• Government agencies and other national and international bodies as publisher
• Multiple publishers
• Joint publication
• No publisher can be found

**Box 73. Determining the publisher if there is no standard title page.**

Some journals on the Internet do not display a traditional title page that clearly states the name of the publisher. When there is no title page:

• Look for the publisher at the top, bottom, or sidebar of the first screen or the bottom of the last screen of the journal’s site

• Look for the name after a copyright statement, e.g., copyright 2006 by the American Chemical Society

• Try to obtain it from a link within the site, usually under a "contact us" or similar link

• Look in the source code for the journal if it is displayed by the Web browser

• If wording such as "this site is maintained by XYZ Corporation for ABC Organization" appears, use ABC Organization as the publisher and XYZ Corporation as the distributor. Publisher information is required in a citation; distributor information may be included as a note.

• If no publisher can be identified, use [publisher unknown]


**Box 74. 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

*Box 74 continues on next page...*
Box 74 continued from previous page.

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 75. Non-English publishers.

- Give publisher names in the roman alphabet (French, Spanish, Italian, etc.) in their original languages
  
  Rome: Societa Editrice Universo.

  Lisbon: Imprensa Medica.

- Romanize names in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean, and character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)

  Sofia (Bulgaria): Sofia Medizina i Fizkultura.

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

  Botucatu (Brazil): Universidade Estadual Paulista, Centro de Estudos de Venenos e Animais Peconhentos.

- 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

Box 75 continues on next page...
Box 75 continued from previous page.

- Å treated as A
- Ø treated as O
- Ç treated as C
- Ł treated as L
- à treated as a
- ģ treated as g
- ň 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].

- As an option, you may translate all publisher names not in English. Place the name in square brackets unless it is given in the publication.

  Aarhus (Denmark): [Aarhus University Press].

Box 76. 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.

Box 76 continues on next page...
Box 76 continued from previous page.

- Do not confuse the publisher with the distributor of documents for the publisher. The most common distributors of US government publications are the US Government Printing Office (GPO) and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Designate the agency making the publication available as the publisher and include distributor information as a note, if desired.

Box 77. Multiple publishers.

- If a journal changed publishers over the years, give the name of the current (or last) publisher

- If more than one publisher is found for a journal, use the first one given or the one set in the largest type or set in bold

- An alternative is to use the publisher likely to be most familiar to the audience of the reference list, such as an American publisher for a US audience and a London publisher for a British one

- Do not list multiple publishers. For journals with joint or co-publishers, use the name provided first as the publisher. Include the name of the other publisher(s) as a note, if desired.

- End publisher information with a period

  Example:


Box 78. Joint publication.

- For journals with joint or co-publishers, use the name provided first as the publisher found, in order of preference: on the opening screens, the bottom or closing screens, links from the sidebar, and the source code

- Include the name of the other publisher(s) as a note, if desired

- Do not list multiple publishers

- End publisher information with a period

  Example:

  Box 78 continues on next page...
Box 78 continued from previous page.


Box 79. No publisher can be found.

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


Examples for Publisher

16. Internet journal title with publisher having subsidiary part
17. Internet journal title with government agency as publisher
18. Internet journal title with joint publishers
19. Internet journal title with publisher name translated
20. Internet journal title with unknown publisher
21. Internet journal title with unknown place of publication and publisher

Volume Number for Journal Titles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Volume Number

- Precede the number with "Vol.", regardless of the particular word for volume used by the journal
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert LX or Sixtieth to 60.
- Separate multiple volumes by a hyphen. For example: 5-6 or 42-43.
- Follow volume number(s) with a comma

Specific Rules for Volume Number

- Non-English names for volume
- No volume number present

Box 80. Non-English names for volume.

- Use only the English word for volume and abbreviate it to "Vol."
To help locate volumes, see the following list for the words and abbreviations used for volume in a variety of languages:

- aarg.   aargang   année   anno   año   årg.   årgang   band   bd.   bind
- évf.   évfolyam   g.   god   god.   godina   godišté   jaarg.   jaargang
- jahrg.   jahrgang   köt.   kötet   r.   ročník   rocznik   rok   sv.   svazek
- svezak t.   tom   tomo   tomos   vol.   volumen   zv.   zväzok   zvez

**Box 80 continued from previous page.**

**Box 81. No volume number present.**

- If no volume number is present, follow the publisher with the issue number


- If no volume number or issue number is present, but the journal uses an article numbering scheme, precede the date with the name and number used in the scheme. See Article numbers used for location in Chapter 23A for details.


- If no volume number, issue number, or article number is present, follow the publisher with the beginning year of publication. Precede the year with the name and day of the month or season, if provided.


**Examples for Volume Number**

22. Internet journal title with standard volume and issue number
23. Internet journal title with volume having another name
24. Internet journal title with volumes viewable for online version different from print version
25. Internet journal title with volume number and year the same
26. Internet journal title with volume number but no issue
27. Internet journal title with issue number, but no volume
29. Internet journal with article numbering in place of volume and issue
30. Internet journal title with date only, no volume, issue, or article numbers

**Issue Number for Journal Titles on the Internet (required)**

**General Rules for Issue Number**

- Precede the issue number with "No.", regardless of the particular word for issue used by the journal
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert IV or Fourth to 4.
- Separate multiple issues by a hyphen, such as 2-3
- Follow issue information with a comma

**Specific Rules for Issue Number**

- Non-English names for issue
- No volume number present
- No issue number present
- Options for issues

**Box 82. Non-English names for issue.**

- Use only "number", the English word for issue, and abbreviate it to "No."
- To help locate issues in languages other than English, see the following list of words and abbreviations used for issue (usually variations on the word number) in a variety of languages:
  
  čís. číslo fasc. fascicle fascicule fasciculus heft knižka
  no. nommernr. numer número nummer sveska sz. szám
  vypusk zesz. zeszyt zošit
**Box 83. No volume number present.**

- If no volume number is present, follow the publisher with the issue number:


- If no volume number or issue number is present, but the journal uses an article numbering scheme, precede the date with the name and number used in the scheme. See Article numbers used for location in Chapter 23A for details.


- If no volume number, issue number, or article number is present, follow the publisher with the beginning year of publication. Precede the year with the name and day of the month or season, if provided.


---

**Box 84. No issue number present.**

- If no issue number is present but a volume number can be found, follow the publisher with the volume number and beginning date


- If no volume number or issue number is present, but the journal uses an article numbering scheme, precede the date with the name and number used in the scheme. See Article numbers used for location in Chapter 23A for details.

  Box 84 continues on next page...
Box 84 continued from previous page.


By subscription only.


- If no volume number, issue number, or article number is present, follow the publisher with the beginning year of publication. Precede the year with the name and day of the month or season, if provided.


Box 85. Options for issues.

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

- If a journal began publishing with volume one, number one, you may omit the issue number


or

Box 85 continues on next page...
Examples for Issue Number

22. Internet journal title with standard volume and issue number
26. Internet journal title with volume number but no issue
27. Internet journal title with issue number, but no volume
28. Internet journal title with multiple issue numbers
29. Internet journal with article numbering in place of volume and issue
30. Internet journal title with date only, no volume, issue, or article numbers

Date of Publication for Journal Titles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Date of Publication

- Include the month and year the journal began to be published, in that order, such as May 2004
- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them to the first three letters, such as Jan
- End beginning date information with a hyphen and three spaces if the journal is still being published
- End beginning date information with a hyphen preceded and followed by a space if the journal ceased publication. Enter closing volume and issue information followed by a comma and the closing date. End closing date information with a space.

Specific Rules for Date of Publication

- Multiple years, months, or days of publication
- Non-English names for months
- Seasons instead of months
- Options for dates

Box 86. Multiple years, months, or days 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.
Box 86 continued from previous page.

2002-2003
1997-1998
1999-2000

Example:


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

Oct 1999
Mar 1, 2002
Jan 1, 2005-Feb 31, 2005

Example:


- Separate multiple months of publication and multiple days of the month by a hyphen

Mar-Apr 2005
Dec 1999-Jan 2000
Feb 1-7, 2005
Jan 25-31, 2001

Examples:


Box 86 continues on next page...
Separate multiple seasons by a hyphen, as Spring-Summer. Capitalize names of seasons; do not abbreviate them.

Spring-Summer 2004

**Box 87. Non-English names for months.**

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

*Examples:*

- mayo = May
- luty = Feb
- brezen = Mar

**Box 88. Seasons instead of months.**

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

*Examples:*

- balvan = Summer
- outomno = Fall
- hiver = Winter
- pomlad = Spring

- Separate multiple seasons by a hyphen, such as Fall-Winter


**Box 89. Options for dates.**

It is not NLM policy, but the following are acceptable options:

*Box 89 continues on next page...*
Box 89 continued from previous page.

- If both volume and issue numbers are present, you may omit the name of the months or seasons.


  or


- If a journal began with issue number one of a volume or ended with the customary last issue of a volume, you may omit the issue number


  or


  or


Examples for Date of Publication

30. Internet journal title with date only, no volume, issue, or article numbers

31. Internet journal title with multiple month(s) or years in date

32. Internet journal title with days of the month included in date

33. Internet journal title with season in date

34. Internet journal title with other division to date than month or season
Date of Citation for Journal Titles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Date of Citation

• Give the date the journal was seen on the Internet
• Include the year month and day in that order, such as 2006 May 5
• Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
• Place citation date information in square brackets
• End date information with a period placed outside the closing bracket

Examples for Date of Citation

1. Standard Internet journal title that is still being published
2. Standard Internet journal title that has ceased publication

Availability for Journal Titles on the Internet (required)

General Rules for Availability

• Begin with the phrase "Available from" followed by a colon and a space
• Give the entire Uniform Resource Locator (URL); do not omit http://, www, or other beginning components
• End with a period only if the URL ends with a slash, otherwise end with no punctuation

Specific Rules for Availability

• Breaking long URLs
• URLs not directly addressable
• Multiple URLs

Box 90. Breaking long URLs.
Some URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) are longer than one line.

• Retain the entire string as found when possible
• Break a URL at a slash if necessary
• Do not insert a hyphen or a hard line break within a URL

Box 91. URLs not directly addressable.
The URL as displayed by the Web browser may not always be used to retrieve the journal, i.e., it is not directly addressable.

Box 91 continues on next page...
Box 91 continued from previous page.

- Always check to see if the URL is directly addressable
- If it is not, provide instructions for locating it from the closest addressable URL

Example:


Box 92. Multiple URLs.

If more than one URL can be used to locate a journal:

- Give the URL you used in locating the journal
- As an option, give all known URLs, separated by a space, a semicolon, and a space

Examples:


Examples for Availability

1. Standard Internet journal title that is still being published
2. Standard Internet journal title that has ceased publication
35. Internet journal title with multiple URLs

Language for Journal Titles on the Internet (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

- Journals appearing in more than one language

Box 93. Journals appearing in more than one language.

- If a journal is published in multiple languages:
  - Give the title in the first language found, in order of preference: on the opening screens, the bottom or closing screens, links from the sidebar, and the source code
  - List all the languages, separated by commas, after the availability statement
  - End the list of languages with a period

  *Examples:*


- If a journal is published in two or more equal languages, as often occurs with Canadian journals:
  - Begin with the title in the first language found, in order of preference: on the opening screens, the bottom or closing screens, links from the sidebar, and the source code
  - Give all titles in the order they are provided in the text
  - Place an equals sign with a space on either side between each title
  - List all the languages, separated by commas, after the availability statement
  - End the list of languages with a period

  *Example:*

  Actualites en Bref pour Maladies Infectieuses = Infectious Diseases News Brief [Internet]. Ottawa (ON): Public Health Agency of Canada.

Box 93 continues on next page...
Examples for Language

7. Internet journal title not in English
8. Internet journal title not in English, with optional translation
9. Internet journal title published in multiple languages
10. Internet journal title published in two or more equal languages

Notes for Journal Titles on the Internet (optional)

General Rules for Notes

- Notes is a collective term for further useful information about the journal
- If a journal was published under another title, provide the name preceded by "Continues: ", such as Continues: Journal of Contemporary Neurology.
- If a journal continues publication under another title, provide the name preceded by "Continued by: ", such as Continued by: FEBS Journal.

Specific Rules for Notes

- System requirements
- Other types of material to include in notes

Box 94. System requirements.

System requirements describe the particular software and hardware needed to view the journal.

- Begin with the phrase "System Requirements" followed by a colon and a space
- Use the wording as supplied by the publisher; no standardization is needed
- Separate the types of information by a semicolon and a space
- End requirement information with a period

Examples:


Box 94 continues on next page...
Box 94 continued from previous page.

www.epress.com/w3jbio/. System Requirements: This site is best viewed with Netscape Navigator 3.0 or Microsoft Internet Explorer 3.0 or higher.


Box 95. Other types of material to include in notes.

- The name under which a journal was previously published, preceded by "Continues:"


- The name under which a journal continues to be published, preceded with "Continued by:"


- If a journal is also available in another format


- The sponsorship of the journal if the sponsor is not also the publisher


- Frequency of publication of the journal

Box 95 continues on next page...
Box 95 continued from previous page.


- The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) of the journal


- Any other information that would be useful


Examples for Notes

36. Internet journal title previously published under another name

37. Internet journal title continuing to be published under another name

38. Internet journal title with sponsorship note
39. Internet journal title with frequency of publication note
40. Internet journal title with ISSN note
41. Internet journal title with note on the print version
42. Internet journal title with system requirements
43. Internet journal title with examples of other notes

Examples of Citations to Entire Journal Titles on the Internet

1. Standard Internet journal title that is still being published


2. Standard Internet journal title that has ceased publication


3. Internet journal title with subtitle


4. Internet journal title with lowercase or capital letters/special characters


5. Internet journal title with section or part


6. Internet journal title with edition


7. Internet journal title not in English


8. Internet journal title not in English, with optional translation


9. Internet journal title published in multiple languages


10. Internet journal title published in two or more equal languages


11. Internet journal title with current editor name provided


12. Internet journal title with well-known place of publication


13. Internet journal title with geographic qualifier added to place of publication for clarity


14. Internet journal title with place of publication inferred


15. Internet journal title with unknown place of publication


16. Internet journal title with publisher having subsidiary part


17. Internet journal title with government agency as publisher


18. Internet journal title with joint publishers

19. Internet journal title with publisher name translated


20. Internet journal title with unknown publisher


21. Internet journal title with unknown place of publication and publisher


22. Internet journal title with standard volume and issue number


23. Internet journal title with volume having another name


24. Internet journal title with volumes viewable for online version different from print version


25. Internet journal title with volume number and year the same

26. Internet journal title with volume number but no issue

27. Internet journal title with issue number, but no volume


28. Internet journal title with multiple issue numbers


29. Internet journal with article numbering in place of volume and issue

30. **Internet journal title with date only, no volume, issue, or article numbers**


31. **Internet journal title with multiple month(s) or years in date**


32. **Internet journal title with days of the month included in date**


33. Internet journal title with season in date


34. Internet journal title with other division to date than month or season


35. Internet journal title with multiple URLs


36. Internet journal title previously published under another name


37. Internet journal title continuing to be published under another name


38. Internet journal title with sponsorship note


39. Internet journal title with frequency of publication note


40. Internet journal title with ISSN note

41. Internet journal title with note on the print version


The print version began with Vol. 1 in 1984.

42. Internet journal title with system requirements


43. Internet journal title with examples of other notes


