

JSTMU

Journal of Shifa
Tameer-e-Millat University

Vancouver Referencing

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this session you should be able to:

- State the importance of referencing in academic writing
- List common referencing styles
- Describe guidelines used in Vancouver style of referencing
- Plagiarism and describe ways to avoid it.

Why Reference?

- To add **authority** to your arguments
- To add **credibility** to your information
- To understand the context of your work
- To allow your reader to **track down** your research

Ethical reasons:

- Intellectual integrity
- To distinguish between:
 - Your ideas
 - Someone else's ideas
- Intellectual property issues

About Vancouver

- Small group of editors met in Vancouver, Canada in 1978. Known as Vancouver group
- Established guidelines for **format of manuscripts** submitted to their journals including reference writing style
- Guidelines developed by the NLM, first published in 1979
- Group expanded to ***International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE)***
- ICMJE broadened concerns to include **ethical principles** related to publication in biomedical journals

About Vancouver (2)

- Revised on a regular basis – most recent revision 2005
- ICMJE still operates as a small working group
- Most biomedical journals today use Vancouver style
- Vancouver -accredited journals are encouraged to state the use of the technique in their ***Instructions to Authors***

Importance of Referencing

- Using another persons work, in your work and **acknowledging** them.
- A way of giving **credit** for someone's thinking, writing or research
- Citations are used when you want to paraphrase and summarize sentences, ideas in your own words to represent the author's ideas
- In academic writing you are obliged to attribute every piece of material you use to its author

Common referencing Styles used

- **Author and date – Harvard, APA** American Psychological Association
- **Numbering which links to footnotes or endnotes – Oxford, Chicago**
- **Numbering which links to the reference list – Vancouver**

Guiding principles

- Respect the
 - Creation of ideas by others
 - Concept of intellectual property
- Acknowledge the ideas of others

But,

- **Don't reference “common knowledge”**

The Vancouver Style

- A uniform set of requirements for bibliographic references.
- A "numbered" style
- Follows rules established by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors
- Also known as: Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals.

Vancouver Referencing

- Standardized method of acknowledging sources of information.
- Direct **quotations, facts, ideas** and **theories**, from both published and unpublished works must be referenced.
- In Vancouver referencing style each reference is identified within the text by a number.

Vancouver Referencing

- References are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text.
- Full details of each citation are contained in a numerically arranged list at the end of the research proposal / research study / article etc.

How to cite References within the text?

- When citing references within the text use only the number of the reference.
- References should be numbered consecutively in the order in which they first appear in the text as superscript.

e.g. Larsen ⁽²¹⁾ was the first to propound the theory.

e.g. The theory was first propounded in 1970 by Larsen ⁽²¹⁾

How to create references list

- A list of references contains details only of those works cited in the text at the end of article, research proposal
- The Reference List is arranged numerically by citation number.

Chapter in book:

Bibliographic details are arranged in the sequence:

- Author of chapter (Full last name, initials of 1st & 2nd names)
- Chapter title
- Title of book
- Edition of the book
- Place of publication
- Publisher
- Year of publication
- Chapter page numbers

Example

Example:-

Phillips SJ, White JP. Hypertension and stroke. Hypertension: pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management, 2nd ed. New York : Raven Press; 2015, 465-78

Book

- Bibliographic details are arranged in the sequence:
- Author name
- Title of book
- Edition of book
- Place of publication
- Publisher
- Year of publication
- Page number

Example

Example:-

Ringsven MK, Bond D. Gerontology and leadership skills for nurses.

2nd ed. Albany (NY): Delmar Publishers; 2016. 406-9

Journal Article

- Bibliographic details are arranged in the sequence:
- Author of journal article
- Article title
- Journal title abbreviation as JPMA, JCPSP, BMJ
- Volume of journal
- Issue of journal
- Article pages

Journal Article (1 to 6 authors)

Vega KJ, Pina I, Krevsky B. Heart transplantation is associated with an increased risk of pancreatobiliary disease. *Ann Intern Med* 2006; 11(4):980-3

Journal Article (more than 6 authors)

Example:

Parkin DM, Clayton D, Black RJ, Masuyer E, Friesl HP, Ivanov E, et al.
Childhood leukaemia in Europe after Chernobyl: 5year follow up. Br J
Cancer, 2006;12(3):1006-12

Full text journal article from an electronic journal

- Example
- Morse SS. Factors in the emergence of infectious diseases. *Emerging Infect Disease* (serial online) 2005 Jan-Mar (cited 2006 Jun 5): (24 screens). Available from :URL:
<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/eid.htm>

Other Sources

Dissertation

- Kaplan SJ. Post-hospital home health care: the elderly's access and utilization (dissertation) : Washington Univ: 2005.

Unpublished material

- Leshner AL. Molecular mechanisms of cocaine. N Engl J Med. In press 2017.

From Newspaper

- Article Author . Title of article. Title of Newspaper: Section(health). Year, Month, Date: page numbers.

Reference Management software

- Endnote
- Mendeley
- Refworks
- Zotero

Thank you