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\textsuperscript{21} was the first to propound the theory.
  e.g. The theory was first propounded in 1970 by Larsen.\textsuperscript{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:

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.
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 (more than 6 authors)

Example:
Full text journal article from an electronic journal

• Example

Other Sources

Dissertation


Unpublished material

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