

AMA Manual of Style

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Business Firms

Roxanne K. Young

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Item type: section

In the text, use the name of a company exactly as the company uses it, but omit the period after any abbreviations used, such as Co, Inc, Corp, and Ltd. In the text, do not abbreviate these terms if the company spells them out, eg, Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Corporation. Note that in the text, periods are used with a company namesake's initials. However, to conserve space in references, abbreviate Company, Corporation, Brothers, Incorporated, Limited, and and (using an ampersand [&]), without punctuation, even if the company expands them, and delete periods even with initials, in accordance with the following examples; and

Agencies and Organizations

Roxanne K. Young

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Many organizations (eg, academies, associations, government agencies, research institutes) are known by abbreviations or acronyms rather than by their full names. Some of these organizations have identical abbreviations (eg, AHA for both American Heart Association and American Hospital Association). Therefore, to avoid confusion, the names of all organizations should be expanded at first mention in the text and other major elements of the manuscript, with the abbreviation following immediately in parentheses, in accordance with the guidelines offered in , Clinical, Technical, and Other Common Terms. The article the is often used with abbreviated forms of agencies and organizations (eg, the

Collaborative Groups

Roxanne K. Young

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Collaborative groups include study groups, multicenter trials, task forces, expert and ad hoc consensus groups, and periodic national and international health surveys. Such an

entity's full name should be provided in addition to its abbreviation, even if it appears only once in a manuscript. Because some of these groups are often better recognized by their acronyms than by their full names, the acronym may be placed first, with the expansion in parentheses, contrary to the order usually recommended. To save space in titles, however, the acronym may be used alone if its expansion is provided early in the manuscript, for

Names of Journals

Roxanne K. Young

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In reference listings, abbreviate names of journals according to the US National Library of Medicine's current Fact Sheet (Construction of National Library of Medicine title abbreviations at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/constructitle.html>). Journal names are italicized. In references, the journal-name abbreviation is followed by a period, which denotes the close of the title group of bibliographic elements., (See also , References, References to Print Journals, Names of Journals.) The following commonly referenced journals and their abbreviations are included in Abridged Index Medicus. Abridged Index Medicus is no longer published, but it is a subset limit (Core Clinical Journals) within PubMed. In this list, the

Clinical, Technical, and Other Common Terms

Roxanne K. Young

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UPDATE: In the list of abbreviations (Section 14.11, page 516 in the print), the material in parentheses after both SD and SE should be deleted and should be replaced by an asterisk. This corrects an inconsistency between the advice given on page 516 and in the glossary of statistical terms (Section , page 894 in the print). This change was made December 4, 2013. UPDATE: In the list of abbreviations (Section 14.11, page 504 in the print), an asterisk should be added after CI to indicate that this abbreviation no longer needs to be expanded. This change was made July

Units of Measure

Roxanne K. Young

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JAMA and the Archives Journals report quantitative values in conventional units. See , Units of Measure, Conventional Units and SI Units in JAMA and the Archives Journals.

Use the following abbreviations and symbols with a numerical quantity in accordance with guidelines in , Units of Measure. See especially , Units of Measure, Conventional Units and SI Units in JAMA and the Archives Journals; Table in chapter , Selected Laboratory Tests, References Ranges with and Conversion Factors; and , Punctuation, Forward Slash (Virgule, Solidus). Exception: The following example is an acceptable format in table footnotes or figure legends: SI conversion factor:

Elements and Chemicals

Roxanne K. Young

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In general, the names of chemical elements and compounds should be expanded in the text at first mention and elsewhere in accordance with the guidelines for clinical and technical terms. (See also , Nomenclature, Drugs, Chemical Names; and , Nomenclature, Isotopes.) However, in some circumstances it may be helpful or necessary to provide the chemical symbols or formulas in addition to the expansion if the compound under discussion is new or relatively unknown or if no nonproprietary term exists. For example: 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD, or dioxin) is often referred to as the most toxic synthetic chemical known. [Use TCDD or dioxin

Radioactive Isotopes

Roxanne K. Young

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In general, the expanded terms for radioactive isotopes are used in JAMA and the Archives Journals, as described in , Nomenclature, Isotopes, with exceptions noted, for example, in radioactive pharmaceuticals and certain chemical notations. The following table lists radioactive isotopes (and their symbols) used in medical diagnosis and therapy (adapted from The Merck Index). (See also , Nomenclature, Isotopes, Radiopharmaceuticals, and , Nomenclature, Isotopes, Radiopharmaceutical Compounds Without Approved Names.) |

Blood Groups, Platelet Antigens, and Granulocyte Antigens

Harriet S. Meyer

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[A]lthough erythrocytes have traditionally been considered relatively inert cellular containers of hemoglobin, they are in fact active in a variety of physiologic processes.

L. Calhoun and L. D. Petz(p1843) | Blood groups are characterized by erythrocyte (red

blood cell) antigens with common immunologic properties (eg, group A). Blood group systems are series of such antigens encoded by a single gene or by a cluster of 2 or 3 closely linked homologous genes (eg, ABO system). There are about 600 recognized erythrocyte antigens. The International Society of Blood Transfusion (ISBT) designates around 270 blood group antigens. Of these, around 250 belong to

Cardiology

Harriet S. Meyer

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Several areas of cardiology use simple letter terms and alphanumeric terms that need not be expanded at first mention. | International standardization of electrocardiographic nomenclature dates back to the mid-20th century. The preferred abbreviation for electrocardiogram and electrocardiographic in JAMA and the Archives Journals is ECG, not EKG. In the following examples of ECG terms note the use of capitals, lowercase letters, subscripts, and hyphens. Leads (recording electrodes) are designated as follows: Example: The abnormality appeared in leads V3 through V6 [not V3-V6 or V3-6]. The main deflections of the ECG (see Figure) are named in alphabetical sequence (P,