

AMA Manual of Style

You are looking at 11-20 of 698 items for:

Special or Theme Issue

Cheryl Iverson

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

ISBN: eISBN:

Item type: section

Publisher: Oxford University Press

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.56

The NLM Recommended Formats defines a special or theme issue as follows: “Special issues are frequently published to present the papers from conferences.... They may also be published to commemorate a specific event or to bring together papers on a specific subject.” JAMA and the Archives Journals refer to these as theme issues. References to the complete contents of a special or theme issue of a journal should be cited as follows: 1. Flanagan A, Winker MA, eds. Global health. JAMA. 2004;291(21, theme issue):2511-2664. 2. Blodi BA, Ferris FL III, guest eds. Blindness. Arch Ophthalmol. 2004;122(4, theme issue):437-676. Special or theme

Abbreviations

Phil B. Fontanarosa and Stacy Christiansen

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

ISBN: eISBN:

Item type: section

Publisher: Oxford University Press

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.551

Most units of measure are abbreviated when used with numerals or in a virgule construction. Certain units of measure should be spelled out at first mention, with the abbreviated form in parentheses. Thereafter, the abbreviated form should be used in text. (See , Abbreviations, Units of Measure.) |

Punctuation

Phil B. Fontanarosa and Stacy Christiansen

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

ISBN: eISBN:

Item type: section

Publisher: Oxford University Press

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.552

Symbols or abbreviations of units of measure are not followed by a period, unless the symbol occurs at the end of a sentence. The patient’s weight was 80 kg [not 80 kg.] and had increased by 10%. |

Hyphens

Phil B. Fontanarosa and Stacy Christiansen

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009
ISBN: eISBN:
Item type: section

Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.553

A hyphen is used to join 2 spelled-out units of measure. pascal-second A hyphen is used to join a unit of measure and the number associated with it when the combination is used as an adjective. (See Temporary Compounds in , Punctuation, Hyphens and Dashes, Hyphen.) |

Spacing

Phil B. Fontanarosa and Stacy Christiansen

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009
ISBN: eISBN:
Item type: section

Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.554

With the exception of the percent sign, the degree sign (for temperature and angles), and normal and molar solutions (see , Conventional Units and SI Units in JAMA and the Archives Journals, Solutions and Concentration), a full space should appear between the arabic numeral indicating the quantity and the unit of measure. 140 nmol/L (not 140nmol/L) 135-150 nmol/L 120 mm Hg 40% adherence rate 40%-50% 45° angle temperature of 37.5°C (not 37.5° C or 37.5 °C) |

Expressing Quantities

Phil B. Fontanarosa and Stacy Christiansen

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009
ISBN: eISBN:
Item type: section

Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.555

Arabic numerals are used for quantities with units of measure (see , Numbers and Percentages, Use of Numerals). By SI convention, it is preferable to use only numbers between 0.1 and 1000 and to use the appropriate prefix for expressing quantities. For example, 0.003 mL is expressed as 3 µL; 15 000 g is expressed as 15 kg. Some clinical measurements are expressed in quantities and units that may have numbers outside this preferred range. For such values, the use of scientific notation is acceptable. 20 000 000 A may be expressed as 20 million amperes or as 2×10^7

Decimal Format

Phil B. Fontanarosa and Stacy Christiansen

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009
ISBN: eISBN:
Item type: section

Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.556

The decimal format is recommended for numbers used with units of measure. Numerical values less than 1 require placement of 0 before the decimal marker. However, certain statistical values, such as # levels and P values, should be reported without the use of 0 before the decimal marker. (See , Numbers and Percentages, Forms of Numbers, Decimals; and , Study Design and Statistics, Glossary of Statistical Terms.)The sample size was based on detecting a 10% difference in the primary outcome measure, using a 2-sided # level of .05. Statistical significance was defined as $P < .01$. Fractions should not be used with

Number Spacing

Phil B. Fontanarosa and Stacy Christiansen

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

ISBN: eISBN:

Item type: section

Publisher: Oxford University Press

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.557

By SI convention, the decimal point is the only punctuation mark permitted in numerals, and it is used to separate the integer and decimal parts of the number. The SI does not use commas in numbers, in particular because the comma is used in some countries as the decimal sign. Integers (whole numbers) with more than 4 digits are separated into groups of 3 (using a thin space) with respect to the decimal point. Four-digit integers are closed up (without a space). Decimal digits also are grouped in sets of 3 digits beginning at the decimal sign, with the same

Types of Articles

Richard M. Glass

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

ISBN: 9780195176339 eISBN: 9780195382846

Item type: chapter

Publisher: Oxford University Press

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.003.0001

Effective written communication requires the author to consider the intended message and audience and use a form appropriate to both. Medical journal articles usually fit into one of the following 7 main types. Published reports of original research are the backbone of medical and scientific communications. Critical evaluation and replication of the findings of such reports are key aspects of quality control and progress in science and medicine; the clinical applications of original research are a major source of benefits for patients. Journals often categorize reports of original data as Original Articles, Original Communications, or Original Reports, section headings that emphasize the new findings such articles intend to communicate. Short articles reporting original data may be called Brief Reports. Studies that address basic issues of physiology or pathology may be called Research Reports or Clinical Investigations. In JAMA, articles that report preliminary findings are called Preliminary Communications...

Capitalization

Brenda Gregoline

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

ISBN: 9780195176339 eISBN: 9780195382846

Item type: chapter

Publisher: Oxford University Press

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.003.0010

The first word of every complete sentence should be capitalized. The following should also be capitalized...