

AMA Manual of Style

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Cheryl Iverson

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

Publisher: Oxford University Press

ISBN: eISBN:

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.100

Item type: section

These are treated much the same as a “presented at” reference (see , Special Print Materials, Unpublished Material), with the addition of the URL and the accessed date. 1. Chu H, Rosenthal M. Search engines for the World Wide Web: a comparative study and evaluation methodology. Paper presented at: American Society for Information Science 1996 Annual Conference; October 19 24, 1996; Baltimore, MD. <http://www.asis.org/annual-96/electronicproceedings/chu.html>. Accessed February 26, 2004. 2. Collins F. Talk presented at: National Human Research Protections Advisory Committee; April 9, 2001; Bethesda, MD. <http://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/nhrpac/mtg04-01/0409mtg.txt>. Accessed February 26, 2004. The presentation in example 2 did not have a title; hence, the

Method of Citation

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Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

Publisher: Oxford University Press

ISBN: eISBN:

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.104

Item type: section

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Legal References

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Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

Publisher: Oxford University Press

ISBN: eISBN:

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.102

Item type: section

Legal references cited online contain the same basic information as legal references cited in print (, US Legal References), with the addition of the URL and the accessed date. 1. US Food and Drug Administration. The Orphan Drug Act. 1983. <http://www.fda.gov/orphan/oda.htm>. Accessed December 6, 2005.2. Bybee JS [Office of Legal Counsel, US Department of Justice]. Standards of conduct for interrogation under USC §§2340-2340A [memorandum for Alberto R. Gonzales, August 1, 2002]. <http://news.findlaw.com/wp/docs/doj/bybee80102mem.pdf>. Accessed December 6, 2005.

Citation of Cases

Cheryl Iverson

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

Publisher: Oxford University Press

ISBN: eISBN:

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.105

Item type: section

The citation of a case (ie, a court opinion) generally includes, in the following order: # The name of the case (including the v) in italics. To shorten the case name, use only the names of the first party on each side; omit “et al” and “the”; use only the last names of individuals# The volume number, abbreviated name, and series number (if any) of the reporter (bound volume of collected cases)# The page in the volume on which the case begins and, if applicable, the specific page or pages on which is discussed the point for which the case

Legislative Materials

Cheryl Iverson

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

Publisher: Oxford University Press

ISBN: eISBN:

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.106

Item type: section

The Library of Congress has a website (<http://thomas.loc.gov>) where legislative materials can be found.Include the full title of the hearing, the subcommittee (if any) and committee names, the number and session of the Congress, the date, and a short description if desired. 1. Hearings Before the Consumer Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, 90th Cong, 1st Sess (1965) (testimony of William Stewart, MD, surgeon general).2. Discrimination on the Basis of Pregnancy, 1977: Hearings on S995 Before the Subcommittee on Labor of the Senate Committee on Human Resources, 95th Cong, 1st Sess (1977) (statement of Ethel Walsh, vice-chairman, EEOC).Legislation not

Organizing Information in Tables

Stacy Christiansen

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

Publisher: Oxford University Press

ISBN: eISBN:

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.109

Item type: section

For a table to have maximum effectiveness, the information it contains must be arranged logically and clearly so that the reader can quickly understand the key point and find

the specific data of interest. Information in tables should be organized into columns and rows by type and category, thereby simplifying access and display of data and information. During the planning and creation of a table, the author should consider the primary comparisons of interest. Because the English language is read first horizontally (from left to right) and then vertically (from top to bottom), the primary comparisons should be shown horizontally across

Table Components

Stacy Christiansen

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

ISBN: eISBN:

Item type: section

Publisher: Oxford University Press

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.110

Formal tables in scientific articles conventionally contain 5 major elements: title, column headings, stubs (row headings), body (data field) consisting of individual cells (data points), and footnotes (Example). Details pertaining to elements of style for table construction vary among publications; what follows is based on the general style of JAMA and the Archives Journals. Each table should have a brief, specific, descriptive title, usually written as a phrase rather than as a sentence, that distinguishes the table from other data displays in the article. The title should convey the topic of the table succinctly but should not provide detailed background

Types of Tables

Stacy Christiansen

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

ISBN: eISBN:

Item type: section

Publisher: Oxford University Press

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.108

A table displays information arranged in columns and rows (Example and , Table Components) and is used most commonly to present numerical data. Each table should have a title, be numbered consecutively as referred to in the text, and be positioned as close as possible to its first mention in the text. Formal tables usually are set off from the text by horizontal rules, boxes, or white space. A tabulation is a brief, in-text table that may be used to set material off from text. Tabulations require the text to explain their meaning. They are placed directly in the text, unlike

Units of Measure

Stacy Christiansen

Print Publication Year: 2007 Published Online: 2009

ISBN: eISBN:

Item type: section

Publisher: Oxford University Press

DOI: 10.1093/jama/9780195176339.022.111

JAMA and the Archives Journals report laboratory values in conventional units (see , Abbreviations, Units of Measure, and , Units of Measure). In tables, units of measure,

including the variability of the measurement if reported, should follow a comma in the table column heading or stub. The following are examples of stub entries with units of measure: Age, mean (SD), y Systolic blood pressure, mean (SD), mm Hg Body mass index, median (IQR) Duration of hypertension, mean (SD) [range], y Change in rate, % (SE) JAMA and the Archives Journals use a conversion footnote to indicate how to convert values to