

Standard Citation Style for Life Chiropractic College West

adopted by Faculty Senate, October 15, 2015

The NLM style is the format required at LCCW for citing references in coursework. The library website provides examples of citation formatting for the most common types of source material. For greater detail, refer to:

Patrias K. Citing medicine: the NLM style guide for authors, editors, and publishers [Internet]. 2nd ed. Wendling DL, technical editor. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US); 2007 - [updated 2015 Oct 2; cited 2015 Oct 20]. Available from: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/citingmedicine>.

Citing medicine covers a wide range of formats. It has examples of how to cite books, dissertations, posters at conferences, interviews, videos, websites and much more.

Here is an example of an article published in the Journal of Chiropractic Education. The author shares her original ideas and also discusses information found in other sources including books, journal articles and a website. The Reference section at the end of this article includes 29 citations.

Feasibility of using a standardized patient encounter for training chiropractic students in tobacco cessation counseling

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Objective: Although tobacco cessation training is included in many health profession programs, it is not yet routinely incorporated into chiropractic education. The purpose of this study was to assess the feasibility of incorporating a problem-based learning tobacco cessation activity into a lecture course for chiropractic students.

In body of the article text, the author gives credit to the original source of information. Number 22 in superscript refers to numbered citations in the References section.

Furthermore, research suggests that tobacco use may be a risk factor for low back pain (LBP) and may contribute to poorer outcomes in people with musculoskeletal back pain, including outcomes of rehabilitation care.¹⁸⁻²⁰ A systematic review of smoking as a risk for LBP concluded that the evidence suggests a link.²¹ Since chiropractors see a very high proportion of patients with musculoskeletal pain, particularly LBP, tobacco cessation may be a relevant issue to include in their training. In clinical practice, chiropractors often, but not routinely, address tobacco cessation.²²

Although in its *Standards for Doctor of Chiropractic Programs* the Council on Chiropractic Education mentions that students should be aware of the health effects of tobacco use, it does not specify that they must be trained in

model of change, which assesses an individual's readiness to act on a new health behavior and provides strategies to guide the individual through what it terms the "stages of change" and the 5 A's. The transtheoretic model posits that health behavior change occurs in stages: (1) precontemplation, in which the patient is unable or unwilling to change; (2) contemplation, in which he/she is considering change within the next 6 months; (3) preparation, in which he/she has made some plans and is preparing to change within the next month; (4) action, in which he/she has already made some concrete change; and (5) maintenance, in which the change has been sustained for at least 6 months; and (6) termination, in which he/she has no temptation and is confident of not returning to the unhealthy habit.^{27,28} The standardized patients were instructed to respond according

(continues)

In the References section, the citations are formatted in NLM style.

<p><i>Use and Dependence: 2008 Update</i>. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service; 2008.</p> <p>6. US Department of Health and Human Services. <i>How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: The Biology and Behavioral Basis for Smoking-Attributable Disease: A Report of the Surgeon General</i>. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health; 2010.</p> <p>7. Kreuter MW, Chheda SG, Bull FC. How does physician advice influence patient behavior? Evidence for a priming effect. <i>Arch Fam Med</i>. 2000;9(5):426-433.</p> <p>8. Hays JT, Ebbert JO, Sood A. Treating tobacco dependence in light of the 2008 US Department of Health and Human Services clinical practice guideline. <i>Mayo Clin Proc</i>. 2009;84(8):730-735.</p> <p>9. USPSTF. <i>Guide to Clinical Preventive Services</i>. Washington, DC: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2010.</p>	<p>21. Shiri R, Karppinen J, Leino-Arjas P, Solovieva S, Viikari-Juntura E. The association between smoking and low back pain: a meta-analysis. <i>Am J Med</i>. 2010; 123(1):87.7-35.</p> <p>22. Hawk C, Schneider M, Evans MW, Redwood D. Consensus process to develop a best-practice document on the role of chiropractic care in health promotion, disease prevention, and wellness. <i>J Manipulative Physiol Ther</i>. 2012;35(7):556-567.</p> <p>23. Council on Chiropractic Education. <i>Standards for Doctor of Chiropractic Programs and Requirements for Institutional Status</i>. Scottsdale, AZ: Council on Chiropractic Education; 2007. http://www.cce-usa.org/uploads/2007_January_STANDARDS.pdf. Accessed February 7, 2013.</p> <p>24. Hawk C, Evans MW. Does chiropractic clinical training address tobacco use? <i>J Am Chiropr Assoc</i>. 2005;42(4):6-13.</p> <p>25. Evans M, Hawk C, Boyd J. Smoking cessation education for chiropractic interns: a theory-driven intervention. <i>J Am Chiropr Assoc</i>. 2006;43(5):13-19.</p>
<hr/> <p><i>J Chiropr Educ</i> 2013 Vol. 27 No. 2 • DOI 10.7899/JCE-13-2 • www.journalchiroed.com 139</p>	

Please note in the above example:

- The publisher of JMPT decided to put the references in two columns. This is an esthetic choice, and is not part of NLM style.
- Dr. Hawk, the author of the article on tobacco cessation counseling cited her own previous work in reference 22. This is standard practice.

For overall formatting of written assignments at LCCW, students must also refer to instructor's requirements.

For overall formatting and fine-tuning of citation style for work submitted for publication, students and faculty must adhere to the publisher's Instructions for Authors.

Further information:

Remember that **Citing Medicine** provides examples of many types of original material such as chapters in books, websites and more.

Because journal citations are the most common type of referenced material, the following examples clarify the similarities and differences in formatting citations for print and online journal articles.

Here are some additional examples of citations from *Citing Medicine* for journal articles in NLM format.

Journal Article with many authors:

In PubMed, displaying in Summary View automatically formats the citation as:

Rastan S, Hough T, Kierman A, Hardisty R, Erven A, Gray IC, Voeling S, Isaacs A, Tsai H, Strivens M, Washbourne R, Thornton C, Greenaway S, Hewitt M, McCormick S, Selley R, Wells C, Tymowska-Lalanne Z, Roby P, Mburu P, Rogers D, Hagan J, Reavill C, Davies K, Glenister P, Fisher EM, Martin J, Vizer L, Bouzyk M, Kelsell D, Guenet JL, Steel KP, Sheardown S, Spurr N, Gray I, Peters J, Nolan PM, Hunter AJ, Brown SD. Towards a mutant map of the mouse--new models of neurological, behavioural, deafness, bone, renal and blood disorders. *Genetica*. 2004 Sep;122(1):47-9.

For coursework, students can use a simpler option of limiting to 3 authors, followed by "and others."

Rastan S, Hough T, Kierman A, and others. Towards a mutant map of the mouse--new models of neurological, behavioural, deafness, bone, renal and blood disorders. *Genetica*. 2004 Sep;122(1):47-9.

Journal Article on the Internet:

It is important to cite the version you saw. If you viewed an article on the Internet, do not cite it as if it were a print one. However, it may be useful to begin a citation to an Internet article by first locating all of the information needed to cite it as if it were a print article, then adding the Internet-specific items. Simply adding a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), Digital Object Identifier (DOI), or another electronic address to a title is not sufficient. Internet sites disappear with great frequency, and users of a citation must be given some other identifying information if they are to locate articles.

Example of citation for print journal article enhanced with added Internet information (in bold):

Kaul S, Diamond GA. Good enough: a primer on the analysis and interpretation of noninferiority trials. *Ann Intern Med* [Internet]. 2006 Jul 4 [cited 2007 Jan 4];145(1):62-9. **Available from: <http://www.annals.org/cgi/reprint/145/1/62.pdf>**

Many online journals are identical to their print versions. Increasingly, however, journals are written directly for the Internet to enable hyperlinking, to include complex graphics, and to run multimedia such as film clips and sound. What has changed most with [citing] Internet journals, particularly those without print counterparts, is volume and issue information. Some publishers omit volume and issue numbers, substituting an article numbering scheme or using the date the item was placed on the Internet as an identifier.

Example of citation for electronic journal, where publisher does not provide page numbers:

Bernhardt JM, Felter EM. Online pediatric information seeking among mothers of young children: results from a qualitative study using focus groups. *J Med Internet Res* [Internet]. 2004 Mar 1 [updated 2006 Dec 10; cited 2007 Jan 5];6(1):e7 [about 13 p.]. Available from: <http://www.jmir.org/2004/1/e7/>.