Elsevier’s Standard Reference Styles

The automatic conversion of authors’ unstructured references into consistent and correct XML references has been perfected by suppliers over the past decade. However, achieving this result, particularly in regard to punctuation, requires detailed programming. If a standard reference style is not adopted for a book and an unstructured (non-Elsevier standard) style is used, this would require new extensive programming for each new title. This approach proves inefficient, expensive and time consuming, therefore a fixed number of standard styles have been chosen for use in all of our books which are XML-rendered.

| Responsibility for the accuracy of bibliographic citations lies entirely with the authors. |
|---|---|
| **References in the text** | **Citations in the text:** Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications should not be in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. Citation of a reference as “in press” implies that the item has been accepted for publication. |
| **Web references** | **Citing and listing of web references.** As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list. |

The following Elsevier standard reference styles are available:

1. **Numbered Style** – Standard numbered style
2. **Harvard style** – Name–date style
3. **Vancouver style** – Numbered style
4. **Embellished Vancouver style** – Numbered style
5. **APA style** – Name–date style
6. **AMA Style** – Numbered style
7. **Saunders style** – Name–date style
8. **Saunders – Numbered style**
9. **ACS** – Numbered style
   - 9a **ACS** – Superscript numbered style
   - 9b **ACS** – Name-date style

**Note:** These standard reference styles are versions developed for Elsevier’s needs, and may differ from the official version. Some of these styles are based on accepted international standards, such as Vancouver and APA (American Psychological Association) styles; others are based on traditional styles that have been in use for many years within specific disciplines.

Examples of the standard styles are as follows:
Numbered style (Style 1):

**In-text citations**: Indicate references by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given. Example: “.... as demonstrated [3, 6]. Barnaby and Jones [8] obtained a different result ....”

**Reference list**: Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.

Name-date (Harvard) style (Style 2):

**In-text citations:** All citations in the text should refer to:

1. **Single author:** the author’s name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication;
2. **Two authors:** both authors’ names and the year of publication;
3. **Three or more authors:** first author’s name followed by ‘et al.’ and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically.

Examples: “as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999). Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown .....

**Reference list:** References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters ‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, etc., placed after the year of publication.

Vancouver style (Style 3):

**In-text citations:** Indicate references by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.

**Reference list:** Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.

[19] See the references in: Buchdahl HA. The concepts of classical thermodynamics. First published by Cambridge University Press, Cambridge; 1966. Also available electronically as The concepts of classical thermodynamics [Last updated 1999]. This reference discusses the basic concepts in a very thorough manner. Its literature list is a main entry point into the discipline.

Note shortened form for last page number. e.g., 51–9, and that for more than 6 authors, the first 6 should be listed followed by ‘et al.’ For further details, you are referred to ‘Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts submitted to Biomedical Journals’(*J Am Med Assoc* 1997;277:927–34), see also [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html)
Embellished Vancouver style (Style 4):

**In-text citations:** Indicate references by superscript numbers in the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.

**Reference list:** Number the references in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.

19. See the references in: Buchdahl HA. *The concepts of classical thermodynamics*. First published by Cambridge University Press; 1966. Also available electronically as *The concepts of classical thermodynamics* [Last updated 1999]. This reference discusses the basic concepts in a very thorough manner. Its literature list is a main entry point into the discipline.

Note shortened form for last page number. e.g., 51–9, and that for more than 6 authors, the first 6 should be listed followed by ‘et al.’ For further details, you are referred to ‘Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts submitted to Biomedical Journals’(*J Am Med Assoc* 1997;277:927–34), see also <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html>
APA style (Style 5):

**In-text citations:** Citations in the text should follow the referencing style used by the American Psychological Association. You are referred to the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, Sixth Edition, ISBN 978-1-4338-0561-5, copies of which may be ordered from http://books.apa.org/books.cfm?id=4200067 or APA Order Dept., P.O.B. 2710, Hyattsville, MD 20784, USA. or APA, 3 Henrietta Street, London, WC3E 8LU, UK.

**Reference list:** References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters „a”, „b”, „c”, etc., placed after the year of publication.

See the references in: Buchdahl, H. A. (1966). *The concepts of classical thermodynamics*. First published by Cambridge University Press. Also available electronically as *The concepts of classical thermodynamics* (Last updated 1999). This reference discusses the basic concepts in a very thorough manner. Its literature list is a main entry point into the discipline.
AMA style (Style 6):

**In-text citations:** Indicate references by (consecutive) superscript arabic numerals in the order in which they appear in the text. The numerals are to be used outside periods and commas, inside colons and semicolons. For further detail and examples you are referred to the *AMA Manual of Style*, A Guide for Authors and Editors, Ninth Edition, ISBN 0-683-40206-4, copies of which may be ordered from Lippincott Williams & Wilkins (http://www.lww.com/index.html).

**Reference list:** Number the references in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.

19. See the references in: Buchdahl HA. *The Concepts of Classical Thermodynamics*. First published by Cambridge University Press; 1966. Also available electronically as *The Concepts of Classical Thermodynamics* [Last updated 1999]. This reference discusses the basic concepts in a very thorough manner. Its literature list is a main entry point into the discipline.
Saunders Style (Style 7):

In-text citations: All citations in the text should refer to:
1. Single author: the author’s name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication;
2. Two authors: both authors’ names and the year of publication;
3. Three or more authors: first author’s name followed by ‘et al.’ and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically.
Examples: “as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999). Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown ....”.

Reference list: References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary.


Note: In medical and most nursing books, abbreviate the names of journals (without periods) according to the Cumulated Index Medicus (CIM), the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, or the International Nursing Index.
Numbered Saunders Style (Style 8):

In-text citations:
Indicate references by superscript numbers in the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.

Reference list: Number the references in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.

19. See the references in: Buchdahl HA: The Concepts of Classical Thermodynamics. First published by Cambridge University Press, 1966. Also available electronically as The Concepts of Classical Thermodynamics [Last updated 1999]. This reference discusses the basic concepts in a very thorough manner. Its literature list is a main entry point into the discipline.

Note: In medical and most nursing books, abbreviate the names of journals (without periods) according to the Cumulated Index Medicus (CIM), the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, or the International Nursing Index.
ACS Numbered style (Style 9):

In-text citations:
References in the text should be cited by number. References should be in italics and numbered sequentially. If a reference is cited more than once, it does not receive a new number. If citing more than one reference at a time, include reference numbers in increasing order separated by commas.
Example: ...preparing N-(p-nitroaryl)amides (2).

Reference list: The list of references appears at the end of the paper in numerical order when cited by numbers.

19. See the references in: Buchdahl, H. A. *The concepts of classical thermodynamics*. First published by Cambridge University Press, 1996. Also available electronically as *The concepts of classical thermodynamics* (Last updated 1999). This reference discusses the basic concepts in a very thorough manner. Its literature list is a main entry point into the discipline.