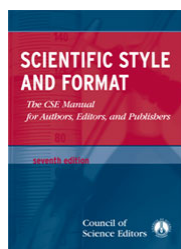


## How to Cite Sources using CSE Style



This guide provides examples for citing sources using the Scientific Style and Format: the CSE manual for authors, editors, and publishers by the Style Manual Committee, Council of Science Editors. A copy of this manual can be found in the Reference section of the Library. This manual describes two systems, the 'citation-sequence' system and the 'name-year' system. ***This guide describes the name-year system only.***

### 'Name-year' System

In the 'name-year' system, in-text parenthetical citations of the author's name and year of the reference are included. Each citation corresponds to a reference in an alphabetical list of references at the end of the paper (see example below). There are special recommendations for works by multiple authors, corporate authors, etc.

INTRODUCTION	WORKS CITED
<p>The global public health problem of malaria persists today, as drug resistance of <i>Plasmodium malaria</i> parasites and the limits of insecticides against mosquitoes undermine control measures that seemed so promising 50 yr ago. Bolstered by the initial successes of chloroquine as an antimalarial drug and DDT as an insecticide, the World Health Organization (WHO) had embarked on a campaign in 1955 to eradicate malaria (Jeffery 1976). Early successes in some areas of the globe were dramatic, and by the early 1960s malaria was reduced to very low levels in certain countries (Wernsdorfer, 1980). Unfortunately, maintenance of eradication measures became more difficult in the face of practical constraints and commitment limits, and the campaign began to lose force (Henderson 1999; Aylward et al. 2000). Anopheline mosquito populations adapted to survive the height of DDT-spraying programs (Litsios, 1996), and chloroquine-resistant strains of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> were spreading in South America and Southeast Asia before 1960 (Payne, 1987). Malaria soon reestablished itself with devastating impact in India and other countries where eradication had seemed nearly within grasp (Sharma, 1996).</p>	<p>Haldane JBS. 1949. The rate of mutation of human genes. <i>Proc. VIII Int. Cong. Genet. Hereditas</i> 35(suppl):267-273.</p> <p>Henderson DA. 1999. Eradication: Lessons from the past. <i>Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep.</i> 48(suppl):16-22.</p> <p>Hill AVS, Allsopp CEM, Kwiatkowski D, Anstey NM, Twumasi P, Rowe PA, Bennet S, Brewster D, McMichael AJ, and Greenwood BM. 1991. Common West African HLA antigens are associated with protection against malaria. <i>Nature</i> 352:595-600.</p> <p>Hill AVS, Elvin J, Willis AC, Aidoo M, Allsopp CM, Gotch EM, Gao XM, Takiguchi M, Greenwood BM, Townsend ARM, McMichael AJ, and Whittle HC. 1992. Molecular analysis of the association of HLA-1353 and resistance to severe malaria. <i>Nature</i> 360:434-439.</p> <p>Hughes AL and Verra E. 1998. Ancient polymorphism and the hypothesis of a recent bottleneck in the malaria parasite <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>. <i>Genetics</i> 150:511-513.</p> <p>Jeffery GM. 1976. Malaria control in the twentieth century. <i>Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.</i> 25:361-371.</p>
+	<p>Title of journal abbreviated</p>

Each reference on the list is mentioned in an in-text parenthetical citation in the body of the paper. In the list of references, different kinds of sources are cited in different ways.

## **Examples of Commonly Used Sources**

### **Book**

Author's name (last name first and any middle initials). Year of publication. Book title. Edition. Place of Publication: Publisher. Total number of pages.

Campbell NA, Reece JB. 2005. Biology. 7th ed. San Francisco (CA): Pearson/Benjamin Cummings. 1231 p.

### **Article in an Encyclopedia Single volume:**

Author(s) [Last name and initials of first and middle]. Year. Title of the article or entry. In: Title of reference book. Edition. Place of publication [City (State)]: Publisher Name. p. pages.

Ryan KJ. 2004. Dermatophytes, Sporothrix, and other superficial and subcutaneous fungi. In: Sherris medical microbiology. 4th ed. New York (NY): McGraw-Hill. p. 649-657.

### **Article in an Encyclopedia Multiple volumes:**

Author(s) [Last name and initials of first and middle]. Year. Title of the article or entry. In: Title of reference book. Edition. Place of publication [City (State)]: Publisher Name. Volume number, p. page(s).

Lerner KL, Lerner BW. 2003. Microorganisms. In: World of microbiology and immunology. Detroit (MI): Gale. Vol. 2, p. 387.

### **Article in a Journal Database:**

Author(s) (Last name, first and any middle initials). Year of publication. Article title. Journal Title (abbreviated) [online]. [cited date you viewed the article]; Volume number(Issue number): Page numbers. Available from: Database Name.

Bowen, JL, Valiela, I. 2001. The ecological effects of urbanization of coastal watersheds. Can J Fish Aquat Sci [online]. [cited 2006 Aug 2]; 58(8):1489-1501. Available from: ProQuest Biology Journals.

**NOTE:** Use standard abbreviations for journal titles. An exception to this rule is if the journal has only one word; then the title should not be abbreviated (i.e. Nature). The following Web site provides resources for finding standard journal abbreviations:  
[http://www.library.uiuc.edu/biotech/j\\_abbrev.html](http://www.library.uiuc.edu/biotech/j_abbrev.html)

**Reference to Entry in AccessScience** (library database):

Author(s) [Last name and initials of first and middle] or [Anonymous]. Year [Last modified date at the bottom of the page]. Title of the article or entry. In: Database name; [cited date you viewed the page]. Available from: URL.

Sporotrichosis. 2003. In: AccessScience@McGrawHill; [cited 2007 Sep 10]. Available from: <http://www.accessscience.com>.

Kobayashi GS. 2001. Fungal infections. In: AccessScience@McGrawHill; [cited 2007 Sep 10]. Available from: <http://www.accessscience.com>.

**Webpage with Author:**

Author(s) [Last name and initials of first and middle]. Publication Date. Title of webpage [Internet]. Place of publication: Publisher; [date of the last update, if available; cited date you viewed the webpage]. Available from: URL.

Schubach A, Schubach TMP. 2005 Dec. Cat-transmitted Sporotrichosis [Internet]. Atlanta (GA): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; [cited 2007 Sep 10]. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol11no12/04-0891.htm>.

**Webpage without Author:**

Title of webpage [Internet]. Publication Date. Place of publication: Publisher; [date of the last update, if available; cited date you viewed the webpage]. Available from: URL.

Adenovirus [Internet]. c2004. Atlanta (GA): National Center for Infectious Diseases; [updated 2005 Jan 12; cited 2007 Sep 10]. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/revb/respiratory/eadfeat.htm>.

**NOTE:** *In this example, the webpage had a copyright date along with an updated date.*

**Part of an Internet Publication, such as Merck Manual:**

Author(s) or Editor(s) [Last name and initials of first and middle]. Publication Date. Title of publication [Internet]. Place of publication: Publisher; [cited date you viewed the web publication]. Section. Available from: URL.

Beers MH, Berkow R. c2006. The Merck manual of diagnosis and therapy [Internet]. Whitehorse Station (NJ): Merck & Co., Inc.; [cited 2007 Sep 10]. Infectious diseases: fungi: Sporotrichosis. Available from: <http://www.merck.com/mmpe/index.html>.