

Physical Therapy Journal Reference Style

General rules

- In the reference section, references are listed numerically in the order they are cited in the text
- Include up to four authors
- For more than four authors, provide the names of the first three authors and then add “, et al.”
- Periodicals (journals, magazines, and newspapers) should have abbreviated titles.
- In the text, references are cited by inserting their number from the reference in superscript after the period at the end of the sentence. See below for additional information.

To find appropriate journal name abbreviations –

1. Locate the journal’s abstract on PubMed and you will see the journal’s title abbreviated
OR
1. Go to the main PubMed webpage - <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=PubMed>
2. Under “More Resources,” click on the “Journals in NCBI databases” link
3. In the open field, type in the journal’s full title or portions of the journal’s title and click “search”
4. Scan through the search results to find the specific journal and you will see the journal’s NLM abbreviation
OR
1. Type the journal’s title in a web browser

| Citation Type | Example |
|---|--|
| Journal article – in print – 1 author | Spencer J. Physician, heal thyself: A time to collaborate. <i>Med Educ.</i> 2005;89:548-549. |
| Journal article – in print – 2-4 authors | Salwachter AR, Freischlag JA, Sawyer RG, Sanfey HA. The training needs and priorities of male and female surgeons and their trainees. <i>J Am Coll Surg.</i> 2005;201:199-205. |
| Journal article – in print – more than 4 authors | Fukushima H, Cureoglu S, Schachern P, et al. Cochlear changes in patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus. <i>Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.</i> 2005;133:100-106. |
| Newspaper article – in print * if an article jumps from one page to a later page write the page numbers like D1, D5 | Wolf W. State’s mail-order drug plan launched. <i>NY Times.</i> May 14, 2004:1B. |
| Websites | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Cholera in Haiti. Available at: http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/outbreak-notice/haiti-cholera.html/ . Accessed February 1, 2012. |
| Personal communication (i.e., lecture, class notes) | Give the date of the communication and indicate whether was oral or written; furthermore, often the affiliation of the person is helpful to better establish the relevance and authority of the reference. Place the reference only in the text, not in the reference list, e.g., “In a conversation with A.B. Smith, MD (March 2003)...” Or “According to a letter from A.B. Smith, MD (March 2003)...” Or “According to the manufacturer (A.B. Smith, PhD, oral communication, March 2003), the drug was approved in the US in March 2003.” |

Citing lectures is the basically the same, e.g., “According to Dr. Schrimsher (PubMed lecture, Sep 2003, Samford University, McWhorter School of Pharmacy), controlled vocabulary should always be used first prior to searching any database.”

Entire book – in print

Modlin J, Jenkins P. *Decision Analysis in Planning for a Polio Outbreak in the United States*. San Francisco, CA: Pediatric Academic Societies; 2004.

Book chapter – in print

Solensky R. Drug allergy: Desensitization and treatment of reactions to antibiotics and aspirin. In: Lockey P, ed. *Allergens and Allergen Immunotherapy*. 3rd ed. New York, NY: Marcel Dekker; 2004:585-606.

Citing sources within your paper

You will number each instance when you are referencing an article. The order of numbering will be contingent on the order in which you use that reference within your paper. In the example below, the first article referenced is given the number one in superscript. In the References section, you will find the matching article listed as number 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Example Article | |
| 1. Zoellner J, Krzeski E, Harden S, Cook E, Allen K, Estabrooks PA. Qualitative application of the theory of planned behavior to understand beverage consumption behaviors among adults. <i>J Acad Nutr Diet</i> . 2012;112(11):1774-1784. doi: 10.1016/j.jand.2012.06.368. | |
| In-Text Citation Example | <p>LARGE INCREASES IN AMERICANS' CONSUMPTION OF sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) have been a topic of concern. Between 1977 and 2002, the intake of "caloric" beverages doubled in the United States, with most recent data showing that children and adults in the United States consume about 172 and 175 kcal daily, respectively, from SSB.¹ It is estimated that SSB account for about 10% of total energy intake in adults.^{2,3} High intake of SSB has</p> |
| References Section Example | <p>References</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Duffey KJ, Popkin BM. Shifts in patterns and consumption of beverages between 1965 and 2002. <i>Obesity</i>. 2007;15(11):2739-2747. 2. Nielsen SJ, Popkin BM. Changes in beverage intake between 1977 and 2001. <i>Am J Prev Med</i>. 2004;27(3):205-210. 3. Drewnowski A, Bellisle F. Liquid calories, sugar, and body weight. <i>Am J Clin Nutr</i>. 2007;85(3):651-661. |

- Use commas to separate multiple citation numbers in text, like you see between references 2 and 3.
- Unpublished works and personal communications should be cited in the text (not on the reference list).
- ¹Superscript numbers are placed outside periods and commas, and inside colons and semicolons.