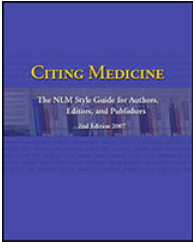




**NLM Citation:** Patrias K, author; Wendling D, editor. Citing Medicine: The NLM Style Guide for Authors, Editors, and Publishers [Internet]. 2nd edition. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US); 2007-. Chapter 5, Dissertations and Theses. 2007 Oct 10 [Updated 2015 Aug 11].

**Bookshelf URL:** <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/>



## Chapter 5. Dissertations and Theses

Created: October 10, 2007; Updated: August 11, 2015.

### A. Entire Dissertations and Theses

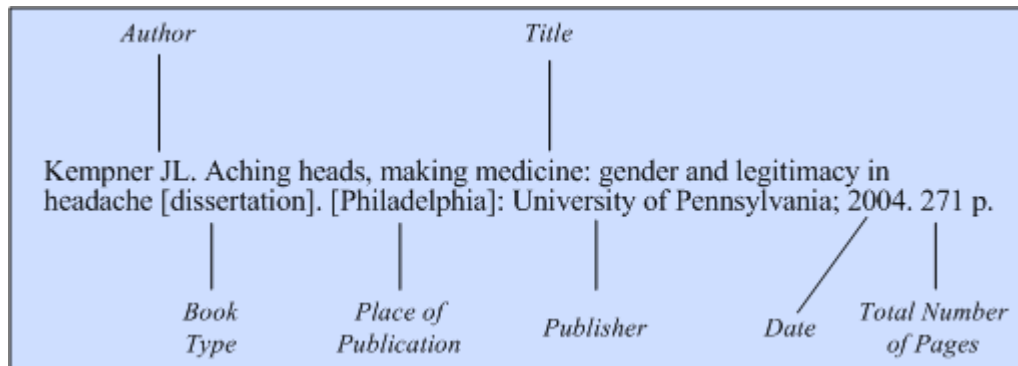
- Sample Citation and Introduction
- Citation Rules with Examples
- Examples

### B. Parts of Dissertations and Theses

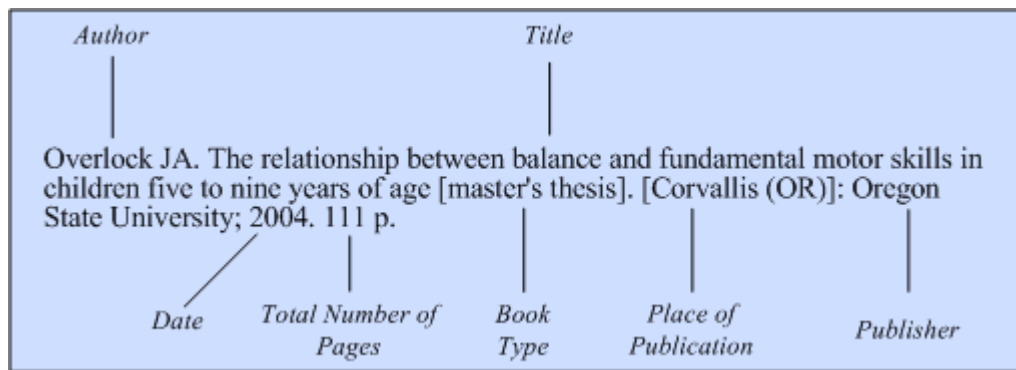
- Sample Citation and Introduction
- Citation Rules with Examples
- Examples

## A. Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Entire Dissertations and Theses

The general format for a reference to entire dissertation, including punctuation:



The general format for a reference to entire master's thesis, including punctuation:



## Examples of Citations to Entire Dissertations and Theses

Dissertations and theses are rigorous reports of original research written in support of academic degrees above the baccalaureate level. Although some countries use the term "thesis" to refer to material written for a doctorate, the term in this chapter is reserved for work at the master's level, while "dissertation" is used for the doctorate.

Citations to dissertations and theses are similar to the standard book, with the following important points:

- With rare exceptions, dissertations have only one author. Most master's theses also have a single author, but occasionally will have two.
- The place of publication for a thesis or dissertation is the city where the university or other institution granting the degree is located. Many dissertations, particularly those of US universities, do not state the place of publication. When this occurs, obtain the city name from another source and place it in square brackets.
- The publisher is the university or other institution granting the degree.

The chief source for information about a dissertation or thesis is its title page. The back of the title page, called the verso page, and the cover are additional sources of authoritative information not found on the title page.

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Entire Dissertations and Theses.

Continue to Examples of Citations to Entire Dissertations and Theses.

## Citation Rules with Examples for Entire Dissertations and Theses

Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

Author (R) | Title (R) | Content Type (O) | Type of Medium (R) | Place of Publication (R) | Publisher (R) | Date of Publication (R) | Pagination (O) | Physical Description (O) | Language (R) | Notes (O)

### Author for a Dissertation or Thesis (required)

#### General Rules for Author

- List names in the order they appear in the text
- Enter surname (family or last name) first for each author
- Capitalize surnames and enter spaces within surnames as they appear in the document cited on the assumption that the author approved the form used. For example: Van Der Horn *or* van der Horn; De Wolf *or* de Wolf *or* DeWolf.
- Convert given (first) names and middle names to initials for a maximum of two initials following each surname
- Separate author names from each other by a comma and a space

- End author information with a period

## Specific Rules for Author

- Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them
- Other surname rules
- Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle
- Degrees, titles, and honors following a personal name
- Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III
- Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)
- Options for author names

### Box 1. Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them.

- Keep hyphens in surnames
  - Estelle Palmer-Canton *becomes* Palmer-Canton E
  - Ahmed El-Assmy *becomes* El-Assmy A
- Keep particles, such as O', D', and L'
  - Alan D. O'Brien *becomes* O'Brien AD
  - James O. L'Esperance *becomes* L'Esperance JO
  - U. S'adeh *becomes* S'adeh U
- Omit all other punctuation in surnames
  - Charles A. St. James *becomes* St James CA

### Box 2. Other surname rules.

- Keep prefixes in surnames
  - Lama Al Bassit *becomes* Al Bassit L
  - Jiddeke M. van de Kamp *becomes* van de Kamp JM
  - Gerard de Pouvoirville *becomes* de Pouvoirville G
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
  - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked
    - Å *treated as* A
    - Ø *treated as* O
    - Ç *treated as* C
    - Ł *treated as* L

*Box 2 continues on next page...*

*Box 2 continued from previous page.*

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- Keep compound surnames even if no hyphen appears

Sergio Lopez Moreno *becomes* Lopez Moreno S

Jaime Mier y Teran *becomes* Mier y Teran J

Virginie Halley des Fontaines *becomes* Halley des Fontaines V

[If you cannot determine from the title page whether a surname is compound or a combination of a middle name and a surname, look elsewhere in the text for clarification. For example, Elizabeth Scott Parker may be interpreted to be Parker ES or Scott Parker E.]

### **Box 3. Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle.**

- Disregard hyphens joining given (first or middle) names

Jean-Louis Lagrot *becomes* Lagrot JL

- Use only the first letter of given names and middle names if they contain a prefix, a preposition, or another particle

D'Arcy Hart *becomes* Hart D

W. St. John Patterson *becomes* Patterson WS

De la Broquerie Fortier *becomes* Fortier D

Craig McC. Brooks *becomes* Brooks CM

- Disregard traditional abbreviations of given names. Some non-US publications use abbreviations of conventional given names rather than single initials, such as St. for Stefan. Use only the first letter of the abbreviation.

Ch. Wunderly *becomes* Wunderly C

C. Fr. Erdman *becomes* Erdman CF

- For non-English names that are romanized (written in the roman alphabet), capitalize only the first letter if the original initial is represented by more than one letter

Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA

*Box 3 continues on next page...*

*Box 3 continued from previous page.*

G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

**Box 4. Degrees, titles, and honors following a personal name.**

- Omit degrees, titles, and honors such as M.D. following a personal name

James A. Reed, M.D., F.R.C.S. *becomes* Reed JA

Kristine Schmidt, M.S. *becomes* Schmidt K

- Omit rank and honors such as Colonel or Sir that precede a name

Sir Frances Hildebrand *becomes* Hildebrand F

Captain Rachel C. Williams *becomes* Williams RC

**Box 5. Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III.**

- Place family designations of rank after the initials, without punctuation
- Convert roman numerals to arabic ordinals

Vincent T. DeVita, Jr. *becomes* DeVita VT Jr

James G. Jones II *becomes* Jones JG 2nd

John A. Adams III *becomes* Adams JA 3rd

Henry B. Cooper IV *becomes* Cooper HB 4th

**Box 6. Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese).**

Romanization, a form of transliteration, means using the roman (Latin) alphabet to represent the letters or characters of another alphabet. A good authority for romanization is the [ALA-LC Romanization Tables](#).

- Romanize names in Cyrillic (Russian, Bulgarian, etc.), Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean, or character-based languages, such as Chinese and Japanese
- Capitalize only the first letter of romanized names if the original initial is represented by more than one letter

Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA

G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
  - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

*Box 6 continues on next page...*

Box 6 continued from previous page.

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

### Box 7. Options for author names.

- Full first names of authors may be given. Separate the surname from the given name or initials by a comma; follow initials with a period; separate successive names by a semicolon.

Clark, John D.

Takagi, Yasushi; Harada, Jun.

Mann, Frederick D.; Swartz, Mary N.

## Examples for Author

1. Standard dissertation
2. Standard master's thesis
3. Dissertation or thesis with optional full name(s) for author
4. Dissertation or thesis with more than one author (rare)
5. Dissertation or thesis with authors showing designations of rank within the family

## Title for a Dissertation or Thesis (required)

### General Rules for Title

- Enter the title of a dissertation or thesis as it appears in the original document and in the original language
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle, unless another form of punctuation (such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point) is already present
- Follow non-English titles with a translation whenever possible; place the translation in square brackets

- End a title with a period unless a question mark or exclamation point already ends it or a Content Type or Type of Medium follows it, then end with a space

## Specific Rules for Title

- Titles not in English
- Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character

### Box 8. Titles not in English.

- Provide the title in the original language for non-English language titles in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

Cisse A. Connaissances et comportements sexuels des jeunes de 15-29 ans sur les M.T.S. et le SIDA a Bamako [master's thesis]. [Quebec (QC)]: Laval University; 1993. 69 p. French.

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

al-Bab HD. Hasiyat al-muthah [dissertation]. [Damascus (Syria)]: Damascus University; 1966. 35 p. Arabic.

- Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese). Place translated titles in square brackets.

Feng J. Gong gong jian kang wei ji yu WTO zhi shi chan quan zhi du de gai ge: yi TRIPs xie yi wei zhong xin [dissertation]. [Wuchang (China)]: Wuhan University; 2005. 251 p. Chinese.

*or*

Feng J. [Public health crisis and the reformation of intellectual property rights regime in the framework of WTO: focus on TRIPs agreement] [dissertation]. [Wuchang (China)]: Wuhan University; 2005. 251 p. Chinese.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

*Box 8 continues on next page...*

Box 8 continued from previous page.

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- Provide an English translation after the original language title if possible; place translations in square brackets

Cisse A. Connaissances et comportements sexuels des jeunes de 15-29 ans sur les M.T.S. et le SIDA a Bamako [Sexual knowledge and behavior of young people 15-29 years of age concerning sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and AIDS in Bamako] [master's thesis]. [Quebec (QC)]: Laval University; 1993. 69 p. French.

al-Bab HD. Hasiyat al-muthah [Prostatic calculi] [dissertation]. [Damascus (Syria)]: Damascus University; 1966. 35 p. Arabic.

### Box 9. Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character.

- Capitalize the first word of a title unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized

Martin EJ. 1,1-dichloroethylene-induced mitochondrial aberrations precede apoptotic and necrotic cell death in murine liver and lung [dissertation]. Kingston (ON): Queen's University; 2004. 149 p.

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, substitute the name for the symbol. For example,  $\Omega$  becomes omega.

Goel R. Characterization of  $\alpha$ -thrombin-induced rapid phase of PI 3-kinase [dissertation]. St. Louis (MO): Saint Louis University; 2004. 141 p.

or

Goel R. Characterization of alpha-thrombin-induced rapid phase of PI 3-kinase [dissertation]. St. Louis (MO): Saint Louis University; 2004. 141 p.

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript in parentheses

Uddemarri S. Aging affects stretch-induced p70<sup>S6k</sup> and 4E-BP1 phosphorylation in fast- and slow-twitch muscle [master's thesis]. [Huntington (WV)]: Marshall University; 2005. 151 p.

or

Uddemarri S. Aging affects stretch-induced p70(S6k) and 4E-BP1 phosphorylation in fast- and slow-twitch muscle [master's thesis]. [Huntington (WV)]: Marshall University; 2005. 151 p.

## Examples for Title

6. Dissertation or thesis with titles ending in punctuation other than a period
7. Dissertation or thesis with titles containing a chemical formula, Greek letter, or other special characters
8. Dissertation or thesis with non-English titles



## 9. Dissertation or thesis with non-English titles, with translation

**Content Type for a Dissertation or Thesis (optional)****General Rules for Content Type**

- Place [dissertation] or [master's thesis] after the title to alert the user that the reference is not to a standard book
- Follow the bracketed type with a period unless the dissertation or thesis is in a non-print medium (see Type of Medium below)

**Specific Rules for Content Type**

- Titles ending in punctuation other than a period
- Non-English titles with translation

**Box 10. Titles ending in punctuation other than a period.**

- Most titles for dissertations and theses end in a period. Place [dissertation] or [master's thesis] inside the period.  
Kennaway JG. Musical pathology in the nineteenth century: Richard Wagner and degeneration [dissertation]. Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles; 2004. 317 p.
- If a title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation and follow [dissertation] or [master's thesis] with a period  
Stewart EP. Who shall decide when doctors disagree? [dissertation]. [Washington]: American University; 2003. 368 p.

**Box 11. Non-English titles with translation.**

- If a translation of a title is provided, place it in square brackets
- Place [dissertation] or [master's thesis] after the translated title  
Montes Alvarez MJ. Parametros predictivos de complicaciones macroangiopaticos en la diabetes mellitus tipo 2 que precisa insulino-terapia [Predictive parameters for macroangiopathy complications in Type 2 diabetes which requires insulin] [dissertation]. Cadiz (Spain): Universidad de Cadiz; 2005. 180 p. Spanish.  
Im D. [A study of the Korean ginseng and oriental medical clinics: the main drugstuffs of the ginseng extract and the effect of cancer treatment] [dissertation]. Soeul (Korea): Golden State University; 1984. 151 p. Korean.

**Examples for Content Type**

6. Dissertation or thesis with titles ending in punctuation other than a period
8. Dissertation or thesis with non-English titles
9. Dissertation or thesis with non-English titles, with translation
10. Dissertation or thesis in a microform

## Type of Medium for a Dissertation or Thesis (required)

### General Rules for Type of Medium

- Indicate the specific type of medium (microfiche, ultrafiche, microfilm, microcard, etc.) following the title and the content type when a dissertation or thesis is published in a microform
- Place the name of the medium inside the square brackets for the content type, preceded by the word "on". For example: [dissertation on microfiche].
- End with a period following the closing bracket
- Add information about the medium according to the instructions under Physical Description below
- See [Chapter 15](#) for dissertations or theses in audiovisual formats; [Chapter 18](#) and [Chapter 22](#) for those in electronic formats

### Specific Rules for Type of Medium

- Titles ending in punctuation other than a period
- Non-English titles with translation

#### Box 12. Titles ending in punctuation other than a period.

- Most titles of dissertations end in a period. Place [master's thesis on microfiche] or [dissertation on microfilm], etc., inside the period.

Johnston PG. A survey of nursing school libraries in the city of Philadelphia [master's thesis on microcard]. Philadelphia: Drexel Institute of Technology; 1955. 55 p. 3 microcards: 3 x 5 in.

- If a title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation and follow [master's thesis on microfiche] or [dissertation on microfilm], etc., with a period

Boyer CL. Do rural Medicare patients have different post-acute service patterns than their non-rural counterparts? [dissertation on microfilm]. [Cleveland (OH)]: Case Western Reserve University; 2004. 131 p. 1 reel: black & white, negative, 35 mm.

#### Box 13. Non-English titles with translation.

- If a translation of a title is provided, place the translation in square brackets
- Place [dissertation on microfiche], [master's thesis on microcard], and similar phrases after the translated title

*Example:*

Peppas D. Der Anatom Eduard Jacobshagen (1886-1967) [The anatomist Eduard Jacobshagen (1886-1967)] [dissertation on microfiche]. [Marburg (Germany)]: Marburg University; 2001. 133 p. 2 microfiche: negative, 4 x 6 in. German.

### Examples for Type of Medium

10. Dissertation or thesis in a microform

## Place of Publication for a Dissertation or Thesis (required)

### General Rules for Place of Publication

- Place is defined as the city where the university or other institution granting the degree is located
- Follow US and Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the state or province (see [Appendix E](#)) to avoid confusion when citing lesser known cities or when cities in different locations have the same name, such as Palm Springs (CA) and Palm Springs (FL)
- Follow cities in other countries with the name of the country, either written out or as the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)), when citing lesser known cities or when cities in different locations have the same name, such as London (ON) and London (England)
- Use the anglicized form for a non-US city, such as Vienna for Wien
- End place information with a colon

### Specific Rules for Place of Publication

- Non-US cities
- No place of publication can be found

#### Box 14. Non-US cities.

- Use the anglicized form of a city name, such as Rome for Roma and Moscow for Moskva, whenever possible. However, the name as found on the publication may always be used.
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
  - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- Follow Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the province, placed in parentheses

Montreal (QC):

Ottawa (ON):

*Box 14 continues on next page...*

Box 14 continued from previous page.

Vancouver (BC):

- If the city is not well known or might be confused with another city of the same name, follow the city with the country name, either written in full or as the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)). Place the country name or code in parentheses.

London:

Rome:

Paris:

Madrid:

*but*

Malaga (Spain): *or* Malaga (ES):

Basel (Switzerland): *or* Basel (CH):

Oxford (England): *or* Oxford (GB):

- As an option, use the country name or country code after all cities not in the US or Canada

#### Box 15. No place of publication can be found.

- Place of publication (the city where the university or other institution granting the degree is located) is frequently omitted from the title page of a dissertation or master's thesis
- If no place can be found on the publication, use directories of institutions of higher learning to locate one. For example, use [Yahoo's Education Directory](#) and the *World of Learning* (London: Europa Publications). Surround place names obtained from such other sources with square brackets.

[Washington]: American University;

[Marburg (Germany)]: Marburg University;

- If no place of publication can be found, use [place unknown]

### Examples for Place of Publication

8. Dissertation or thesis with non-English titles

9. Dissertation or thesis with non-English titles, with translation

11. Dissertation or thesis with place of publication not found on title page

## Publisher for a Dissertation or Thesis (required)

### General Rules for Publisher

- The publisher is the university or other institution granting the degree
- Record the name of the institution as it appears in the publication, using whatever capitalization and punctuation is found there
- Abbreviate well-known words in institutional names, such as Univ. for University, if desired

- When a division or other subsidiary part of an institution appears in the publication, enter the main institutional name first. For example: University of Illinois at Chicago, Health Sciences Center.
- End publisher information with a semicolon

### Specific Rules for Publisher

- Abbreviations in publisher names
- Non-English names of institutions
- Government agencies and other national and international bodies as publisher

#### Box 16. Abbreviations in publisher names.

- Abbreviate commonly used words in names of institutions, if desired

*Examples:*

Acad. for Academy

Coll. for College

Dept. for Department

Div. for Division

Inst. for Institute or Institution

Univ. for University

See [Appendix C](#) for more abbreviations of commonly used English words.

- Be consistent. If you abbreviate a word in one reference in a list of references, abbreviate the same word in all references.
- Follow all abbreviated words with a period

#### Box 17. Non-English names of institutions.

- Give institution names appearing in the roman alphabet (French, Spanish, Italian, etc.) in their original language

Rome: Università La Sapienza;

Navarra (Spain): Universidad de Navarra;

- Romanize names given in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean

Rousse (Bulgaria): Rusenski Universitet;

- Romanize names or translate names presented in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese). Place all translated publisher names in square brackets unless the translation is given in the publication.

Akita (Japan): Akita Daigaku;

*or*

Akita (Japan): [Akita University];

*Box 17 continues on next page...*

Box 17 continued from previous page.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ô treated as o

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- Follow a non-English name with a translation, if desired. Place all translated publisher names in square brackets.

Rousse (Bulgaria): Rusenski Universitet [Rousse University];

- If the name of a division of other part of an organization is included in the publisher information, give the names in hierarchical order from highest to lowest

Valencia (Spain): Universidade de Valencia, Instituto de Historia de la Ciencia y Documentacion Lopez Pinero;

- As an option, you may translate all publisher names not in English. Place all translated publisher names in square brackets unless the translation is given in the publication.

Akita (Japan): [Akita University];

### Box 18. Government agencies and other national and international bodies as publisher.

- When citing publishers that are national bodies such as government agencies, if a nationality is not part of the name, place the country's two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)) in parentheses after the name

Naval Postgraduate School (US)

Royal Institute of Public Health (GB)

## Examples for Publisher

### 8. Dissertation or thesis with non-English titles

- 9. Dissertation or thesis with non-English titles, with translation
- 12. Dissertation or thesis publisher with subsidiary part included
- 13. Dissertation or thesis issued by a governmental body
- 14. Dissertation or thesis issued by other than a university

## Date of Publication for a Dissertation or Thesis (required)

### General Rules for Date of Publication

- Always give the year of publication, i.e., the year the degree was granted
- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.
- Include the month of publication, if desired, after the year, such as 2004 May
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them to the first three letters, such as Jan
- End date information with a period

### Specific Rules for Date of Publication

- Non-English names for months
- Seasons instead of months
- Options for date of publication

#### Box 19. Non-English names for months.

- Translate names of months into English
- Abbreviate them using the first three letters
- Capitalize them

*For example:*

mayo = May

luty = Feb

brezen = Mar

#### Box 20. Seasons instead of months.

- Translate names of seasons into English
- Capitalize them
- Do not abbreviate them

*For example:*

balvan = Summer

outomno = Fall

hiver = Winter

pomlad = Spring

**Box 20a. Options for date of publication.**

It is not NLM policy, but the following is an acceptable option:

The date of publication may follow the author names in the list of references when the name-year system of in-text references is used

- Use the year of publication only
- Place the year after the last named author, followed by a period
- End publisher information with a period

*NLM citation:*

Liu-Ambrose TY. Studies of fall risk and bone morphology in older women with low bone mass [dissertation]. [Vancouver (BC)]: University of British Columbia; 2004. 290 p.

*Name-year system of citation:*

Liu-Ambrose TY. 2004. Studies of fall risk and bone morphology in older women with low bone mass [dissertation]. [Vancouver (BC)]: University of British Columbia. 290 p.

**Examples for Date of Publication**

15. Dissertation or thesis date with month included
16. Dissertation or thesis date with season

**Pagination for a Dissertation or Thesis (optional)****General Rules for Pagination**

- Provide the total number of pages on which the text of the dissertation or thesis appears
- Do not count pages for such items as introductory material, appendixes, and indexes unless they are included in the pagination of the text
- Follow the page total with a space and the letter p
- For dissertations or theses published in more than one physical volume, cite the total number of volumes instead of the number of pages, such as 2 vol
- End pagination information with a period

**Specific Rules for Pagination**

- No numbers appear on the pages

**Box 21. No numbers appear on the pages.**

Occasionally, a dissertation or thesis will have no numbers on its pages. If the entire publication has no page numbers:

- Count the total number of pages of the text
- Express the total as leaves, not pages
- End with a period

*Box 21 continues on next page...*



*Box 21 continued from previous page.*

*Example:*

37 leaves.

## Examples for Pagination

17. Dissertation or thesis submitted in more than one volume

## Physical Description for a Dissertation or Thesis (optional)

### General Rules for Physical Description

- Give information on the physical characteristics if a dissertation or thesis is published in a microform (microfilm, microfiche, microcard, etc.), such as 3 microfiche: black & white, 2 x 4 in.

### Specific Rules for Physical Description

- Language for describing physical characteristics

#### **Box 22. Language for describing physical characteristics.**

If a dissertation or thesis is published on microfiche, microfilm, or microcards:

- Begin with information on the number and type of physical pieces, followed by a colon and a space

5 microfiche:

3 reels: [of microfilm]

6 microcards:

- Enter information on the physical characteristics, such as color and size. Abbreviate common words for measurement, such as in. for inches. Separate types of information by commas.

*Typical words used include:*

color

black & white

positive

negative

4 x 6 in. (standard microfiche size)

3 x 5 in. (standard microcard size)

35 mm. (a standard microfilm size)

16 mm. (a standard microfilm size)

*Examples of complete physical description statements:*

3 microfiche: color, positive, 4 x 6 in.

*Box 22 continues on next page...*

*Box 22 continued from previous page.*

5 microcards: black & white, 3 x 5 in.

1 reel: black& white, negative, 35 mm.

## Examples for Physical Description

10. Dissertation or thesis in a microform

## Language for a Dissertation or Thesis (required)

### General Rules for Language

- Give the language of publication if other than English
- Capitalize the language name
- Follow the language name with a period

### Examples for Language

8. Dissertation or thesis with non-English titles

9. Dissertation or thesis with non-English titles, with translation

## Notes for a Dissertation or Thesis (optional)

### General Rules for Notes

- Notes is a collective term for any type of useful information given after the citation itself
- Complete sentences are not required
- Be brief

### Specific Rules for Notes

- Dissertations or theses accompanied by a videocassette, CD-ROM, DVD, etc.
- Other types of material to include in notes

### **Box 23. Dissertations or theses accompanied by a videocassette, CD-ROM, DVD, etc.**

- If a dissertation or thesis has supplemental material accompanying it in the form of a videocassette, CD-ROM, DVD, or another medium, begin by citing the dissertation or theses. Add the phrase "Accompanied by:" followed by a space and the number and type of medium.

Lukasik-Sedmak DM. How to develop an interactive MRI brain cross-sectional anatomy CD-ROM and Web-based educational materials to meet the needs of medical imaging specialists working in magnetic resonance imaging [dissertation]. [Milwaukee (WI)]: Cardinal Stritch University; 2002. 113 p. Accompanied by: 1 CD-ROM.

Morgan JC. VISIO/KINESIS: a mixed media installation and performance [master's thesis]. Dominguez Hills (CA): California State University, Dominguez Hills; 2001. 47 p. Accompanied by: 1 videocassette.

**Box 24. Other types of material to include in notes.**

The notes element may be used to provide any information the compiler of the reference feels is useful to the reader. Begin by citing the dissertation or thesis, then add the note. Some examples of notes are:

- The specific type of degree

Ari AB. Eye injuries on the battlefields of Iraq and Afghanistan: public health implications [master's thesis]. Anchorage (AK): University of Alaska; 2005. 48 p. Master of Public Health.

Verhovsek EL. Examining stages in curriculum change: implementation of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) [dissertation]. [Morgantown (WV)]: West Virginia University; 2003. 197 p. Doctor of Education.

- The name of any sponsoring or funding organization

Kanika K. Labor market implications of employer provided health insurance [dissertation]. Evanston (IL): Northwestern University; 1997. 204 p. Sponsored by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research.

- The name of any publicly available source for the dissertation or thesis, with any accession or other ordering number

Boyer CL. Do rural Medicare patients have different post-acute service patterns than their non-rural counterparts? [dissertation]. [Cleveland (OH)]: Case Western Reserve University; 2004. 131 p. Available from: UMI, Ann Arbor, MI; AAT 3145345.

Overlock JA. The relationship between balance and fundamental motor skills in children five to nine years of age [master's thesis]. [Corvallis (OR)]: Oregon State University; 2004. 111 p. Available from: Kinesiology Publications, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR; PSY 2317.

- The location of a library or other holding institution where the dissertation/thesis may be found, with any catalog or other accession number

Akerstrom B. Adults with autism and mental retardation: a life-span perspective [dissertation]. Uppsala (Sweden): S. Academiae Upsaliensis; 2001. 156 p. Located at: National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD; W1 AC955 v.20 2001.

**Examples for Notes**

18. Dissertation or thesis with availability statement included
19. Dissertation or thesis with location of a library or other holding institution where the dissertation/thesis may be found
20. Dissertation or thesis with note on specific type of degree
21. Dissertation or thesis with sponsorship or support note included
22. Dissertation or thesis accompanied by a CD-ROM, DVD, or other medium
23. Dissertation or thesis with supplemental material on the Internet

## Examples of Citations to Entire Dissertations and Theses

### 1. Standard dissertation

Jones DL. The role of physical activity on the need for revision total knee arthroplasty in individuals with osteoarthritis of the knee [dissertation]. [Pittsburgh (PA)]: University of Pittsburgh; 2001. 436 p.

Liu-Ambrose TY. Studies of fall risk and bone morphology in older women with low bone mass [dissertation]. [Vancouver (BC)]: University of British Columbia; 2004. 290 p.

Zhao C. Development of nanoelectrospray and application to protein research and drug discovery [dissertation]. Buffalo (NY): State University of New York at Buffalo; 2005. 276 p.

### 2. Standard master's thesis

Roguskie JM. The role of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 1244 pilin glycan in virulence [master's thesis]. [Pittsburgh (PA)]: Duquesne University; 2005. 111 p.

Weisbaum LD. Human sexuality of children and adolescents: a comprehensive training guide for social work professionals [master's thesis]. Long Beach (CA): California State University, Long Beach; 2005. 101 p.

### 3. Dissertation or thesis with optional full name(s) for author

Baldwin, Karen Brandt. An exploratory method of data retrieval from the electronic medical record for the evaluation of quality in healthcare [dissertation]. Chicago: University of Illinois at Chicago, Health Sciences Center; 2004. 116 p.

### 4. Dissertation or thesis with more than one author (rare)

Kolotylo C, MacDonald JM. Exploration of the relationships among personal and illness-related factors, migraine headache pain, the chronic pain experience, coping, depressive symptomatology, disability, and quality of life in women with migraine headache [dissertation]. [Milwaukee (WI)]: University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee; 1999. 295 p.

Korir J, Karr-Kidwell PJ. The relationship between self esteem and effective educational leadership: a literary review, recommendations, and interviews [master's thesis]. [Denton (TX)]: Texas Woman's University; 2000 May. 98 p.

### 5. Dissertation or thesis with authors showing designations of rank within the family

Daugherty RH 3rd. Social work education and public assistance workers in Kentucky 1936-2001 [dissertation]. Louisville (KY): University of Louisville; 2004. 203 p.

### 6. Dissertation or thesis with titles ending in punctuation other than a period

Boyer CL. Do rural Medicare patients have different post-acute service patterns than their non-rural counterparts? [dissertation]. [Cleveland (OH)]: Case Western Reserve University; 2004. 131 p.

## 7. Dissertation or thesis with titles containing a chemical formula, Greek letter, or other special characters

Martin EJ. 1,1-dichloroethylene-induced mitochondrial aberrations precede apoptotic and necrotic cell death in murine liver and lung [dissertation]. Kingston (ON): Queen's University; 2004. 149 p.

*Greek letters may be written out if special fonts are not available*

Goel R. Characterization of  $\alpha$ -thrombin-induced rapid phase of PI 3-kinase [dissertation]. St. Louis (MO): Saint Louis University; 2004. 141 p.

*or*

Goel R. Characterization of alpha-thrombin-induced rapid phase of PI 3-kinase [dissertation]. St. Louis (MO): Saint Louis University; 2004. 141 p.

*Superscripts/subscripts may be enclosed within parentheses if fonts are not available*

Uddemarri S. Aging affects stretch-induced p70<sup>S6k</sup> and 4E-BP1 phosphorylation in fast- and slow-twitch muscle [master's thesis]. [Huntington (WV)]: Marshall University; 2005. 151 p.

*or*

Uddemarri S. Aging affects stretch-induced p70(S6k) and 4E-BP1 phosphorylation in fast- and slow-twitch muscle [master's thesis]. [Huntington (WV)]: Marshall University; 2005. 151 p.

## 8. Dissertation or thesis with non-English titles

Montes Alvarez MJ. Parametros predictivos de complicaciones macroangiopaticos en la diabetes mellitus tipo 2 que precisa insulinoterapia [dissertation]. Cadiz (Spain): Universidad de Cadiz; 2005. 180 p. Spanish.

Cisse A. Connaissances et comportements sexuels des jeunes de 15-29 ans sur les M.T.S. et le SIDA a Bamako [master's thesis]. [Quebec (QC)]: Laval University; 1993. 69 p. French.

## 9. Dissertation or thesis with non-English titles, with translation

Montes Alvarez MJ. Parametros predictivos de complicaciones macroangiopaticos en la diabetes mellitus tipo 2 que precisa insulinoterapia [Predictive parameters for macroangiopathy complications in Type 2 diabetes which requires insulin] [dissertation]. Cadiz (Spain): Universidad de Cadiz; 2005. 180 p. Spanish.

Cisse A. Connaissances et comportements sexuels des jeunes de 15-29 ans sur les M.T.S. et le SIDA a Bamako [Sexual knowledge and behavior of young people 15-29 years of age concerning sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and AIDS in Bamako] [master's thesis]. [Quebec (QC)]: Laval University; 1993. 69 p. French.

## 10. Dissertation or thesis in a microform

Craft LL. Exercise and clinical depression: examining psychological mechanisms [dissertation on microfiche]. [East Lansing (MI)]: Michigan State University; 2002. 116 p. 2 microfiche: black & white, negative, 4 x 6 in.

Peppas D. Der Anatom Eduard Jacobshagen (1886-1967) [The anatomist Eduard Jacobshagen (1886-1967)] [dissertation on microfiche]. [Marburg (Germany)]: Marburg University; 2001. 133 p. 2 microfiche: black & white, negative, 4 x 6 in. German.

Brill S. Hygieia: health and medicine in Plato's Republic [dissertation on microfilm]. [College Park (PA)]: Pennsylvania State University; 2004. 311 p. 1 reel: black & white, negative, 35 mm.

Johnston PG. A survey of nursing school libraries in the city of Philadelphia [master's thesis on microcard]. Philadelphia: Drexel Institute of Technology; 1955. 55 p. 3 microcards: 3 x 5 in.

## 11. Dissertation or thesis with place of publication not found on title page

Campbell E. Childbearing and choice: views of young Chinese professional women [dissertation]. [Claremont (CA)]: Claremont Graduate University; 1996. 147 p.

## 12. Dissertation or thesis publisher with subsidiary part included

Metry KJ. NAT polymorphism in breast cancer risk [master's thesis]. Louisville (KY): University of Louisville, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology; 2004. 71 p.

Miller LE, Sperry BM. Central American women's experience of prenatal care [master's thesis]. [Boston (MA)]: Massachusetts General Hospital, Institute of Health Professions; 1992. 66 p.

## 13. Dissertation or thesis issued by a governmental body

Schauppner CE. Some ramifications of compensation limitations in personal services contracts for direct health care providers [master's thesis]. Monterey (CA): Naval Postgraduate School (US); 1990. 74 p.

Kazerouni NN. Family history of breast cancer as a determinant of the risk of developing endometrial and ovarian cancers: a nationwide cohort study [dissertation]. [Bethesda (MD)]: Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (US), Department of Preventive Medicine and Biometrics; 2002.

## 14. Dissertation or thesis issued by other than a university

Kan H. Does the Medicare principal inpatient diagnostic cost group model adequately adjust for selection bias? [dissertation]. Santa Monica (CA): RAND Graduate School; 2002. 101 p.

## 15. Dissertation or thesis date with month included

Korir J, Karr-Kidwell PJ. The relationship between self esteem and effective educational leadership: a literary review, recommendations, and interviews [master's thesis]. [Denton (TX)]: Texas Woman's University; 2000 May. 98 p.

## 16. Dissertation or thesis date with season

Lemov RM. The laboratory imagination: experiments in human and social engineering. [Berkeley (CA)]: University of California, Berkeley; 2000 Spring. 2 vol.

## 17. Dissertation or thesis submitted in more than one volume

Hanson CA. Embodying erudition: English art, medicine, & antiquarianism in the age of empiricism [dissertation]. [Chicago]: University of Chicago, Department of Art History; 2003. 2 vol.

## 18. Dissertation or thesis with availability statement included

Boyer CL. Do rural Medicare patients have different post-acute service patterns than their non-rural counterparts? [dissertation]. [Cleveland (OH)]: Case Western Reserve University; 2004. 131 p. Available from: UMI, Ann Arbor, MI; AAT 3145345.

Overlock JA. The relationship between balance and fundamental motor skills in children five to nine years of age [master's thesis]. [Corvallis (OR)]: Oregon State University; 2004. 111 p. Available from: Kinesiology Publications, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR; PSY 2317.

## 19. Dissertation or thesis with location of a library or other holding institution where the dissertation/thesis may be found

Akerstrom B. Adults with autism and mental retardation: a life-span perspective [dissertation]. Uppsala (Sweden): S. Academiae Upsaliensis; 2001. 156 p. Located at: National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD; W1 AC955 v.20 2001.

## 20. Dissertation or thesis with note on specific type of degree

Ari AB. Eye injuries on the battlefields of Iraq and Afghanistan: public health implications [master's thesis]. Anchorage (AK): University of Alaska; 2005. 48 p. Master of Public Health.

Verhovsek EL. Examining stages in curriculum change: implementation of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) [dissertation]. [Morgantown (WV)]: West Virginia University; 2003. 197 p. Doctor of Education.

## 21. Dissertation or thesis with sponsorship or support note included

Kanika K. Labor market implications of employer provided health insurance [dissertation]. Evanston (IL): Northwestern University; 1997. 204 p. Sponsored by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research.

Tuitele BA. The current practices in injury prevention and safety helmet use in an Air Force medical center [master's thesis]. [Bethesda (MD)]: Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; 2000. 59 p. Supported by the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Protocol No. T061AK-01.

## 22. Dissertation or thesis accompanied by a CD-ROM, DVD, or other medium

Lukasik-Sedmak DM. How to develop an interactive MRI brain cross-sectional anatomy CD-ROM and Web-based educational materials to meet the needs of medical imaging specialists working in magnetic resonance imaging [dissertation]. [Milwaukee (WI)]: Cardinal Stritch University; 2002. 113 p. Accompanied by: 1 CD-ROM.

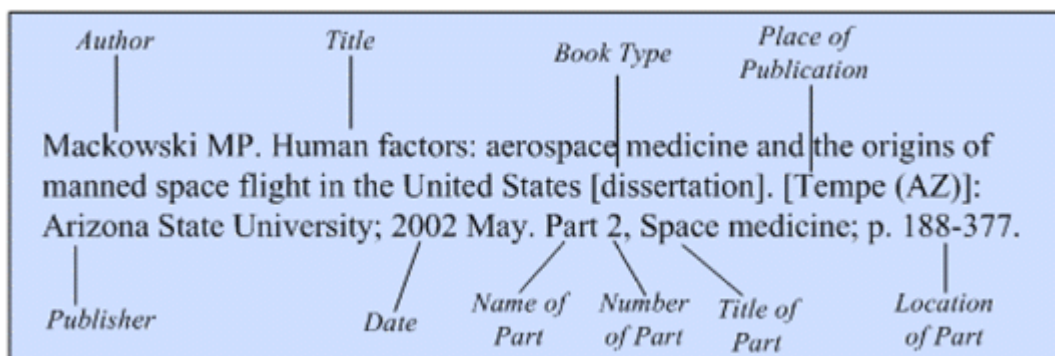
Morgan JC. VISIO/KINESIS: a mixed media installation and performance [master's thesis]. Dominguez Hills (CA): California State University, Dominguez Hills; 2001. 47 p. Accompanied by: 1 videocassette.

## 23. Dissertation or thesis with supplemental material on the Internet

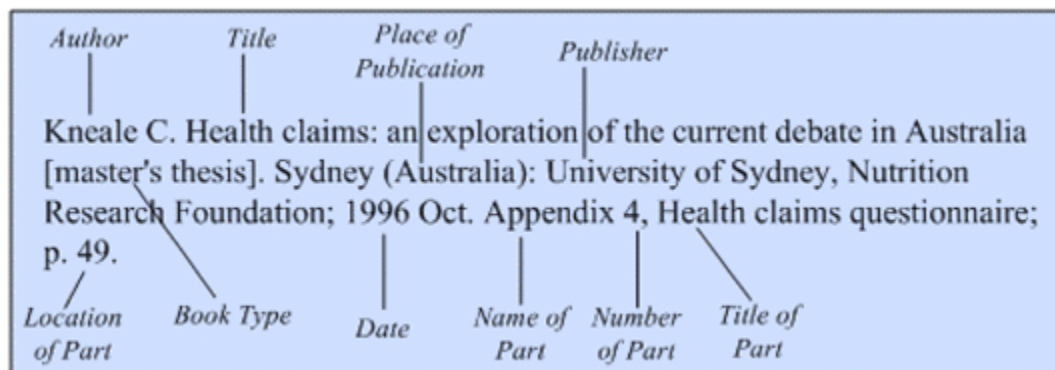
Wyatt TH. Pilot testing Okay with Asthma<sup>(TM)</sup>: a digital story for psychosocial asthma management [dissertation]. [Charlottesville (VA)]: University of Virginia; 2003. 109 p. Web site for the program available at: <http://okay-with-asthma.org/>.

## B. Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Parts of Dissertations and Theses

The general format for a reference to a part of a dissertation, including punctuation:



The general format for a reference to a part of a master's thesis, including punctuation:



### Examples of Citations to Parts of Dissertations and Theses

Rather than citing a dissertation or thesis as a whole, separately identified portions of them may be cited. Chapters, sections, tables, charts, graphs, photographs, appendixes, and the like are considered parts of dissertations/theses when they are written or compiled by the authors of the dissertation or thesis. In general, most modern texts have standardized to three types of parts: figures, tables, and appendixes. However, many other names may be found for parts.

Because a reference should start with the individual or organization with responsibility for the intellectual content of the publication, begin a reference to a part of a dissertation or thesis with the citation to the dissertation or thesis itself, then follow it with the information about the part. See [Chapter 2C Parts of Books](#) for further details on citing parts.

Medical texts frequently contain charts, figures, and other illustrative material that has been reproduced with permission from other sources. Do not cite these as parts using the instructions presented here. Consult the original publication and cite the particular item from there.

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Parts of Dissertations and Theses.

Continue to Examples of Citations to Parts of Dissertations and Theses.

## Citation Rules with Examples for Parts of Dissertations and Theses

Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

Dissertation or Thesis (R) | Name and Number/Letter (R) | Title (R) | Location (Pagination) (R)



## Dissertation or Thesis (required)

- Cite the dissertation or thesis according to Chapter 5A Entire Dissertations or Theses

## Name and Number/Letter of the Part for a Dissertation or Thesis (required)

### General Rules for Name and Number/Letter

- Enter the name of the part, such as Chapter, Table, Figure, or Appendix
- Do not abbreviate names. For example, convert Fig. to Figure.
- Follow the name with any accompanying number or letter, such as Chapter 12, Table 2, Figure 3.1, or Appendix A
- Use arabic numbers only. For example: convert VI or Six to 6.
- End name and number/letter information with a comma and a space

### Specific Rules for Name and Number/Letter

- Non-English names for parts
- No letter or number follows the name
- No name appears

#### Box 25. Non-English names for parts.

- Provide the name in the original language for non-English names in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

Tabelle 5.3

Figura 10a

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

Risunok 6

Parartema 4

- Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese). Place translated titles in square brackets.

Ichiran-hiyo 3 *or* [Table 3, ]

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat a letter marked with diacritics or accents as if it were not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

*Box 25 continues on next page...*

Box 25 continued from previous page.

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they were two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- Provide an English translation, if possible, after the original language title, placed in square brackets

Anexo, Creacion de las especialidades medicas [Appendix, Beginnings of medical specialties]; p. 275-81. Spanish.

- To help identify parts in other languages, see the following examples:

Language	Chapter	Table	Figure	Appendix	Section
French	Chapitre	Tableau	Figure	Appendice	Section
German	Kapitel	Tabelle	Abbildung	Anhang	Sektion
			Figur	Appendix	Abteilung
				Zusatz	
Italian	Capitolo	Tabella	Figura	Appendice	Parte
					Sezione
Russian	Glava	Tablitsa	Risunok	Prilozenie	Sekcija
					Otdel
					Otdelenie
Spanish	Capitulo	Tabla	Figura	Apendice	Seccion
					Parte

### Box 26. No letter or number follows the name.

- Occasionally, an author will label a part as simply "Table", "Figure", "Appendix", or another name without following the name with any letter or number. In this case, give whatever name is used for the part and follow it with a comma and the title.

Appendix, Timetable of human prenatal development 1 to 6 weeks; p. 516-7.

**Box 27. No name appears.**

- If the part being cited is clearly a table, figure, appendix or similar part but it is not labeled as such, place the name within square brackets and follow it with any identifying number or letter

[Figure], Protein binding and drug disposition; p. 212.

[Photograph] 8, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology from 1838 to 1841; p. 31.

- If the part being cited is not a table, figure, or appendix and has no other identifying name such as "section", begin with the title of the part

Data and calculations required for a life table; p. 146.

Sialography; p. 1029-30.

**Examples for Name and Number/Letter**

1. Chapter in a dissertation or thesis
2. Table in a dissertation or thesis
3. Figure in a dissertation or thesis
4. Appendix in a dissertation or thesis
5. Other part of a dissertation or thesis
6. Other part of a dissertation or thesis, without name and number/letter
7. Part of a dissertation or thesis in a language other than English

**Title of the Part for a Dissertation or Thesis (required)****General Rules for Title**

- Enter the title of the part as it appears in the dissertation or thesis
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms
- End title information with a semicolon and a space

**Specific Rules for Title**

- Non-English titles for parts
- Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or other special character
- No title appears

**Box 28. Non-English titles for parts.**

- Provide the name in the original language for non-English titles in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

Tabla 10, Etiologia de la esplenomegalia secundaria a procesos infecciosos; p. 109. Spanish.

Chapitre 4, Le virage de la jouissance; p. 91-102. French.

*Box 28 continues on next page...*

Box 28 continued from previous page.

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

Risunok 2, Tendentsii smertnosti i prodolzhitel'nosti zhizni naseleniya Ukrainy v poslevoennyi period; p. 53. Russian.

- Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese). Place the translation in square brackets.

10 Shoyo, Anchi eijingu igaku; p. 23-45. Japanese.

[Figure 9, Annual progression of swine influenza in Seoul]; p. 44. Korean.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat a letter marked with diacritics or accents as if it were not marked

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they were two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- Provide an English translation, if possible, after the original language title. Place the translation in square brackets.

Tableau 5, Principaux marqueurs biologiques de l'etat nutritionnel [Table 5, Principal biological markers of nutritional state]; p. 33. French.

10 Shoyo, Anchi eijingu igaku [Chapter 10, Anti-aging medicine]; p. 23-45. Japanese.

### Box 29. Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or other special character.

- Capitalize the first word of the title of a part unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized

Box 29 continues on next page...

*Box 29 continued from previous page.*

Figure 10, n-alkenes on capillary columns with stationary phases of C87 hydrocarbon, Apiezon L, CW-20M; p. 374.

Table 3.1, von Willebrand's disease incidence in Europe; p. 63.

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, substitute the name for the symbol. For example,  $\Omega$  becomes omega.

Figure 3, Influence of seed extract of *Syzygium Cumini* (Jamun) on mice exposed to different doses of  $\gamma$ -radiation; p. 566.

*may become*

Figure 3, Influence of seed extract of *Syzygium Cumini* (Jamun) on mice exposed to different doses of gamma-radiation; p. 566.

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript in parentheses.

Table 4, Glycoprotein mediated transport of  $\text{NH}_3$  into red blood cells; p. 149.

*may become*

Table 4, Glycoprotein mediated transport of  $\text{NH}(3)$  into red blood cells; p. 149.

### **Box 30. No title appears.**

Occasionally a part does not have a formal title, only a legend (explanatory text) for the table, figure, appendix, or other part. When this occurs:

- Create a title from the first few words of the text. Use enough words to make the constructed title meaningful.
- Place the created title within square brackets

Table, [Waist-hip ratio ranges and the sample sizes for women aged 40 to 59]; p. 72.

Appendix, [Excerpts from "Prescription Pain Medications: Frequently Asked Questions and Answers for Health Care Professionals"]; p. 296-301.

## **Examples for Title**

1. Chapter in a dissertation or thesis
2. Table in a dissertation or thesis
3. Figure in a dissertation or thesis
4. Appendix in a dissertation or thesis
5. Other part of a dissertation or thesis
6. Other part of a dissertation or thesis, without name and number/letter
7. Part of a dissertation or thesis in a language other than English

## Location (Pagination) of the Part for a Dissertation or Thesis (required)

### General Rules for Location (Pagination)

- Begin location with "p." followed by a space
- Enter the page number or numbers on which the part appears. Examples: p. 438 and p. 663-4.
- Do not repeat page numbers unless they are followed by a letter. For example: 126-127 becomes p. 126-7, but p. 126A-127A is correct.
- Include a letter (often S for Supplement or A for Appendix) when it precedes the page number. For example: p. S10-8.
- End page information with a period

### Specific Rules for Location (Pagination)

- Roman numerals for page numbers
- Part paginated separately
- No page numbers appear on the pages of the part

#### Box 31. Roman numerals for page numbers.

- Contrary to the practice with volume and issue numbers, keep roman numerals when they are used as page numbers
- Give roman numerals in upper or lower case, whichever appears in the publication

Appendix 2, Common aquatic invertebrates; p. XLI-XLII.

Table 8, Classification of lung adenocarcinoma; p. xv.

#### Box 32. Part paginated separately.

A part such as an appendix or a group of tables may be given its own pagination and begin anew with page one.

When this occurs, give the total number of pages of the part you wish to cite, placed in square brackets, such as [5 p.]

Appendix 3C, Description of model output tables and graphs; [7 p.].

#### Box 33. No page numbers appear on the pages of the part.

Occasionally, a table, figure, appendix, or another part will appear on a page that is not numbered.

- If only the part to be cited has no page numbers, identify the location in relation to numbered pages. For example: preceding p. 17 or following p. 503. Place such phrases in square brackets.

Figure 5, Modeling the risk of in-hospital death following lung resection; [preceding p. 55].

Appendix, Patient questionnaire; [following p. 174].

- If the entire book has no page numbers or the part cannot be easily located in relation to numbered pages, give the total number of pages of the part you wish to cite, placed in square brackets, such as [5 p.]

Table, Checklist of symptoms; [1 p.].

## Examples for Location (Pagination)

1. Chapter in a dissertation or thesis
2. Table in a dissertation or thesis
3. Figure in a dissertation or thesis
4. Appendix in a dissertation or thesis
5. Other part of a dissertation or thesis
6. Other part of a dissertation or thesis, without name and number/letter
7. Part of a dissertation or thesis in a language other than English

## Examples of Citations to Parts of Dissertations and Theses

### 1. Chapter in a dissertation or thesis

Lemov RM. The laboratory imagination: experiments in human and social engineering [dissertation]. [Berkeley (CA)]: University of California, Berkeley; 2000 Spring. Chapter 2, Running the maze: animal and human experiments; p. 67-130.

Christensen PM. Infant nutrition and child health on Tarawa, Kiribati: a nutritional anthropological approach [master's thesis]. Sydney (Australia): University of New South Wales, Centre for South Pacific Studies; 1995. Chapter 3.1, Breastfeeding practices on Tarawa; p. 46-53.

Hayenga ES. Dieting through the decades: a comparative study of weight reduction in America as depicted in popular literature and books from 1940 to the late 1980's [dissertation]. [Minneapolis (MN)]: University of Minnesota; 1988. Chapter 3C, Science and health; p. 257-70.

### 2. Table in a dissertation or thesis

Cornwell D. A cost benefit of telemedicine: an assessment of aero-medical evacuation patients throughout the Pacific Basin [master's thesis]. [Waco (TX)]: Baylor University, US Army-Baylor University Graduate Program; 1995. Table 4, Total air-evacs vs total potential telemedicine patients; p. 45.

Munoz JA. What is the quality of care in a developing country? Measuring physician practice and health outcomes [dissertation]. Santa Monica (CA): Rand Graduate School; 2002. Table 4.8, Mean objective measures of health for healthcare facility users; p. 4-33.

### 3. Figure in a dissertation or thesis

Bicks C. Lurking in the gossip's bowl: genealogy, gynecology, and the politics of midwifery in Shakespeare's England [dissertation]. [Stanford (CA)]: Stanford University, Department of English; 1997 Jun. Figure 9, Syringe for emergency *in utero* baptism; p.194.

Roberts PR. Snakes and ladders: the pursuit of a safety culture in New Zealand public hospitals [master's thesis]. [Wellington (New Zealand)]: Victoria University of Wellington, Institute of Policy Studies and Health Services Research Centre; 2002. Figure 2.1, Schema showing relationship of paradigms to human performance and links to and through culture; p. 13.

Deutsch B. Lifestyle and contaminants in Greenland 1994-1996: evaluation of the AMAP, Human Health Subprogram [master's thesis]. Aarhus (Denmark): University of Aarhus; 1999. Figure 2, Histograms of birth weight and gestational age; p. 20.

## 4. Appendix in a dissertation or thesis

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*with translation*

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