

# UMD Writing and Reading Center

## CSE Citation Style

### **\*Includes Name-Year, Citation-Sequence, and Citation-Name\***

#### **What is CSE?**

CSE is a style of documentation created by the Council of Science Editors (formerly the Council of Biology Editors). This style is widely used by writers in the sciences.

There are **THREE** primary methods of documenting sources: the **name-year** system, the **citation-name** system, and the **citation-sequence** system. **Make sure you know which system your professor wants you to use.**

### **In-Text Citations: Name-Year System**

Both the author's last name and the year of publication appear together in parentheses directly following cited material in the text. A space separates the author's name and the year.

**Example:** In 1997, the Gallup poll reported that 55% of adults in the United States think secondhand smoke is "very harmful," compared to only 36% in 1994 (Saad 2000).

Note: If the last name of the author or authors appears in the sentence, only the year of publication need be included in parentheses.

**Example:** Saad reports that in 1994 only 36% of adults in the United States thought secondhand smoke was "very harmful" (2000).

#### **Sample in-text citations (name-year system)**

##### **1. Work by a single author**

The author's last name comes first, followed by the year of publication:

(Barron 2001)

##### **2. Work by two authors**

The authors' last names follow the order of the title page and are joined by *and*:

(Monastersky and Allen 1998)

If the authors have the same last name, add their initials:

(Allen SR and Allen TJ 1997)

**3. Work by three or more authors**

The last name of the first author, followed by “et al.” (which means “and others”) and the year of publication:

(Barker et al. 1972)

**4. Multiple works by the same author in different years**

The last name of the author is followed by the years of publication:

(Krycek 1996)

(Krycek 1997)

**5. Multiple works by the same author in the same year**

The year of publication is followed by an “a” or “b,” with a comma separating the years.

(Nguyen 1997a)

(Nguyen 1997b)

**5. Multiple works by different authors**

References are ordered chronologically and separated by semicolons.

(Johnson 1997; Kleister 1999; Skinner 2000)

**6. Multiple works by different authors with the same last name**

The authors’ first initials follow their last names; a semicolon separates the names.

(Jones AB 1986)

( Jones CD 1995)

**7. Work by a group or organization**

Treat the group or organization as the author, but abbreviate if possible:

(WHO 2001)

**8. Works without identifiable authorship**

Begin the in-text reference with the first word or first few words of the title, followed by an ellipsis. Use only as many words of the title as are needed to distinguish it from other titles being used as references.

(Handbook...2000)

#### 9. Works without identifiable date of publication

Place the words “date unknown” within square brackets.

(Lederer [date unknown])

#### 10. Passages with more than one source

Arrange the citation chronologically, from the earliest publication to the latest. Separate each citation with a semicolon.

(Radhost 1969; Barker et al. 1972; WHO 2001)

If your sources are published in the same year, arrange these citations alphabetically.

**Example:** (Earhart et al. 1997; Smythe 1997; Matina 1999)

Note: Often in science writing, the writer will refer to an ongoing body of work by one author in the same citation. The writer might preface the statement by a phrase or clause like one of the following:

**In his ongoing study, Nguyen verified his findings that radio waves can kill cancer cells (1997; 2000a.; 2000b).**

*In this case, the writer is referring to a series of publications by the same author in which the author is perfecting his findings. Since the scientist's name, Nguyen, is mentioned in the sentence, the writer cites only the dates of the various papers on the topic.*

**In his body of work, Nguyen first injected the cancer cells with microscopic particles of metal; he eventually settled on gold as the best conductor of heat (1997 a.; 2000a.; 2000b).**

**Citation-Sequence:** Citations in the body of the text are marked by a superscript number placed *inside punctuation*. List the works in the order they appear in your paper, regardless of the authors' last names. Therefore, an author with the last name “Zielinski” may appear before “Adams” in the reference list.

**Example:** Cold fingers and toes are common circulatory problems found in most heavy cigarette smokers<sup>1</sup>.

Note: The superscript <sup>1</sup> refers to the first entry on the References list, where readers will find a complete citation for this source.

**Citation-Name:** Similar to the citation-sequence system, but the reference page is sequenced alphabetically by author, then by title (see “Reference” section for details).

Note: The superscript <sup>1</sup> may appear in any position on the reference page, depending on the author’s last name. It will not be numerically consecutive.

**For exact quotes:** CSE does NOT provide guidelines for citing a specific part of a source, but if your instructor expects an exact reference, the following is consistent with CSE’s other guidelines:

Example: Researchers observed an immune response in “19 of 20 people who ate a potato vaccine aimed at the Norwalk virus,” according to Langridge <sup>1(p.68)</sup>.

## Creating a Reference Page

1. Title your page “References,” and center this title at the top of the page.
2. Authors are listed by last name, followed by initials. Capitalize only first words and proper nouns in cited titles. Titles are not underlined, and articles are not placed in quotations. Names of journals should be abbreviated where possible.
3. Cite publication year and volume or page numbers if applicable.
4. The major difference between the systems is the placement of the year of publication.
5. Double space throughout.

### \*\*\*IMPORTANT\*\*\*

- **Name-Year (N-Y):** List references, unnumbered, *in alphabetical order*. Begin each citation flush left. Indent any subsequent lines of the citation five spaces.
- **Citation-Sequence (C-S):** List citations *in the order they appear* in the body of the paper. Therefore, an author with the last name “Zielinski” may appear before “Adams” in the reference list. Begin each citation with its citation number, followed by a period, flush left.
- **Citation-Name (C-N):** The authors’ names are listed in alphabetical order. For example, a work authored by Adams is number 1, by Brown is number 2, and so on. This differs from the citation-sequence system because the numbers assigned to the end references are used in alphabetical order *regardless of the sequence in which they appear in the text of the work*. If a work by Zielinski is the first in-text reference in a document, and the end reference for Zielinski is number 58 in the list, the in-text superscript number will be 58 as well.
- **All lines in entry** are double spaced. Double space also between entries.

## Books

### BASIC BOOK FORMAT:

**N-Y** Author/editor's name. Year published. Title of work. Edition. Publication city: publisher.  
Total number of pages in the book.

### C-S and C-N

Author/editor's name. Title of work. Edition. Publication city: publisher; year published. Total number of pages in the book.

Note:

- Author's last name comes first, followed by the initials of the author's first name and middle name (if provided). If an editor, put the word *editor* after the name.
- Do not italicize or underline titles.
- Capitalize only the first word in the title and proper nouns.
- When citing an entire book, give the total number of pages: *324 p*. Do not include appendixes, introductory material, indexes, etc., unless they are included in the pagination of the text.
- When citing part of a book, give the page range for the selection: *p. 60-90*.

### Book by a single author/editor

**N-Y** Minger TJ editor. 1990. Greenhouse glasnost: the crisis of global warming. NewYork:  
Ecco. 292 p.

### C-S and C-N

Minger TJ, editor. Greenhouse glasnost: the crisis of global warming. New York:  
Ecco; 1990. 292 p.

### Book by two or more authors/editors

**N-Y** O'Day DH, Horgen PA, editors. 1981. Sexual interactions in eukaryotic microbes. New  
York: Academic Press. 407 p.

## **C-S and C-N**

O'Day DH, Horgen PA, editors. Sexual interactions in eukaryotic microbes. New York: Academic Press; 1981. 407 p.

\*List the authors in the order in which they appear on the title page. For a work with two to ten authors, list all the authors. For eleven or more authors, list the first ten followed by "et al."

## **Book by a group or organization**

In N-Y, the full name is given, preceded by the abbreviation in brackets.

N-Y [IAEA] International Atomic Energy Association. 1971. Manual on radiation haematology. Vienna: IAEA. 430 p.

## **C-S and C-N**

IAEA. Manual on radiation haematology. Vienna: IAEA; 1971. 430 p.

## **Multiple books by the same author in the same year**

In C-S, number the references according to the order in which they appear in the text. In N-Y and C-N, arrange them by date, or alphabetically according to names of additional authors. If the date and the additional authors are the same, arrange according to title. To clarify in-text citation, assign a letter (a,b,c) to the repeated dates.

N-Y Clarke JJ. 1903a. Protozoa and disease. New York: W Wood.

Clarke JJ. 1903b. Rhizopod protozoa. New York: W Wood.

## **Multiple books by the same author in different years**

Arrange the titles in chronological sequence by date of publication.

N-Y Verdier CV. 2005. My life in the woods of Maine. Cambridge: Harvard University Press  
240 p.

Verdier CV. 2009. How I wrote the CSE Handout. North Dartmouth: UMass. 10 p.

## **Parts of Books**

### **A single chapter written by the same author as the book**

**N-Y** Ogle M. 2000. All the modern conveniences: American household plumbing, 1840-1890. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ Pr; Convenience embodied; p. 60-92.

**C-S and C-N**

Ogle M. All the modern conveniences: American household plumbing, 1840-1890. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ Pr; 2000. Convenience embodied; p. 60-92.

**A selection in an anthology or a chapter in an edited collection**

**N-Y** Kraft K, Baines DM. 1997. Computer classrooms and third grade development. In: Green MD, editor. Computers and early development. New York: Academic. p. 168-79.

**C-S and C-N**

Kraft K, Baines DM. Computer classrooms and third grade development. In: Green MD, editor. Computers and early development. New York: Academic; 1997. p. 168-79.

## **Reports**

**Technical and research reports**

**N-Y** Austin A, Baldwin R, editors. 1991. Faculty collaboration: enhancing the quality of scholarship and teaching. ASCHE-ERIC Higher Education Report 7. Washington, DC: George Washington University.

**C-S and C-N**

Austin A, Baldwin R, editors. Faculty collaboration: enhancing the quality of scholarship and teaching. ASCHE-ERIC Higher Education Report 7. Washington, DC: George Washington University; 1991.



## Periodicals and Journal Articles

### BASIC JOURNAL FORMAT:

**N-Y** Author's name. Year published. Title of article. Title of journal and volume: page numbers.

### C-S and C-N

Author's name. Title of article. Title of journal and year of publication; volume: page numbers.

Note:

- Author's last name comes first, followed by the initials of the author's first name and middle name (if provided).
- Do not italicize or underline titles.
- Capitalize only the first word and proper nouns.
- Do not abbreviate single-word titles of the journal title.
- Capitalize the journal title, even if abbreviated.
- For continuously paginated journals, include only the year and volume number, not the issue number.

### Article by one author

**N-Y** Board J. 2001. Reduced lodging for soybeans in low plant population is related to light quality. *Crop Science* 41:379-87.

### C-S and C-N

Board J. Reduced lodging for soybeans in low plant population is related to light quality. *Crop Science* 2001;41:379-87.

### Article by two or more authors/editors

**N-Y** Simms K, Denison D. 1997. Observed interactions between wild and domesticated mixed-breed canines. *J. Mamm* 70:341-2

### C-S and C-N

Simms K, Denison D. Observed interactions between wild and domesticated mixed breed canines. *J. Mamm* 1997;70:341-2.

### **Article by a group or organization**

In **C-S** and **C-N** list the *abbreviation only*. In **N-Y**, give the abbreviation in brackets, followed by the full name.

**N-Y** [CSPI] Center for Science in the Public Interest. 201 Apr 1. Meat labeling: Help!

Nutrition Health Letter: 2.

### **C-S and C-N**

CSPI. 201 Apr 1. Meat labeling: Help! Nutrition Health Letter: 2.

### **Article with no identifiable author**

Omit authorship from the reference. Begin the reference with the title of the article.

### **Journals paginated by issue**

Use the month or season of publication (and day, if given) for journals paginated by issue; Include the issue number in parentheses after the volume number.

**N-Y** Barlow JP. 1998 Jan. Africa rising: everything you know about Africa is wrong. Wired: 132-38.

### **C-S and C-N**

Barlow JP. Africa rising: everything you know about Africa is wrong. Wired 1998 Jan: 142-58.

## **Newspapers**

### **BASIC NEWSPAPER FORMAT:**

**N-Y** Author's name. Date. Title of article. Title of newspaper (edition). Section:beginning page of article (column no.).

### **C-S and C-N**

Author's name. Title of article. Title of newspaper (edition). Date;section:beginning page of article (column no.).

**Examples:**

**N-Y** Weiss R. 2003 Apr 11. Study shows problems in cloning people: researchers find replicating primate will be harder than other mammals. Washington Post (Home Ed.). Sect. A:12 (col. 1).

**C-S and C-N**

Weiss R. Study shows problems in cloning people: researchers find replicating primates will be harder than other mammals. Washington Post (Home Ed.). 2003 Apr 11;Sect. A:12 (col. 1).

## Online Sources

**BASIC HOMEPAGE FORMAT:**

**N-Y** Title of Homepage [medium designator]. Date of publication. Edition. Place of publication: publisher; [date updated; date cited]. Notes.

**C-S and C-N**

Title of Homepage [medium designator]. Edition. Place of publication: publisher; date of publication [date updated; date cited]. Notes.

*Note:* If a web address is a long string, and putting the whole address on the line will destroy the format of the citation, consider putting a space in part of the website address. That way you can break the citation and fit it onto two lines. Always put a space right after a forward slash mark.

**Examples:**

**N-Y** APSnet: plant pathology online [Internet]. c1994-2005. St Paul (MN): American Phytopathological Association; [cited 2005 Jun 20]. Available from: <http://www.apsnet.org/>

## C-S and C-N

APSnet: plant pathology online [Internet]. St Paul (MN): American Phytopathological Association; c1994-2005 [cited 2005 Jun 20]. Available from:  
<http://www.aspnet.org/>

## Author's Name, Associated Institution, or Organization

- Authorship of online sources is sometimes hard to discern. If you do have an author to cite, follow the rules for periodicals and books.
- An organization or institution can also be an author. For example:

**N-Y** WHO. [Internet]. Washington: WHO/OMS; c2001. Available from:

[WHO] World Health Organization. c2001. [Internet]. Washington: WHO/OMS; Available from: <http://www.who.int/home-page/index.en.shtml>. Accessed 2001 Dec. 21.

**C-S and C-N** WHO. [Internet]. Washington: WHO/OMS; c2001. Available from:

[WHO] World Health Organization. c2001. [Internet]. Washington: WHO/OMS; Available from: <http://www.who.int/home-page/index.en.shtml>. Accessed 2001 Dec. 21. <http://www.who.int/home-page/index.en.shtml>. Accessed 2001 Dec. 21.

- If the author is not the publisher, sponsoring organization, or institution, list the name of the organization or institution after the place of publication.
- If there is more than one author, list all, up to three. If there are more than three, list the first three followed by *et al.*
- If no author can be discerned, list by title.

## Dates

Include three dates in a Web site reference: (1) the publication date; if not given, the copyright date: *c2002*; (2) the most recent revision date, placed after the publication date: [revised 1991 Dec]; (3) the date you accessed the site, placed at the citation's end.

## Name of Site and Title Page or Article

If the page on a Web site has a title, treat the title like a periodical article. Otherwise, treat the name of the Web site itself as you would a book and put the format (e.g., serial/journal online, monograph online, Internet) in parentheses.

## **BOOKS ON THE INTERNET:**

**N-Y** Author(s). Date of publication. Title of book [medium designator]. Edition. Place of publication: publisher; [date updated; date cited]. Notes.

### **C-S and C-N**

Author(s). Title of book [medium designator]. Edition. Place of publication: publisher; date of publication [date updated; date cited]. Notes.

### **Examples:**

**N-Y** Griffiths AJF, Miller JH, Suzuki DT, Lewontin RC, Gelbart WM. c2000. Introduction to genetic analysis [Internet] 7<sup>th</sup> ed. New York (NY): W.H. Freeman & Co.; [cited 2005 May 31]. Available from:

[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/bv.fcgi?call=bv.View...ShowTOC&red=iga.](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/bv.fcgi?call=bv.View...ShowTOC&red=iga)  
TOC

**C-S and C-N** Griffiths AJF, Miller JH, Suzuki DT, Lewontin RC, Gelbart WM. Introduction to genetic analysis [Internet]. 7<sup>th</sup> ed. New York (NY): W.H. Freeman & Co.; c2000 [cited 2005 May 31]. Available from:

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/>

[bv.fcgi?call=bv.View...ShowTOC&red=iga.](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/bv.fcgi?call=bv.View...ShowTOC&red=iga)

TOC

## **JOURNAL ARTICLES ON THE INTERNET:**

**N-Y** Author(s) of article. Date of publication. Title of article. Title of journal (edition) [medium designator]. [date updated; date cited];volume(issue):location. Notes.

### **C-S and C-N**

Author(s) of article. Title of article. Title of journal (edition) [medium designator]. Date of publication [date updated; date cited];volume(issue):location. Notes.

**Examples: N-Y** Schunck CH, Shin Y, Schirotzek A, Zwierlein MW, Ketterle A. 2007. Pairing without superfluidity: the ground state of an imbalanced Fermi mixture.

Science [Internet]. [cited 2007 June 15];316(5826):867-870. Available

from: <http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/3165826/867/DC1>

**C-S and C-N** Schunck CH, Shin Y, Schirotzek A, Zwierlein MW, Ketterle A. Pairing without superfluidity: the ground state of an imbalanced Fermi mixture. Science [Internet]. 2007 [cited 2007 June 15];316(5826):867-870. Available from: <http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/3165826/867/DC1>

### **Journal Article from a Library's Online Subscription Service**

**N-Y** Franz MJ. Nutrition: can it give athletes with diabetes a boost? 1991 May- Jun. Diabetes Educ 17(3):163-72. In: Agricola [Internet]. Beltsville (MD): National Agricultural Library (US); [modified 2000 May 1; cited 2000 Jun 3]. [about 2 screens]. Available from: <http://www.nal.usda.gov/ag98/>; Accession No.: FNI91001444.

### **C-S and C-N**

Franz MJ. Nutrition: can it give athletes with diabetes a boost? Diabetes Educ 1991 May-Jun;17 (3):163-72. In: Agricola [Internet]. Beltsville (MD): National Agricultural Library (US); [modified 2000 May 1; cited 2000 Jun 3]. [about 2 screens]. Available from: <http://www.nal.usda.gov/ag98/>; Accession No.: FNI91001444.

### **Serial Online publications**

**(N-Y)** Lowe C. 2001. Speech recognition: sci-fi or composition? Currents in Electronic Literacy [serial online]. 4. Available from:

<http://www.cwrl.utexas.edu/currents/archives/spr01/lowe.html>. Accessed 2001

June 10.

(C-S) Lowe C. Speech recognition: sci-fi or composition? *Currents in Electronic Literacy*

[serial online] 2001;4. Available from:

<http://www.cwrl.utexas.edu/currents/archives/spr01/lowe.html>. Accessed 2001

June 10.

## Format for paper

Your instructor may or may not want a title page. The sample essay below includes a title page. Although the title page doesn't include a number, it is considered page one, and the pages after that are numbered in sequence, starting with page 2. Your instructor may or may not want a running header as well.

Papers written in this style include:

- \*An abstract—a brief summary of the purpose of the study and its results
- \*An introduction with a thesis.
- \*A discussion of methods used to conduct research
- \*Subheadings for sections of the body of the essay
- \*A conclusion

The paper may include an **Acknowledgements** section.

In the Acknowledgments, give recognition and appreciation to advisors, mentors, teachers, interview subjects, and peers who have helped you with the design of the study, suggestions for research, or guidance and feedback for your writing.

Below is an excerpt from a paper with CSE citations and references.

## CSE Paper (Martin)

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Hypothermia, the Diving Reflex,  
and Survival

Full title, writer's  
name, name of  
course, instructor's  
name, and date  
(all centered).

Briana Martin

Biology 281  
Professor McMillan  
April 17, XXXX

Source: Diana Hacker (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2006).  
Adapted from Victoria E. McMillan, *Writing Papers in the Biological Sciences*, 4th ed.  
(Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2006).



The page header contains an abbreviated form of the title followed by the page number.

Headings, centered, help readers follow the organization.

### ABSTRACT

The abstract indicates the writer's purpose and scope and summarizes the research cited.

This paper reviews the contributions of hypothermia and the mammalian diving reflex (MDR) to human survival of cold-water immersion incidents. It also examines the relationship between the victim's age and MDR and considers the protective role played by hypothermia. Hypothermia is the result of a reduced metabolic rate and lowered oxygen consumption by body tissues. Although hypothermia may produce fatal cardiac arrhythmias such as ventricular fibrillation, it is also associated with bradycardia and peripheral vasoconstriction, both of which enhance oxygen supply to the heart and brain. The MDR also causes bradycardia and reduced peripheral blood flow as well as laryngospasm, which protects victims against rapid inhalation of water. Studies of drowning and near drowning of children and adults suggest that victim survival depends on the presence of both hypothermia and the MDR, as neither alone can provide adequate cerebral protection during long periods of hypoxia. Future research is suggested to improve patient care.

### INTRODUCTION

Drowning and near-drowning incidents are leading causes of mortality and morbidity in both children<sup>1</sup> and adults<sup>2</sup>. Over the past 30 years, there has been considerable interest in cold-water immersion incidents, particularly the reasons why some victims survive under seemingly fatal conditions. Research suggests that both hypothermia and a "mammalian diving reflex" (MDR) may account for survival in many near-drowning episodes<sup>3</sup>. However, the extent to which these two processes interact is not fully under-

Statistics are cited with endnotes.

Research is cited with an endnote.

## Hypothermia and Diving Reflex 3

The thesis states the writer's three main goals and indicates the paper's organization.

stood. There is further controversy regarding the effect of the victim's age on the physiological responses to cold-water immersion. In this paper, I provide an overview of recent research on the protective value of hypothermia and the MDR in cold-water immersions. I also examine hypotheses concerning the effects of age on these processes and conclude with suggestions about future lines of research that may lead to improved patient care.

Subheadings separate distinct parts within a section.

### *Hypoxia during drowning and near-drowning incidents*

The writer provides an overview of research, cited with endnotes.

The major physiological problem facing drowning victims is hypoxia, or lack of adequate oxygen perfusion to body cells<sup>4</sup>. Hypoxia results in damage to many organs, including the heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, and intestines<sup>5</sup>. Generally, the length of time the body has been deprived of oxygen is closely related to patient prognosis. Only 6-7 s of hypoxia may cause unconsciousness; if hypoxia lasts longer than 5 min at relatively warm temperatures, the result may be death or irreversible brain damage<sup>6</sup>. However, some victims of cold-water immersion have survived after periods of oxygen deprivation lasting up to 2 h<sup>7</sup>. . . .

*[The student goes on to highlight the major controversies and to add interpretation and analysis.]*

### CONCLUSIONS

The writer provides a summary and an analysis of research.

Recent research on cold-water immersion incidents has provided a better understanding of the physiological processes occurring during drowning and near-drowning accidents. Current findings suggest that the cooperative effect of the MDR and hypothermia plays a critical role in patient survival during a cold-

## Hypothermia and Diving Reflex 4

water immersion incident. However, the relationship between the two processes is still unclear. Because it is impossible to provide an exact reproduction of a particular drowning incident within the laboratory, research is hampered by the lack of complete details. Consequently, it is difficult to draw comparisons among published case studies.

More complete and accurate documentation of cold-water immersion incidents--including time of submersion, time of recovery, and a profile of the victim including age, sex, and physical condition--will facilitate easier comparison of individual situations and lead to a more complete knowledge of the processes affecting long-term survival rates for drowning victims. Once we have a clearer understanding of the relationship between hypothermia and the MDR--and of the effect of other factors--physicians and rescue personnel can take steps to improve patient care at the scene and in the hospital.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank V. McMillan and D. Huerta for their support, suggestions, and patience throughout the research and writing of this paper. I am also grateful to my classmates in COMP 281 for their thoughtful comments during writing workshops. Finally, I thank Colgate's reference librarians for their tireless efforts to secure the sources I needed for this paper.

The writer provides suggestions for future research.

With permission, the writer acknowledges people who helped with the paper.

Cited References

Authors' last names are followed by first and middle initials.

For a journal article, author's initials are followed by the article title, abbreviated journal title, publication date, volume or issue number, and page numbers.

A journal article from the Internet includes the words [serial on the Internet], the citation date, and the URL.

A journal article retrieved from an Internet database includes the words [database on the Internet], the citation date, the approximate length, and the URL.

1. Kallas HJ, O'Rourke PP. Drowning and immersion injuries in children. *Curr Opin Pediatr* [serial on the Internet]. 2000 Sep [cited 2001 Mar 27];5:295-302. Available from: <http://www.cop.org/drn/text>
2. Keatinge WR. Accidental immersion hypothermia and drowning. *Practitioner* 2000;219:183-7.
3. Gooden BA. Why some people do not drown--hypothermia versus the diving response. *Med J* [serial on the Internet]. 2001 Aug [cited 2001 Mar 24];157:629-32. Available from: <http://www.medjournal.org/hypth/text001>
4. Gooden BA. Drowning and the diving reflex in man. *Med J* [serial on the Internet]. 2000 Jul [cited 2001 Mar 27];2:583-7. Available from: <http://www.medjournal.org/drn/text024>
5. Biggart MJ, Bohn DJ. Effect of hypothermia and cardiac arrest on outcome of near-drowning accidents in children. *J Pediatr* 2000;117:179-83. In: *Health Source: Consumer Ed* [database on the Internet]. Ipswich (MA): EBSCO; c1984- [cited 2001 Mar 20]. [about 5 screens]. Available from: <http://ehostweb17.epnet.com/ehost.asp?key=0043964>; Accession nr: 4396401.
6. Bierens JJ, van der Velde EA. Submersion in the Netherlands: prognostic indicators and the results of resuscitation. *Ann Emerg Med* 2001;19(12):1390-5.
7. Ramey CA, Ramey DN, Hayward JS. Dive response of children in relation to cold-water near drowning. *J Appl Physiol* 2001;62(2):665-8.

On a new page, the writer lists all references cited in the order that they appear in the paper.

Double-spacing is used throughout, with no extra spacing between entries.

For a book (not shown here) the author and title are followed by the publisher's city and abbreviated name, publication date, and page numbers (e.g., London: Academic Pr; 2001. 264 p).

## References

- Council of Science Editors., Style Manual Committee. 2006. Scientific style and format: the CSE manual for authors, editors, and publishers. 7<sup>th</sup> ed. Reston (VA): The Council. 81 p.
- Faigley L. editor. 2009. Brief penguin handbook. 3rd edition. New York: Pearson Longman. 621 p.
- Hacker D. Documenting sources: CSE reference list. Available from [http://dianahacker.com/resdoc/po4\\_c11\\_o.html](http://dianahacker.com/resdoc/po4_c11_o.html). Accessed 2009 December 2.
- Patrias K. 2001. National Library of Medicine: recommended format for bibliographic citation. Available from: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/dubs/formats/internet2001.pdf> 81p. Accessed 2009 November 30.