This PowerPoint is posted at

http://infoguides.lccc.edu/nursing

For more citation examples, see the Additional Sources slide near the end of this presentation.
What is APA?

Style
In-Text Citations
Reference List Citations

- Commonly used format for manuscripts in the social sciences (sociology, psychology, economics, etc.), nursing, and more
Why Use APA?

• Standard structure (consistency) makes it easier for your readers to understand your work.

• Provides a path to further information for your readers.

• Credits the creator of the original product.

• Gives credibility and an appearance of professionalism to your work.

• Protects you against an accusation of plagiarism.
General Format

APA research papers will have four major parts:

Title Page

Abstract

Main Body
(including in-text citations)

References
(a citation for each source)
General Format

• Standard-sized paper (8.5” x 11”).
• Typed.
• 12-point Times New Roman font recommended.
• All pages double-spaced.
• 1” margin on all sides + running head at top.
• Bold-face only for headings.
General Format

• Beginning with the title page, every page will have a “running head.”
  o A shortened title, in caps, flush left, within the 1” margin.
  o The title page’s running head begins with the term “Running head”
    Running head: PERINATAL HEALTH CARE FOR WOMEN
  o Subsequent pages use just the shortened title.
    PERINATAL HEALTH CARE FOR WOMEN
General Format

• Beginning with the title page, every page will be numbered.
  o Only the number, not “page” or “p” or “p.”
  o Flush right at the top, within the 1” margin.
  o Title page will be 1, abstract will be 2, main body will begin with 3, references list will continue paging.
    If no abstract, Main Body will begin with 2.

• Double click near the top or use the insert page or header function in your word processor to create your running head and page numbers.
Title Page

- Running head, flush left, within 1” top margin.
- Page number (1), flush right.

- Centered, upper half of page, near middle, double-spaced

Full Title
Your First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name
Lehigh Carbon Community College

- Bottom of page, centered

Author Note
ADN 205, Professor Siegmund, March 24, 2015
Can Medication Cure Obesity in Children?
A Review of the Literature
Luisa Mirano
Northwest-Shoals Community College

Author Note
This paper was prepared for Psychology 108, Section B, taught by Professor Kang.
Main Body

• Begin on a new page following the title page (or the abstract, if one exists).
• Running head flush left on every page, within 1” top margin.
• Page numbers flush right, continue numbering.
• Center title at top, under running head and page number, upper/lower case, on first page of main body only, under running head and page number.
• Double-spaced.
• Do not skip space between title and text.
Main Body
Headings

• Optional: Use headings to break your paper into sections.
• A main heading is centered, boldface, upper and lower case, without skipping a space above or below it.
• A subheading for a heading is left-aligned, boldface, upper and lower case, without skipping a space above or below it.
• If using main headings, use a minimum of two.
• If using subheadings, use a minimum of two within a main heading.
Main Body
Headings

Introduction . . . .

Main Heading 1

Subheading 1
Qwerty qwerty qwerty . . . .

Subheading 2
Asdfg asdfg asdfg . . . .

Main Heading 2

Zxcvb zxcvb zxcvb . . . .

Subheading 1
Poiuy poiuy poiuy . . . .

Subheading 2
Lkjhg Lkjhg Lkjhg . . . .

Subheading 3
Mnbvc mnbvc mnbvc . . . .

See https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/16
CAN MEDICATION CURE OBESITY IN CHILDREN?

A study testing the effectiveness of orlistat in adolescents showed similarly ambiguous results. The FDA approved orlistat in 1999 but did not authorize it for adolescents until December 2003. Roche Laboratories (2003), maker of orlistat, released results of a one-year study testing the drug on 539 obese adolescents, aged 12-16. The drug, which promotes weight loss by blocking fat absorption in the large intestine, showed some effectiveness in adolescents: an average loss of 1.3 kg, or roughly 3 pounds, for subjects taking orlistat for one year, as opposed to an average gain of 0.67 kg, or 1.5 pounds, for the control group (pp. 8-9). See Table 1.

Short-term studies of orlistat have shown slightly more dramatic results. Researchers at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development tested 20 adolescents, aged 12-16, over a three-month period and found that orlistat, combined with behavioral therapy, produced an average weight loss of 4.4 kg, or 9.7 pounds (McDuffie et al., 2002, p. 646). The study was not controlled against a placebo group; therefore, the relative effectiveness of orlistat in this case remains unclear.

Is Medication Safe for Children?

While modest weight loss has been documented for both medications, each carries risks of certain side effects. Sibutramine has been observed to increase blood pressure and pulse rate. In 2002, a consumer group claimed that the medication was related to the deaths of 19 people and filed a petition with the Department of Health and Human Services to ban the medication (Hilts, 2002). The sibutramine study by Berkowitz et al. (2003) noted elevated blood pressure as a side effect, and dosages had to be reduced or the medication discontinued in 19 of the 43 subjects in the first six months (p. 1809).

The main side effects associated with orlistat were abdominal discomfort, oily spotting, fecal incontinence, and nausea (Roche...
Main Body
Text

- Titles of articles, periodicals, book chapters, books, webpages, websites: Capitalize first letter of all important words (nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and all other words of four or more letters), first letter of subtitle, first letter after a hyphen.

- Titles of periodicals, books, websites: *italicize*

- Titles of articles, chapters, webpages: “enclose in quotation marks”

- Capitalization, quotation mark, and italics rules are different for citations in your references list!
In-Text Citations

- Also known as “parenthetical documentation,” “parenthetical citations,” “text citations,” “internal citations,” “internal documentation”

- Refer your readers from where you used someone else’s information to its relevant citation on your references list.
  - Direct quotations, paraphrases, summaries of ideas, any other borrowed information
Main Body
In-Text Citations

• Author and date within text, no direct quotation or close paraphrase
  In 2009, Alibali, Phillips, and Fischer reported that third- and fourth-grade students improved their problem representation when they were taught the equalize strategy but did not improve their problem representation when they were taught the add-subtract strategy.

• Author within text, direct quotation
  Alibali, Phillips, and Fischer (2009) asked, “Did participants adopt the taught strategies?” (p. 96)

• No author or date within text, no quotation or close paraphrase, discussion of idea in 2 articles
  Researchers have studied how children represent mathematical problems (Alibali, Phillips, & Fischer, 2009; Siegler, 1976).
Main Body
In-Text Citations

For a quotation > 40 words, use a block quotation instead.

- Begin quotation on a new line.
- Indent ½” from left margin.
- Double-space entire quotation.
- Insert citation information after final punctuation.

According to the 2014-2015 catalog:

The associate degree nursing program prepares graduates to deliver quality care to promote and/or maintain and restore health and well-being. Emphasis of this program will be educating persons to perform holistic nursing care in a variety of healthcare settings. (p. 104)
Main Body
In-Text Citations

• Author’s or authors’ last name(s) and publication date
  (Hall, 2008)
  (Hoppin & Taveras, 2004)

• Use an ampersand (&) before the final author’s name in citations in-text and in your references list
  (Alibali, Phillips, & Fischer, 2009)
Main Body
In-Text Citations

• For direct quotations or close paraphrases, also include a page number.
  o If no stable page number exists, use paragraph numbers or headings.
    (Alibali, Phillips, & Fischer, 2009, p. 6)
    (Hall, 2008, para. 5)
    (Hoppin & Taveras, 2004, Weight-Loss Drug section, para. 6)
References

• A list of every published source of information you borrow.

• Easier to create your references before your in-text citations.

• For uncommon citations, find similar examples in the sources listed on the Additional Sources slide near the end of this presentation and model your citation after them.
References

• Begin on a new page following the main body.
• Running head flush left on every page, within 1” top margin.
• Page numbers flush right, continue numbering.
• Center title (References) at top of first page of references list, under running head and page number.
• Double-spaced.
• Do not skip space between title and citations.
References

• Alphabetize each citation by last name of author.
  o If no author, alphabetize by first word of title and follow with year.
  o Ignore A, An, The at the beginning of a title when alphabetizing.
    Alphabetize this book by the letter “B”
      The business of nurse management: A toolkit for success

• Begin each new citation flush left and indent subsequent lines ½” (hanging indent).
CAN MEDICATION CURE OBESITY IN CHILDREN?

References


References

• Sequence
  o Author(s) name(s)
  o Publication date
  o Title of work
  o Publication data
  o If online, DOI or URL


References

Authors

• One author

• Two authors

• Eight or more authors (never list more >7 authors in a citation)

• No author


• DOI stands for “digital object identifier.” Most periodical articles and books have a unique DOI.

• URL stands for “uniform resource locator.” Each webpage has its own URL (Web address).
References
Publication Data - DOI

• When available, list the DOI for periodical articles and eBooks.
  o Do not capitalize “doi.”
  o Do not end these citations with a period.
• Do not list the database name (EBSCO, ProQuest Nursing, PubMed, etc.) for an article from an online database.

References
Publication Data - URL

• If you don’t have a DOI for your eBook or online article
  o First look for its DOI in http://CrossRef.org
  o If no DOI, use the URL for the journal’s home page.
  o If no homepage for the journal, use the URL for the database’s homepage.
  o Precede the URL with “Retrieved from”
  o Do not end these citations with a period.


References
Publication Data - DOIs & URLs

• If you must break a URL or DOI and continue it on the next line.
  o Break a url before a single slash or other punctuation (but not //).
  o Let your computer decide where to break a doi.
  o Do not add a hyphen.

https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/10/

https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/10/
References vs In-Text Citations
Three to Five Authors
Reference list citations are incomplete. Notice the shortcuts for some in-text citations.

Three to five authors

Example:
Reference List Citation

Example:
In-Text Citation
First citation:
(Hughes, Brestan, & Valle, 2004)
Subsequent citations:
(Hughes et al., 2004)

When a work has more than 2 authors, subsequent in-text citations consist of the first author's name followed by "et al." (Latin for "and others") and the date.
References vs In-Text Citations

Six or Seven Authors

Reference list citations are incomplete. Notice the shortcuts for some in-text citations.

Six or seven authors

Example:

Reference List Citation


Example:

In-Text Citation

First citation:
(Phelps et al., 2004)

Subsequent citations:
(Phelps et al., 2004)

When a work has 6-7 authors, in-text citations consist of the first author's name followed by "et al." (Latin for "and others") and the date.
References vs In-Text Citations

Eight or More Authors
Reference list citations are incomplete. Notice the shortcuts for some in-text citations.

Eight or more authors

Example:
Reference List Citation

When there are eight or more authors, include the first 6 authors' names followed by an ellipsis ( . . . ) and the final author's name.

Example:
In-Text Citation
First citation: (Carter et al., 2004)

Subsequent citations: (Carter et al., 2004)

When a work has 8 or more authors, in-text citations consist of the first author's name followed by "et al." (Latin for "and others") and the date.
References

Titles

Formatting a title depends upon whether it is in the text of your paper or in a citation, and whether it is an entire work or a part of a larger work.

- *American Journal of Nursing* (periodical in the text)
- *American Journal of Nursing* (in a citation)

- *Mosby's Comprehensive Review of Practical Nursing for the NCLEX-PN Examination* (book in the text)
- *Mosby's comprehensive review of practical nursing for the NCLEX-PN examination* (in a citation)

- “Learning New Problem-Solving Strategies Leads to Changes in Problem Representation” (periodical article in the text)
- Learning new problem-solving strategies leads to changes in problem representation (in a citation)
# Titles – Capitalize

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in the text</th>
<th>in the References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Books, Book chapters, Periodical articles, Webpages, Websites</strong></td>
<td><strong>Periodicals</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1<sup>st</sup> word of a title  
1<sup>st</sup> word of a subtitle  
(after colon or dash)  
nouns, pronouns, verbs  
adjunctives, adverbs  
words of 4+ letters,  
1<sup>st</sup> letter of both words of a hyphenated word | 1<sup>st</sup> word of a title  
1<sup>st</sup> word of a subtitle  
(after colon or dash)  
proper nouns |
# Titles – Italics, “Quotation Marks “

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>in the text</th>
<th>in the in-text citations &amp; references</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**Book chapters,</td>
<td>Use quotation marks</td>
<td>Don’t use quotation marks, underline, or italicize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Periodical articles, Webpages</em></td>
<td>“How to Write with Style”</td>
<td>How to write with style</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>“How to Tie a Shoelace”</td>
<td>How to tie a shoelace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Books, Periodicals, Websites</strong></td>
<td>Italicize</td>
<td>Italicize</td>
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<td><em>Patterns of Reflection</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Social Media Monthly</td>
<td>Social Media Monthly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Titles – Examples

## Capitalize, Italicize, “ Quotation Marks “

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in the text</th>
<th>in the References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Book chapters</strong></td>
<td><strong>Books</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders“</td>
<td><strong>Mosby's Comprehensive Review of Practical Nursing for the NCLEX-PN Examination</strong></td>
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<td><em>Mosby's Comprehensive Review of Practical Nursing for the NCLEX-PN Examination</em></td>
<td><strong>Mosby's comprehensive review of practical nursing for the NCLEX-PN examination</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Periodicals articles</strong></td>
<td><strong>Periodicals</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Neural Tube Defects in Ohio”</td>
<td><strong>American Journal of Nursing</strong></td>
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<td><strong>American Journal of Nursing</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References

See next slide for links to:

- Tables or figures
- Multiple works by same author
- Two authors with same last name
- Unknown author or date
- Organization as author
- Government documents
- Secondary reference (quoted from a different source)
- Dissertation
- Video, DVD
- Newspaper
- Paper presented at meeting or conference
- Webpage, entire website
- Wiki
- Online discussion list
- Personal communication (email, interview)
- Direct quotation of 40 words or more
- Abstract pages, annotated bibliographies, APA tutorial
- et cetera
Additional Sources

• Textbooks
• LCCC InfoGuides: http://infoguides.lccc.edu/soc
  or http://infoguides.lccc.edu/nursing
• APA: http://www.apastyle.org
  http://www.apastyle.org/learn/tutorials/basics-tutorial.aspx
• Purdue OWL APA Formatting and Style Guide***
  https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/
• Research and Documentation Online, 5th ed.***
  http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/resdoc5e/
• University of Maryland:
  http://www.umuc.edu/library/libhow/apa_examples.cfm
• Penn State University Libraries
  http://www.libraries.psu.edu/psul/researchguides/citationstyles/APA_citation.html
• Ann Arundel Community College
  http://libguides.aacc.edu/content.php?pid=4203&sid=25681
• Rothrock Library: APA manual, etc.
• Educational Support Center Writing Lab, SH-150 ***
Caution!

Websites that offer to create citations for you and information databases that provide citations for articles and other documents are FREQUENTLY INCORRECT!

If you use any of these citations, be sure to proofread them!