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Name–Year

The following examples illustrate the name–year system. In this system (sometimes called the Harvard system), in-text references consist of the surname of the author or authors and the year of publication of the document. End references are unnumbered and appear in alphabetical order by author and year of publication, with multiple works by the same author listed in chronological order.

Each example of an end reference is accompanied here by an example of a corresponding in-text reference.

Journals

For the end reference, list authors in the order in which they appear in the original text. The year of publication follows the author list. Use periods to separate each element, including author(s), date of publication, article and journal title, and volume or issue information. Location (usually the page range for the article) is preceded by a colon.


Journal titles are generally abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations maintained by the ISSN International Centre. Find the updated LTWA here: http://www.issn.org/services/online-services/access-to-the-ltwa/

For the in-text reference, use parentheses and list author(s) by surname followed by year of publication.

(Author(s) Year)

For articles with 2 authors, names are separated by a comma in the end reference but by “and” in the in-text reference.


(Mazan and Hoffman 2001)

For articles with 3 to 10 authors, list all authors in the end reference; in the in-text reference, list only the first, followed by “et al.”


(Smart et al. 2003)
For articles with more than 10 authors, list the first 10 in the end reference, followed by “et al.”


(Pizzi et al. 2002)

Volume with no issue or other subdivision:


(Laskowski 2002)

Volume with issue and supplement:


(Gardos et al. 1988)

Volume with supplement but no issue:


(Heemskerk et al. 2002)

Multiple issue numbers:


(Ramstrom et al. 2002)

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(Sabatier 1995)

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In the end reference, separate information about author(s), date, title, edition, and publication by periods. The basic format is as follows:

Extent can include information about pagination or number of volumes and is considered optional. Notes can include information of interest to the reader, such as language of publication other than English; such notes are optional. Essential notes provide information about location, such as a URL for online works.

For books with 2 authors, names are separated by a comma in the end reference but by “and” in the in-text reference.


(Leboffe and Pierce 2010)

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(Ferrozzi et al. 2000)

For books with more than 10 authors, list the first 10 in the end reference, followed by “et al.”


(Wenger et al. 1995)

Organization as author


(ALSG 2001)

Author(s) plus editor(s) or translator(s)


(Klarsfeld and Revah 2003)

(Luzikov 1985)

Chapter or other part of a book, same author(s)

(Gawande 2010)

Chapter or other part of a book, different authors


(Rapley 2010)

Multivolume work as a whole


(Alkire 2006)

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(Lutz 1989)

**Patents:**


(Blanco et al. 1990)

**Newspapers:**


(Weiss 2003)

**DVDs:**

Indicate a copyright date with a lowercase “c”.


(Johnson c2002)
Websites and Other Online Formats:

References to websites and other online formats follow the same general principles as for printed references, with the addition of a date of update/revision (if available) along with an access date and a URL.

Website:

Format for end reference:

Title of Homepage. Date of publication. Edition. Place of publication: publisher; [date updated; date accessed]. Notes.

If no date of publication can be determined, use a copyright date (if available), preceded by “c”. Include the URL in the notes.


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APSnet . . . c1994–2005

Online journal article:

Format for end reference:

Author(s) of article. Date of publication. Title of article. Title of journal (edition). [date updated; date accessed]; Volume(issue):location. Notes.

A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) may be included in the notes in addition to a URL, if available:


(Savage et al. 2005)

e-Book:

Format for end reference:

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Example:

Blog:

Format for end reference:

Author’s name. Date of publication. Title of post [descriptive word]. Title of blog. [accessed date]. URL.

Example:


(Fogarty 2012)

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Forthcoming journal article or book

Journal article:


(Farley et al. 2005)

Book:


(Goldstein 2006)

Paper or poster presented at meeting:

Unpublished presentations are cited as follows:


(Atani et al. 2003)
References to published presentations are cited much like contributions to books, with the addition of information about the date and place of the conference.

Personal communication

References to personal communication are placed in running text rather than as formal end references. Permission is usually required and should be acknowledged in an “Acknowledgment” or “Notes” section at the end of the document.

. . . and most of these meningiomas proved to be inoperable (2003 letter from RS Grant to me; unreferenced, see “Notes”) while a few were not.