

CSE

Citation Style for Academic Writing

Center for Writing Excellence

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Center for Writing Excellence (CWE)

There is no great writing, only great rewriting. - Justice Brandeis
Writing is 1% inspiration and 99% elimination. - Louise Brooks

CSE Style

CSE, or Council of Science Editors, citation style is used for physical and natural sciences.

The most current edition is the **8th** edition.

General Guidelines

CSE provides guidelines for --

- In-Text Citations
- References
- Style

Three Systems for References

Use whichever system that is most commonly used in your discipline:

- **Name-Year (N-Y)**
 - Includes in-text citations and end references listed in alphabetical order.
- **Citation-Sequence (C-S)**
 - Uses superscript numbers within the text to refer to the end references. End references are listed in the order they are referred to in the text.
- **Citation-Name (C-N)**
 - Uses superscript numbers within the text to refer to the end references. End references are listed alphabetically by author and then by title.

Name-Year (N-Y): In-Text References

- Citation should appear immediately after referencing content
- Punctuation comes after citation
- Include last name of author and year of publication
- If author is in running text, only include the year in parenthesis.

N-Y: Single Author

In-Text:

The NIH has called for a change in smallpox vaccination policy (Fauci 2002) that . . .

Reference:

Fauci AS. 2002. Smallpox vaccination policy—the need for dialogue. N Engl J Med. 346(17):1319-1320.

All examples are from the CSE manual unless otherwise noted.

N-Y: Single Author

Same Author in Different Years

Distinguish works by placing years after the name in chronologically.

In-Text:

Smith's studies of arbovirus infections (Smith 1970, 1975) have shown that . . .

References:

Smith CE. 1970. Studies on arbovirus epidemiology associated with established and developing rice culture. Introduction. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg. 64(4):481-482.

Smith CE. 1975. The significance of mosquito longevity and blood- feeding behaviour in the dynamics of arbovirus infections. Med Biol. 53(5):288-294.

N-Y: Single Author

Same Author in Same Year

Distinguish works by placing adding alphabetic designator to the year in both the in-text and end reference.

In-Text:

Cold hardiness in cereals (Andrews 1960a, 1960b) is affected by....

References:

Andrews JE. 1960a. Cold hardiness of spouting wheat as affected by duration of hardening and hardening temperature. Can J. Plant Sci. 40(1):93-102.

Andrews JE. 1960b. Cold hardening and cold hardiness of young winter rye seedlings as affected by stage of development and temperature. Can J Bot. 38(3):353-363.

N-Y: Multiple Authors

Two Authors

In-Text:

. . . and the most recent work on albuterol administration (Mazan and Hoffman 2001) is . . .

Reference:

Mazan MR, Hoffman AM. 2001. Effects of aerosolized albuterol on physiologic responses to exercise in standardbreds. AM J Vet Res. 62(11):1812-1817.

N-Y: Multiple Authors

More Than Two Authors

In-Text: *Use et al.*

. . . but later studies (Ito et al. 1999)
established that . . .

N-Y: Missing Information

No Author

Use first word or first few words of the title followed by an ellipsis.

In-Text:

Drug dosage recommendations for elderly patients (Handbook. . . . 2002) depart from . . .

Reference:

Handbook of geriatric drug therapy. 2002.
Springhouse (PA): Springhouse.

N-Y: Missing Information

No Date

Place words “date unknown” within square brackets

In-Text:

An early Belgian study (Lederer [date unknown]) on nutrition showed . . .

References:

Lederer J. [date unknown]. Alimentation et cancer
[Diet and cancer]. 3rd ed. Brussels (Belgium):
Nauwelaerts.

N-Y: End References

Important Elements: Articles

Author

Use last name and initials for first & middle names. List all names for up to 10 authors. More than 10, list the first 10 authors and then “et al.”

Title of article

Capitalize the first word of the title and proper nouns

Title of publication abbreviated

Use abbreviations used by PubMed, if applicable

Date of publication of article

Use year for scholarly journals; year and month for magazines; year, month and day for daily or newspapers publications

Volume and issue number

Page range

(PennState 2019)



N-Y: End References

Important Elements: Books

Author

Use last name and initials only for first & middle names

Title

Capitalize the first word of title and proper nouns

Place of publication

Use city and state abbreviation

Publisher

Extent

Total number of pages of the publication. Can be expressed in pages or by volume if the book is published in more than one volume

Examples: 346 p. or 3 vol.

Notes

Use if you need to provide clarification to reference. Not essential for the reference, but might be helpful for the reader. Can include availability information, language of publication if other than English, DOI or ISSN, etc.

(PennState 2019)

N-Y: End References

Basic Format

Print Articles

Last Name Initials. Year. Article title. Abbreviated Journal Title.
Volume(issue):page range.

Print Books

Last Name Initials. Year. Title: Subtitle if needed. Edition. City,
State Abbreviation: Publisher. Extent. Notes.

Online Material

- Follow the basic format for relevant reference
- Include accessed date after the journal name for articles OR after the date of publication for books
- Add URL at the end

N-Y: End References

Scholarly Articles

Article in Scholarly Journal

Smart N, Fang ZY, Marwick TH. 2003. A practical guide to exercise training for heart failure patients. J Card Fail. 9(1):49-58.

Online Scholarly Article

Savage E, Ramsay M, White J, Beard S, Lawson H, Hunjan R, Brown D. 2005. Mumps outbreaks across England and Wales in 2004: observational study. BMJ. [accessed 2005 May 31];330(7500):1119-1120.
<http://bmj.bmjjournals.com/cgi/reprint/330/7500/1119>.
doi:10.1136/bmj.330.7500.1119.

N-Y: End References

Dissertation

Author(s). Date. Title of dissertation or thesis [Dissertation/thesis].
[City of Publication (State Abbreviation)]: Publisher. Extent.
Notes.

Examples:

Lutz M. 1989. 1903: American nervousness and the economy of cultural change [dissertation]. [Stanford (CA)]: Stanford University.

Oviedo S. 1995. Adolescent pregnancy: voices heard in the everyday lives of pregnant teenagers [master's thesis]. [Denton (TX)]: University of North Texas.

N-Y: End References

Conferences Proceedings

Editor(s). Date. Title of book. Number and name of conference; date of conference; place of conference. Place of publication: publisher. Extent. Notes.

Example:

Callaos N, Margenstern M, Zhang J, Castillo O, Doberkat EE, editors. c2003. SCI 2003. Proceedings of the 7th World Multiconference on Systemics, Cybernetics, and Informatics; Orlando, FL. Orlando (FL): International Institute of informatics and Systematics.

N-Y: End References

Conference Paper

Author(s) of paper. Date. Title of paper. In: Editor(s). Title of book. Number and name of conference; date of conference; place of conference. Place of publication: Publisher. Location. Notes.

Example:

Lee DJ, Bates D, Dromey C, Xu X, Antani S. c2003. An imaging system correlating lip shapes with tongue contact patterns for speech pathology research. In: Krol M, Mitra S, Lee DJ, editors. CBMS 2003. Proceedings of the 16th IEEE Symposium on Computer-Based Medical Systems; New York.. Los Alamitos (CA): IEEE Computer Society. P. 307-313.

N-Y: End References

Technical Report

Author(s). Date. Title of report. Edition. Place of Publication. Extent.
Report No.: Notes.

Example:

Feller BA. 1981. Health characteristics of persons with chronic activity limitation, United States, 1979. Hyattsville (MD): National Center for Health Statistics (US). Report No.: VHS-SER-10/137. Available from: NTIS, Springfield, VA; PB88-228622.

N-Y: End References

Newspaper Article

Author(s). Date. Title of article. Title of newspaper (edition). Sect. Beginning page of article (column no.).

Example:

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

N-Y: End References

Books

Single Author:

Schott J. 2002. Leading antenatal classes: a practical guide. 2nd ed. Boston, MA: Books for Midwives.

Two to Ten Authors: *list all names*

Ferrozzi F, Garlaschi G. Bova D. 2000. CT of metastases. New York (NY): Springer.

More than Ten: *list first 10 authors followed by “et al.”*

Wenger NK, Sivarajan Froelicher E, Smith LK, Ades PA, Berra K, Blumenthal JA, Certo CME, Dattilo AM, Davis D, DeBusk RF, et al. 1995. Cardiac rehabilitation. Rockville (MD): Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (US).

N-Y: End References

Editors

Editor, No Author

Leeper FJ, Vederas JC, editors. c2002.

Biosynthesis: polyketides and vitamins. New York (NY): Springer.

Author and Editor

Martin EW. 1978. Hazards of medication. 2nd ed.

Ruskin A, Napke E, Alexander SF, Kelsey FO, Farage DJ, Mills DH, Elkas RW, editors.

Philadelphia (PA): J. B. Lippincott Company.

N-Y: End References

Books Cont'd

Parts of books *(written by one of the authors of the book)*

Shakelford RT. 1978. Surgery of the alimentary tract. Philadelphia, PA: W. B. Saunders. Chapter 2, Esophagoscopy; 29 p.

Contributions *(written by someone outside of the authors of the book)*

Anderson RJ, Schrier RW. Acute renal failure. In: Braunwald E, Isselbacher KJ, Petersdorf RG, editors. Harrison's principles of internal medicine. 15th ed. New York (NY): McGraw-Hill; 1149 p.

N-Y: End References

eBooks

Griffiths AJF, Miller JH, Suzuki DT, Lewontin RC, Gelbart WM. 2000. Introduction to genetic analysis. 7th ed. New York (NY): W. H. Freeman & Co.; [accessed 2005 May 31].
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/bv.fcgi?call=bv.View..ShowTOC&rid=iga>. TOC.

N-Y: End References

Websites

Title of Homepage. Date of Publication. Edition.
Place of Publication: Publisher; [date updated;
date accessed]. Notes.

Example:

APSnet: plant pathology online. c1994-2005. St Paul
(MN): American Phytopathological Association;
[accessed 2019 Jun 20.] <http://www.apsnet.org/>.

Citation-Sequence (C-S) and Citation-N (C-N)

Similarities

- Use superscript numbers within the text to refer to the end references.
- Superscript should come immediately after referencing content.
 - **Example:** Modern scientific nomenclature really began with Linnaeus in botany¹, but other disciplines^{2,3} were not many years behind in developing various systems⁴⁻⁷ for nomenclature and symbolization.
- Follow the same general sequence of information in the end reference:
 - author name, title, and additional items depending on the type of source (including year of publication).

C-S & C-N

Differences

The only difference is how they are listed in the end references:

C-S: End references are listed in the order they are referred to in the text.

C-N: End references are listed alphabetically by author and then by title.

(PennState 2019)

C-S: In-Text References

- Number the references and order them within the list in the sequence in which they first appear.
 - If Smith is the first one mention in the text, the complete reference to Smith's work will be 1 in the end references.
- Use the same number for subsequent in-text citations.

C-S: In-Text References

Example

In-text reference:

Traumatic life events and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are endemic among American civilians.¹ Each year . . .

End reference:

1. Kessler RC, Sonnega A, Bromet E, Hughes M, Nelson CB. Posttraumatic stress disorder in the National Comorbidity Survey. Arch Gen Psychiatry. 1995 Dec; 52(12):1048-1060.

C-N: In-Text References

- Complete the list of end references by organizing them alphabetically by author.
- Number the reference in that sequence, such that a work authored by Adam is number 1, by Brown is number 2, and so on
- These numbers are assigned to the end references are used for the in-text references regardless of the sequence in which they appear in the text.
 - If a work by Zielinski is the first in-text reference appearing in a document and the end reference for Zielinski is number 56, the in-text reference will be number 56 also.

C-S & C-N In-Text References

- If several in-text references occur at the same point, place their numbers in numeric order.
- For more than 2 numbers in a continuous sequence, connect the first and last numbers with an en dash.
 - ... have been shown ^{1,2,5,7,11-15} to abrogate the requirements of T Cells. . .

C-S & C-N: End References

C-S and C-N end references follow the same basic format as N-Y. The main difference is the placement of the year and volume, issue and page range format for journals.

Like N-Y format, the end references authors should be as followed:

- List the names of the authors in the order in which they appear in the original text.
- Use the author's last name followed by initials without punctuation
- 2-10 authors, list them all
- If more than 10, list the first 10 followed by et al.

C-S & C-N: End References

Important Elements: Articles

Author

Title of article (Sentence case, except for proper nouns)

Title of publication abbreviated

Date of publication of article

Volume and issue number

Page numbers of article

Basic Format:

Author(s). Article title. Journal title. Date;volume(issue):location.

C-S & C-N: End References

Important Elements: Books

Author

Title (Sentence case, except for proper nouns)

Place of publication

Publisher

Publication date

Number of pages

Basic Format:

Author(s). Title. Edition. Place of publication: publisher; date. Extent. Notes.

C-S & C-N: End References

Articles

Article in a scholarly journal

Smart N, Fang ZY, Marwick, TH. A practical guide to exercise training for heart failure patients. J Card Fail. 2003;9(1):49-58.

Online scholarly article

Savage E, Ramsay M, White J, Beard S, Lawson H, Hunjan R, Brown D. Mumps outbreaks across England and Wales in 2004: observational study. BMJ. 2005 [accessed 2005 May 31];330(7500):1119-1120. <http://bmj.bmjjournals.com/cgi/reprint/330/7500/1119>. doi:10.1136/bmj.330.7500.1119.

C-S & C-N: End References

Books

Book

Schott J, Priest J. Leading antenatal classes: a practical guide. 2nd ed. Boston (MA): Books for Midwives; 2002.

Book with editors

Leeper FJ, Vederas JC, editors. Biosynthesis: polyketides and vitamins. New York (NY): Springer; c2000.

Style

Use bias-free language

Avoid terms that reflect stereotypic biases

Use person-first language:

Use: *a person with diabetes*

Avoid: *a diabetic*

Avoid unnecessary words and phrases

Use active voice

Passive voice is best used when the emphasis is on a process taking place (such as in the materials or methods section of a report)

Resources

CWE Digital Dashboard

Center for writing excellence. 2019. Montclair (NJ): Montclair State University:
<https://www.montclair.edu/center-for-writing-excellence/cwe-digital-dashboard/resources-for-writers/citing-sources/#CSE>

PennState University Library

PennState university libraries. 2019. State College (PA): Penn State University: [accessed 2019 Aug 26].
<https://guides.libraries.psu.edu/CSE/systems>.

Scientific Style and Format Manual (CSE)

Council of Science Editors. 2006. Scientific style and format: the CSE manual for authors, editors, and publishers. 8th ed. Chicago: IL: University of Chicago Press.



Q&A and Discussion

- *There is no great writing, only great rewriting.*
--Justice Brandeis
- *Writing is 1 percent inspiration, and 99 percent elimination.*
--Louise Brooks