

VANCOUVER STYLE BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES (Adaptation)

Origins

In 1978, a small group of editors of general medical journals published in English met in Vancouver, Canada, to establish norms regarding the format that manuscripts submitted to these publications should adopt. This was the beginning of what eventually became known as the Vancouver Group. Their requirements for manuscript preparation, which included the bibliographic reference format created by the United States National Library of Medicine, were first published in 1979. Over time, the Vancouver Group grew and became the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), which meets once a year and has gradually expanded the topics of its concern.

Citation

Bibliographic references refer exclusively to relating those sources that were cited in the article, both textual and paraphrased. The sources used as references **must be cited** within the text following an ascending numerical order and enclosed in square brackets **[1]** in **consecutive order with Arabic numbers**, and are listed in the References section at the end of the article in the same order of appearance. They are cited or quoted within the text, following an ascending numerical order and enclosed in square brackets, example: [1]. When a document is cited more than once, it must retain the number assigned to it the first time it was cited. The data of the bibliographic entry of the cited documents will be expressed in the Vancouver style.

The Revista Referencia Pedagógica will consider as indicators for the editorial evaluation of manuscripts: 70% or more of the total, from the last 10 years. Up to 25% of the total between the last 15 years. Classic sources within the journal's topics that are older, with more than 20 years, will be respected (Examples: works by Vygotsky, Justo Chávez, Ana María Silverio, Fátima Addine, Antonio Blanco, Doris Castellanos, Gloria Fariñas, Talizina, Ya Galperin, among others).

Provenance of sources: 50% or more, from works in scientific journals indexed in recognized databases. Up to 45% from books and/or book chapters and other sources. Up to 5% from master's theses, doctoral theses, conference proceedings, or internet documents with a provenance that ensures their value from a documentary point of view.

Below are some examples.

Journal article with fewer than 6 authors

Format

Authors.Full journal title. Year; Volume(Issue): initial page- final page

Example

Robles YA, Abad AF, Álvarez LR, Serrano AE, Alonso LR. Multimedia para la asignatura de Sistemas de bases de datos I: Estudio de Caso Martiano. Perfiles Educativos. 2002; 7(4): 284-287.

Journal article with more than 6 authors

Format

Authors.Article title. Full journal title. Year; Volume (Issue): initial page- final page

Example

Rose ME, Huerbin MB, Melick J, Marion DW, Palmer AM, Schiding JK, et al. La clase instructiva. Educación y Enseñanza. 2002; 347(4): 284-287.

Electronic journal articles

Format

Author(s). Article title. Full journal title [Internet]. Year [cited: day month year]; Volume (Issue): initial page- final page. Available from: electronic address

Example

Abood S. Las habilidades profesionales del ingeniero informático. InterCiencia [Internet]. 2002 [cited: 12 August 2002]; 102(6): 3 -15. Available from:
<http://www.nursingworld.org/AJN/2002/june/Wawatch.htm>

Book with a single personal author

Format

Author. Book title. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; year.

Example

Meneghello RJ. Educación a distancia. 2nd ed. Buenos Aires: Interamericana; 1978.

Book with more than one author

Format

Authors. Book title. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; year.

Example

Murray PR, Rosenthal KS, Kobayashi GS, Pfaller MA. Educación a distancia. 4th ed. Sant Louis: Mosby; 2002.

Book with author and editor

Format

Authors. Book title. Edition. Editor. Place of publication: Publisher; year

Example

Breedlove GK, Schorfheide AM. Formación Pedagógica Integral. 2nd ed. Wiczorek RR, editor. White Plains (NY): March of Dimes Education Services; 2001.

Book with corporate author

Format

Institution or Organization; Book title. Place of publication: Publisher; year.

Example

Ministerio de Educación Superior. Políticas Nacionales para el acceso a la Educación Superior. La Habana: MES; 2001.

Part or chapter of a book

Format

Author(s). Chapter title. In: Name of editor(s) (if applicable). Book title. Place of publication: Publisher; year. Chapter pages (range)

Example

Meltzer PS, Kallioniemi A, Trent JM. Tecnología educativa el siglo XXI. En: Maldivar B, editor. La Educación Superior ante los nuevos retos tecnológicos. New York: McGraw-Hill; 2002. p. 93-113.

Conference Paper or Presentation

Format

Author(s). Title of the work or presentation. Name of the Event or Congress. Place of celebration; year. date of celebration. page range.

Example

Castro Beiras A, Escudero Pereira J. El Área del Corazón del Complejo Hospitalario Universitario. V Jornadas de Gestión y Evaluación de Costes Sanitarios. Bilbao; 2000, 23-25 October. p. 12-22.

Master's or Doctoral Thesis

Format

Author(s). Thesis title. (Thesis type). University; year. Available from: electronic address

Example

Martínez VC. Modelo de gestión universitaria para estudiantes extranjeros. (Doctoral thesis). Universidad Tecnológica de La Habana "José Antonio Echeverría"; 2015. Available from: <http://www.kansasuni.edu/>

Internet Database

Format

Database Name [Database on the Internet]. Corporation or Company (MD): Institutional Publisher (Country); year - [cited: day month year]. Available from: electronic address

Example

Bussines and Company [Database on the Internet]. Ebsco Host: México; 2002 [cited 10 June 2003]. Available from:

Scientific-technical report.

Format

Organization. Report title. Report Editor. Place of publication: Publisher; year. Series; pages

Example

Organización Mundial de la Salud. Factores de riesgo de enfermedades cardiovasculares: nuevas esferas de investigación. Informe de un Grupo Científico de la OMS. Ginebra: OMS; 1994. Serie Informes Técnicos; 841.

Patent

Format

Inventor authors; Name of the Patenting Organization. Patent title. Country, code. Year date

Example

Larsen CE, Trip R, Johnson CR, inventors; Novoste Corporation, assignee. Methods for procedures related to the electrophysiology of the heart. US patent 5,529,067. 1995 Jun 25.

Newspaper Article

Format

Author (journalist or reporter). Article title. Newspaper year month day; section

Example

Zaldívar D. Madurez emocional. Trabajadores. 1998 Nov 23; Salud: 13 (col. 2-3).

Ejemplo

Ciénaga de Zapata (mapa topográfico). La Habana: Instituto Nacional de Geodesia y

Cartografía; 1983.

Maps.

Format

Map name (type of map). Place: Publishing Institution; year

Example

Ciénaga de Zapata(topographic map). La Habana: Instituto Nacional de Geodesia y Cartografía; 1983.

Documentos legales.

Formato

Nombre de la legislación, tipo de legislación y número, sección (fecha día mes años)

Ejemplo

Preventive Health Amendments of 1993, Ley Pública No. 103-183, Stat. 2226 (diciembre.14, 1993).

Legal documents.

Format

Name of the legislation, type of legislation and number, section (date day month year)

Example

Preventive Health Amendments of 1993, Public Law No. 103-183, Stat. 2226 (December 14, 1993).

Dictionaries and reference works.

Format

Dictionary name. Edition. Place of publication: Publisher; year. Title of the entry; page

Example

Diccionario de medicina Océano Mosby.4 ed. Barcelona: Océano Grupo Editorial; 1996. Cretinismo; p. 322