Referencing for your RS1: Referencing Principles & Using EndNote

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By the end of the session…

- You will understand what referencing is and why you need to use references in your RS1 project.
- You will know what EndNote is and will have created an EndNote Library on your M: Drive in which to store references.
- You will have exported references from a database into EndNote and also added a reference manually.
- You will have added in-text citations and created a reference list in a Word document using ‘Cite While You Write’.
What is referencing?

- Referencing, also called citing, means that whenever you use another author’s work/thoughts/ideas in your own work, you should acknowledge that you have done so.

- Referencing is a key element of academic writing
  - Recognising the work of others
  - Building on the work of others

- It demonstrates a good level of scholarship, showing the extent of your research and how you have incorporated and synthesized this in your work.
When should you reference?

- References must be provided whenever you use someone else's opinions, theories or data to avoid committing plagiarism. A reference is required if you:
  - **paraphrase** (use someone else's ideas in your own words)
  - **summarise** (use a brief account of someone else's ideas)
  - **quote** (use someone else's exact words)
  - **copy** (use someone else's figures, tables or structure)
Citations are placed *in the text* wherever you have used someone else’s information.

References are added at the end of your text in a reference list.

References contain enough details of the work you have consulted to enable the reader to find it quickly and easily.
Benefits of citing/referencing

- Adds weight to your discussions and arguments.
- References show you have taken the time to research a topic thoroughly.
- References show you have evaluated and incorporated the work of experts in the field.
- Protect yourself from plagiarism.
- It allows the reader to identify your sources and verify your data.
What is plagiarism?
(what happens if you don’t reference?)

- The act of presenting someone else’s work or ideas as your own:
  - using words more or less as they have been originally.
  - using people’s ideas/theories without saying whose ideas they were.
  - paraphrasing without stating where it has come from

- It is **theft** of intellectual property.

- It is taken very seriously, plagiarised work is usually disqualified.
Referencing styles

- These include ‘general’ styles such as Vancouver and Harvard.
- And journal-specific styles – there are 1,000s of these.
- So when you are researching a topic you will see some variation in how sources are referenced.
Chapter 1
What is epidemiology?

Key messages

- Epidemiology is a fundamental science of public health.
- Epidemiology has made major contributions to improving population health.
- Epidemiology is essential to the process of identifying and mapping emerging diseases.
- There is often a frustrating delay between acquiring epidemiological evidence and applying this evidence to health policy.

The historical context

Origins

Epidemiology originated from Hippocrates' observation more than 2000 years ago that environmental factors influence the occurrence of disease. However, it was not until the nineteenth century that the distribution of disease in specific human population groups was measured to any large extent. This work marked not only the formal beginnings of epidemiology but also some of its most spectacular achievements. The finding by John Snow (Box 1.1) that the risk of cholera in London was related to the drinking of water supplied by a particular company provides a well-known example; the map (see Figure 4.1) highlights the clustering of cases. Snow's epidemiological studies were one aspect of a wide-ranging series of investigations that examined related physical, chemical, biological, sociological, and political processes.

Comparing rates of disease in subgroups of the human population became common practice in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This approach was initially applied to the control of communicable diseases (see Chapter 1), but proved to be a useful way of linking environmental conditions or agents to specific diseases. In the second half of the twentieth century, these methods were applied to chronic noncommunicable diseases such as heart disease and cancer, especially in middle- and high-income countries.

Recent developments in epidemiology

Epidemiology in its modern form is a relatively new discipline and uses quantitative methods to study diseases in human populations to inform prevention and control efforts. For example, Richard Doll and Andrew Hill studied the relationship between tobacco use and lung cancer, beginning in the 1950s. Their work was preceded by experimental studies on the carcinogenicity of tobacco tar and by clinical observations linking tobacco use and other possible factors to lung cancer. By using long-term cohort studies, they were able to establish the association between smoking and lung cancer (Figure 1.1).

References

Vancouver Liverpool is used for RS1

Insert your first citation into the document.¹

Repeat the procedure to add subsequent citations; new citations are numbered consecutively.² Citations can be added in the middle of a sentence³ or at the end of a sentence or end of a paragraph.⁴

It’s fine to add multiple citations too.¹ ³

The reference list will appear at the end of your text.


What information is included in a reference?

- The reference must include enough information to identify it.
- The important question to ask yourself: could somebody else find this source from the information I have given?
- The *Vancouver Liverpool referencing guide for RS1* sets out what’s required, with many examples. Available on the [Medicine Library Guide](#).
Referencing

Books

- Author(s).
- *Title*.
- Place of Publication (Town or city. If more than one is listed, choose the first):
- Publisher,
- Year of publication.
Example of referencing - Book

Citation in the text:

… during the 4\textsuperscript{th} week the embryo grows rapidly and undergoes a process of folding, which generates the vertebrate body form.\textsuperscript{1}

Reference:
Referencing

Journal articles

- Author(s).
- Article title.
- Journal name
- Year of publication; volume(issue number): page numbers.
Examples of referencing – Journal article

In text:

Having a chronic illness will be accompanied by a loss in social value, even if the illness is benign with little accompanying functional loss.²

Reference:

Referencing

WWW documents

- Author(s).
  - often this will be the organisation responsible for the site
- Title.
- Date of the Web site.
  - if available
- URL
- (Access date).
Examples of referencing – Web document

In text:
… including macrophages and neutrophils,\(^3\) without the need for antibodies…

Reference:

Referencing

Chapter in an edited book

- Author(s) of the chapter or section.
- Title of the chapter or section followed by . In:
- Editor(s) of the book.
- *Title of the book*.
- Place of Publication (Town or city. If more than one is listed, choose the first):
- Publisher,
- Year of publication:
- Page numbers.
Example of referencing – Chapter from edited book

In the text:

… and fast drug absorption is essential, so most drugs will be administered intravenously in the treatment of status epilepticus.⁴

Reference:

References – how many authors’ names do you include?

Reference:
List up to six authors. If there are seven or more authors, list the first six followed by et al.


Using EndNote to manage your references

With EndNote you can:

- Collect, organise and manage references to articles, books and other literature; it allows you to keep track of everything you’ve consulted.
- Create in-text citations and a reference list in your Word document
How to access EndNote from a networked PC

- EndNote is available from the desktop on computers in the PC teaching centres.

- On other networked PCs, download from:
  Start > Install University Applications > Bibliographic Category > EndNote X8.2
Task 1: Creating your first EndNote Library
Change location to your M: Drive

Change name to something unique
Task 2: Exporting references from a database into EndNote

• EndNote creates a database (library) of your references.

• References can be added to your EndNote library:
  • By connecting to an online database and exporting references directly into EndNote.
  • By manually entering references.
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<th>Title</th>
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<td>Jane, M., McKay, J., Pal, S.</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>57, pp. 84-91</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Prevention of Heart Failure in Patients with Diabetes: Role of Diabetes Medications</td>
<td>Bassi, N., Fonarow, G.C.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Current Cardiology Reports</td>
<td>20(11).112</td>
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Click on the downloaded scopus.ris file
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<td>Journal Article</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pappas, A.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Diabetes mellitus in Friedreich Ataxia: A case s...</td>
<td>Diabetes Resea...</td>
<td>19/10/2018</td>
<td>Journal Article</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 3: Adding citations and references to a Word document

- If you are using Word to write up your work, EndNote enables you to insert citations in the text and create a reference list at the end of your text.

- You can format your bibliography to the style that you need e.g. Vancouver Liverpool.

- EndNote uses ‘Cite while you write’ and the EndNote tab in Word.
Insert the first citation into the document
If you are using Word to write up your work, EndNote enables you to insert citations in the text and create a reference list at the end of your document as you write, using the Cite While You Write plug-in.¹

You can format the references in the required Vancouver Liverpool style.²

Citations can be added in the middle of sentences or at the end of a sentence,³ whichever is most appropriate.

Multiple citations can be added.⁴,⁵

If a source is cited more than once, it receives the same number.¹

Access EndNote from your own device using Apps Anywhere.
Referencing

Introduction to Referencing

Why?
- To show where your information came from
- To allow your reader to identify your sources and verify your data
- To show the extent of your research
- To strengthen your academic argument
- To avoid plagiarism

When?
- Quote using someone else's exact words
- Paraphrase or summarise what they said
- Use their idea
- Use an image or diagram

What?
- Books
- Journal articles
- Web sites
- Reports
- Anything you have referred to in your academic work

What is Plagiarism?

Cite Them Right
A guide for referencing and avoiding plagiarism

Skills4Study
Includes a referencing module to develop your referencing skills
Don’t worry if it doesn’t click straight away!

• Refer to the Vancouver Liverpool Referencing Guide
• Refer to the EndNote documents on the Medicine Library Guide
• Attend one of the drop-ins at the Library
Thank you!

https://liverpool.onlinesurveys.ac.uk/library-sessions-feedback-1819

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