AMA/APA Style Comparison

Format Basics

APA	AMA
Used in the Social Sciences; may also be used in other disciplines (e.g., Nursing, Education); Publication Manual written for students and professionals	Used in health care, medicine, and nursing to present their ideas with a clear structure for their reading audiences
Authoritativeness based on how current the information is, where it was published, and credentials of the author, as well as the quality of the information	AMA 11 style emphasizes the need to cross reference source material, within the paper
Uses graphics (e.g., tables, charts) frequently to present data and prescribes graphics format (Publication Manual, Ch. 7); places graphics after References OR in text	In AMA style papers, tables and figures are included in the body of the report. Section 4.0 of the AMA Manual of Style outlines how to format tables, figures, and multimedia. Tables and figures are numbered consecutively: Figure 1, Figure 2, etc.
Recommends headings and prescribes format for up to five levels of headings (pp. 47–49)	The AMA Manual outlines four different heading levels. The title of your report and Level 1 headings must be in bold Arial 14-point font. Level 2 headings are in bold Arial 12-point font. Level 3 headings are in bold Arial 12-point font and underlined. Level 4 headings are in bold Arial 12-point font and italicized.
The title page should include page number (and last name of writer in the running head), paper title, Author byline, full course name, instructor info, date (middle of the first page)	The title page should include the report's title (in both the running head and in the middle of the first page), student's name, date, and word count, page number(should start on the second page)
Provides header on upper right of all pages: on student papers only page numbers appear	Provides header on upper right of all pages (bold), subheadings italics
Abstract is on the second page, after the title page.	Abstract is on the first page after the title page information

Examples of formatting Abstracts/Title pages
APA Title page:

1

Cross-Cultural Studies of Depression

Janet F. Wilson and Paul E. Thompson

Department of Nursing, Saginaw Valley State University

NURS 245: Nurse Provider Clinical I

Professor Judi A. Cox

December 8, 2019

APA Abstract (separate page from Title page, it's after the Title page. The Abstract is on a separate page from the paragraphs):

2

Abstract

The nursing profession recognizes the phenomenon of anxiety as a nursing diagnosis and has studied it in depth. Anxiety is defined as a vague subjective feeling of apprehension stemming from an unknown threat to an individual. Anxiety is divided into four stages: mild, moderate, severe, and panic. Sister Callista Roy's theory of adaptation approaches anxiety holistically, stressing the interconnectedness of the mind, body, and spirit. Martha Rogers' theory of energy fields explains anxiety as a phenomenon that is capable of being transmitted between persons.

AMA Title and first page(Title and Abstract are on their own page. Paragraphs are after the following on a separate page):

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Adherence to a mixture of raw food-based diets and their effects on disease and illness.

Andrea D. Comer & Eli A. Cox
Western Oregon University

AMA Abstract (first page after Title):

Abstract

Objective: To further analyze the effects consumption of a plant based diet will have on

conditions of chronic disease and other illnesses. *Methods*: We used tertiary data extracted from

previous literature analysis pertaining to our topic of interest. *Results*: While there are proven

benefits to eating a diet focused on raw foods in a short time span, more evidence is needed to

show that a raw food diet alone can consistently have positive effects on disease and illness for

long term adherents.

 Key Words: Raw diet, uncooked health benefits, disease prevention, vegan, B12, obesity,

food   borne illness, energy deficiency

List of formats

APA	AMA
List of Sources (in bold): **References**	List of Sources (in bold): **References**
Includes all sources cited in the text except personal interviews, non-retrievable data, and entire websites	Items are listed numerically in the order they are cited in the text. Periodicals (journals, magazines, and newspapers) should have abbreviated titles. To check for the proper abbreviations, search the PubMed journal database
Uses author's last name, with initials only of first and middle names	Author last name ,then first and middle initials (no period). Article title. Journal Name. Year; volume(issue No.): inclusive pages. doi: xxxxx
Reverses every co-author's first and last name	Reverses every co-author's first and last name
Uses commas between names of multiple authors (up to 20); uses an ampersand (&) before the last author's	Uses commas between names of multiple authors (up to 20); uses an ampersand (&) before the last author's

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name	name
Omits place of publication (unless place is important to paper being written)	References should include: Corresponding superscript number. Author(s). Article title. Abbreviated Journal Title.** Date; volume(issue): pages. Online Journal Articles.
Does not use quotation marks around, or underlining of, article titles; italicizes book, journal, report, and webpage titles	Article titles are not italicized, bold or underlined. Abbreviated Journal Titles** are italicized
Capitalizes only the first word of the title and subtitle of articles and books; capitalizes all proper names and periodical titles/names	Capitalize the first word of the Article title*, Capitalize all of the phrases within the Abbreviated Titles**
Prefers DOI over URL; DOI supplied when known even if print version of source was used	Prefers DOI over URL; DOI supplied when known even if print version of source was used
Uses date of retrieval only if information is meant to change	Uses date of retrieval only if information is meant to change

* *Example of a written Article title*: PRIDE and prejudice
** *Abbreviated Journal Titles*: It is discouraged to use acronyms, abbreviations, and initialisms, except if the resources are well-known. It may include accepted units of measurement and some well-recognized terms.

If you do use an acronym, abbreviation, or initialism, spell it out with its first use, even if it is well-known. Do not place periods between the letters of an acronym, abbreviation, or initialism. Stated names should always appear as full names in the text of a manuscript. If included in references, use the two-letter abbreviation (first name initial and middle name initial). *Abbreviate and italicize titles of materials based on the National Library of Medicine database.*

Examples of Reference entries

APA journal:
Gulicovski, J., Cerovic, L., Milonjic, S., & Popovic, I. (2008). Adsorption of itaconic acid from aqueous solutions onto alumina. Journal of the Serbian Chemistry Society, 73(8–9), 825–834. https://doi.org/10.2298/JSC0809835P   (see APA resources for more examples)

AMA journal:
1.   Domingo J. Influence of cooking processes on the concentrations of toxic metals and various organic environmental pollutants in food: a review of the published literature. Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr. 2011;51(1):29-37.

In-text Citations

APA	AMA
For summaries or paraphrases, uses author's last name and publication date separated by a comma; e.g., (Johnson, 1992). For quotations, also includes page number, time stamp, section heading, paragraph number; e.g., (Johnson, 1992, p. 140) The author and year information appears together whether in an attributive tag or a parenthetical; e.g., Johnson (1992) argued that "…." (p. 140) OR One researcher has argued "….." (Johnson, 1992, p. 140).	Each citation number should match the reference number order. If you use a direct quote from another work, you should enclose the quote within quotation marks. If the direct quote is longer than four lines, the quote should be set off and indented in a distinct block, should be presented in reduced type, and should appear without quotation marks. The superscript numbers that identify your use of a borrowed piece of information and/or idea should appear outside (or to the right) of commas, periods, and quotation marks, and should appear inside (or to the left) of colons and semicolons.***

*** *If there are multiple authors used in a source*: If you borrow pieces of information come from more than one source in a single passage or sentence, be sure to identify each of the sources with a unique superscript number.

Multiple superscript numbers should be separated by commas and should not have spaces between them.

Pieces of information borrowed from interviews, emails and letters (personal)– it should be cited with parenthesis's within the text of your paper. You should include the person's name, as well as the type and the date of the communication, in the citation.

Examples of in-text citations
APA:
One study (Svartvik & Leech, 2006) has suggested that…
Svartvik and Leech (2006) have suggested that…
One study has suggested that ……. (Svartvik & Leech, 2006).
(see APA resources for more examples)

AMA:
The association between dietary intake and overall physical health has proven to have a parallel relationship in conjunction with one another. The human diet plays a very important role in the etiology and prevention of cancer and other serious cardiovascular and neurodegenerative diseases.[1]

For more information on AMA and sample papers:

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/ama_style/index.html
https://www.bellevuecollege.edu/health/writing/format-and-style/ama-style/
https://essaypro.com/blog/ama-citation-format
https://libguides.liberty.edu/ama/amastyleformatting