

# APA Formatting



**STYLISTICS**  
**LAYOUT**  
**THINGS TO KNOW**  
**CONDUCTING RESEARCH**  
**REFERENCES**

# Why do you have to use APA?



- Because learning to write means mastering an accepted and uniform writing style.
- Helps the reader locate the materials used.
- Gives credit to the authors and provides a standard format of each citation.
- Allow readers to focus more on your ideas by not distracting them with unfamiliar formatting.
- Establish your credibility or ethos in the field by demonstrating an awareness of your audience and their needs as fellow researchers.

# Plagiarism



- Researchers do not claim the words and ideas of another as their own; they give credit where credit is due.
- Quotation marks should be used to indicate the exact words of another.
- Each time you paraphrase another author (i.e., summarize a passage or rearrange the order of a sentence and change some of the words), you need to credit the source in the text.

# Avoiding Word Plagiarism

- It is important to paraphrase other authors' works in your own words.
- When reading a description of an idea or study, it can be hard to represent that idea or finding as clearly and succinctly as the author did without plagiarizing. The easiest way to avoid repeating sentence structure or lifting phrases is to read a section of a work, and then put the work down and write notes in your own words.
- As a general rule, paraphrase when taking notes on a source. Do not write the author's words verbatim without putting them in quotation marks and including the source location in your notes.
- Always attribute every idea, fact, or finding you put in your paper when you write it.



## Avoiding Idea Plagiarism

- To avoid idea plagiarism, use (a) signal phrases (e.g., "I believe that") to designate your own idea, or (b) include an in-text citation to a source to signal someone else's idea.
- Most important, always search the literature to find a source for any ideas, facts, or findings that you put in your paper.
- See Chapter 8 of the *Publication Manual* and the [In-Text Citations](#) and [Instructional Aids](#) pages of the APA Style website for more information on creating in-text citations, integrating source material, and paraphrasing and quoting from a work.

# Stylistics



- **Voice**

- Describes the relationship between a verb and the subject and object associated with it.
  - ✦ Active Voice- the subject of a sentence is presented first, followed by the verb and then the object of the verb (e.g., “students completed surveys”).
  - ✦ Passive Voice- the object of the verb is presented first, followed by the verb and then the subject last (e.g., “surveys were completed by students”)
- APA Style encourages using the **active voice** as it creates direct, clear, and concise sentences.

# Recommended Verb Tenses

Paper section	Recommended tense	Example
Literature review (or whenever discussing other researchers' work)	Past	Martin (2020) addressed
	Present perfect	Researchers have studied
Method  Description of procedure	Past	Participants took a survey
	Present perfect	Others have used similar approaches
Reporting of your own or other researchers' results	Past	Results showed  Scores decreased  Hypotheses were not supported
	Past	I felt surprised
	Present perfect	I have experienced
Personal reactions	Present	I believe
	Present	The results indicate  The findings mean that
	Present	We conclude  Limitations of the study are  Future research should explore

# Stylistics



- **Clarity and Conciseness**

- Clarity and conciseness in writing are important when conveying research in APA Style. You don't want to misrepresent the details of a study or confuse your readers with wordiness or unnecessarily complex sentences.
- For clarity, be specific rather than vague in descriptions and explanations. Unpack details accurately to provide adequate information to your readers so they can follow the development of your study.

- **Economy of Expression**

Say only what needs to be said in your writing: The author who is more concise—writes a more readable paper.

# Word Choice



- Use terms like "participants" or "respondents" (rather than "subjects") to indicate how individuals were involved in your research
- Use terms like "children" or "community members" to provide more detail about who was participating in the study
- Use phrases like "The evidence *suggests* ..." or "Our study *indicates* ..." rather than referring to "proof" or "proves" because no single study can prove a theory or hypothesis



# Reducing Bias in Language



Describe at the appropriate level of specificity.

For example, if your paper mentions at-risk children, be specific about the risks:

- Not specific: *at-risk children*
- Specific: *children at risk for early school dropout*<sup>L</sup>

If your paper discusses age groups, use a specific age range:<sup>L</sup>

- Not specific: *over 18 years of age*
- Specific: *18- to 35-year-olds*



Part of writing without bias is recognizing that differences should be mentioned only when relevant. Marital status, sexual orientation, racial and ethnic identity, or the fact that a person has a disability should not be mentioned gratuitously.

# Layout





# Basic Setup

Seventh edition APA Style was designed with modern word-processing programs in mind. Most default settings in programs such as Academic Writer, Microsoft Word, and Google Docs already comply with APA Style. However, you may need to make a few adjustments before you begin writing.

- **Margins:** Use 1-in. margins on all sides of the page (top, bottom, left, and right).
- **Font:** Use a legible font. Many fonts are acceptable, including 11-point Calibri, 11-point Arial, 12-point Times New Roman, and 11-point Georgia. The default font of your word-processing program is acceptable.
- **Line spacing:** Use double-spacing for the entire paper (including block quotations and the reference list). Do not add blank lines before or after headings. Do not add extra spacing between paragraphs.
- **Paragraph alignment and indentation:** Align paragraphs of text to the left margin. Leave the right margin ragged. Do not use full justification. Indent the first line of every paragraph of text 0.5 in. using the tab key or the paragraph-formatting function of your word-processing program.
- **Page numbers:** Put a page number in the top right corner of every page, including the title page or cover page, which is page 1. Student papers do not require a running head on any page.

# What will you include ?



Title page with page numbers

Lines that are double spaced

1 inch margins on all sides

Times New Roman 12-point font (suggested font)

Headings (per instructor guidelines)

In-text Citations

Reference page

# Title Page Elements

Page number 1

Paper title **Advising Psychology Majors About Graduate School in Psychology: Current Practices and Challenges**

Author names Robert T. Schatz and Pamela I. Ansborg

Affiliation Department of Psychology, Metropolitan State University of Denver

Course number and name PSY-4510: History & Systems Psychology

Instructor name Dr. Mackenzie R. Teacher

Due date September 10, 2020

- The affiliation consists of the department of the course and the name of the university.
- Write the course number and name and instructor name as shown on course materials.
- Use the date format used in your country for the assignment due date.
- Page number 1 appears in the top right of the page in the page header.
- No running heads are required for student papers.

# Title Page Line Spacing



Double-space  
whole title page

1

Place title 3 or 4 lines down  
from top of page

**Advising Psychology Majors About Graduate School in Psychology: Current Practices and Challenges**

Extra line between title and author names

Robert T. Schatz and Pamela I. Ansburg

Department of Psychology, Metropolitan State University of Denver

PSY-4510: History & Systems Psychology

Dr. Mackenzie R. Teacher

September 10, 2020

# Title Page Alignment



Right-align  
page number

1

Center entire title page  
(except page number)

**Advising Psychology Majors About Graduate School in Psychology: Current Practices and Challenges**

Robert T. Schatz and Pamela I. Ansborg

Department of Psychology, Metropolitan State University of Denver

PSY-4510: History & Systems Psychology

Dr. Mackenzie R. Teacher

September 10, 2020

# Text Elements



Repeat paper title at top of first page of text

2

## **Advising Psychology Majors About Graduate School in Psychology: Current Practices and Challenges**

### Introduction

The *APA Guidelines for the Undergraduate Psychology Major* outlines strategies for psychology departments to help students discern and take steps toward their professional development goals (APA Board of Educational Affairs Task Force on Psychology Major Competencies, 2013). For many students, graduate school is fundamental to achieving postbaccalaureate success. High-quality advising can be vital in helping students gain admission to psychology graduate programs. However, little is known about the strategies that psychology departments use to advise students about graduate school. We conducted the present research to better understand these strategies.

The job outlook for psychology majors who earn graduate degrees is quite good. In fact, the demand for psychologists with graduate degrees is expected to grow much faster than the demand for

“Introduction” should not be a heading



# Text Line Spacing

Double-space all text, including

- headings and section labels
- paragraphs of text
- block quotes



Remember!

# Text Alignment

Center paper title

2

## **Advising Psychology Majors About Graduate School in Psychology: Current Practices and Challenges**

Indent first line  
of paragraphs  
0.5"

Left-align text

The *APA Guidelines for the Undergraduate Psychology Major* outlines strategies for psychology departments to help students discern and take steps toward their professional development goals (APA Board of Educational Affairs Task Force on Psychology Major Competencies, 2013). For many students, graduate school is fundamental to achieving postbaccalaureate success. High-quality advising can be vital in helping students gain admission to psychology graduate programs. However, little is known about the strategies that psychology departments use to advise students about graduate school. We conducted the present research to better understand these strategies.

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Ragged right  
margin

# Block Quotation Alignment



5

Although students correctly noted that research experience, letters of recommendation, personal statements, GPA, and program fit are important factors, they erroneously attached relatively low importance to conference presentations, publications, and the thoroughness of application materials (Sanders & Landrum, 2012). Appleby and Appleby (2006) found that the shortcomings of many psychology majors' applications to graduate programs resulted from

Indent whole  
block quote 0.5"  
from left margin  
(also double-  
spaced)

a lack of exposure to information that would otherwise enable [the applicants] to understand the graduate school culture, the requirements of the graduate school application process, and the exact nature of some of its components [as well as] a lack of appropriate advising and mentoring. (p. 22)

Thus, there is a need for psychology departments to improve the quality of the advising they deliver to undergraduate students about applying to psychology graduate programs.

According to the National Academic Advising Association (2007), successful advising programs

# Headings Format



Level	Format
1	<b>Centered, Bold, Title Case Heading</b> Text begins as a new paragraph.
2	<b>Flush left, Bold, Title Case Heading</b> Text begins as a new paragraph.
3	<b><i>Flush Left, Bold Italic, Title Case Heading</i></b> Text begins as a new paragraph.
4	<b>Indented, Bold, Title Case Heading, Ending With a Period.</b> Text begins on the same line and continues as a regular paragraph.
5	<b><i>Indented, Bold Italic, Title Case Heading, Ending With a Period.</i></b> Text begins on the same line and continues as a regular paragraph.

All topics of equal importance have the same level of heading throughout the manuscript.

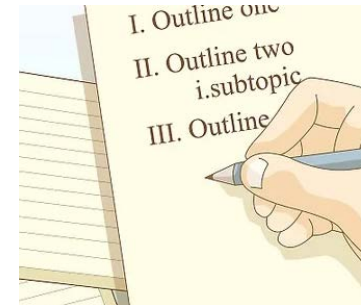
Level 2 are subsections of Level 1, and so on.

# HOT TIP



## Writing From an Outline

- Ensures that the flow of your paper reflects the logic of your research or ideas.
- Helps to:
  - Identify main ideas
  - Define subordinate ideas
  - Focus your writing
  - Avoid tangential excursions
  - Find omissions
- Helps to designate headings and subheadings you will use in you paper
- Helps to ensure that your grading rubric and your paper meet all the required elements



# Things to Know



**NUMBERS**  
**PARENTHESES**  
**ABBREVIATIONS**  
**QUOTATIONS**  
**IN-TEXT CITATIONS**  
**CITATION FORMATTING**

# Numbers



## Numbers Expressed in Words

- In general, use words to express numbers zero through nine, and use numerals to express numbers 10 and above.

## Examples

- there were five nurses on duty
- the study had three conditions
- students were in the third, sixth, eighth, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades

# Cases in which to always use words for numbers



Always use words to express numbers in the following cases, even numbers 10 and above:

Case	Example
Numbers that begin a sentence, title, or heading (when possible, reword the sentence to avoid beginning with a number)	Fifty percent of the students received the intervention, and the other 50% were part of a control condition.  Twenty people enrolled in the class, but 15 dropped out.
Common fractions	one fifth of the class  two-thirds majority
Certain universally accepted phrases	Twelve Apostles  Five Pillars of Islam

# Numbers



## Numbers Expressed in Numerals

- In general, use numerals to express numbers 10 and above, and use words to express numbers zero through nine.

## Examples

- there were 15 psychologists at the clinic
- the study had 40 participants
- Students were in the third, sixth, eighth, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades



# Cases in which to always use numerals for numbers



Always use numerals to express numbers in the following cases, even numbers zero through nine:

Case	Example
Numbers that immediately precede a unit of measurement	5-mg dose
	3 cm
Statistical or mathematical functions	multiplied by 2
Fractions or decimals (except <u>common fractions</u> )	1.5
	2.27
Percentages	50%
	75%–80%
Ratios	4:1 ratio
Percentiles and quartiles	the 5th percentile, the 95th percentile
	the 3rd quartile

More

Times and dates (including approximations of time)

- 30 s
- 10 min
- 3 hr
- 2 days
- approximately 4 months
- 2 years
- about 6 years ago
- 3 decades
- 12:30 a.m.
- 6 p.m. (or 6:00 p.m.)

Ages

- 5 years old, 18 years old
- 5-year-olds, 18-year-olds
- 5-year-old children, 18-year-old adults

Scores and points on a scale

- scored 6 on a 7-point scale

Exact sums of money

- \$10
- \$50 in U.S. dollars

Numerals as numerals

- the numeral 2 on the keyboard

# Cases in which to always use numerals for numbers



# Numbers in a series

Also use numerals to write numbers that denote a specific place in a numbered series when the number comes after the noun (e.g., Step 1). The noun before the number is also capitalized. This guideline applies to parts of books and tables as well (e.g., Chapter 1).

However, when the number comes before the noun, the usual guidelines for number use apply, as in the following examples.

Number after a noun	Number before a noun
Year 5	the 5th year
Grade 5, Grade 11	the fifth grade, the 11th grade
Step 1	the first step
Level 4	the fourth level
Items 3 and 5	the third and fifth items
Question 2, Question 25	the second question, the 25th question
Table 2, Figure 5	the second table, the fifth figure
Column 8, Row 7	the eighth column, the seventh row
Chapter 6, Chapter 14	the sixth chapter, the 14th chapter

*Exceptions:* Do not capitalize the abbreviations for page(s) or paragraph(s), even when they are followed by a numeral (e.g., p. 3, pp. 2–5, para. 9, paras. 1–4).

# Parentheses



- Use parentheses to set off structurally independent elements

## Examples:

- The patterns were significant (see Figure 5).
- (When a complete sentence is enclosed in parentheses, place punctuation in the sentence inside the parentheses, like this.)
- If only part of a sentence is enclosed in parentheses (like this), place punctuation outside the parentheses (like this).

# Abbreviations



- When abbreviating a term, use the full term the first time you use it, followed immediately by the abbreviation in parentheses.

According to the American Psychological Association (APA), abbreviations are best used only when they allow for clear communication with the audience.

- Exceptions: Standard abbreviations like units of measurement and states do not need to be written out. APA also allows abbreviations that appear as words in Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary to be used without explanation (IQ, REM, AIDS, HIV).

# Abbreviations



- Do not use periods or spaces in abbreviations of all capital letters, unless it is a proper name or refers to participants using identity-concealing labels:

MA, CD, HTML, APA

P. D. James, J. R. R. Tolkien, E. B. White or  
F.I.M., S.W.F.

# APA Citation Abbreviations



APA Citation Abbreviations	
<i>Book Part</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>
edition	ed.
revised edition	Rev. ed.
Second Edition	2 <sup>nd</sup> ed.
Editor(s)	Ed. or Eds.
Translator(s)	Trans.
No date	n.d.
Page(s)	p. or pp.
Volume(s)	Vol. or Vols.
Number	No.
Part	Pt.
Technical Report	Tech. Rep.
Supplement	Suppl.

# Job Titles and Positions

- Capitalize a job title or position when the title precedes a name:
  - Registered Nurse Paul T. Lo
  - Nurse Lo
  - Executive Director of Marketing Carolina Espinoza led the meeting.
- Do not capitalize a job title or position when the title follows the name or refers to a position in general:
  - nurse, registered nurse, advanced practice nurse, nurse practitioner
  - Carolina Espinoza, executive director of marketing, led the meeting.



# Diseases, Disorders, Therapies, and Related Terms

- Do not capitalize the following:
  - autism spectrum disorder
  - major depression
  - diabetes
  - leukemia
  - cognitive behavior therapy
  - applied behavior analysis
  - immunotherapy
- Capitalize personal names that appear within the names of diseases, disorders, therapies, treatments, theories, concepts, hypotheses, principles, models, and statistical procedures.
  - Alzheimer's disease
  - non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
  - Down syndrome
  - Freudian theory

# Appropriate Level of Citation



Cite the work of those individuals whose ideas, theories, or research have directly influenced your work.

Cite primary sources when possible and secondary sources sparingly.

Both paraphrases and direct quotations require citations.

For most papers, cite one or two of the most representative sources for each key point.

# Six Steps to Proper Citation Infographic



1

**READ** the work you want to cite.

2

Identify an **IDEA** you want to put in your paper.

3

Write a **SENTENCE** about that idea.

4

Write a **REFERENCE LIST ENTRY** for the work.

5

Add the corresponding **IN-TEXT CITATION** to the sentence.

6

**REPEAT** as needed for more works and ideas.



# Short Quotations



## If the author is part of the narrative:

If you are directly quoting from a work, you will need to include the author, year of publication, and page number for the reference (preceded by "p."). Introduce the quotation with a signal phrase that includes the author's last name followed by the date of publication in parentheses.

According to Jones (1998), "Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time" (p. 199).

Jones (1998) found "students often had difficulty using APA style" (p. 199); what implications does this have for teachers?

## Standard in-text citation:

If the author is not named in a signal phrase, place the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number in parentheses after the quotation.

She stated, "Students often had difficulty using APA style" (Jones, 1998, p. 199), but she did not offer an explanation as to why.

# Long Quotations (40 words or longer)



Place direct quotations that are 40 words or longer in a free-standing block of typewritten lines and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, indented 1/2 inch from the left margin, i.e., in the same place you would begin a new paragraph. Type the entire quotation on the new margin, and indent the first line of any subsequent paragraph within the quotation 1/2 inch from the new margin. Maintain double-spacing throughout. The parenthetical citation should come after the closing punctuation mark.

Jones's (1998) study found the following:

Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time citing sources. This difficulty could be attributed to the fact that many students failed to purchase a style manual or to ask their teacher for help. (p. 199)



# Basic In-Text Citation Styles



## Authors: In-Text Citations

**IMPORTANT**

### Authors' Names

Type of Citation	Narrative Format	Parenthetical Format
One work by one author	Walker (2007)	(Walker, 2007)
One work by two authors	Walker and Allen (2004)	(Walker & Allen, 2004)
One work by three or more authors	Bradley et al. (1999)	(Bradley et al., 1999)

### Organizations or Groups as Authors

Type of Citation	Narrative Format, First Citation in Text	Narrative Format, Subsequent Citations in Text	Parenthetical Format, First Citation in Text	Parenthetical Format, Subsequent Citations in Text
Groups as authors (readily identified through abbreviation)	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, 2003)	NIMH (2003)	(National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2003)	(NIMH, 2003)
Groups as authors (no abbreviation)	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	University of Pittsburgh (2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)	(University of Pittsburgh, 2005)



## Secondary Resources

A primary source presents information gathered firsthand, such as the results of an experiment or data from a survey.

Secondary sources present information secondhand—an example would be a textbook summary of a topic or a Wikipedia article. APA recommends citing primary sources whenever possible, because this allows you to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information yourself rather than rely on someone else to do this for you.

- When citing a secondary source, provide a reference list entry for the secondary source that you used.
- In the text, identify the primary source and then write “as cited in” the secondary source that you used.
- For example, if you read a work by Lyon et al. (2014) in which Rabbit (1982) was cited, and you were unable to read Rabbitt’s work for your self, cite Rabbitt’s work as the original source, followed by Lyon et al.’s work as the secondary source.
- Only Lyon et al.’s work appears in the reference list.
- (Rabbit, 1982, as cited in Lyon et al., 2014)

# Personal Communication



Part of the purpose of a reference is to lead your reader back to the sources you used. For a book or journal article, this path is pretty straightforward, but for some sources we need to dig deeper. Ask yourself, “How would someone else get here?”

In some cases—like a private conversation—the answer is, “They can’t.” No one else is privy to that conversation with your grandmother. The wisdom she passed on to you is not recoverable by other researchers, so it does not go in the reference list.

This kind of source (private letters and e-mail, personal conversations, phone calls, etc.) is called a *personal communication* (p. 179). Cite it in text only, give initials as well as the surname of the person involved, and give as precise a date as possible:

My grandmother’s advice was, “Never pass up a chance to eat, sit down, or use a clean restroom” (S. Dean, personal communication, May 14, 1980).

The same approach would apply to notes you took during a lecture, or class handouts that are not posted elsewhere (e.g., the instructor’s website), or a spontaneous piece of street theater.

Cite in text only, give initials as well as the surname of the person involved, and give as precise a date as possible.



# Research Interviews



*Qualitative Data:* Part of the research on which you are reporting that does not constitute the work of others. Example: Participants you interview in your own research.

They should never be individually cited or treated as personal communications in APA Style, because this could compromise confidentiality.

How then should you handle the need to quote from participant interviews? Some authors quote participants without distinguishing them at all, like this: “Indeed, a comment by one of our participants illustrates some of these complex issues: [quote follows without other attribution].”



Others identify participants by demographic or other data: “At my age I think we know who we are and what we are. (Female participant, 69 years of age).”

You can also identify participants with letters (Participant A, Participant B), nicknames (Sonny, Tracey), or by role (Doctor, Patient).

# Conducting Research



**CINAHL HEADINGS**  
**SETTING UP YOUR SEARCH**  
**REFINING RESULTS**

# CINAHL Headings

The screenshot displays the EBSCOhost website interface. On the left, a 'Quick Links' sidebar contains a 'Library Catalog' link, a link to the 'Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL)', and a list of databases including EBSCO Host Research Database, Nursing Reference Center Plus, and Publication Finder Interface. Below this is the EBSCOhost logo and the text 'EBSCOhost Research Databases'. At the bottom left, there is a 'Continue' button and a checkbox for 'Select / deselect all'. Below that are two buttons: 'CINAHL Complete' and 'E-Journals'. On the right, the main navigation bar includes 'New Search', 'Subjects', 'Publications', and 'Images'. Below this is the 'CINAHL Headings' section, which features the EBSCOhost logo, the text 'Database: CINAHL Complete', and links for 'Basic Search', 'Advanced Search', and 'Search History'. The 'Subjects' section is highlighted, showing 'CINAHL Subject Headings' and a 'View Tutorials' link. A search bar with a 'Browse' button is present, along with radio buttons for 'Term Begins With', 'Term Contains', and 'Relevancy Ranked'. A red box labeled 'Help when you need it' points to the 'View Tutorials' link. Numbered callouts (1-4) indicate specific features: 1 points to the CINAHL link in the sidebar, 2 points to the EBSCOhost logo, 3 points to the 'Continue' button, and 4 points to the 'Subjects' link in the navigation bar.

**Quick Links:**

- [Library Catalog](#)
- [Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature \(CINAHL\)](#)
- EBSCO Host Research Database
- Nursing Reference Center Plus
- Publication Finder Interface

**EBSCOhost Research Databases**

**Continue**

☐ Select / deselect all

☒ CINAHL Complete ☒ E-Journals

**Database: CINAHL Complete**

[Basic Search](#) [Advanced Search](#) [Search History](#)

**Subjects**

CINAHL Subject Headings [View Tutorials](#)

☐ Term Begins With ☐ Term Contains ☒ Relevancy Ranked

**Help when you need it**

- 14,000 main subject headings
- Vocabulary thesaurus
- Arranged in hierarchy- permits searching at various levels of detail

# Why use a subject heading when keyword searching works just fine?



A subject heading search helps when the keyword selected has many meanings.

*e.g. I need information on AIDS, the disease.*

Because a computer simply reads a string of letters, and not the meaning of the actual word, the search will often pick up results that are not relevant to the topic.

For example, if a search is run using the word *aids*, the computer will pick up *handicapped aids*, *visual aids*, *diabetes aids*, etc.—but you meant AIDS, the disease.

However, if a researcher looks up the word *aids* in MeSH, it will direct them to a number of choices with the word *aids* in them, one of them being the MeSH heading,

**acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.**

## Results For: aids

Search Database

Check box to view subheadings.

Click linked term for tree view.

Explode (+)  
?

Major C  
concept

Scope

Search Term

Explode (+)

Major Co  
ncept

AIDS **Use:** [Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome](#)

☐ [Anti-HIV Agents](#)

☐ [Communication Aids for Persons with Disabilities](#)

☐ [AIDS-Related Opportunistic Infections](#)

☐ [AIDS Serodiagnosis](#)

☐ [AIDS Patients](#)

☐ [Attitude to AIDS](#)

☐ [AIDS Dementia Complex](#)

☐ [Incontinence Aids](#)

☐ [Ambulation Aids](#)

☐ [HIV-AIDS Nursing](#)

☐ [Association of Nurses in AIDS Care](#)

☐ [AIDS Vaccines](#)

☐ [Lymphoma, AIDS-Related](#)

☐ [AIDS-Associated Nephropathy](#)

☐ [HIV Wasting Syndrome](#)

☐ [aids \(Search as Keyword\) ?](#)

Check a box to select a subject heading to begin building your search strategy.

The results indicate which phrase to use

Click on it to open the tree hierarchy

☞ Check box to  
view subheadings.

Click linked term  
for tree view.

- ☐ ☒ [Virus Diseases](#)
- ☐ ☒ [RNA Virus Infections](#)
- ☐ ☒ [Retrovirus Infections](#)
- ☐ ☒ [HIV Infections](#)
- ☐ ☐ **Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome**
- ☐ ☐ AIDS-Associated Nephropathy
- ☐ ☐ AIDS Dementia Complex
- ☐ ☐ AIDS-Related Complex
- ☐ ☐ AIDS-Related Opportunistic Infections
- ☐ ☐ HIV Enteropathy
- ☐ ☐ HIV Seropositivity
- ☐ ☐ HIV Wasting Syndrome


- ☐ ☒ [Virus Diseases](#)
- ☐ ☒ [Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Viral](#)
- ☐ ☒ [HIV Infections](#)
- ☐ ☐ **Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome**
- ☐ ☐ AIDS-Associated Nephropathy
- ☐ ☐ AIDS Dementia Complex
- ☐ ☐ AIDS-Related Complex

Notice how  
AIDS falls  
under  
multiple  
categories

This helps in  
narrowing  
your search!

## Scope

Or select one or more subheadings to restrict your search

Economics/EC 

Explode  
(+)

### Major Concept

When you activate the Explode function, you are searching for the subject heading you originally selected, PLUS all of the subject headings in its family hierarchy.

By selecting the various checkboxes, you can build and restrict/expand your search.

# Scope Notes



[Back to Term List](#)

Tree View For: Chickenpox Vaccine

Subheadings for: AIDS Vaccines

Search Database

Check box to view subheadings.	Click linked term for tree view.	Explode (+)	Major Concept	Scope
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Immunologic and Biologic Factors</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Biological Products</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Vaccines</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Viral Vaccines</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>AIDS Vaccines</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Chickenpox Vaccine</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Herpes Zoster Vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Influenza Vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Japanese Encephalitis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

☒ **Include All Subheadings**  
Or select one or more subheadings to restrict your search

- ☐ Administration And Dosage/AD
- ☐ Adverse Effects/AE
- ☐ Analysis/AN
- ☐ Blood/BL
- ☐ Cerebrospinal Fluid/CF
- ☐ Classification/CL
- ☐ Contraindications/CT
- ☐ Diagnostic Use/DU
- ☐ Drug Effects/DE
- ☐ Economics/EC

Search Term	Explode (+)	Major Concept
<a href="#">AIDS Vaccines</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

A **scope note** might delineate the meaning itself. It might tell you the range of topics covered by the term; it might be instructions for use



## Subheadings for: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

☐ Include All Subheadings

Or select one or more subheadings to restrict your search

- ☐ Blood/BL
- ☐ Cerebrospinal Fluid/CF
- ☐ Chemically Induced/CI
- ☐ Classification/CL
- ☐ Complications/CO
- ☐ Diagnosis/DI
- ☐ Diet Therapy/DH
- ☐ Drug Therapy/DT
- ☐ Economics/EC
- ☒ Education/ED
- ☐ Embryology/EM
- ☐ Epidemiology/EP
- ☐ Ethical Issues/EI
- ☐ Ethnology/EH
- ☐ Etiology/ET
- ☐ Familial And Genetic/FG
- ☐ History/HI
- ☐ Immunology/IM
- ☐ Legislation And Jurisprudence/LJ

## Search Database

Search Term	Explode (+)	Major Concept
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome /ED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Search Builder

Your selections will appear in the Search Builder box.

Click the Search Database button to launch

# For Best Results Set Up Your Search First

Searching: **CINAHL Complete**, [Show all](#) | [Choose Databases](#)

Enter any words to find books, journals and more

Search

[Search Options](#) ▶ [Basic Search](#) **Advanced Search** [History](#)

1

Limit your results

Full Text



2

Full Text ensures that the results will be available for download from CONAH subscriptions.

Published Date

Start month:  Start year:  — End month:  End year:

3

Human



Any Author is Nurse



First Author is Nurse



Randomized Controlled Trial



4 Scroll Halfway to find this setting

Search

5

Don't forget to click Search bottom right!

Setting up your search with the correct parameters will save you time and will yield better results.

- Advanced Search
- Full Text
- Published Date
- Nurse as author

## Refine Results

# Refine Results

Remove parameters by clicking the boxes

Not sure what you are looking for? Use these dropdowns to guide your search

You can continue to refine your search by selecting from Academic Journals

The numbers inside the parentheses indicate the number of results

### Subject: Major Heading ▾

- ☐ nursing role (377)
- ☐ nursing practice (366)
- ☐ nurses (361)
- ☐ nurse attitudes (301)
- ☐ oncologic nursing (276)
- ☐ education, nursing (223)

[Show More](#)

### Subject ▾

- ☐ children (68)
- ☐ surgery, plastic (34)
- ☐ infants (31)
- ☐ orthopedic surgery (23)
- ☐ diagnosis, differential (18)
- ☐ mental illness--treatment (14)

## Current Search ▾

### Expanders

Apply equivalent subjects ☐

### Limiters

Full Text ☐

Published Date: ☐  
20170101-20221231

Any Author is Nurse\* ☐

## Limit To ▾

- ☒ Full Text
- ☐ References Available
- ☐ Peer Reviewed

From:  Publication Date To:



[Show More](#)  
Options set

## Source Types ▾

☒ All Results

☐ Academic Journals (7,289)

☐ eBooks (862)

☐ CEUs (290)

[Show More](#)

## Age

- ☐ all adult (1,735)
- ☐ adult: 19-44 years (1,177)
- ☐ middle aged: 45-64 years (975)
- ☐ aged: 65+ years (760)
- ☐ all child (714)
- ☐ adolescent: 13-18 years (440)

[Show More](#)

## Gender

- ☐ female (1,796)
- ☐ male (1,336)

## Geography

- ☐ usa (5,061)
- ☐ europe (1,643)
- ☐ mexico & central/south america (1,399)
- ☐ continental europe (1,240)
- ☐ australia & new zealand (773)
- ☐ asia (653)

[Show More](#)

# Refining Results

## Category

- ☐ medical / pediatrics (98)
- ☐ medical / orthopedics (93)
- ☐ medical / surgery / neurosurgery (88)
- ☐ medical / radiology, radiotherapy & nuclear medicine (80)
- ☐ medical / otolaryngology (72)
- ☐ medical / surgery / cosmetic & reconstructive (71)

[Show More](#)

## Database

- ☒ All Databases
- ☐ E-Journals (152,635)
- ☐ CINAHL Complete (10,184)
- ☐ eBook Collection (EBSCOhost) (862)

# Comparing Searches

## Advanced Search with limiters

### Boolean/Phrase:

stress

### Limiters

Full Text ☒

Published Date: ☒  
20170101-20221231

Any Author is Nurse\* ☒

### Source Types

Academic Journals ☒

### Subject: Major Heading

burnout, professional ☒

[Clear All](#)

Search Results: 1 - 10 of 22

## Basic Search

Search Results: 1 - 10 of 1,443,610



Searching: [CINAHL Complete](#), [Show all](#) | [Choose Databases](#)

stress



Search

[Basic Search](#) [Advanced Search](#) [Search History](#)

Refine Results

Search Results: 1 - 10 of 1,443,610

# References



**REFERENCE LIST  
FORMATTING  
REFERENCE EXAMPLES  
APA RESOURCES  
GOOGLE TIP**

# Reference List



Your reference list should appear at the end of your paper. It provides the information necessary for a reader to locate and retrieve any source you cite in the body of the paper. Each source you cite in the paper must appear in your reference list; likewise, each entry in the reference list must be cited in your text.

**Use the section label “References” (not “Works Cited” or “Bibliography”).**

- Start the reference list on a new page after the text of your paper.
- Center the label at the top of the page and write it in bold.
- It is acceptable to use “Reference” as the label when you cited only one source in your paper.

# Format references in seventh edition APA Style.

- Double-space the reference list, both within and between references. Do not add extra lines between references.
- Order references alphabetically, usually by the first letter of the first author's last name.
- Include the authors' first and middle initials (if they have them). Do not write out first or middle names.
- Write author names in inverted format so that the last name comes first, followed by a comma and the initials. Place a period and a space after each initial.
- Apply a hanging indent for all references using the paragraph-formatting function of your word-processing program: The first line is flush left, and all subsequent lines are indented 0.5 in.
- To determine the format to use for a reference list entry, first determine the reference group (e.g., textual works, online media) and reference category (e.g., periodical, social media), and then choose the appropriate reference type within the category (e.g., journal article, Facebook post) and follow that example in Chapter 10 of the *Publication Manual* or the *Concise Guide to APA Style*.
  - Reference formats are based on the **document type** (e.g., journal article, report), not the retrieval method (e.g., online, in print).

## Format References

All of these points are important. You will likely be marked down for not following these guidelines.

### Paragraph

#### Indents and Spacing

##### General

Alignment: Centered

##### Indentation

Before text: 0"

Special: (none)

By:

##### Spacing

Before: 0 pt

After: 0 pt

Line Spacing:

(none)  
First line  
Hanging

Tab...

OK

Cancel



# Reference List Basic Rules-Journal Article

Invert names so that the last name comes first, followed by a comma and the initials. Leave a space between initials. Retain the order of authors' names.

Capitalize only the first letter of the first word. For a two-part title, capitalize the first word of the second part of the title. Also capitalize proper nouns. Do not italicize. End with a period.

Place the year in parentheses. End with a period.

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Year). Title of the article.

*Name of the Periodical*, volume(issue), #-#. <https://doi.org/xxxx>

Capitalize all major words in the periodical name. Follow with a comma. Italicize the periodical name (but not the comma after).

Italicize the volume number. Do not put a space between the volume number and the parentheses around the issue number.

Include the article page range. Use an en dash; do not put spaces around the en dash. End with a period.

Do not italicize the issue number or parentheses. Follow the parentheses with a comma. **No issue number?** That's okay. Follow the volume number with a comma.

**Does the article have a DOI?** Include a DOI for all works that have one. Do not put a period after the DOI.

# DOI



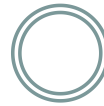
## What is a DOI and how do I use them in citations?

A DOI, or Digital Object Identifier, is a string of numbers, letters and symbols used to permanently identify an article or document and link to it on the web. A DOI will help your reader easily locate a document from your citation. Think of it like a Social Security number for the article you're citing — it will always refer to that article, and only that one.

### Where can I find the DOI?

- In most recently published articles, the DOI will be printed with the article itself, usually on the first page somewhere, or in the header or footer.
- If the DOI isn't on the article, look it up on the website [CrossRef.org](https://www.crossref.org) (use the "Search Metadata" option).

# Reference List Basic Rules - Book



Capitalize only the first letter of the first word. For a two-part title, capitalize the first word of the second part of the title. Also capitalize proper nouns. *Italicize the title.* End with a period.

Invert names so that the last name comes first, followed by a comma and the initials. Leave a space between initials. Retain the order of authors' names.

Place the copyright year in parentheses. End with a period.

Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (Copyright Year). *Title of the book* (7th ed.).

Publisher. DOI or URL

**Does the book have a DOI?** Include a DOI if available. Do not include a URL or database information for works from academic research databases. Include a URL for ebooks from other websites. Do not put a period after the DOI or URL.

Include the name of the publisher, followed by a period. Do not include the publisher location. **Are there multiple publishers?** If so, separate them with a semicolon.

**Does the book have an edition or volume number?** If so, include the number in parentheses after the title but before the period. If both, show edition first and volume second, separated by a comma. Do not put a period between the title and the parenthetical information.

# Other Reference Examples

## **Journal Article (Section 10.1)**

Lachner, A., Backfisch, I., Hoogerheide, V., van Gog, T., & Renkl, A. (2020). Timing matters! Explaining between study phases enhances students' learning. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 112, 841–853. <https://doi.org/10.1037/edu0000396>

## **Online Magazine Article (Section 10.1)**

Gander, K. (2020, April 29). COVID-19 vaccine being developed in Australia raises antibodies to neutralize virus in pre-clinical tests. *Newsweek*. <https://www.newsweek.com/australia-covid-19-vaccine-neutralize-virus-1500849>

## **Print Magazine Article (Section 10.1)**

Nicholl, K. (2020, May). A royal spark. *Vanity Fair*, 62(5), 56–65, 100.

## **Online Newspaper Article (Section 10.1)**

Roberts, S. (2020, April 9). Early string ties us to Neanderthals. *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/09/science/neanderthals-fiber-string-math.html>

## **Print Newspaper Article (Section 10.1)**

Reynolds, G. (2019, April 9). Different strokes for athletic hearts. *The New York Times*, D4.

### **Blog Post (Section 10.1)**

Rutledge, P. (2019, March 11). The upside of social media. *The Media Psychology Blog*.

<https://www.pamelarutledge.com/2019/03/11/the-upside-of-social-media/>

### **Authored Book (Section 10.2)**

Kaufman, K. A., Glass, C. R., & Pineau, T. R. (2018). *Mindful sport performance enhancement: Mental training for athletes and coaches*. American Psychological Association.

<https://doi.org/10.1037/0000048-000>

### **Edited Book Chapter (Section 10.3)**

Zelege, W. A., Hughes, T. L., & Drozda, N. (2020). Home–school collaboration to promote mind–body health. In C. Maykel & M. A. Bray (Eds.), *Promoting mind–body health in schools: Interventions for mental health professionals* (pp. 11–26). American Psychological Association.

<https://doi.org/10.1037/0000157-002>

### **Online Dictionary Entry (Section 10.3)**

American Psychological Association. (n.d.). Internet addiction. In *APA dictionary of psychology*. Retrieved April 24, 2020, from <https://dictionary.apa.org/internet-addiction>

### **Report by a Group Author (Section 10.4)**

World Health Organization. (2014). *Comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition*. [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/113048/WHO\\_NMH\\_NHD\\_14.1\\_eng.pdf?ua=1](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/113048/WHO_NMH_NHD_14.1_eng.pdf?ua=1)

### **PowerPoint From a Classroom Website (Section 10.14)**

Mack, R., & Spake, G. (2018). *Citing open source images and formatting references for presentations* [PowerPoint slides]. [Canvas@FNU](mailto:Canvas@FNU). <https://fnu.onelogin.com/login>

### **Tweet (Section 10.15)**

Obama, B. [@BarackObama]. (2020, April 7). *It's World Health Day, and we owe a profound debt of gratitude to all our medical professionals. They're still giving* [Tweet]. Twitter. <https://twitter.com/BarackObama/status/1247555328365023238>

### **Open Educational Resource (Section 10.16)**

Fagan, J. (2019, March 25). *Nursing clinical brain*. OER Commons. Retrieved January 7, 2020, from <https://www.oercommons.org/authoring/53029-nursing-clinical-brain/view>

### **Webpage (Section 10.16)**

Chandler, N. (2020, April 9). *What's the difference between Sasquatch and Bigfoot?* howstuffworks. <https://science.howstuffworks.com/science-vs-myth/strange-creatures/sasquatch-bigfoot-difference.htm>

### **Webpage on a News Website (Section 10.16)**

Machado, J., & Turner, K. (2020, March 7). *The future of feminism*. Vox. <https://www.vox.com/identities/2020/3/7/21163193/international-womens-day-2020>

### **Webpage With a Retrieval Date (Section 10.16)**

Center for Systems Science and Engineering. (2020, May 6). *COVID-19 dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University (JHU)*. Johns Hopkins University & Medicine, Coronavirus Resource Center. Retrieved May 6, 2020, from <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html>



### **Report by Individual Authors (Section 10.4)**

Winthrop, R., Ziegler, L., Handa, R., & Fakoya, F. (2019). *How playful learning can help leapfrog progress in education*. Center for Universal Education at Brookings. [https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/how\\_playful\\_learning\\_can\\_help\\_leapfrog\\_progress\\_in\\_education.pdf](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/how_playful_learning_can_help_leapfrog_progress_in_education.pdf)

### **Press Release (Section 10.4)**

American Psychological Association. (2020, March 2). *APA reaffirms psychologists' role in combating climate change* [Press release]. <https://www.apa.org/news/press/releases/2020/03/combating-climate-change>

### **Conference Session (Section 10.5)**

Davidson, R. J. (2019, August 8–11). *Well-being is a skill* [Conference session]. APA 2019 Convention, Chicago, IL, United States. [https://irp-cdn.multiscreensite.com/a5ea5d51/files/uploaded/APA2019\\_Program\\_190708.pdf](https://irp-cdn.multiscreensite.com/a5ea5d51/files/uploaded/APA2019_Program_190708.pdf)

### **Dissertation From a Database (Section 10.6)**

Horvath-Plyman, M. (2018). *Social media and the college student journey: An examination of how social media use impacts social capital and affects college choice, access, and transition* (Publication No. 10937367). [Doctoral dissertation, New York University]. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global.



EXAMPLES

<https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples>

## How to Write an APA Style Reference When Information Is Missing

What's missing?	Solution	In-text citation				Reference template	
		Position A	Position B	Position C	Position D		
Nothing—all pieces are present	List information in the order of author, date, title (with description in square brackets if necessary for explanation of nonroutine information), and source	Author, A. A.	(date).	<i>Title of document</i> [Format]. or Title of document [Format].			
Author is missing	Substitute title for author; then provide date and source	<i>Title of document</i> [Format]. or Title of document [Format].	(date).	n/a			
Date is missing	Provide author, substitute <i>n.d.</i> for <i>no date</i> , and then give title and source	Author, A. A.	(n.d.).	<i>Title of document</i> [Format]. or Title of document [Format].	Retrieved from http://xxxxx or		
Title is missing	Provide author and date, describe document inside square brackets, and then give source	Author, A. A.	(date).	[Description of document].	Retrieved Month Day, Year, from http://xxxxx or		
Author and date are both missing	Substitute title for author and <i>n.d.</i> for <i>no date</i> ; then give source	<i>Title of document</i> [Format]. or Title of document [Format].	(n.d.).	n/a	Location: Publisher. or		
Author and title are both missing	Substitute description of document inside square brackets for author; then give date and source	[Description of document].	(date).	n/a	doi:xxxxx		
Date and title are both missing	Provide author, substitute <i>n.d.</i> for <i>no date</i> , describe document inside square brackets, and then give source	Author, A. A.	(n.d.).	[Description of document].			
Author, date, and title are all missing	Substitute description of document inside square brackets for author, substitute <i>n.d.</i> for <i>no date</i> , and then give source	[Description of document].	(n.d.).	n/a			
Source is missing	Cite as personal communication (see §6.20) or find a substitute	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		

**Note.** Italicize a title when the document stands alone (books, reports, etc.) but not when it is part of a greater whole (chapters, articles, etc.). The retrieval statement should reflect either a URL (for online documents without DOIs), a publisher location and name (for print sources), or a DOI (for any document that has one). Include a retrieval date with a URL only when a source is likely to change (e.g., wikis). Create an in-text citation by using the pieces from Positions A and B. For titles in Position A, use italics for works that stand alone (*Title of Document*, date) and quotation marks for works that are part of a greater whole ("Title of Document," date). Retain square brackets for descriptions of documents in Position A ([Description of document], date).



# APA Resources



APAstyle.apa.org



STYLE AND GRAMMAR GUIDELINES ^

PRODUCTS v

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS

BLOG



## Paper Format

Title page setup, fonts, headings, margins, line spacing, sample papers

## In-Text Citations

Citation formats, paraphrasing, quotation, plagiarism, secondary sources

## Mechanics of Style

Punctuation, spelling, capitalization, abbreviations, number usage

## Bias-Free Language

Age, disability, gender, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, intersectionality, more

## Tables and Figures

Basic setup, titles, notes, use of color, sample tables and figures

## References

Reference examples, format, databases, DOIs and URLs

## Grammar

Verb tense, active and passive voice, singular "they," first-person pronouns

## Publication Process

Journal article reporting standards (JARS), cover letters, submission process

## APAstyle.apa.org/blog



### How to cite an untitled music album reference

By A. Adams July 13, 2022 0

Before you attempt to create a reference list entry for a music album in your paper, fact-check the recording artist or group's discography to ensure the title of the album—or the lack of one—is accurate.



### How to capitalize medication names

By Hannah Greenbaum June 15, 2022 0

This blog post provides information on the APA Style capitalization guidelines for writing about medications.

### Pinned posts



#### Introducing the Basics of Seventh Edition APA Style tutorial

By APA Style • February 25, 2020



#### What's new in the seventh edition *Publication Manual*

By APA Style • March 19, 2020

# APA Resources



**Purdue Online Writing Lab**  
College of Liberal Arts

[https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/apa\\_style/apa\\_formatting\\_and\\_style\\_guide/general\\_format.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/general_format.html)

Using Research ▶

APA Style (7th Edition) ▼

APA Style Introduction

APA Overview and Workshop

APA Formatting and Style Guide (7th Edition) ▼

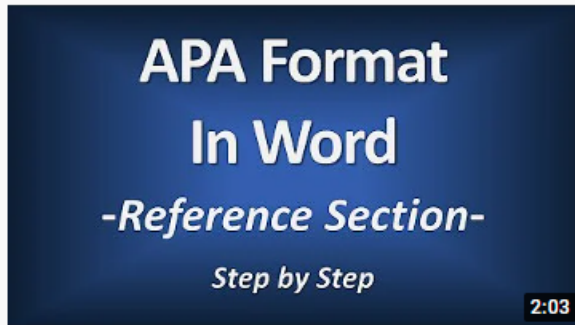
General Format

In-Text Citations: The Basics

## GENERAL APA GUIDELINES

Your essay should be typed and double-spaced on standard-sized paper (8.5" x 11"), with 1" margins on all sides. Include a **page header** (also known as the "**running head**") at the top of every page. For a professional paper, this includes your paper title and the page number. For a student paper, this only includes the page number. To create a **page header/running head**, insert page numbers flush right. Then type "TITLE OF YOUR PAPER" in the header flush left using all capital letters. The **running head** is a shortened version of your paper's title and cannot exceed 50 characters including spacing and punctuation.

# APA Resources - YouTube



## APA Format in Word - Reference Section (American Psychological Association)

16K views • 8 years ago



Quantitative Specialists

Learn how to quickly format a reference section in Microsoft Word using to the format of the American Psychological Association ...



Does APA mean double spaced?

1 moments ▾



## How to format your paper in APA style in 2022

1.7M views • 2 years ago



Smart Student

Smart Student FREE Resources SMART WRITERS MASTERCLASS <https://www.mysmartstudent.com/registration-page-1> ...

4K



Introduction | Margins, Font, Line Spacing | Title Page | Main Body/Section Headings | Reference List |... 6 chapters ▾



## APA Style® CENTRAL: The revolutionary new electronic resource for APA Style

8.6K views • 6 years ago



American Psychological Association

Learn more about APA Style CENTRAL and how it combines sophisticated learning and teaching tools, writing and content ...

CC



Interactive Project Planning Tools | Writing Center | Paper Templates | Reference Types | Publication 5 moments ▾

# Final Hot Tip- Google



ppt: hemodynamics



All

Images

Videos

News

Shopping

More

Settings

Tools

About 167,000 results (0.43 seconds)

## [PPT] Hemodynamics

[een.iust.ac.ir/profs/behnam/medengprinc/hemodynamics.ppt](http://een.iust.ac.ir/profs/behnam/medengprinc/hemodynamics.ppt) ▼

**Hemodynamics.** Physics of Blood flow in the circulation. Circulatory System. Heart: Has 2 collecting chambers - (Left, Right Atria). Has 2 Pumping chambers ...

## [PPT] Cardiology - hemodynamics

[patf-biokyb.lf1.cuni.cz/wiki/\\_media/vyuka/standa/3-cardiology-hemodynamics.ppt](http://patf-biokyb.lf1.cuni.cz/wiki/_media/vyuka/standa/3-cardiology-hemodynamics.ppt) ▼

Cardiology - **hemodynamics**. William Harvey (1578-1657). Hemodynamics; Discovery of blood circulation and heart function (published 1628); This theory was ...

## [PPT] Hemodynamic Monitoring

[https://www.mc.vanderbilt.edu/.../ppt/.../Hemodynamic\\_Monitoring\\_I\\_ABP\\_CVP\\_Ao...](https://www.mc.vanderbilt.edu/.../ppt/.../Hemodynamic_Monitoring_I_ABP_CVP_Ao...) ▼

What is **Hemodynamic** Monitoring? Non-invasive = clinical assessment & NBP. Direct measurement of arterial pressure. Invasive **hemodynamic** monitoring. 3.

## [PDF] PowerPoint Presentation - Hemodynamic ... - Saudi Heart Association

[saudi-heart.com/wp-content/.../Wail-Kashkari-Hemodynamic-of-HF-in-ACHD.pdf](http://saudi-heart.com/wp-content/.../Wail-Kashkari-Hemodynamic-of-HF-in-ACHD.pdf) ▼

A. The catheter tip does not move with cardiac motion. B. The waveform has classic A and V deflections. C. Obtain a blood sample for oximetry from the catheter ...

When searching in Google you may use a 3-letter identifier followed by a colon and your search terms. Results will include that format.

Works for: .ppt, .xcl, .doc, .jpeg, .pdf, etc.

Also, for sites: .edu, .org

# Thank You



Sources used for this presentation include (Not in APA format ☺):

<https://www.apastyle.org/>

<https://blog.apastyle.org/>

<https://owl.purdue.edu/>

[https://www.youtube.com/results?search\\_query=apa+format](https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=apa+format)

American Psychological Association. (2020). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (7th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

American Psychological Association. (2005). *Concise Rules of APA Style*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.