

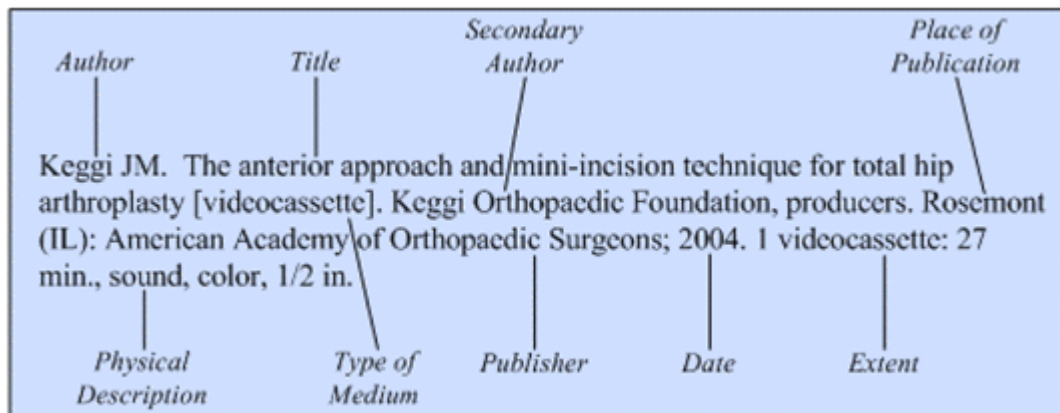
## Chapter 15. Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats

Created: October 10, 2007; Updated: August 11, 2015.

- Sample Citation and Introduction
- Citation Rules with Examples
- Examples

### Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats

The general format for a reference to an individual audiovisual title, including punctuation:



#### Examples of Citations to Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats

Audiovisuals include videocassettes, audiocassettes, videodiscs, motion pictures, and slides. CD-ROMs and DVDs are considered electronic material (see Chapters 18 - 21 for citing Material on CD-ROM, DVD, or Disk); for videocasts and podcasts see Chapters 22 - 26 for for citing material on the Internet.

An audiovisual may be published in monograph form, such as a book on videodisc, or in journal form, distributed on videocassette or audiocassette. Cite audiovisuals using the standard format for journals and books (see Chapter 1 and Chapter 2), but add a type of medium after the title to alert the user that special equipment is needed to view the publication.

The extent or length of an audiovisual is an optional component of a reference that may provide useful information to the reader. Provide extent as the total number of physical pieces, such as 387 slides or 1 videocassette. Include the run time if appropriate. Run time (also known as running-time) is the length of the film or program in minutes, such as 2 videocassettes: 140 min. You may provide more physical description

details after the extent to give the reader additional information. For example, the size of an audiovisual can affect the equipment needed to view the item. See Physical Description in the next section for details.

This chapter covers audiovisuals published as individual titles, not journals or journal articles. See [Chapter 16](#) for journals published in audiovisual formats. The chief source for information about an audiovisual is the opening screens. If more information is needed, consult the case housing the audiovisual or any accompanying booklet or other documentation.

Note that the rules for creating references to audiovisuals are not the same as the rules for cataloging them. Records found in the NLM [LocatorPlus](#) and the [NLM Catalog](#) databases therefore will not always agree with the instructions presented here.

Continue to Citation Rules with Examples for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats.

Continue to Examples of Citations to Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats.

## Citation Rules with Examples for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats

Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

Author/Editor (R) | Author Affiliation (O) | Title (R) | Type of Medium (R) | Edition (R) | Producer, Editor, and other Secondary Authors (O) | Place of Publication (R) | Publisher (R) | Date of Publication (R) | Extent (O) | Physical Description (O) | Series (O) | Language (R) | Notes (O)

### Author/Editor for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (required)

#### General Rules for Author/Editor

- List names in the order they appear on the opening screens or in the text accompanying text
- Enter surname (family or last name) first for each author/editor
- Capitalize surnames and enter spaces within surnames as they appear in the document cited on the assumption that the author approved the form used. For example: Van Der Horn *or* van der Horn; De Wolf *or* de Wolf *or* DeWolf.
- Convert given (first) names and middle names to initials for a maximum of two initials following each surname
- Give all authors/editors, regardless of the number
- Separate author/editor names from each other by a comma and a space
- If there are no authors, only editors, follow the last named editor with a comma and the word editor or editors; see Producer, Editor, and Other Secondary Authors below if there are authors and editors
- End author/editor information with a period

#### Specific Rules for Author/Editor

- Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them
- Other surname rules
- Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle
- Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name
- Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III

- Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)
- Non-English words for editor
- Organizations as author
- No author can be found
- Options for author names

### Box 1. Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them.

- Keep hyphens in surnames  
Estelle Palmer-Canton *becomes* Palmer-Canton E  
Ahmed El-Assmy *becomes* El-Assmy A
- Keep particles, such as O', D', and L'  
Alan D. O'Brien *becomes* O'Brien AD  
James O. L'Esperance *becomes* L'Esperance JO  
U. S'adeh *becomes* S'adeh U
- Omit all other punctuation in surnames  
Charles A. St. James *becomes* St James CA  
K.A.J. Gupta *becomes* Gupta KA

### Box 2. Other surname rules.

- Keep prefixes in surnames  
Lama Al Bassit *becomes* Al Bassit L  
Jiddeke M. van de Kamp *becomes* van de Kamp JM  
Gerard de Pouvourville *becomes* de Pouvourville G
- Keep compound surnames even if no hyphen appears  
Sergio Lopez Moreno *becomes* Lopez Moreno S  
Jaime Mier y Teran *becomes* Mier y Teran J  
Virginie Halley des Fontaines *becomes* Halley des Fontaines V  
  
[If you cannot determine whether a surname is compound or a combination of a middle name and a surname by looking at the opening screens of a videocassette, videodisc, or motion picture or the first few slides of a slide set or by listening to an audiocassette, look to the container of the audiovisual or other accompanying written material for clarification. For example, Elizabeth Scott Parker may be interpreted to be Parker ES or Scott Parker E.]
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

*Box 2 continues on next page...*

Box 2 continued from previous page.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked
  - Å treated as A
  - Ø treated as O
  - Ç treated as C
  - Ł treated as L
  - à treated as a
  - ô treated as o
  - ñ treated as n
  - ü treated as u
- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters
  - æ treated as ae
  - œ treated as oe

**Box 3. Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle.**

- Disregard hyphens joining given (first or middle) names
  - Jean-Louis Lagrot becomes Lagrot JL
- Use only the first letter of given names and middle names if they contain a prefix, a preposition, or another particle
  - D'Arcy Hart becomes Hart D
  - W. St. John Patterson becomes Patterson WS
  - De la Broquerie Fortier becomes Fortier D
  - Craig McC. Brooks becomes Brooks CM
- Disregard traditional abbreviations of given names. Some non-US publications use abbreviations of conventional given names rather than single initials, such as St. for Stefan. Use only the first letter of the abbreviation.
  - Ch. Wunderly becomes Wunderly C
  - C. Fr. Erdman becomes Erdman CF
- For non-English names that are romanized (written in the roman alphabet), capitalize only the first letter if the original initial is represented by more than one letter
  - Iu. A. Iakontov becomes Iakontov IuA
  - G. Th. Tsakalos becomes Tsakalos GTh

**Box 4. Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name.**

- Omit degrees, titles, and honors such as M.D. following a personal name

James A. Reed, M.D., F.R.C.S. *becomes* Reed JA

Kristine Schmidt, Ph.D. *becomes* Schmidt K

Robert V. Lang, Major, US Army *becomes* Lang RV

- Omit rank and honors such as Colonel or Sir that precede a name

Sir Frances Hildebrand *becomes* Hildebrand F

Dr. Karl Eberhard *becomes* Eberhard K

Captain R.C. Williams *becomes* Williams RC

**Box 5. Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III.**

- Place family designations of rank after the initials, without punctuation
- Convert roman numerals to arabic ordinals

*Examples:*

Vincent T. DeVita, Jr. *becomes* DeVita VT Jr

James G. Jones II *becomes* Jones JG 2nd

John A. Adams III *becomes* Adams JA 3rd

Henry B. Cooper IV *becomes* Cooper HB 4th

**Box 6. Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese).**

Romanization, a form of transliteration, means using the roman (Latin) alphabet to represent the letters or characters of another alphabet. A good authority for romanization is the [ALA-LC Romanization Tables](#).

- Romanize names in Cyrillic (Russian, Bulgarian, etc.), Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean, or character-based languages, such as Chinese and Japanese
- Capitalize only the first letter of romanized names if the original initial is represented by more than one letter

Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA

G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
  - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

*Box 6 continues on next page...*

*Box 6 continued from previous page.*

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ô *treated as* o

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

### **Box 7. Non-English words for editor.**

- Translate the word found for editor into English. However, the wording found on the publication may always be used.
- If not translated, ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
  - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ô *treated as* o

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- To assist in identifying editors, below is a brief list of non-English words for editor:

*Box 7 continues on next page...*

Box 7 continued from previous page.

| Language | Word for Editor |
|----------|-----------------|
| French   | redacteur       |
|          | editeur         |
| German   | redakteur       |
|          | herausgeber     |
| Italian  | redattore       |
|          | curatore        |
|          | editore         |
| Russian  | redaktor        |
|          | izdatel         |
| Spanish  | redactor        |
|          | editor          |

### Box 8. Organizations as author.

An organization such as a university, society, association, corporation, or governmental body may serve as an author.

- Omit "The" preceding an organizational name

The American Cancer Society *becomes* American Cancer Society

- If a division or another part of an organization is included in the publication, give the parts of the name in descending hierarchical order, separated by commas

American Medical Association, Committee on Ethics.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry Division.

American College of Surgeons, Committee on Trauma, Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Outcomes, Working Group.

- When citing organizations that are national bodies such as government agencies, if a nationality is not part of the name, place the country in parentheses after the name, using the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#))

National Academy of Sciences (US).

Royal Marsden Hospital Bone-Marrow Transplantation Team (GB).

- Separate two or more different organizations by a semicolon

Canadian Association of Orthodontists; Canadian Dental Association.

American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Pediatric Emergency Medicine;

American College of Emergency Physicians, Pediatric Committee.

Box 8 continues on next page...

*Box 8 continued from previous page.*

- If both individuals and an organization or organizations appear on the title page of an audiovisual as authors, use the names of the individuals as the author. Give the organization at the end of the reference as a note, if desired.
- For names of organizations in languages other than English:
  - Give names in languages using the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, Italian, Spanish, German, Swedish, etc.) as they appear in the publication. Whenever possible follow a non-English name with a translation. Place all translations in square brackets.

Istituto di Fisiologia Clinica del CNR.

Universitätsmedizin Berlin.

Nordisk Anaesthesiologisk Forening [Scandinavian Society of Anaesthesiologists].

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate names of organizations in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the [ALA-LC Romanization Tables](#). Whenever possible follow a non-English name with a translation. Place all translations in square brackets.

Rossiiskoe Respiratornoe Obshchestvo [Russian Respiratory Society].

*or*

[Russian Respiratory Society].

- Translate names of organizations in character-based languages such as Chinese and Japanese. Place all translations in square brackets.

[Chinese Medical Society].

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ê *treated as* e

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

*Box 8 continues on next page...*



*Box 8 continued from previous page.*

æ *treated as* æ

œ *treated as* oe

### **Box 9. No author can be found.**

- If no person or organization can be found as the author but editors or translators are present, begin the reference with the names of the editors or translators. Follow the same rules as used for author names, but end the list of names with a comma and the specific role, that is, editor or translator.

Morrison CP, Court FG, editors.

Walser E, translator.

Do not place producers in the author position if there are no authors.

- If no person or organization can be identified as the author and no editors or translators are given, begin the reference with the title of the audiovisual. Do not use anonymous.

Collaborative research with communities: value added & challenges faced [videocassette].

Washington: Public Health Foundation; 2006. 1 videocassette: 103 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

### **Box 10. Options for author names.**

The following formats are not NLM practice for citing authors, but are acceptable options.

- Full first names of authors may be given. Separate the surname from the given name or initials by a comma; follow initials with a period; separate successive names by a semicolon and a space.

Takagi, Yasushi; Harada, Jun; Chiarugi, Alberto M.; Moskowitz, Michael A.

Mann, Frederick D.; Swartz, Mary N.; Little, R.T.

- If space is a consideration, the number of authors may be limited to a specific number, such as the first three authors. Follow the last named author by a comma and "et al." or "and others."

Rastan S, Hough T, Kierman A, et al.

Adler DG, Baron TH, Davila RE, and others.

## **Examples for Author/Editor**

1. Standard citation to an audiovisual
2. Audiovisual authors with optional full first names given
3. Audiovisuals with more than three authors (list all)
4. Audiovisuals with optional limit to the first three authors (use "et al." or "and others")
5. Audiovisual author surnames with designations of rank in a family
6. Audiovisuals authors with particles or prefixes in their names (give as provided in the publication)

7. Audiovisual authors with compound last names
8. Audiovisuals with organization as author
9. Audiovisuals with organization as author with subsidiary part of organization named
10. Audiovisuals with more than one organization as author
11. Audiovisuals with no authors found
12. Audiovisuals with author affiliation included
23. Audiovisual producers when there is no author
24. Audiovisuals with editors when there is no author

## Author Affiliation for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (optional)

### General Rules for Author Affiliation

- Enter the affiliation of all authors or only the first author
- Begin with the department and name of the institution, followed by city and state/Canadian province/country
- Use commas to separate parts of the address
- Place the affiliation in parentheses, such as (Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA)
- Separate the affiliation from its author by a space
- Follow the affiliation with a comma placed outside the closing parenthesis, unless it is the affiliation of the last author, then use a period

### Specific Rules for Author Affiliation

- Abbreviations in affiliations
- E-mail address included
- Organizational names for affiliations not in English
- Names for cities and countries not in English

#### Box 11. Abbreviations in affiliations.

- Abbreviate commonly used words in affiliations, if desired. Follow all abbreviated words with a period.

*Examples:*

Acad. for Academy

Assoc. for Association

Co. for Company

Coll. for College

Corp. for Corporation

Dept. for Department

*Box 11 continues on next page...*

*Box 11 continued from previous page.*

Div. for Division

Inst. for Institute or Institution

Soc. for Society

Univ. for University

See [Appendix C](#) for more abbreviations of commonly used English words.

- Abbreviate names of US states and Canadian provinces using their official two-letter abbreviations. See [Appendix E](#) for a list of these.
- Abbreviate names of countries outside of the US and Canada using the two-letter ISO country code, if desired. See [Appendix D](#) for codes of selected countries.
- Be consistent. If you abbreviate a word in one reference in a list of references, abbreviate the same word in all references.

### **Box 12. E-mail address included.**

- Follow the US state, Canadian province, or country of the author with a period and a space
- Insert the e-mail address as it appears in the publication
- Do not end an e-mail address with a period
- Place the e-mail address within the closing parenthesis for the author affiliation

*Example:*

Patrias K (Reference Section, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda MD. patrias@nlm.nih.gov), de la Cruz FF (Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Bethesda, MD. delacruz@nichd.nih.gov).

### **Box 13. Organizational names for affiliations not in English.**

- Give the affiliation of all authors or only the first author
- Begin with the department and name of the organization, followed by the city, the two-letter abbreviation for the US state or Canadian province (see [Appendix E](#)), and the country name or ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)) if non-US. Place the affiliation in parentheses.
- Provide the name in the original language for non-English organization names in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

Carpentier AF (Service de Neurologie, Hopital de la Salpetriere, Paris, France), Moreno Perez D (Unidad de Infectologia e Inmunodeficiencias, Departamento de Pediatria, Hospital Materno-Infantil Carlos Haya, Malaga, Spain).

Marubini E (Istituto di Statistica Medica e Biometria, Universita degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy), Rebora P, Reina G.

*Box 13 continues on next page...*

*Box 13 continued from previous page.*

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate organizational names in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

Barbulescu M (Clinica Chirurgicala, Spitalul Clinic Coltea, Bucarest, Romania), Burcos T, Ungureanu CD, Zodieru-Popa I.

Grudinina NA (Institute of Experimental Medicine, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia), Golubkov VI, Tikhomirova OS, Brezhneva TV, Hanson KP, Vasilyev VB, Mandelshtam MY.

- Translate organizational names in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese)

Susaki K (First Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Kagawa University, Takamatsu, Japan), Bandoh S, Fujita J, Kanaji N, Ishii T, Kubo A, Ishida T.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- Use the English form of names for cities and countries whenever possible. For example, Vienna for Wien and Spain for Espana. However, the name found on the publication may always be used.

#### **Box 14. Names for cities and countries not in English.**

- Use the English form for names of cities and countries whenever possible. However, the name as found on the publication may always be used.

Moskva *becomes* Moscow

Wien *becomes* Vienna

*Box 14 continues on next page...*

*Box 14 continued from previous page.*

Italia *becomes* Italy

Espana *becomes* Spain

## Examples for Author Affiliation

12. Audiovisuals with author affiliation included

## Title for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (required)

### General Rules for Title

- Enter the title of an audiovisual as it appears on the opening screen(s) or in the text accompanying text, in the original language
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms
- Use a colon followed by a space to separate a title from a subtitle, unless some other form of punctuation such as a question mark, period, or an exclamation point is already present
- Follow non-English titles with a translation whenever possible; place the translation in square brackets
- End a title with no punctuation unless a question mark or exclamation point already ends it

### Specific Rules for Title

- Audiovisual titles not in English
- Audiovisual titles in more than one language
- Audiovisual titles ending in punctuation other than a period
- Audiovisual titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character
- No audiovisual title can be found

### Box 15. Audiovisual titles not in English.

- Provide the title in the original language for non-English titles in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)

Piccoli. M. Les medecins sans frontieres [videocassette]. Gire JF, editor. New York: Society for French American Cultural Services and Educational Aid; 1991. 2 videocassettes: 121 min., sound, color with black & white sequences, 1/2 in. French.

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean. A good authority for romanization is the [ALA-LC Romanization Tables](#).

Akademiia Meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Institut Tuberkuleza. Udalenie doli legkogo pri tuberkuleze [motion picture]. Moscow: Otdel nauchnoi Kinofotodokumentatsii AMN SSSR; [1957?]. 2 reels: sound, color, 35 mm. Russian.

- Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese). Place translated titles in square brackets.

Yang T, editor and producer. Lao tou [videocassette]. Brooklyn (NY): First Run/Icarus Films; 1999. 1 videocassette: 94 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Chinese.

*Box 15 continues on next page...*

Box 15 continued from previous page.

or

Yang T, editor and producer. [Old men] [videocassette]. Brooklyn (NY): First Run/Icarus Films; 1999. 1 videocassette: 94 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Chinese.

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- Capitalize only the first word of the title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms unless the conventions of a particular language require other capitalization

Kontrastdarstellung des Herzens und der grossen Gefasse im Rontgen-Kinofilm [motion picture]. Bonn (Germany): [publisher unknown]; 1959. 1 reel: sound, black & white, 16 mm. German.

- Provide an English translation after the original language title if possible; place translations in square brackets

Piccoli. M. Les medecins sans frontieres [Doctors without borders] [videocassette]. Gire JF, editor. New York: Society for French American Cultural Services and Educational Aid; 1991. 2 videocassettes: 121 min., sound, color with black & white sequences, 1/2 in. French.

Akademiia Meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Institut Tuberkuleza. Udalenie doli legkogo pri tuberkuleze [Lung lobe resection in tuberculosis] [motion picture]. Moscow: Otdel nauchnoi Kinofotodokumentatsii AMN SSSR; [1957?]. 2 reels: sound, color, 35 mm. Russian.

Yang T, editor and producer. Lao tou [Old men] [videocassette]. Brooklyn (NY): First Run/Icarus Films; 1999. 1 videocassette: 94 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Chinese.

**Box 16. Audiovisual titles in more than one language.**

- If an audiovisual title is written in several languages:
  - Give the title in the first language found on the opening screens of a videocassette, videodisc, or motion picture or the first few slides of a slide set or by listening to an audiocassette
  - If the language cannot be determined there, look to the container of the audiovisual or other accompanying written material for clarification
  - List all languages of publication after the date of publication (and extent if included)
  - Separate the languages by commas
  - End language information with a period

*Example:*

A plastic story: a history of plastic surgery [videocassette]. Adocs, producer. New York: First Run/Icarus Films; c2003. 1 videocassette: 52 min., sound, color with black & white sequences, 1/2 in. English, French, Spanish with English subtitles.

- If an audiovisual title is presented in two or more equal languages, as often occurs in Canadian publications:
  - Give all titles in the order in which they are given in the audiovisual
  - Place an equals sign with a space on either side between each title
  - List the particular languages after the date of publication (and extent if included)
  - Separate the languages by commas
  - End language information with a period

*Example:*

Paranormale heilmethoden auf den Philippinen = Paranormal healing in the Philippines [videocassette]. [place unknown: publisher unknown]; 1973-1980. 2 videocassettes: 90 min., sound, color, 3/4 in. German, English.

**Box 17. Audiovisual titles ending in punctuation other than a period.**

- Most titles end in a period. Place the type of medium in square brackets inside the closing period.
 

Carlson J. Depression [videocassette]. VandenBos GR, producer. Washington: American Psychological Association; c2005. 1 videocassette: 100 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.
- If a title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation. Place the type of medium in square brackets and end title information with a period.

Does anyone die of AIDS anymore? [videocassette]. Los Angeles: Dream Out Loud Productions; 2002. 1 videocassette: 26 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

**Box 18. Audiovisual titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character.**

- Capitalize the first word of an audiovisual title unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized

1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin [videocassette].

von Willebrand disease [audiocassette].

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, substitute the name for the symbol. For example,  $\Omega$  becomes omega.

$\beta$ -arrestins: traffic cops of cell signaling [videocassette].

*may become*

Beta-arrestins: traffic cops of cell signaling [videocassette].

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript in parentheses

TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles [slide].

*may become*

TiO(2) nanoparticles [slide].

**Box 19. No audiovisual title can be found.**

Occasionally an audiovisual does not appear to have any formal title; it simply begins with the text. In this circumstance:

- Create a title from the first few words or concepts expressed on the opening screens
- Use enough words to make the constructed title meaningful.
- Place the constructed title in square brackets

*Example:*

Work TH. [Galapagos] [motion picture]. [place unknown]: T. Work; 1988. 2 reels: 3000 ft., silent, color, 16 mm.

**Examples for Title**

13. Audiovisuals with constructed title
14. Audiovisuals with title in a language other than English
15. Audiovisuals published with parallel text in two languages
16. Audiovisuals published with text in multiple languages
17. Audiovisuals with Greek letters in titles



## Type of Medium for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (required)

### General Rules for Type of Medium

- Indicate the type of medium (videocassette, audiocassette, videodisc, motion picture, slide, etc.) following the title
- Place the name of the medium in square brackets and end with a period, such as "[videocassette]."
- Add information about the medium according to the instructions under Physical Description below

### Specific Rules for Type of Medium

- Titles ending in punctuation other than a period
- Non-English titles with translations
- More than one type of medium

#### Box 20. Titles ending in punctuation other than a period.

- Most audiovisual titles end in a period. Place [videocassette], [audiocassette], [motion picture], and similar types inside the period.

Carlson J. Depression [videocassette]. VandenBos GR, producer. Washington: American Psychological Association; c2005. 1 videocassette: 100 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

- If a title ends in another form of punctuation, keep that punctuation and follow [videocassette], [audiocassette], [motion picture], and similar types with a period.

Diabetes tipo 2: estoy en el riesgo? [videocassette]. Carrollton (TX): PRIMEDIA Healthcare; 2004. 1 videocassette: 15 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Spanish.

#### Box 21. Non-English titles with translations.

- If a translation of a title is provided, place it in square brackets
- Place the type of medium after the square brackets for the translation

*Example:*

Piccoli. M. Les medecins sans frontieres [Doctors without borders] [videocassette]. Gire JF, editor. New York: Society for French American Cultural Services and Educational Aid; 1991. 2 videocassettes: 121 min., sound, color with black & white sequences, 1/2 in. French.

#### Box 22. More than one type of medium.

- When an audiovisual title is comprised of more than one type of medium, such as a videocassette and an audiocassette or a slide set and an audiocassette, indicate the combination by placing a plus sign (+) between the media

[videocassette + audiocassette]

[audiocassette + slide]

*Box 22 continues on next page...*

*Box 22 continued from previous page.*

- The extent and physical descriptions of the audiovisuals are optional, but if you do include them, provide the information for both, separated by a semicolon

1 videocassette: 2 hrs., sound, color, 1/2 in.; 2 audiocassettes: 30 min.

*Examples:*

Microhemagglutination assay methods in the diagnosis of syphilis [audiocassette + slide]. Batavia (IL): NCCE; [1980?]. 1 audiocassette: 40 min., 1 7/8 ips.; 29 slides: color, 2 x 2 in.

Ohio Regional Medical Audiovisual Consortium. Case studies in human growth and development: a flexible instructional module [audiocassette + videocassette]. Case Western Reserve University, Health Sciences Communication Center, producer. [Bethesda (MD)]: National Institutes of Health (US); 1978. 1 audiocassette: 7 min.; 1 videocassette: 15 min., sound, color, 3/4 in.

## Examples for Type of Medium

1. Standard citation to an audiovisual
14. Audiovisuals with title in a language other than English
18. Audiovisuals with more than one type of medium

## Edition for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (required)

### General Rules for Edition

- Indicate the edition/version being cited after the type of medium when an audiovisual is published in more than one edition or version
- Abbreviate common words (see Abbreviation rules for editions below)
- Capitalize only the first word of the edition statement, proper nouns, and proper adjectives
- Express numbers representing editions in arabic ordinals. For example: second becomes 2nd and III becomes 3rd.
- End the edition statement with a period

### Box 23. Abbreviation rules for editions.

- Abbreviate common words found in edition statements, if desired:

| Word        | Abbreviation |
|-------------|--------------|
| edition     | ed.          |
| abbreviated | abbr.        |
| abridged    | abr.         |
| American    | Am.          |
| augmented   | augm.        |
| authorized  | authoriz.    |

*Box 23 continues on next page...*

Box 23 continued from previous page.

| Word        | Abbreviation |
|-------------|--------------|
| English     | Engl.        |
| enlarged    | enl.         |
| expanded    | expand.      |
| illustrated | ill.         |
| modified    | mod.         |
| original    | orig.        |
| reprint(ed) | repr.        |
| revised     | rev.         |
| special     | spec.        |
| translation | transl.      |
| translated  |              |

For additional abbreviations, see ISO 832:1994 - *Rules for the abbreviation of bibliographic terms*.

- Follow abbreviated words with a period and end all edition information with a period
  - 3rd rev. ed.
  - 1st Engl. ed.

## Specific Rules for Edition

- Abbreviation rules for editions
- Non-English words for editions
- Both an edition and a version
- First editions

### Box 24. Non-English words for editions.

- For non-English edition statements written in the roman alphabet (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.):
  - Provide the name in the original language
  - Abbreviate common words used in edition statements if the language is a familiar one
  - Capitalize only the first word and proper nouns unless the particular language requires capitalization of other words
  - Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
    - Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked

Å treated as A

Box 24 continues on next page...

Box 24 continued from previous page.

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- Do not convert numbers or words for numbers to arabic ordinals as is the practice for English language publications. This assists those unfamiliar with a language and avoids awkward constructions.
- Separate the edition from the title proper by a space
- Retain the punctuation used in the edition statement
- Follow abbreviated words by a period and end the edition information with a period

*Examples:*

Ed. 1a.

5. ed. interamente riv. e aggiornata.

2. ed. veneta.

Nuova ed.

Seconda ed.

4a ed. rev. e ampliada.

2° ed. ampliada y actualizada.

- For an edition statement written in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or Korean:
  - Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) the words for edition. A good authority for romanization is the [ALA-LC Romanization Tables](#).
  - Abbreviate common words used in edition statements if the language is a familiar one
  - Capitalize only the first word and proper nouns unless the particular language requires capitalization of other words

Box 24 continues on next page...

*Box 24 continued from previous page.*

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

*Examples: ê or ç becomes c*

- Do not convert numbers or words for numbers to arabic ordinals as is the practice for English language publications. This assists those unfamiliar with a language and avoids awkward constructions.
- Separate the edition from the title proper by a space
- Retain the punctuation used in the edition statement
- Follow abbreviated words by a period and end all edition information with a period

*Examples:*

Izd. 3., perer. i dop.

2. dopunjeno izd.

2. ekd. epeux.

3. ekd.

- For an edition statement written in a character-based language such as Chinese and Japanese:
  - Transliterate or translate the words for edition
  - Do not abbreviate any of the words or omit any words
  - Use the capitalization system of the particular language
  - Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. Treat letters marked with a diacritic or accent as if they are not marked. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

*Examples:*

ǒ becomes o

ũ becomes u

- Do not convert numbers or words for numbers to arabic ordinals as is the practice for English language publications. This assists those unfamiliar with a language and avoids awkward constructions.
- Separate the edition from the title by a space
- Retain the punctuation used in the edition statement
- End all edition information with a period

*Examples:*

*Box 24 continues on next page...*

*Box 24 continued from previous page.*

Shohan.

Dai 1-han.

Dai 3-pan.

Di 3 ban.

Cai se ban, Xianggang di 1 ban.

Che 6-p`an.

- To help identify editions in other languages, below is a brief list of Non-English words for editions with their abbreviations, if any (n.a. = not abbreviated):

| Language   | Word for Edition | Abbreviation |
|------------|------------------|--------------|
| Danish     | oplag            | n.a.         |
|            | udgave           |              |
| Dutch      | uitgave          | uitg.        |
|            | editie           | ed.          |
| Finnish    | julkaisu         | julk.        |
| French     | edition          | ed.          |
| German     | Ausgabe          | Ausg.        |
|            | Auflage          | Aufl.        |
| Greek      | ekdosis          | ekd.         |
| Italian    | edizione         | ed.          |
| Norwegian  | publikasjon      | publ.        |
|            | utgave           | utg.         |
| Portuguese | edicao           | ed.          |
| Russian    | izdanie          | izd.         |
|            | publikacija      | publ.        |
| Spanish    | edicion          | ed.          |
|            | publicacion      | publ.        |
| Swedish    | upplaga          | n.a.         |

### **Box 25. Both an edition and a version.**

If an audiovisual provides information for both an edition and a version:

- Give both, in the order presented
- Separate the two statements with a semicolon
- End edition/version information with a period

*Box 25 continues on next page...*

*Box 25 continued from previous page.*

*Examples:*

Epidural anesthesia [videocassette]. 2nd ed.; Informed consent version. Timonium (MD): Milner-Fenwick; c2004. 1 videocassette: 10 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Kapur RP. Ultrasound of fetal anomalies [videodisc]. 1st ed.; Version 1.0. Minneapolis (MM): Image Mastering Services; c1994. 1 videodisc: silent, color with black & white, 12 in.

**Box 26. First editions.**

- If an audiovisual does not carry any statement of edition, assume it is the first or only edition
- Use 1st ed. only when you know that subsequent editions have been published and you wish to cite the earlier one

**Examples for Edition**

19. Audiovisuals with edition/version

**Producer, Editor, and other Secondary Authors for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (optional)**

**General Rules for Producer, Editor, and other Secondary Authors**

- A secondary author modifies the work of the author. Examples include producers, editors, and translators.
- Place the names of secondary authors after the type of medium and any edition statement
- Use the same rules for the format of names presented in Author above
- Follow the last named editor with a comma and the word editor or editors; the last named producer with a comma and the word producer or producers, etc.
- End secondary author information with a period
- If there is no author, move secondary authors such as editors and translators (but not producers) to the author position in the reference

**Specific Rules for Producer, Editor, and other Secondary Authors**

- More than one type of secondary author
- Secondary author performing more than one role
- Non-English names for secondary authors
- Organization as editor

**Box 27. More than one type of secondary author.**

An audiovisual may have several types of secondary author.

- List all of them in the order they are given in the publication
- Separate each type of secondary author with the accompanying role by a semicolon
- End secondary author information with a period

*Example:*

*Box 27 continues on next page...*

*Box 27 continued from previous page.*

Van Peebles M. *Classified X* [videocassette]. Yves Jeanneau Y, Le Goff C, producers; Mabilat C, Jones J, editors. [place unknown]: WinStar Home Entertainment; 1998. 1 videocassette: 50 min., sound, color and black & white, 1/2 in.

### **Box 28. Secondary author performing more than one role.**

If the same secondary author performs more than one role:

- List all roles in the order they are given in the publication
- Separate the roles by "and"
- End secondary author information with a period

*Example:*

Baxley N, Dunaway C. *Cognition, creativity, and behavior: the Columban simulations* [motion picture]. Baxley N, editor and producer. Champaign (IL): Research Press Company; 1982. 1 reel: 30 min., sound, color, 16 mm.

### **Box 29. Non-English names for secondary authors.**

- Translate the word found for editor, producer, translator, illustrator, or other secondary author into English if possible. However, the wording found on the publication may always be used.
- If not translated, ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in words. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
  - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

À treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- To assist in identifying secondary authors, below is a brief list of non-English words for them:

*Box 29 continues on next page...*



Box 29 continued from previous page.

| Language | Word for Producer | Word for Editor | Word for Translator | Word for Illustrator |
|----------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| French   | producteur        | redacteur       | traducteur          | illustrateur         |
|          |                   | editeur         |                     |                      |
| German   | produzent         | redakteur       | ubersetzer          | illustrator          |
|          | produzentin       | herausgeber     | dolmetscher         |                      |
| Italian  | produttore        | redattore       | traduttore          | disegnatore          |
|          |                   | curatore        |                     |                      |
|          |                   | editore         |                     |                      |
| Russian  | rezhisser         | redaktor        | perevodchik         | konstruktor          |
|          |                   | izdatel         |                     |                      |
| Spanish  | productor         | redactor        | traductor           | ilustrador           |
|          | productora        | editor          |                     |                      |

### Box 30. Organization as editor.

On rare occasions an organization will be listed as the editor.

- Follow the instructions for entering Organizations as author
- Place a comma, space, and the word editor after the organizational name

American Medical Association, Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement, editor.

## Examples for Producer, Editor, and other Secondary Authors

20. Audiovisuals with authors and producer(s), editor(s), or other secondary authors
21. Audiovisuals with multiple organizations as producer
22. Audiovisual producers with subsidiary division
23. Audiovisual producers when there is no author
24. Audiovisuals with editors when there is no author

## Place of Publication for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (required)

### General Rules for Place of Publication

- Place is defined as the city where the audiovisual was published
- Follow US and Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the state or province (see [Appendix E](#)) to avoid confusion when citing lesser known cities or when cities in different locations have the same name, such as Palm Springs (CA) and Palm Springs (FL)
- Follow cities in other countries with the name of the country, either written out or as the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)), when citing lesser known cities or when cities in different locations have the same name, such as London (ON) and London (England)

- Use the anglicized form for a non-US city, such as Vienna for Wein
- End place information with a colon

### Specific Rules for Place of Publication

- Non-US cities
- Joint publication
- Multiple places of publication
- No place of publication can be found

#### Box 31. Non-US cities.

- Use the anglicized form of a city name, such as Rome for Roma and Moscow for Moskva. However, the name as found on the publication may always be used.
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- Follow Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the name of the province (see [Appendix E](#)), placed in parentheses:

Montreal (QC):

Ottawa (ON):

Vancouver (BC):

- For cities in other countries, if the city is not well known or could be confused with another city of the same name, follow the city with the country name, either written in full or as the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#)). Place the country name or code in parentheses.

London:

*Box 31 continues on next page...*

*Box 31 continued from previous page.*

Rome:

Paris:

Madrid:

*but*

Malaga (Spain): *or* Malaga (ES):

Basel (Switzerland): *or* Basel (CH):

Oxford (England): *or* Oxford (GB):

- As an option, use the country name or country code after all cities not in the US or Canada

### **Box 32. Joint publication.**

Two organizations may co-publish an audiovisual.

- Use the city of the first organization found on the opening screens (or on the case of the audiovisual or accompanying booklet if no publisher information appears on the title screen), as the place of publication.
- Place the name of the second organization as a note at the end of the citation, if desired

Does anyone die of AIDS anymore? [videocassette]. Los Angeles: Dream Out Loud Productions; 2002. 1 videocassette: 26 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Jointly published by Fanlight Productions, Boston.

- Do not give multiple places as place of publication or include multiple publishers

### **Box 33. Multiple places of publication.**

- If more than one place of publication is found, use the first one or the one set in the largest type or in bold type. Do not give multiple places.
- As an option, if one place is a US city and the other(s) are not, use the US city

### **Box 34. No place of publication can be found.**

- If no place of publication can be found on the opening screens or in accompanying text but can be reasonably inferred (e.g., Chicago as the place for a publication of the American Medical Association), place the city in square brackets, such as "[Chicago]".

Fluoride: the magnificent mineral [motion picture]. [Bethesda (MD)]: National Institute of Dental Research (US), National Caries Program; c1984. 1 reel: 468 ft., sound, color with black & white, 16 mm.

- If no place of publication can be found or inferred, use [place unknown]

*Box 34 continues on next page...*

*Box 34 continued from previous page.*

Van Peebles M. Classified X [videocassette]. Yves Jeanneau Y, Le Goff C, producers ; Mabilat C, Janice Jones J, editors. [place unknown]: WinStar Home Entertainment; 1998. 1 videocassette: 50 min., sound, color and black & white, 1/2 in.

## Examples for Place of Publication

25. Audiovisuals with well-known place of publication
26. Audiovisual place of publication with geographic qualifier added for clarity
27. Audiovisuals with place of publication inferred
28. Audiovisuals with no place of publication found
33. Audiovisuals with no place of publication or publisher found
40. Audiovisuals with no place, publisher, or date of publication found

## Publisher for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (required)

### General Rules for Publisher

- Record the name of the publisher as it appears in the publication, using whatever capitalization and punctuation is found there
- Abbreviate well-known publisher names with caution to avoid confusion. For example, "John Wiley & Sons, Ltd." may become simply "Wiley".
- When a division or other subsidiary part of a publisher appears in the publication, enter the publisher name first. For example: McGraw-Hill, Health Professions Division.
- End publisher information with a semicolon

### Specific Rules for Publisher

- Abbreviated words in publisher names
- Non-English publisher names
- Government agencies and other national and international bodies as publisher
- Joint publication
- Multiple publishers
- No publisher can be found

### Box 35. Abbreviated words in publisher names.

- Abbreviate commonly used words in publisher names, if desired

*Examples:*

Acad. for Academy

Assoc. for Association

Co. for Company

*Box 35 continues on next page...*

*Box 35 continued from previous page.*

Coll. for College

Corp. for Corporation

Dept. for Department

Div. for Division

Inst. for Institute or Institution

Ltd. for Limited

Soc. for Society

Univ. for University

See [Appendix C](#) for more abbreviations of commonly used English words.

- Be consistent. If you abbreviate a word in one reference in a list of references, abbreviate the same word in all references.
- Follow all abbreviated words with a period

### **Box 36. Non-English publisher names.**

- Give publisher names in the roman alphabet (French, Spanish, Italian, etc.) in their original language  
Rome: Societa Editrice Universo;  
Lisbon: Imprensa Medica;
- Romanize names in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Korean  
Sofia (Bulgaria): Sofia Medizina i Fizkultura;
- Romanize names or translate names in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese). Place all translated publisher names in square brackets unless the translation is given in the publication.  
Tokyo: Medikaru Rebyusha;  
Beijing (China): [Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Population Research Institute];  
Taiyuan (China): Shanxi ke xue ji she chu ban she;  
[Note that the concept of capitalization does not exist in Chinese. Therefore in transliterating Chinese publisher names only the first word and proper nouns are capitalized.]
- If the name of a division or other part of an organization is included in the publisher information, give the names in hierarchical order from highest to lowest  
Valencia (Spain) : Universidade de Valencia, Instituto de Historia de la Ciencia y Documentacion Lopez Pinero ;
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

*Box 36 continues on next page...*

Box 36 continued from previous page.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ô treated as o

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

- If desired, follow a non-English name with a translation. Place all translated publisher names in square brackets.

Aarhus (Denmark): Aarhus-Universitetsforlag [Aarhus University Press];

- As an option, you may translate all publisher names not in English. Place all translated publisher names in square brackets unless the translation is given in the publication.

Aarhus (Denmark): [Aarhus University Press];

### Box 37. Government agencies and other national and international bodies as publisher.

- When citing publishers that are national bodies such as government agencies, if a nationality is not part of the name, place the country in parentheses after the name, using the two-letter ISO country code (see [Appendix D](#))

National Cancer Institute (US)

National Society on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (NZ)

Royal Society of Medicine Press Ltd. (GB)

Royal College of Physicians (AU), Paediatrics & Child Health Division

- Do not confuse the publisher with the distributor of documents for the publisher. For example, the most common distributors of US government agency publications are the US Government Printing Office (GPO) and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Designate the agency that issued the publication as the publisher and include distributor information as a note, preceded by Available from: ".

1996 STD surveillance report [slide]. Atlanta (GA): Centers for Disease Control (US); 1997. 59 slides: color, 2 x 2 in. Available from: NTIS, Springfield, VA; AVA20125SS00.

**Box 38. Joint publication.**

Two organizations may co-publish an audiovisual.

- Use the first organization appearing as the publisher on the opening screens, on the audiovisual's case, or in an accompanying booklet
- Place the name of the second organization as a note at the end of the citation, if desired

Does anyone die of AIDS anymore? [videocassette]. Los Angeles: Dream Out Loud Productions; 2002. 1 videocassette: 26 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Jointly published by Fanlight Productions, Boston.

- Do not give more than one name as publisher

**Box 39. Multiple publishers.**

- If more than one publisher is found in a document, use the first one given or the one set in the largest type or bold type
- An alternative is to use the publisher likely to be most familiar to the audience of the reference list. For example, use an American publisher for a US audience and a London publisher for a British one.
- Do not list multiple publishers. For publications with joint or co-publishers, use the name given first as the publisher and include the name of the second as a note if desired.
- End publisher information with a semicolon

*Example:*

Does anyone die of AIDS anymore? [videocassette]. Los Angeles: Dream Out Loud Productions; 2002. 1 videocassette: 26 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Jointly published by Fanlight Productions, Boston.

**Box 40. No publisher can be found.**

- If no publisher can be found, use [publisher unknown]

Kontrastdarstellung des Herzens und der grossen Gefasse im Rontgen-Kinofilm [Demonstration of the heart and large vessels in cine-radiographic film] [motion picture]. Bonn (Germany): [publisher unknown]; 1959. 1 reel: sound, black & white, 16 mm. German.

**Examples for Publisher**

29. Audiovisual publisher with subsidiary department/division named
30. Audiovisuals with government agency as publisher
31. Audiovisuals with joint publication
32. Audiovisuals with no publisher found
33. Audiovisuals with no place of publication or publisher found
40. Audiovisuals with no place, publisher, or date of publication found

## Date of Publication for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (required)

### General Rules for Date of Publication

- Always give the year of publication
- Convert roman numerals to arabic numbers. For example: MM to 2000.
- Include the month of publication, if desired, after the year, such as 2004 May
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters, such as Jan
- End date information with a period

### Specific Rules for Date of Publication

- Multiple years of publication
- Non-English names for months
- Seasons instead of months
- Date of publication and date of copyright
- No date of publication, but a date of copyright
- No date of publication or copyright can be found
- Options for date of publication

#### Box 41. Multiple years of publication.

- For multiple years of publication, separate the first and last year of publication by a hyphen. Do not shorten the second of the two years to the last two digits.

2002-2003

1997-1998

1999-2000

- If months are given, place them after the year. Use English names for months and abbreviate them using the first three letters.

1999 Oct-2000 Mar

2002 Dec-2003 Jan

- Separate multiple months of publication by a hyphen

2005 Jan-Feb

1999 Dec-2000 Jan

- Separate multiple seasons by a hyphen; for example, Fall-Winter. Do not abbreviate names of seasons.

#### Box 42. Non-English names for months.

- Translate names of months into English
- Abbreviate them using the first three letters
- Capitalize them

*Box 42 continues on next page...*



*Box 42 continued from previous page.*

*For example:*

mayo = May

luty = Feb

brezen = Mar

#### **Box 43. Seasons instead of months.**

- Translate names of seasons into English
- Capitalize them
- Do not abbreviate them

*For example:*

balvan = Summer

outomno = Fall

hiver = Winter

pomlad = Spring

#### **Box 44. Date of publication and date of copyright.**

Some publications have both a year of publication and a year of copyright. A copyright date is identified by the symbol ©, the letter "c", or the word copyright preceding the date.

- Use only the date of publication unless three or more years separates the two dates
- In this situation, use both dates, beginning with the year of publication
- Precede the date of copyright by the letter "c"
- Separate the dates by a comma and a space. For example, "2002, c1997".

[This convention alerts a user that the information in the publication is older than the date of publication implies.]

*Example:*

MacIntyre R, Preston I. A room full of men [videocassette]. Preston I, Mitchell D, producers; Preston I, MacIntyre R, editors. Princeton (NJ): Films for the Humanities & Sciences; 1997, c1991. 1 videocassette: 49 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

**Box 45. No date of publication, but a date of copyright.**

- A copyright date is identified by the symbol ©, the letter "c", or the word copyright preceding the date. If no date of publication can be found, but the publication contains a date of copyright, use the date of copyright preceded by the letter "c"; for example c2005.

Hegner BR. Delmar's nursing assistant laser discs [videodisc]. Albany (NY): Delmar Publishers; c1995. 5 videodiscs: 4 1/2 hr., sound, color, 12 in.

**Box 46. No date of publication or copyright can be found.**

- If neither a date of publication nor a date of copyright can be found, but a date can be estimated because of material contained in audiovisual itself or on accompanying material, put a question mark after the estimated date and place date information in square brackets

Akademiia Meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Institut Tuberkuleza. Udalenie doli legkogo pri tuberkuleze [Lung lobe resection in tuberculosis] [motion picture]. Moscow: Otdel nauchnoi Kinofotodokumentatsii AMN SSSR; [1957?]. 2 reels: sound, color, 35 mm. Russian.

- If neither a date of publication nor a date of copyright can be found and the date cannot be estimated, use [date unknown]

Cartwright B, D'Andrea M, Daniels J. Confronting racial and gender difference: 3 approaches to multicultural counseling and therapy [videocassette]. Framingham (MA): Microtraining Associates; [date unknown]. 1 videocassette: 80 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

**Box 47. Options for date of publication.**

It is not NLM policy, but the following is an acceptable option:

The date of publication may follow the author names (or title if there are no authors) in the list of references when the name-year system of in-text references is used.

- Use the year of publication only
- Place the year after the last named author (or after the title if there is no author), followed by a period
- End publisher information with a period

*NLM citation:*

Heizer WD, Semrad CE, Sweeting JG. Clinical nutrition I [slide]. Bethesda (MD): American Gastroenterological Association; c2000. 117 slides: color, 2 x 2 in.

Collaborative research with communities: value added & challenges faced [videocassette]. Washington: Public Health Foundation; 2006. 1 videocassette: 103 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

*Name-year system of citation:*

Heizer WD, Semrad CE, Sweeting JG. c2000. Clinical nutrition I [slide]. Bethesda (MD): American Gastroenterological Association. 117 slides: color, 2 x 2 in.

Collaborative research with communities: value added & challenges faced [videocassette]. 2006. Washington: Public Health Foundation. 1 videocassette: 103 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

## Examples for Date of Publication

34. Audiovisuals with standard date of publication
35. Audiovisuals with date of copyright instead of date of publication
36. Audiovisuals with date of publication and date of copyright
37. Audiovisuals with date range of publication
38. Audiovisuals with date of publication estimated
39. Audiovisuals with no date of publication or copyright found
40. Audiovisuals with no place, publisher, or date of publication found

## Extent for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (optional)

### General Rules for Extent

- Give the total number of physical pieces on which the audiovisual appears
- Follow the number with a space and the type of audiovisual. Note that motion pictures are expressed in terms of reels of film. Examples: 3 videocassettes, 54 slides, 2 reels.
- End with a colon and the run time expressed as minutes or hours, usually abbreviated to min. and hr.
- If Run time or Physical Description are not included, follow the type of audiovisual with a period; if either of them are included, end with a colon

#### Box 48. Run time.

The length of a publication in audiovisual format is optional in a reference but may be included to provide useful information. For example, a user may want to know if a videocassette is 15 minutes long or an hour.

- Provide extent as the total number of physical pieces and the run time if appropriate
- Express run time in terms of minutes or hours, usually abbreviated to min. and hr.

*Examples :*

2 videocassettes : 140 min.

24 audiocassettes : 480 min.

5 videodiscs: 4 1/2 hr.

2 reels: 45 min. [motion picture]

- Many audiovisuals provide run time on either the case housing the audiovisual or in an accompanying booklet or other material. A library catalog record is another source for run time. If run time is not provided, you have the option of timing the audiovisual or omitting run time from the citation.

### Specific Rules for Extent

- Run time

## Examples for Extent

1. Standard citation to an audiovisual

## Physical Description for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (optional)

### General Rules for Physical Description

- Give information on the physical characteristics of an audiovisual, such as color and size

### Specific Rules for Physical Description

- Language for describing physical characteristics

#### Box 49. Language for describing physical characteristics.

Physical description of a publication in audiovisual format is optional in a reference but may be included to provide useful information. For example, the size of an audiovisual will indicate to the reader what equipment is needed to view it. See [Appendix C](#) for a list of commonly used English words in description and their abbreviations.

- Enter information on the physical characteristics, such as color and size, following the extent of the audiovisual
- Abbreviate common words for measurement, such as in. for inches and mm. for millimeters
- Separate types of information by commas

*Typical words used include:*

sound

silent

color

black & white

color with black & white

1/2 in. (standard videocassette size)

3/4 in. (non-standard videocassette size)

1 7/8 ips. [inches per second] (standard speed for compact audiocassettes)

15/16 ips. (standard speed for microcassettes)

12 in. (videodisc size)

2 x 2 in. (standard slide size)

2 3/4 x 4 in. (non-standard slide size)

35 mm. (a standard motion picture size)

*Box 49 continues on next page...*

*Box 49 continued from previous page.*

16 mm. (a standard motion picture size)

8 mm. (a standard motion picture size)

*Examples of complete physical description statements:*

2 videocassettes: 140 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

5 videodiscs: 4 1/2 hr., sound, color, 12 in.

2 reels: 45 min., silent, color, 16 mm.

1 reel: silent, black & white, 35 mm.

1 audiocassette: 40 min., 1 7/8 ips.

177 slides: color, 2 x 2 in.

## Examples for Physical Description

1. Standard citation to an audiovisual

## Series for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (optional)

### General Rules for Series

- Begin with the name of the series
- Capitalize only the first word and proper nouns
- Follow the name with any numbers provided. For example, a volume or issue number such as vol. 3 and no. 12
- Separate the title and the number by a semicolon and a space
- Place series information in parentheses
- End series information with a period, placed outside the closing parenthesis

### Specific Rules for Series

- Series editor's name provided
- Multiple series

#### **Box 50. Series editor's name provided.**

As an option, the name of the overall series editor may be included with the series information.

- Begin with the name of the series editor or editors:
  - Give surname first
  - Convert given (first) names and middle names to initials, for a maximum of two initials following each surname
  - Separate multiple names with a comma
  - End name information with a comma
  - See the information under Author/Editor for further name rules

*Box 50 continues on next page...*

*Box 50 continued from previous page.*

- Place the word editor or editors after the name information, followed by a period
- Enter the name of the series, capitalizing only the first word and proper nouns
- Follow the name with any numbers given, such as a volume or issue number; for example, vol. 3 and no. 12
- Separate the name and the numeration by a semicolon and a space
- Place series information in parentheses
- End series information with a period, placed outside the closing parenthesis

*Example:*

Nelson JS, McKeever PE. Clinical neuropathology [videodisc]. Version 1.0. Minneapolis (MN): Image Premastering Services; c1994. 1 videodisc: silent, color, 12 in. (Nyberg DA, editor. ImageDisc library).

### **Box 51. Multiple series.**

If an audiovisual is a part of more than one series, include information on all series if desired.

- Place each series in parentheses
- Separate the series by a semicolon and a space
- End series information with a period, placed outside the closing parenthesis for the last series

*Example:*

(New directions for evaluation; no. 103); (Jossey-Bass education series).

## **Examples for Series**

41. Audiovisual series with number given
42. Audiovisuals with series without number
43. Audiovisuals with series with editor

## **Language for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (required)**

### **General Rules for Language**

- Give the language of publication if not English
- Capitalize the language name
- Follow the language name with a period

### **Specific Rules for Language**

- Audiovisuals appearing in more than one language

**Box 52. Audiovisuals appearing in more than one language.**

- If an audiovisual is presented in several languages
  - Give the title in the first language found on the opening screens
  - List all languages of publication after the date of publication (and extent if provided)
  - Separate the languages by commas
  - End the list of languages with a period

*Examples:*

A plastic story: a history of plastic surgery [videocassette]. Adocs, producer. New York: First Run/Icarus Films; c2003. 1 videocassette: 52 min., sound, color with black & white sequences, 1/2 in. English, French, Spanish.

Apparition et evolution de l'infirmité motrice cérébrale chez le nourrisson [The onset and evolution of cerebral palsy] [videocassette]. Champaign (IL): University of Illinois, Board of Trustees; c1983. 1 videocassette: 36 min., sound, color, 3/4 in. French, English.

- If an audiovisual is written in two or more equal languages, as often occurs in Canadian publications
  - Give all titles in the order in which they are presented on the opening screens
  - Separate them with an equals sign with a space on either side
  - List the languages after the date of publication (and extent if provided)
  - Separate the languages by commas
  - End the list of languages with a period

*Example:*

Choropampa: the price of gold = Choropampa: el precio del oro [videocassette]. Cabellos E, Boyd S, producers. Brooklyn (NY): First Run/Icarus Films [distributor]; c2002. 1 videocassette: 75 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. English, Spanish.

Paranormale heilmethoden auf den Philippinen = Paranormal healing in the Philippines [videocassette]. [place unknown: publisher unknown]; 1973-1980. 2 videocassettes: 90 min., sound, color, 3/4 in. German, English.

- Follow titles not in English with a translation whenever possible. Place the translation in square brackets.

**Examples for Language**

14. Audiovisuals with title in a language other than English
15. Audiovisuals published with parallel text in two languages
16. Audiovisuals published with text in multiple languages

## Notes for Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats (optional)

### General Rules for Notes

- Notes is a collective term for any type of useful information given after the citation itself
- Complete sentences are not required
- Be brief

### Specific Rules for Notes

- Audiovisual accompanied by a booklet or other material
- Other types of material to include in notes

#### Box 53. Audiovisual accompanied by a booklet or other material.

- If an audiovisual has supplemental material accompanying it in the form of a manual, booklet, or other type of material, begin by citing the audiovisual. Add the phrase "Accompanied by:" followed by the number and type of the medium.

Collins MS. Advanced radiology life support [videocassette]. Cherry Hill (NJ): CMEinfo.com; 2002. 4 videocassettes: 4 hr., sound, color, 1/2 in. Accompanied by: 1 guide (60 p.) and 1 post-test.

University of Nebraska Medical Center. Family practice review: best practices for the 21st century [videocassette]. Cherry Hill (NJ): CMEinfo.com; 2003. 41 videocassettes: 80 hr., sound, color, 1/2 in. Accompanied by: 1 guide in 3 vol.

#### Box 54. Other types of material to include in notes.

The notes element may be used to provide any information the compiler of the reference feels is useful to the reader. Begin by citing the audiovisual, then add the note. Examples of notes are:

- If the audiovisual was sponsored by or prepared for a particular organization, give the name
 

Fluoride: the magnificent mineral [motion picture]. [Bethesda (MD)]: National Institute of Dental Research (US), National Caries Program; c1984. 1 reel: sound, color with black & white, 16 mm. Made possible by a grant from the Colgate-Palmolive Co.
- If the audiovisual is available from a government or other repository, give the name and acquisition number. Begin with the phrase "Available from" followed by a colon and a space
 

1996 STD surveillance report [slide]. Atlanta (GA): Centers for Disease Control (US); 1997. 59 slides: color, 2 x 2 in. Available from: NTIS, Springfield, VA; AVA20125SS00.
- If the audiovisual is not a common one, give the name of a library or other archive where it may be found, including any catalog or other finding number. Begin with the phrase "Located at" followed by a colon and a space
 

Harbaugh OS, Slocum DB. Amputation of lower extremity [motion picture]. [Washington]: War Department (US); 1944. 2 reels: 45 min., silent, color, 16 mm. Located at: History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine; WE 850 VC no.40 1944.

*Box 54 continues on next page...*



*Box 54 continued from previous page.*

- If the audiovisual contains material of particular interest to an audience that is not apparent from the title, describe it

Taylor HL Jr. Health and the built environment: the effects of where we live, work and play [videocassette]. Chapel Hill (NC): University of North Carolina, School of Public Health, Minority Health Program; c2005. 1 videocassette: 90 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. From the 26th Minority Health Conference held in 2005 at Chapel Hill, NC.

Minkoff K. Adults and co-occurring disorders [videocassette]. Blue Moon Productions, producer. Center City (MN): Hazelden; c2003. 1 videocassette: 28 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Closed-captioned.

- If the audiovisual is translated or otherwise adapted from another publication, give the name of the original

History of bioterrorism: biological warfare and terrorism [videocassette]. [Atlanta (GA)]: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US); 2003. 1 videocassette: 27 min., sound, color with black & white sequences, 1/2 in. Parts of this video were adapted from "Biological warfare and terrorism: the military and public health response," co-produced by the United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1999.

## Examples for Notes

44. Audiovisuals with sponsorship note included
45. Audiovisuals accompanied by a manual or other material
46. Audiovisuals with supplemental note included

## Examples of Citations to Books and Other Individual Titles in Audiovisual Formats

### 1. Standard citation to an audiovisual

Carlson J. Depression [videocassette]. VandenBos GR, producer. Washington: American Psychological Association; c2005. 1 videocassette: 100 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Wackers FJ, Jaffe CC, Lynch PJ. Nuclear cardiac imaging: equilibrium and gated first pass radionuclide angiocardigraphy [videodisc]. 1st ed.; Version 1.0. Saint Paul (MN): Image PSL; c1992. 1 videodisc: silent, black & white with color, 12 in.

Stanfield PS, Wetle V, Longshore G. Essential medical terminology [audiocassette]. 2nd ed. Sudbury (MA): Jones and Bartlett; c1996. 1 audiocassette: 89 min.

Heizer WD, Semrad CE, Sweeting JG. Clinical nutrition I [slide]. Bethesda (MD): American Gastroenterological Association; c2000. 117 slides: color, 2 x 2 in.

Baxley N, Dunaway C. Cognition, creativity, and behavior: the Columban simulations [motion picture]. Baxley N, editor and producer. Champaign (IL): Research Press Company; 1982. 1 reel: 30 min., sound, color, 16 mm.

## 2. Audiovisual authors with optional full first names given

Stanfield, Peggy S.; Wetle, Vikki; Longshore, Glen. Essential medical terminology [audiocassette]. 2nd ed. Sudbury (MA): Jones and Bartlett; c1996. 1 audiocassette : 89 min.

## 3. Audiovisuals with more than three authors (list all)

Crayton S, Daus G, Heart CA, Grant G, Perez Perdomo R, Noonan A, Watt ML. Health disparities: from civil rights to human rights [videocassette]. Chapel Hill (NC): University of North Carolina, School of Public Health, Minority Health Project; 2005. 1 videocassette: 120 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Lindenfeld T, O'Brien S, McCormack M, Arciero R, Wilk K, Paine R, Davies G, Malone T. Treatment and rehabilitation of shoulder instability [videocassette]. Cincinnati (OH): Cincinnati Sportsmedicine Research and Education Foundation; 1999. 2 videocassettes: 160 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

## 4. Audiovisuals with optional limit to the first three authors (use "et al." or "and others")

Crayton S, Daus G, Heart CA, et al. Health disparities: from civil rights to human rights [videocassette]. Chapel Hill (NC): University of North Carolina, School of Public Health, Minority Health Project; 2005. 1 videocassette: 120 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Lindenfeld T, O'Brien S, McCormack M, and others. Treatment and rehabilitation of shoulder instability [videocassette]. Cincinnati (OH): Cincinnati Sportsmedicine Research and Education Foundation; 1999. 2 videocassettes: 160 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

## 5. Audiovisual author surnames with designations of rank in a family

Taylor HL Jr. Health and the built environment: the effects of where we live, work and play [videocassette]. Chapel Hill (NC): University of North Carolina, School of Public Health, Minority Health Program; c2005. 1 videocassette: 90 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Amaral RS, Hoffman CW 3rd. Life cycle of Schistosoma mansoni [motion picture]. Amaral RS, Hoffman CW 3rd, producers. San Francisco: University of California, San Francisco; c1983. 1 reel: sound, color, 16 mm.

Fisch U, Davidson TM, Collins H 2nd, Harris JP, Kearns M. Infratemporal fossa surgery for temporal bone tumors [videocassette]. Washington: American Academy of Otolaryngology; c1983. 3 videocassettes: sound, color, 3/4 in.

## 6. Audiovisuals authors with particles or prefixes in their names (give as provided in the publication)

MacFadyen BV, Ponsky JL. The current spectrum of laparoscopic surgery [audiocassette]. Chicago (IL): American College of Surgeons; 1991. 9 audiocassettes.

McDevitt L. Expert exam. Cervical, thoracic, and lumbar spine [videocassette]. North Andover (MA): Fitzgerald Health Education Associates; c2005. 2 videocassettes: 3 hr., sound, color, 1/2 in.

O'Connor D. April and Renee: the supermodel, the tennis player, and the discourses of trans/sexual difference [videocassette]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US); 2005. 1 videocassette: 75 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Lindenfeld T, O'Brien S, McCormack M, Arciero R, Wilk K, Paine R, Davies G, Malone T. Treatment and rehabilitation of shoulder instability [videocassette]. Cincinnati (OH): Cincinnati Sportsmedicine Research and Education Foundation; 1999. 2 videocassettes: 160 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Van Peebles M. Classified X [videocassette]. Yves Jeanneau Y, Le Goff C, producers; Mabilat C, Jones J, editors. [place unknown]: WinStar Home Entertainment; 1998. 1 videocassette: 50 min., sound, color and black & white, 1/2 in.

van der Linden FP, Proffit WR, McNamara JA Jr. Facial growth and facial orthopedics [videocassette]. Carol Stream (IL): Quintessence Publishing Co., Inc.; 2000. 2 videocassettes: 63 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

De Jong AR, Gibbons MS. How to recognize physical and sexual abuse in children [videocassette]. Secaucus (NJ): Network for Continuing Medical Education; c1990. 1 videocassette: 49 min., sound, color, 3/4 in.

## 7. Audiovisual authors with compound last names

Crayton S, Daus G, Heart CA, Grant G, Perez Perdomo R, Noonan A, Watt ML. Health disparities: from civil rights to human rights [videocassette]. Chapel Hill (NC): University of North Carolina, School of Public Health, Minority Health Project; 2005. 1 videocassette: 120 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Kleine-Gunk B. Age shall not weary them: new perspectives on aging [videocassette]. Princeton (NJ): Films for the Humanities & Sciences; c2003. 1 videocassette: 26 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Meis-Kindblom JM, Enzinger FM. Atlas of soft tissue tumors [videodisc]. 1st ed.; Version 1.0. Saint Paul (MN): Image PSL; c1993. 1 videodisc: silent, color, 12 in.

## 8. Audiovisuals with organization as author

Glaxo Pharmaceuticals. Acute and chronic hepatitis C [slide]. New York: HP Publishing Company; 1993. 12 slides: color, 2 x 2 in.

University of Nebraska Medical Center. Family practice review: best practices for the 21st century [videocassette]. Cherry Hill (NJ): CMEinfo.com; 2003. 41 videocassettes: 80 hr., sound, color, 1/2 in. Accompanied by: 1 guide in 3 vol.

## 9. Audiovisuals with organization as author with subsidiary part of organization named

Kaiser Permanente, Southern California Permanente Medical Group. Surgical reconstruction of cloacal exstrophy [motion picture]. Los Angeles: Wexler Films; 1985. 1 reel: 24 min., sound, color, 16 mm.

Akademiia Meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Institut Tuberkuleza. Udalenie doli legkogo pri tuberkuleze [Lung lobe resection in tuberculosis] [motion picture]. Moscow: Otdel nauchnoi Kinofotodokumentatsii AMN SSSR; [1957?]. 2 reels: sound, color, 35 mm. Russian.

## 10. Audiovisuals with more than one organization as author

American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons; American Academy of Oral Pathology. CPC on multiple disease entities [slide]. Chicago: AAOMS; 1993. 41 slides: color, 2 x 2 in.

## 11. Audiovisuals with no authors found

Collaborative research with communities: value added & challenges faced [videocassette]. Washington: Public Health Foundation; 2006. 1 videocassette: 103 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Clinical tonometry [motion picture]. Public Health Service Audiovisual Facility, producer. [Washington]: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (US), Public Health Service; 1965. 1 reel: silent, black & white, 35 mm.

## 12. Audiovisuals with author affiliation included

Whitlock DG (Department of Radiology, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver, CO), Spitzer VM (Department of Cellular and Structural Biology, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver, CO). Video 3D atlas of the human head & neck in cross section [videodisc]. St. Louis (MO): Mosby-Year Book; 1993. 1 videodisc: silent, color with black & white, 12 in.

## 13. Audiovisuals with constructed title

Work TH. [Galapagos] [motion picture]. [place unknown]: T. Work; 1988. 2 reels: 3000 ft., silent, color, 16 mm.

## 14. Audiovisuals with title in a language other than English

Piccoli M. *Les medecins sans frontieres* [videocassette]. Gire JF, editor. New York: Society for French American Cultural Services and Educational Aid; 1991. 2 videocassettes: 121 min., sound, color with black & white sequences, 1/2 in. French.

Akademiia Meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Institut Tuberkuleza. *Udalenie doli legkogo pri tuberkuleze* [motion picture]. Moscow: Otdel nauchnoi Kinofotodokumentatsii AMN SSSR; [1957?]. 2 reels: sound, color, 35 mm. Russian.

Diabetes tipo 2: estoy en el riesgo? [videocassette]. Carrollton (TX): PRIMEDIA Healthcare; 2004. 1 videocassette: 15 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Spanish.

*with translation included*

Piccoli. M. *Les medecins sans frontieres* [Doctors without borders] [videocassette]. Gire JF, editor. New York: Society for French American Cultural Services and Educational Aid; 1991. 2 videocassettes: 121 min., sound, color with black & white sequences, 1/2 in. French.

Akademiia Meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Institut Tuberkuleza. *Udalenie doli legkogo pri tuberkuleze* [Lung lobe resection in tuberculosis] [motion picture]. Moscow: Otdel nauchnoi Kinofotodokumentatsii AMN SSSR; [1957?]. 2 reels: sound, color, 35 mm. Russian.

Diabetes tipo 2: estoy en el riesgo? [Type 2 diabetes: what is the risk?] [videocassette]. Carrollton (TX): PRIMEDIA Healthcare; 2004. 1 videocassette: 15 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Spanish.

## 15. Audiovisuals published with parallel text in two languages

Choropampa: the price of gold = Choropampa: el precio del oro [videocassette]. Cabellos E, Boyd S, producers. Brooklyn (NY): First Run/Icarus Films; c2002. 1 videocassette: 75 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. English, Spanish.

Paranormale heilmethoden auf den Philippinen = Paranormal healing in the Philippines [videocassette]. [place unknown: publisher unknown]; 1973-1980. 2 videocassettes: 90 min., sound, color, 3/4 in. German, English.

## 16. Audiovisuals published with text in multiple languages

A plastic story: a history of plastic surgery [videocassette]. Adocs, producer. New York: First Run/Icarus Films; c2003. 1 videocassette: 52 min., sound, color with black & white sequences, 1/2 in. English, French, Spanish with English subtitles.

Apparition et evolution de l'infirmite motrice cerebrale chez le nourrisson [The onset and evolution of cerebral palsy] [videocassette]. Champaign (IL): University of Illinois, Board of Trustees; c1983. 1 videocassette: 36 min., sound, color, 3/4 in. **French, English.**

The Guinea pig: handling and basic techniques [slide + audiocassette]. Stockholm (Sweden): FELASA; 1981. 31 slides: color, 2 x 2 in.; 1 audiocassette: 1 7/8 ips. **English, German, Norwegian.**

## 17. Audiovisuals with Greek letters in titles

$\beta$ -arrestins: traffic cops of cell signaling [videocassette]. [Bethesda (MD)]: National Institutes of Health (US), Medical Arts and Photography Branch; 2002. 1 videocassette: 60 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

*may become*

Beta-arrestins: traffic cops of cell signaling [videocassette]. [Bethesda (MD)]: National Institutes of Health (US), Medical Arts and Photography Branch; 2002. 1 videocassette: 60 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

## 18. Audiovisuals with more than one type of medium

Microhemagglutination assay methods in the diagnosis of syphilis [audiocassette + slide]. Batavia (IL): NCCE; [1980?]. 1 audiocassette: 40 min., 1 7/8 ips.; 29 slides: color, 2 x 2 in.

The Guinea pig: handling and basic techniques [slide + audiocassette]. Stockholm (Sweden): FELASA; 1981. 31 slides: color, 2 x 2 in.; 1 audiocassette: 1 7/8 ips. **English, German, Norwegian.**

Ohio Regional Medical Audiovisual Consortium. Case studies in human growth and development: a flexible instructional module [audiocassette + videocassette]. Case Western Reserve University, Health Sciences Communication Center, producer. [Bethesda (MD)]: National Institutes of Health (US); 1978. 1 audiocassette: 7 min.; 1 videocassette: 15 min., sound, color, 3/4 in.

## 19. Audiovisuals with edition/version

The heart truth for women [videocassette]. **Rev. ed.** Bethesda (MD): National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (US); 2006. 1 videocassette: 9 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Benzene, toluene, and xylene [videocassette]. **Version 3.** Lawrence D, producer. Edgartown (MA): Emergency Film Group; c2002. 1 videocassette: 28 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. (Hazchem; 7).

Aho M, Dorelli M, Roush L, Turner S. Following Antigone: forensic anthropology and human rights investigations [videocassette]. **Eng. version.** Gregory S, Dorelli M, Aho M, producers. New York: Witness; c2002. 1 videocassette: 37 min., sound, color with black & white sequences, 1/2 in.

Eklund GW, Cardenosa G, Parsons W. Optimizing the mammographic study: positioning and technical considerations [videodisc]. **Version 1.0.** Minneapolis (MN): Image Premastering Services; c1994. 1 videodisc: sound, color, 12 in.

High blood pressure: an introduction to treatment [videocassette]. **3rd ed.** Timonium (MD): Milner-Fenwick; c2003. 1 videocassette: 16 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Epidural anesthesia [videocassette]. **2nd ed.; Informed consent version.** Timonium (MD): Milner-Fenwick; c2004. 1 videocassette: 10 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Kapur RP. Ultrasound of fetal anomalies [videodisc]. **1st ed.; Version 1.0.** Minneapolis (MM): Image Premastering Services; c1994. 1 videodisc: silent, color with black & white, 12 in.

## 20. Audiovisuals with authors and producer(s), editor(s), or other secondary authors

Hable M. Avoiding charges of negligence [videocassette]. Classroom Productions, producer. Irvine (CA): ConceptMedia; c2002. 1 videocassette: 25 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Munoz SJ. Transplantation immunology [slide]. Barchi NE, illustrator. Bethesda (MD): American Gastroenterological Association; c1997. 94 slides: color, 2 x 2 in.

Van Peebles M. Classified X [videocassette]. Yves Jeanneau Y, Le Goff C, producers; Mabilat C, Jones J, editors. [place unknown]: WinStar Home Entertainment; 1998. 1 videocassette: 50 min., sound, color and black & white, 1/2 in.

Baxley N, Dunaway C. Cognition, creativity, and behavior: the Columban simulations [motion picture]. Baxley N, editor and producer. Champaign (IL): Research Press Company; 1982. 1 reel: 30 min., sound, color, 16 mm.

## 21. Audiovisuals with multiple organizations as producer

Taylor MR. Antibiotic resistance [videocassette]. Multimedia Communications; Physician Education and Development, producers. Oakland (CA): Kaiser Foundation Health Plan; c2005. 1 videocassette: 53 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Aronson-Rath R. The alternative fix: a PBS Home Video [videocassette]. Frontline; Little Rain Productions, Inc.; WGBH Boston, producers. Alexandria (VA): PBS Video; c2003. 1 videocassette: 60 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Geirget A. At the gates of autism: emerging into life [videocassette]. La Sept Arte; Gloria Films, producers. Princeton (NJ): Films for the Humanities & Sciences; c2002. 1 videocassette: 58 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

## 22. Audiovisual producers with subsidiary division

Sundin H. Administration of intravenous medication. Administering IV meds to adults [videocassette]. Washington State University College of Nursing, Learning Resources Center, producer. Irvine (CA): Concept Media; c2003. 1 videocassette: 21 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

## 23. Audiovisual producers when there is no author

Aging & creativity [videocassette]. Grand Rapids Community College, Media Technologies Department, producer. Medfield (MA): Aquarius Health Care Videos; 2002. 1 videocassette: 27 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Alcohol and drug use and the cultures of addiction [videocassette]. Torres IA, Westbrook M, producers. Rockville (MD): Department of Health and Human Services (US), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment; 2003. 1 videocassette: 60 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

## 24. Audiovisuals with editors when there is no author

Johnson D, editor. Surgical techniques in orthopaedics: anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction [videodisc]. Rosemont (IL): American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons; c2002. 1 videodisc: sound, color, 12 in.

Ridberg R, editor and producer. Spin the bottle: sex, lies & alcohol [videocassette]. Northampton (MA): Media Education Foundation; c2004. 1 videocassette: 45 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Yang T, editor and producer. Lao tou [Old men] [videocassette]. Brooklyn (NY): First Run/Icarus Films; 1999. 1 videocassette: 94 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Chinese.

## 25. Audiovisuals with well-known place of publication

Raikes J, Sachs S. Bad hair life [videocassette]. Raikes J, producer; Sachs S, editor. Boston: Fanlight Productions; c2003. 1 videocassette: 57 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Cutler M. Radium treatment of carcinoma of the cervix [motion picture]. Chicago Film Laboratory, producer. Chicago: Petrolager Laboratories; 1938. 2 reels: silent, black & white, 35 mm.

## 26. Audiovisual place of publication with geographic qualifier added for clarity

Fisher WL, Papele H. 2005 national patient safety goals: training video for staff [videocassette]. Marblehead (MA): HCPro; c2005. 1 videocassette: 26 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Kontrastdarstellung des Herzens und der grossen Gefasse im Rontgen-Kinofilm [Demonstration of the heart and large vessels in cine-radiographic film] [motion picture]. Bonn (Germany): [publisher unknown]; 1959. 1 reel: sound, black & white, 16 mm. German.

## 27. Audiovisuals with place of publication inferred

Fluoride: the magnificent mineral [motion picture]. [Bethesda (MD)]: National Institute of Dental Research (US), National Caries Program; c1984. 1 reel: 468 ft., sound, color with black & white, 16 mm.

## 28. Audiovisuals with no place of publication found

Van Peebles M. Classified X [videocassette]. Yves Jeanneau Y, Le Goff C, producers; Mabilat C, Jones J, editors. [place unknown]: WinStar Home Entertainment; 1998. 1 videocassette: 50 min., sound, color and black & white, 1/2 in.

Work TH. [Galapagos] [motion picture]. [place unknown]: T. Work; 1988. 2 reels: 3000 ft., silent, color, 16 mm.

## 29. Audiovisual publisher with subsidiary department/division named

Stryker MP. Making maps in the brain [videocassette]. Bethesda (MD): National Institutes of Health (US), Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Office of Research Services; 2006. 1 videocassette: 63 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Taylor HL Jr. Health and the built environment: the effects of where we live, work and play [videocassette]. Chapel Hill (NC): University of North Carolina, School of Public Health, Minority Health Program; c2005. 1 videocassette: 90 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

## 30. Audiovisuals with government agency as publisher

Epidemiology and prevention of viral hepatitis A, B, C, D, E: an overview [slide]. Atlanta (GA): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US); 1996. 67 slides: color, 2 x 2 in.

Hennekens CH. Aspirin in the secondary and primary prevention of cardiovascular disease [audiocassette]. Bethesda (MD): National Institutes of Health (US); 1995. 1 audiocassette.

Stryker MP. Making maps in the brain [videocassette]. Bethesda (MD): National Institutes of Health (US), Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Office of Research Services; 2006. 1 videocassette: 63 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

### 31. Audiovisuals with joint publication

Does anyone die of AIDS anymore? [videocassette]. Los Angeles: Dream Out Loud Productions; 2002. 1 videocassette: 26 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Jointly published by Fanlight Productions, Boston.

### 32. Audiovisuals with no publisher found

Kontrastdarstellung des Herzens und der grossen Gefasse im Rontgen-Kinofilm [Demonstration of the heart and large vessels in cine-radiographic film] [motion picture]. Bonn (Germany): [publisher unknown]; 1959. 1 reel: sound, black & white, 16 mm. German.

### 33. Audiovisuals with no place of publication or publisher found

Onepaur ydarehur dephmpudhou kucmbi cpedocmehur [Ablation of a cyst in the mediastinum] [motion picture]. [place unknown: publisher unknown]; 1954. 1 reel: sound, color, 35 mm. Russian.

Physics and technology applied to radiology and radiation oncology [slide]. [place unknown: publisher unknown]; 1994. 100 slides: color with black & white, 2 x 2 in.

### 34. Audiovisuals with standard date of publication

Glazer WM. Dosing antipsychotic medications: insights from data and practice [videocassette]. Health & Sciences Television Network, producer. Carrollton (TX): PRIMEDIA Workplace Learning; 2002. 1 videocassette: 60 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

### 35. Audiovisuals with date of copyright instead of date of publication

Assessment & diagnosis [videocassette]. Nick Kaufman Productions, producer. Clifton Park (NY): Thomson Delmar Learning; c2003. 1 videocassette: 30 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

Hegner BR. Delmar's nursing assistant laser discs [videodisc]. Albany (NY): Delmar Publishers; c1995. 5 videodiscs: 4 1/2 hr., sound, color, 12 in.

### 36. Audiovisuals with date of publication and date of copyright

MacIntyre R, Preston I. A room full of men [videocassette]. Preston I, Mitchell D, producers; Preston I, MacIntyre R, editors. Princeton (NJ): Films for the Humanities & Sciences; 1997, c1991. 1 videocassette: 49 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

### 37. Audiovisuals with date range of publication

Paranormale heilmethode auf den Philippinen = Paranormal healing in the Philippines [videocassette]. [place unknown: publisher unknown]; 1973-1980. 2 videocassettes: 90 min., sound, color, 3/4 in. German, English.

### 38. Audiovisuals with date of publication estimated

Akademiia Meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Institut Tuberkuleza. Udalenie doli legkogo pri tuberkuleze [Lung lobe resection in tuberculosis] [motion picture]. Moscow: Otdel nauchnoi Kinofotodokumentatsii AMN SSSR; [1957?]. 2 reels: sound, color, 35 mm. Russian.



### 39. Audiovisuals with no date of publication or copyright found

Cartwright B, D'Andrea M, Daniels J. Confronting racial and gender difference: 3 approaches to multicultural counseling and therapy [videocassette]. Framingham (MA): Microtraining Associates; [date unknown]. 1 videocassette: 80 min., sound, color, 1/2 in.

### 40. Audiovisuals with no place, publisher, or date of publication found

Technique of laparoscopy [motion picture]. [place, publisher, date unknown]. 1 reel: 757 ft., sound, color, 16 mm.

### 41. Audiovisual series with number given

Assessment & diagnosis [videocassette]. Nick Kaufman Productions, producer. Clifton Park (NY): Thomson Delmar Learning; c2003. 1 videocassette: 30 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. (Core concepts in nursing; program 2).

Greenberger NJ. Acute abdominal pain in adults [videocassette]. Secaucus (NJ): Network for Continuing Medical Education; 1987. 1 videocassette: 32 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. (NCME VHS; no. 842).

Benzene, toluene, and xylene [videocassette]. Version 3. Lawrence D, producer. Edgartown (MA): Emergency Film Group; c2002. 1 videocassette: 28 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. (Hazchem; 7).

Fuller MG. Cocaine use and its medical consequences [slide]. Hanover (NH): Project Cork; c1995. 62 slides: color, 2 x 2 in. (Alcohol use and its medical consequences; unit 11).

### 42. Audiovisuals with series without number

Rawson RA. Methamphetamine-- new knowledge, new treatments [videocassette]. Center City (MN): Hazelden Foundation; c2006. 1 videocassette: 64 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. (The clinical innovators series).

### 43. Audiovisuals with series with editor

Nelson JS, McKeever PE. Clinical neuropathology [videodisc]. Version 1.0. Minneapolis (MN): Image Premastering Services; c1994. 1 videodisc: silent, color, 12 in. (Nyberg DA, editor. ImageDisc library). Accompanied by: 200 p. guide.

### 44. Audiovisuals with sponsorship note included

Advances in diagnosis and treatment of sleep apnea and snoring [videocassette]. Cherry Hill (NJ): CMEinfo.com; 2000. 7 videocassettes: 13 hr., sound, color, 1/2 in. Sponsored by University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

### 45. Audiovisuals accompanied by a manual or other material

Collins MS. Advanced radiology life support [videocassette]. Cherry Hill (NJ): CMEinfo.com; 2002. 4 videocassettes: 4 hr., sound, color, 1/2 in. Accompanied by: 1 guide (60 p.) and 1 post-test.

University of Nebraska Medical Center. Family practice review: best practices for the 21st century [videocassette]. Cherry Hill (NJ): CMEinfo.com; 2003. 41 videocassettes: 80 hr., sound, color, 1/2 in. Accompanied by: 1 guide in 3 vol.

## 46. Audiovisuals with supplemental note included

A family perspective: type 2 diabetes in young people [videocassette]. Timonium (MD): Milner-Fenwick; c2005. 1 videocassette: 19 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Produced in cooperation with the American Association of Diabetes Educators.

1996 STD surveillance report [slide]. Atlanta (GA): Centers for Disease Control (US); 1997. 59 slides: color, 2 x 2 in. Available from: NTIS, Springfield, VA; AVA20125SS00.

Taylor HL Jr. Health and the built environment: the effects of where we live, work and play [videocassette]. Chapel Hill (NC): University of North Carolina, School of Public Health, Minority Health Program; c2005. 1 videocassette: 90 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. From the 26th Minority Health Conference, held in 2005 at Chapel Hill, NC.

Minkoff K. Adults and co-occurring disorders [videocassette]. Blue Moon Productions, producer. Center City (MN): Hazelden; c2003. 1 videocassette: 28 min., sound, color, 1/2 in. Closed-captioned.

Fluoride: the magnificent mineral [motion picture]. [Bethesda (MD)]: National Institute of Dental Research (US), National Caries Program; c1984. 1 reel: sound, color with black & white, 16 mm. Made possible by a grant from the Colgate-Palmolive Co.

Harbaugh OS, Slocum DB. Amputation of lower extremity [motion picture]. [Washington]: War Department (US); 1944. 2 reels: 45 min., silent, color, 16 mm. Located at: History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine; WE 850 VC no.40 1944.

Barry J, Hoard C. P.I.S.T. [motion picture]. Barry J, producer. Santa Monica (CA): Pyramid Film & Video; 1984. 1 reel: 6 min., sound, color, 16 mm. P.I.S.T. is an acronym for Psychological Improvement Situational Training.

Microhemagglutination assay methods in the diagnosis of syphilis [audiocassette + slide]. Batavia (IL): NCCE; [1980?]. 1 audiocassette: 40 min., 1 7/8 ips.; 29 slides: color, 2 x 2 in. NCCE stands for National Center for Continuing Education.

History of bioterrorism: biological warfare and terrorism [videocassette]. [Atlanta (GA)]: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US); 2003. 1 videocassette: 27 min., sound, color with black & white sequences, 1/2 in. Parts of this video were adapted from "Biological warfare and terrorism: the military and public health response," co-produced by the United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1999.