A Guide to Website and Webpage Citations Using *Citing Medicine*¹

**Citing Websites**
Cite a website by constructing a citation based on its homepage. Here is an example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Place of Publication</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Type of Medium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hooper JF</td>
<td></td>
<td>Psychiatry &amp; the Law: Forensic Psychiatric Resource Page</td>
<td>[Internet]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From *Citing Medicine*¹

**Citation tips:**
- **Author:** The author may be a person or an organization.
  - If the author is an organization, capitalize all the words in its name.
  - If the name of the organization is also the title of the website, start the citation with the website title (see the example below).
  - If there is no author, start the citation with the website title.
- **Title:** Transcribe the title as it appears online including the spelling, capitalization and any special characters. Separate a title and subtitle with a colon (:) unless other punctuation is already there (see example below).
- **Type of Medium:** For websites, use: [Internet].
- **Place of Publication:** If no place of publication is included on the homepage, look for it on a ‘Contact Us’ or similar page. If a place of publication cannot be identified, use: [place unknown]
- **Publisher:** The publisher is often given with the copyright statement at the bottom of the homepage. The publisher may be the same as the author.
  - If there is no publisher given, use: [publisher unknown].
  - If there is no place or publisher, use: [place unknown: publisher unknown].
- **Dates:**
  - If there is no publication date but there is a copyright date (with a ©), use the copyright date(s) preceded by a ‘c’. See the example below.
  - Include updating or revision dates after the publication date. Use the webpage’s terminology for the date and include it in square brackets with the cited date. See the example above.
If there is no date of publication, use the date of updating or revision. Use the website’s terminology for the date and include it in square brackets with the cited date.

- If there is no date of publication, updating or revision, include only the cited date in square brackets.

- **Available from**: Use the complete URL of the website’s homepage.
- Break a long URL after a slash (/).
- End with a period (.) only if the URL ends with a slash (/)

---

**Citing Webpages**

Cite an individual page at a website by first constructing the citation for the website homepage up to the date of publication, and then adding information about the specific page used. Here is an example citing a page at the American Medical Association’s site:

```
```

From *Citing Medicine*

**Citation tips:**

- **Title of Part**: Capitalize only the first word of the webpage title, proper nouns, initialisms and acronyms.
- **Subtitle**: If the webpage has a subtitle, end the title with a colon and a space followed by the subtitle. Do not capitalize the first word of the subtitle unless it is a proper noun, initialism or acronym.
- **Screens**: Estimate the number of screens—the length of the scroll bar can be helpful for this.

**Questions?** Check *Citing Medicine* online or ask a librarian online, in person or by phone (215.596.8967).

---

**Reference**


*Prepared by Leslie Ann Bowman, 9/19/09, rev. 9/16/11*