We are adopting the Citing Medicine for the citation as well as referencing with a slight modification of Vancouver style as advocated by National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) and U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM). [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK7256/]. All the references used in any manuscript should be cited in the text according to the followed patterns

1. **Citing one author:** If you want to cite single research work in your manuscript, you may write the citation number in superscript in this way;

   Recent research\(^1\) indicates that the number of duplicate papers being published is increasing.

2. **Citing more than one piece of work at the same time:** If you want to cite several pieces of work in the same sentence, you will need to include the citation number for each piece of work. A hyphen should be used to link numbers which are inclusive, and a comma used where numbers are not consecutive. The following is an example where works 6, 7, 8, 9, 13 and 15 have been cited in the same place in the text. For example:

   Several studies\(^6–9,13,15\) have examined the effect of congestion charging in urban areas.

3. **Citing the author’s name in your text:** You can use the author’s name in your text, but you must insert the citation number as well. For example:

   As emphasized by Watkins\(^2\) careers of diabetes sufferers ‘require perseverance and an understanding of humanity’.

4. **Citing more than one author’s name in your text:** If a work has more than one author and you want to cite author names in your text, use ‘et al.’ after the first author. For example:

   Simons et al.\(^3\) state that the principle of effective stress is ‘imperfectly known and understood by many practicing engineers’.

5. **Citing works by the same author written in the same year:** If you cite a new work which has the same author and was written in the same year as an earlier citation, each work will have a different number. For example:

   Communication of science in the media has increasingly come under focus, particularly where reporting of facts and research is inaccurate \(^4,5\).

6. **Citing from works with no obvious author:** If you need to cite a piece of work that does not have an obvious author, you should use what is called a ‘corporate’ author. For example, many online works will not have individually named authors, and in many cases the author will be an organization or company. Using the Vancouver style you don’t have to include the author in your citation in the text of your work, but you still need to include an author in the full reference at the end of your work. For example:
The Department of Health advocates a national strategy for creating a framework to drive improvements in dementia services. OR
A national strategy is creating a framework to drive improvements in dementia services. If you are unable to find either a named or corporate author, you should use ‘Anon’ as the author name.

7. Citing from chapters written by different authors: Some books may contain chapters written by different authors. When citing work from such a book, the author who wrote the chapter should be cited, not the editor of the book.

8. Secondary referencing: Secondary references are when an author refers to another author’s work and the primary source is not available. When citing such work the author of the primary source and the author of the work it was cited in should be used. For example:
According to Colluzzi and Pappagallo as cited by Holding et al., most patients given opiates do not become addicted to such drugs.

9. Citing a direct quotation: If a direct quote from a book, article, etc., is used you must:
Use single quotation marks: (double quotation marks are usually used for quoting direct speech)
State the page number: For example:
Simons et al. state that the principle of effective stress is ‘imperfectly known and understood by many practicing engineers’.

10. Citing an image/illustration/table/diagram/photograph/figure/picture:
You should provide an in-text citation for any images, illustrations, photographs, diagrams, tables, figures or pictures that you reproduce in your work, and provide a full reference as with any other type of work. They should be treated as direct quotes in that the author(s) should be acknowledged and page numbers shown; both in your text where the diagram is discussed or introduced, and in the caption you write for it. The example of in-text citation is;
Table 2 illustrating checklist of information for common sources (8: p.22). or ‘Geological map of the easternmost region of São Nicolau’ (9: p.532).