

Harvard UTS 参考文献格式

UTS Library

参考文献

- 在完成作业或写论文时,经常利用其他人的观点、数据与研究成果,我们把这些被引用的原始文献称为参考文献.合理引用参考文献是学术写作的重要组成部分.
- 引用参考文献不仅表示对他人研究成果的敬意,也让其他人容易找到这些原始资料.
- 不同的学科,期刊或图书采用不同的参考文献格式.在UTS,除法律和教育学科,其它学科都采用Harvard UTS格式.Harvard UTS属于作者/时间的参考文献系统 (Author-date),另外两种常用的参考文献系统为数字系统和脚注系统.

Harvard UTS 参考文献格式

INTRODUCTION

Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) is often an intrinsic part of women's health care. CAM consists of a range of therapies such as naturopathy and acupuncture, and medicinal interventions such as herbal and nutritional supplements. Conjecture exists regarding the classification of various therapies as CAM or non-CAM; some interventions such as energy or crystal healing therapies may fall outside the auspices of a field that is becoming increasingly legitimized by research in specific areas such as acupuncture or medical herbology. CAM manual therapies (MT) for example, may include chiropractic treatments or massage, whereas more mainstream interventions such as physiotherapy may be classified as Allied Health (AH).

Usage of CAM by women is more prevalent than men, with community samples from the United States (Bair et al. 2005), and Australia (MacLennan, Myers & Taylor 2006) revealing usage rates of 57% and 55% respectively. Reasons cited by women for CAM use commonly include a belief that the products may cause fewer side effects than conventional medicines, and may have greater congruence with their own beliefs (Bair et al. 2008). Understanding of women's motivations for use of some therapies compared to others has to date not been explored, and may involve financial factors and personal tastes. This remains an area of future research. In longitudinal studies, previous use of CAM products predicted future use, while CAM services were often used by women with poorer health or poor perceived health than healthier counterparts (Adams et al. 2003). Women who use CAM tend to be middle-aged, Caucasian, better educated, and wealthier than nonusers (Adams et al. 2003; MacLennan, Myers & Taylor 2006). Interestingly, the evidence suggests that women are not necessarily replacing conventional medicine with CAM use, rather they are using conventional and CAM health-care products and services in combination, with CAM users having greater overall usage of medical resources than non-CAM users (Bair et al. 2005).

A longitudinal project conducted over 2 years by Bair and colleagues (2005) using data from the U.S. Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN) explored the relationship between women in menopausal transit and CAM and MT use (Bair et al. 2005). This study also sought to determine any differences between sporadic and continuous users, and any association between CAM or MT consumption and conventional treatment. The findings from this study revealed that approximately 77% of women use CAM or MT intermittently over the menopausal transition, with 43% using them continuously. There was, however, no direct relationship between menopausal status and use, thereby precluding judgement that when women reach menopause proper their use of CAM or MT is altered. Use of CAM in combination with conventional treatment may reflect an overall health pattern of preferred integrative treatment instead a simplistic concept of "one or the other." A likely confounder in this study was that the sample was drawn from highly urbanized centres in the U.S., with a third of participants coming from the state of California, which has a higher proportion of CAM users than other U.S. states (Bair et al. 2005). An additional limitation to this study was that the data collection was clustered into five health-care groups (for example, herbal remedies) that did not properly distinguish between specific interventions, with potential for overlap.

An Australian postal questionnaire study of 41,817 women (Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health [ALSWH]) during 1996 sought to examine the differences in CAM service usage between younger (18–23 years), middle-aged (45–50 years), and older women (70–75 years) (Adams et al. 2003). The findings revealed that 28% of the middle-aged women cohort consulted an alternative health practitioner in the preceding 12 months, compared to 19% and 15% in the younger and older cohorts respectively. While this study reveals concrete data on the use of CAM services by Australian women, there were limitations to the study. First, the questionnaire asked whether participants "had consulted with an alternative health practitioner for their own health in the previous 12 months." This statement is open to misinterpretation, with some participants potentially

11,454 middle-aged women (45–50) from ALSWH found that approximately 10% of women stopped using CAM over this period, while approximately the same proportion started using CAM (Sibbritt, Adams & Young 2004). As detailed above, the question posed to the participants regarding CAM use in the ALSWH studies may have restricted the validity of the findings. This is perhaps why the mean usage was comparatively low, with approximately 12% affirming CAM use. While the ALSWH findings provided age-stratified data on usage of CAM services by women, the study was not designed to explore use of individual CAM and MT therapies, nor the usage of CAM products: for example, vitamins and herbal medicines.

A survey was conducted by (MacLennan, Myers & Taylor 2006) on the use of CAM products, practitioners, and MT (excluding massage therapy) by males and females in Southern Australia. The sample of 3,015 respondents revealed that approximately 55% of women had used CAM products in the previous year, while approximately 29% had consulted a CAM or MT practitioner that year. These usage rates are comparable to the rates found...

REFERENCES

- Adams, J., Sibbritt, D. & Young, A.F. 2009, 'A longitudinal analysis of older Australian women's consultations with complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) practitioners, 1996–2005', *Age Ageing*, vol. 38, no. 1, pp. 93–99.
- Adams, J., Sibbritt, D.W., Easthope, G. & Young, A.F. 2003, 'The profile of women who consult alternative health practitioners in Australia', *The medical journal of Australia*, vol. 179, no. 6, pp. 297–300.
- Bair, Y.A., Gold, E.B., Azari, R.A., Greendale, G., Sternfeld, B., Harkey, M.R. & Kravitz, R.L. 2005, 'Use of conventional and complementary health care during the transition to menopause: longitudinal results from the Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN)', *Menopause*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 31–39.
- Bair, Y.A., Gold, E.B., Zhang, G., Rasor, N., Utts, J., Upchurch, D.M., Chyu, L., Greendale, G.A., Sternfeld, B. & Adler, S.R. 2008, 'Use of complementary and alternative medicine during the menopause transition: longitudinal results from the Study of Women's Health Across the Nation', *Menopause*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 32–43.
- Gibson, R.S. 2005, *Principles of nutritional assessment*, 2nd edn, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Gold, E.B., Bair, Y., Zhang, G., Utts, J., Greendale, G.A., Upchurch, D., Chyu, L., Sternfeld, B. & Adler, S. 2007, 'Cross-sectional analysis of specific complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) use by racial/ethnic group and menopausal status: the Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN)', *Menopause*, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 612–623.
- Khoo, S.K., O'Neill, S., Travers, C. & Oldenburg, B. 2008, 'Age-related changes relevant to health in women: design, recruitment, and retention strategies for the Longitudinal Assessment of Women (LAW) study', *Journal of women's health*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 135–146.
- MacLennan, A.H., Myers, S.P. & Taylor, A.W. 2006, 'The continuing use of complementary and alternative medicine in South Australia: costs and beliefs in 2004', *The medical journal of Australia*, vol. 184, no. 1, pp. 27–31.
- Sibbritt, D.W., Adams, J. & Young, A.F. 2004, 'A longitudinal analysis of mid-age women's use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in Australia, 1996–1998', *Women Health*, vol. 40, no. 4, pp. 41–56.

Harvard UTS 参考文献格式

- Harvard UTS reference style 由两部分组成：
文中文献出处(in-text referencing), 文后参考文献目录(reference list)
- In-text referencing: 在文中一旦提及其他人的观点，即应注明文献出处，格式为：
(作者姓 出版时间)
- Reference list: 所有文中提及的参考文献在文后都要列出其详细信息, 即文后参考文献目录。

In-text referencing

基本格式: (姓 出版年)

作者:

一到三个作者: 列出所有作者姓, 后面两作者用&连接

(Gibson 2005)

(MacLennan, Myers & Taylor 2006)

三个以上作者: 只列出第一作者姓, 再用et al. 替代其他作者

(Bair et al. 2005)

如果没有作者: 用书名、文章名或网页名替代。

(*Yellow Emperor's canon of medicine. Plain conversation* 2005)

直接引用原文句子: 需指出句子出自的页码

(Schein 1997, p.20)

同一处引用多个文献: 用分号分隔各引文, 并按作者、年、标题排序

(Adams et al. 2003; MacLennan, Myers & Taylor 2006)

引用多篇同作者同年发表的文献: 在年后加上a, b, c 等区分

(Adams et al. 2003a)

(Adams et al. 2003b)

INTRODUCTION

Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) is often an intrinsic part of women's health care. CAM consists of a range of therapies such as naturopathy and acupuncture, and medicinal interventions such as herbal and nutritional supplements. Conjecture exists regarding the classification of various therapies as CAM or non-CAM; some interventions such as energy or crystal healing therapies may fall outside the auspices of a field that is becoming increasingly legitimized by research in specific areas such as acupuncture or medical herbalism. CAM manual therapies (MT) for example, may include chiropractic treatments or massage, whereas more mainstream interventions such as physiotherapy may be classified as Allied Health (AH).

Usage of CAM by women is more prevalent than men, with community samples from the United States (Bair et al. 2005), and Australia (MacLennan, Myers & Taylor 2006) revealing usage rates of 57% and 55% respectively. Reasons cited by women for CAM use commonly include a belief that the products may cause fewer side effects than conventional medicines, and may have greater congruence with their own beliefs (Bair et al. 2008). Understanding of women's motivations for use of some therapies compared to others has to date not been explored, and may involve financial factors and personal tastes. This remains an area of future research. In longitudinal studies, previous use of CAM products predicted future use, while CAM services were often used by women with poorer health or poor perceived health than healthier counterparts (Adams et al. 2003). Women who use CAM tend to be middle-aged, Caucasian, better educated, and wealthier than nonusers (Adams et al. 2003; MacLennan, Myers & Taylor 2006). Interestingly, the evidence suggests that women are not necessarily replacing conventional medicine with CAM use, rather they are using conventional and CAM health-care products and services in combination, with CAM users having greater overall usage of medical resources than non-CAM users (Bair et al. 2005).

A longitudinal project conducted over 2 years by Bair and colleagues (2005) using data from the U. S. Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN) explored the relationship between women in menopausal transit and CAM and MT use (Bair et al. 2005). This study also sought to determine any differences between sporadic and continuous users, and any association between CAM or MT consumption and conventional treatment. The findings from this study revealed that approximately 77% of women use CAM or MT intermittently over the menopausal transition, with 43% using them continuously. There was, however, no direct relationship between menopausal status and use, thereby precluding judgement that when women reach menopause proper their use of CAM or MT is altered. Use of CAM in combination with conventional treatment may reflect an overall health pattern of preferred integrative treatment instead a simplistic concept of "one or the other." A likely confounder in this study was that the sample was drawn from highly urbanized centres in the U.S., with a third of participants coming from the state of California, which has a higher proportion of CAM users than other U.S. states (Bair et al. 2005). An additional limitation to this study was that the data collection was clustered into five health-care groups (for example, herbal remedies) that did not properly distinguish between specific interventions, with potential for overlap.

An Australian postal questionnaire study of 41,817 women (Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health [ALSWH]) during 1996 sought to examine the differences in CAM service usage between younger (18–23 years), middle-aged (45–50 years), and older women (70–75 years) (Adams et al. 2003). The findings revealed that 28% of the middle-aged women cohort consulted an alternative health practitioner in the preceding 12 months, compared to 19% and 15% in the younger and older cohorts respectively. While this study reveals concrete data on the use of CAM services by Australian women, there were limitations to the study. First, the questionnaire asked whether

Reference List

原则：简单明了，便于其他人找到原文

排序：按作者姓、年、标题排序

通用格式： Author Year, 'Title', Type of Work, in Secondary Author (ed.)^(eds), *Secondary Title*, Edition edn, vol. Volume, no. Number, Publisher, Place Published, p.^pp. Pages, viewed Access Date, <URL>.

作者：列出所有作者姓及名字简称，多个作者用逗号分开，最后两个作者用&相连
没有作者，用书名、文章名或网页名替代

标题：用单引号括起的题名有‘期刊文章’、‘会议文章’、‘图书章节名’及‘博硕士论文名’。

书名、期刊名、会议名、网页名用斜体字

大部分标题名用句子格式（Sentence case），只有**期刊名**每个字首字母应大写

网络文献：如文献只有网络版（包括期刊、图书、报告等），没有相应的印刷版。注明查阅时间和网址。

REFERENCES

- Adams, J., Sibbritt, D. & Young, A.F. 2009, 'A longitudinal analysis of older Australian women's consultations with complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) practitioners, 1996-2005', *Age Ageing*, vol. 38, no. 1, pp. 93-99.
- Adams, J., Sibbritt, D.W., Easthope, G. & Young, A.F. 2003, 'The profile of women who consult alternative health practitioners in Australia', *The medical journal of Australia*, vol. 179, no. 6, pp. 297-300.
- Bair, Y.A., Gold, E.B., Azari, R.A., Greendale, G., Stempfled, B., Harkey, M.R. & Kravitz, R.L. 2005, 'Use of conventional and complementary health care during the transition to menopause: longitudinal results from the Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN)', *Menopause*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 31-39.
- Bair, Y.A., Gold, E.B., Zhang, G., Rasor, N., Utts, J., Upchurch, D.M., Chyu, L., Greendale, G.A., Stempfled, B. & Adler, S.R. 2008, 'Use of complementary and alternative medicine during the menopause transition: longitudinal results from the Study of Women's Health Across the Nation', *Menopause*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 32-43.
- Gibson, R.S. 2005, *Principles of nutritional assessment*, 2nd edn, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Gold, E.B., Bair, Y., Zhang, G., Utts, J., Greendale, G.A., Upchurch, D., Chyu, L., Stempfled, B. & Adler, S. 2007, 'Cross-sectional analysis of specific complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) use by racial/ethnic group and menopausal status: the Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN)', *Menopause*, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 612-623.
- Khoo, S.K., O'Neill, S., Travers, C. & Oldenburg, B. 2008, 'Age-related changes relevant to health in women: design, recruitment, and retention strategies for the Longitudinal Assessment of Women (LAW) study', *Journal of women's health*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 135-146.
- MacLennan, A.H., Myers, S.P. & Taylor, A.W. 2006, 'The continuing use of complementary and alternative medicine in South Australia: costs and beliefs in 2004', *The medical journal of Australia*, vol. 184, no. 1, pp. 27-31.
- Sibbritt, D.W., Adams, J. & Young, A.F. 2004, 'A longitudinal analysis of mid-age women's use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in Australia, 1996-1998', *Women Health*, vol. 40, no. 4, pp. 41-56.

图书

- 主要字段、顺序、格式：

Author/s Year, Title, Edition, Publisher, Place of publication.

Gibson, R.S. 2005, *Principles of nutritional assessment*, 2nd edn, Oxford University Press, New York.

- 如果作者为一个机构，用机构名作为作者
- 如果没有作者，用书名替代

网络图书

- 主要字段、顺序、格式

Author/s Year, Title, Publisher, date viewed, <URL>.

Taylor, C.D., Chilton, J.E. & Goodman, G.V.R. 2010, *Guidelines for the control and monitoring of methane gas on continuous mining operations*, Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Office of Mine Safety and Health Research, viewed 25 January 2012, <<http://www.knovel.com/knovel2/Toc.jsp?BookID=3790>>.

- 如果网络图书有相同内容、结构、页码的印刷版图书,按印刷版图书引用

编辑图书

- 主要字段、顺序、格式

**Editor (ed./eds) Year, *Title*,
Edition, Publisher, Place of
publication.**

Turner, S.P. & Roth, P.A. (eds)
2003, *Blackwell guide to the
philosophy of the social
sciences*, Blackwell, Oxford.

编辑图书章节

- 主要字段、顺序、格式:

**Author/s of chapter Year,
'Title of Chapter', in Editor
(ed./eds), *Title of book*,
Publisher, Place of
publication, page numbers.**

Coleman, S. 2003, 'Democracy
in an e-connected world', in
R. Davidson (ed.), *The e-
connected world: risks and
opportunities*, McGill
Queens University Press,
Montreal, pp. 125-32.

- 注意编者名格式

翻译图书

- 主要字段、顺序、格式：

**Author/s Year, *Title* in English,
trans. Translator, Publisher,
Place of Publication.**

*Yellow Emperor's canon of
medicine. Plain
conversation* 2005, trans. Z.
Li & X. Liu, vol. 1-3, World
Publishing Corporation,
Xi'an.

- 注意译者格式

期刊论文

- 主要字段、顺序、格式：

**Author/s Year, 'Title of article',
Title of Journal, volume, issue
or part (if applicable), page
numbers.**

Adams, J., Sibbritt, D.W.,
Easthope, G. & Young, A.F.
2003, 'The profile of women
who consult alternative health
practitioners in Australia', *The
Medical Journal of Australia*,
vol. 179, no. 6, pp. 297-300.

- 如果没有作者，用文章名替代

网络期刊论文

- 主要字段、顺序、格式：

**Author/s Year, 'Title of article',
Journal, Volume, Issue, Date
viewed, <URL>.**

Smith, Linda S. 2002, 'Is this
scholarship?', *The Australian
Electronic Journal of Nursing
Education*, vol. 8, no. 1, viewed
6 August 2003,
<<http://www.scu.edu.au/scholars/nhcp/aejne/>>.

- 如果期刊论文从数据库查到，并有相应的印刷版，仍按印刷版期刊论文格式书写参考文献

杂志、报纸文章

- 印刷版

Author Year, 'Article Title',
Magazine/Newspaper(Section) Title, Issued date, Pages.

- 网络版

Author Year, 'Article title',
Magazine/Newspaper(Section) Title, Issued date (If applicable), Date viewed, <URL>.

Gutner, T. 2003, 'Fashion futures',
Business Week (Fashion Industry Supplement), August, pp. 9-10.

'Foreign cyber-spies' 2009,
Sydney Morning Herald, 24 November, p. 7.

Darby, A. 2004, 'Furious Butler quits as governor', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 10 August, viewed 13 January 2012, <<http://www.smh.com.au/articles/2004/08/09/1092022411039.html>>.

网络文献

- 主要字段、顺序、格式

Author/Organisation Year, Title, Type of Work, Producer, Place, Date viewed, <URL>.

Hallett, B. & O'Meara, B. 2002, *Australia celebrates the 100th anniversary of women's right to vote*, Australian Electoral Commission, Canberra, viewed 17 November 2009, <http://www.aec.gov.au/About_AEC/Media_releases/2002/australia_celebrates_02.htm>.

- 作者/机构为网页写作或创作者
- 年为网页创作或最后更新年，如果没有用n.d. 替代
- 如果网页有其特定类型，如weblog, podcast, video recording等，可在网页标题后给出网页类型
- 制作人为网页出版的责任人或机构，如果与作者相同，可以省略

详细信息

- Harvard UTS Referencing guide:

<http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/help/referencing/harvard-uts-referencing-guide>