Referencing examples

A book title

Pharmacy ethics and decision making
Wingfield, J. (Joy); Badcott, David

Book. English.
Published London; Chicago: Pharmaceutical Press, 2007

Available at Coleraine.

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Details
Statement of responsibility: Joy Wingfield, David Badcott
ISBN: 0853696896, 9780853696896
Note: Includes bibliographical references (p. [295]-296) and index.
Physical Description: xx, 313 p. ; 24 cm.
Subject: Great Britain; Ethics, Pharmacy; Policy Making; Legislation, Pharmacy; Decision Making
Referencing examples

Book

In-text citation: (Wingfield and Badcrott 2007)

Drug development in Alzheimer’s disease: the path to 2025

Jeffrey Cummings\(^1\), Paul S. Aisen\(^2\), Bruno DuBois\(^3\), Lutz Frölich\(^4\), Clifford R. Jack Jr.\(^5\), Roy W. Jones\(^6\), John C. Morris\(^7\), Joel Raskin\(^8\), Sherie A. Dowssett\(^8\) and Philip Scheltens\(^9\)

Abstract
The global impact of Alzheimer’s disease (AD) continues to increase, and focused efforts are needed to address this immense public health challenge. National leaders have set a goal to prevent or effectively treat AD by 2025. In this paper, we discuss the path to 2025, and what is feasible in this time frame given the realities and challenges of AD drug development, with a focus on disease-modifying therapies (DMTs). Under the current conditions, only drugs currently in late Phase 1 or later will have a chance of being approved by 2025. If pipeline attrition rates remain high, only a few compounds at best will meet this time frame. There is an opportunity to reduce the time and risk of AD drug development through an improvement in trial design; better trial infrastructure; disease registries of well-characterized participant cohorts to help with more rapid enrollment of appropriate study populations; validated biomarkers to better detect disease, determine risk and monitor disease progression as well as predict disease response; more sensitive clinical assessment tools; and faster regulatory review. To implement change requires efforts to build awareness, educate and foster engagement; increase funding for both basic and clinical research; reduce fragmented environments and systems; increase learning from successes and failures; promote data standardization and increase wider data sharing; understand AD at the basic biology level; and rapidly translate new knowledge into clinical development. Improved mechanistic understanding of disease onset and progression is central to more efficient AD drug development and will lead to improved therapeutic approaches and targets. The opportunity for more than a few new therapies by 2025 is small. Accelerating research and clinical development efforts and bringing DMTs to market sooner would have a significant impact on the future societal burden of AD. As these steps are put in place and plans come to fruition, e.g., approval of a DMT, it can be predicted that momentum will build; the process will be self-sustaining, and the path to 2025, and beyond,
Author(s) last name, initial.

(Year of publication)

Title of article.

Title of journal in italics.

Volume number (Issue number)

Page numbers.

In-text citation: (Cummings et al. 2016).

Referencing examples

A chapter from an edited book

Nonclinical statistics for pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries

Zhang, Lanju; Zhang, Lanju

Published Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2016

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Statement of responsibility: edited by Lanju Zhang

ISBN: 3319235583, 9783319235578, 9783319235585
Chapter 3
How To Be a Good Nonclinical Statistician

Bill Pikounis and Luc Bijnens

Abstract All fields profess commonly expressed criteria for its individual professionals to be successful. For the pharmaceutical/biotechnology industry that is the scope of this book, there are many accounts in the field of statistics of what it takes to be a good statistician. The goal of this chapter is to focus on specific characteristics for nonclinical statisticians which we believe are essential to be viewed as “good” professionals, either as individual contributors or managers.
Referencing examples

**Edited book**

In-text citation: (Pikounis and Bijens 2016)

Gut bacteria 'boost' cancer therapy

By James Gallagher
Health and science correspondent, BBC News

3 November 2017

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