

## Wounds Canada Publications Style Guide (Updated: February 2023)

Both *Wound Care Canada* and the *Limb Preservation Journal* use Canadian spelling, referencing *Oxford Canadian Dictionary of Current English*, and follow *Vancouver Style\**, with minor exceptions.

### Author(s)

Author(s) names and credentials should be listed as per the following example: By Patricia Coutts RN, IIWCC(Can) and Xiu Chang Zhao MD, CCFP, IIWCC(Can)

### Citations

Citations should be numbered in order and placed in-text after the relevant part of the sentence. If placed at the end of the sentence they should follow the period.

### References

References should follow Vancouver Style as per the following example:

Gohel MS, Heatley F, Liu X, Bradbury A. A randomized trial of early endovenous ablation in venous ulceration. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;378(22):2105–14.

Any assigned DOI (if available) should be added at the end of the reference.

For electronic sources please indicate ‘Available from’ or ‘Retrieved from’ and the relevant URL at the end of the reference (but before any DOI).

### General

*Bulleted lists:* Cap the first word of each list item. Use end punctuation only if list item is a full sentence.

Use numbered lists generally only where steps are involved—that is, the items have to be completed in a particular order. Otherwise, use bullets.

*Abbreviations:* Use abbreviations – e.g., mL per kg – in both text and parentheses. Spell out in full only if obscure.

*Numbers:* Numbers should be spelled out to nine and figures used for 10 and above, except for large, rounded numbers, e.g., \$5 million. Use SI formatting for units. Use the \$ symbol to indicate ‘dollars’. Use the % symbol to indicate ‘per cent’.

*Links:* Articles may include hyperlinks if appropriate and useful to the reader. Do not include <http://> in web addresses except when there is no [www](http://).

*Language awareness and sensitivity:* Be sensitive to current terminology regarding race, gender identity, abilities, culture, etc.

Avoid ableist language (e.g., crazy, insane, idiot, blind to and deaf to). Do not refer to an individual being ‘bound to’ or ‘confined to’ a wheelchair. Instead, employ ‘uses a wheelchair’ or ‘wheelchair-user’. Avoid the phrase ‘suffers from’ unless it’s a person’s chosen description, or if it is describing a specific universally unwanted and painful experience (like having seizures). Avoid the phrase ‘drug user’ – instead use ‘person who uses drugs’.

Capitalize Indigenous in relation to identity. ‘Indigenous’ is an umbrella term that includes First Nations, Métis, and Inuit. Be specific when and if appropriate (e.g., Haida vs Indigenous).

*Sample spellings:* Please note and apply the following spellings/presentations:

Aspirin

BC (British Columbia)

caregiver

cofactor

comorbidity

co-operate

co-ordinate

day-to-day activities

decision maker

dietitian

Dr.

e.g.,

email

et al.

evidence-based practice

first, second

front line(s) (one word when in a compound phrase, e.g., frontline worker)

full-time

health care (hyphenated when in a compound phrase, e.g., health-care team)

home care (hyphenated when in a compound phrase, e.g., home-care nurse)

i.e.,

infrared

inner ear

inpatient

internet

judgement

long-term care

lower limb ulcer

micro-organisms

multidisciplinary

non-healable

offloading

online

on-site

periwound

policy maker

postoperative

practice (n), practise (v)

preventative (not preventive)

primary care (hyphenated when in a compound phrase, e.g., primary-care doctor)

professionalization

reassess

relearn

self-

staff (usually plural)

ultraviolet

web, website

well-being

wound care (no hyphen even when used as adjective)

\*Formally, *Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Works in Medical Journals*. The full *Vancouver Style Guide* can be accessed [here](#).