

这是 Google 对 [http://www.refworks.com/RWathens/help/508help/RefWorks\\_Tagged\\_Format.htm](http://www.refworks.com/RWathens/help/508help/RefWorks_Tagged_Format.htm) 的缓存。这是该网页在 2019年12月18日 18:27:32 GMT 的快照。 [当前页在此期间可能已经更改。](#) [了解详情](#)。

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提示：要在此页面上快速找到您的搜索字词，请按 **Ctrl+F** 或者 **⌘-F** (Mac) ，然后使用查找栏搜索。

logo\_main02.gif

## RefWorks Tagged Format

The RefWorks tagged format should be used when exporting data to share with other RefWorks users. It is also the format to use when manually tagging data to import into RefWorks.

To import references that have been formatted into a bibliography, each piece of bibliographic information will need to have a tag. The tag is necessary for RefWorks to read (import) the bibliography and put the specific pieces of information into the correct reference types and fields.

Below are the details on the RefWorks Tagged format that will be used in the tagging process. The following reference will be used as an example for this process.

Angrist, S. S., & Almquist, E. M. (1993). The Carnegie Mellon class of 1968: Families, careers, and contingencies. In K. D. Hulbert & D. T. Schuster (Eds.), *Women's lives through time: Educated American women of the twentieth century. The Jossey-Bass social and behavioral science series and The Jossey-Bass higher and adult education series* ( pp. 282-300). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Inc.

1. The first step is to break out the individual data particles in the reference removing all of the punctuation that does not conform to RefWorks rules of entry and normalizing text, (see the [field notes section](#) below). Note that the editor names have been edited to conform to the Author notes below.

Angrist, S.S.

Almquist, E.M.

1993

The Carnegie Mellon class of 1968: Families, careers, and contingencies

Hulbert , K.D.

Schuster, D.T.

Women's lives through time: Educated American women of the twentieth century. The Jossey-Bass social and behavioral science series and The Jossey-Bass higher and adult education series

282

300

San Francisco

Jossey-Bass Inc

2. Next you will need to determine what the type of reference is and start adding the appropriate tags. In our example we are working with a book, section reference. The first tag will always be the RT tag which determines what RefWorks record type to use. Below is the completed tagged reference.

RT Book, Section

A1 Angrist, S.S.

A1 Almquist, E.M.

YR 1993

T1 The Carnegie Mellon class of 1968: Families, careers, and contingencies

A2 Hulbert, K.D.

A2 Schuster, D.T.

T2 Women's lives through time: Educated American women of the twentieth century. The Jossey-Bass social and behavioral science series and The Jossey-Bass higher and adult education series

SP 282

OP 300

PP San Francisco

PB Jossey-Bass Inc.

3. Continue this process until all references are tagged and save the file as text.

4. To import the file, select RefWorks Tagged Format as your import data source.

## **Below are details on the RefWorks Tagged format.**

### **Reference Type Indicator Tag**

RT Tag is the reference type identifier and must be present as the first tag in your text file. You can choose from the following reference type indicators:

Abstract

Artwork

Bills/Resolutions

Book, Section

Book, Edited

Book, Whole

Case/Court Decisions

Computer Program

Conference Proceedings

Dissertation/Thesis

Dissertation/Thesis, Unpublished

Generic

Grant  
Hearing  
Journal Article  
Journal, Electronic  
Laws/Statutes  
Magazine Article  
Map  
Monograph  
Motion Picture  
Music Score  
Newspaper Article  
Online Discussion Forum  
Patent  
Personal Communication  
Report  
Sound Recording  
Unpublished Material  
Video/ DVD  
Web Page

## RefWorks Tagged Format

Refworks Export Tagged Format, Tag legend

RT=Reference Type

SR=Source Type (field is either Print(0) or Electronic(1) )

ID=Reference Identifier

A1=Primary Authors

T1=Primary Title

JF=Periodical Full

JO=Periodical Abbrev

YR=Publication Year

FD=Publication Data, Free Form

VO=Volume

IS=Issue

SP=Start Page

OP=Other Pages

K1=Keyword

AB=Abstract

NO=Notes

A2=Secondary Authors

T2=Secondary Title

ED=Edition

PB=Publisher

PP=Place of Publication

A3=Tertiary Authors

A4=Quaternary Authors

A5=Quinary Authors

T3=Tertiary Title

SN=ISSN/ISBN

AV=Availability

AD=Author Address

AN=Accession Number

LA=Language

CL=Classification

SF=Subfile/Database

OT=Original Foreign Title

LK=Links

DO=Digital Object Identifier

CN=Call Number

DB=Database

DS=Data Source

IP=Identifying Phrase

RD=Retrieved Date

ST=Shortened Title

U1=User 1

U2=User 2

U3=User 3

U4=User 4

U5=User 5

U6=User 6

U7=User 7

U8=User 8

U9=User 9

U10=User 10

U11=User 11

U12=User 12

U13=User 13

U14=User 14

U15=User 15

UL=URL

SL=Sponsoring Library

LL=Sponsoring Library Location

CR=Cited References

WT=Website Title

A6=Website editors

WV=Website version

WP=Date of Electronic Publication

OL=Output Language (see codes for specific languages below)

PMID=PMID

PMCID=PMCID

**Output Language Field Codes**

Acehnese(1)	Igbo(53)	Quechua(105)
Afrikaans(2)	Ilokano(54)	Qusqu-Qullaw(106)
Akan(3)	Indonesian(55)	Romani(107)
Albanian(4)	Italian(56)	Romanian(108)
Amharic(5)	Jamaican Creole(57)	Russian(109)
Arabic(6)	Japanese(58)	Santali(110)
Armenian(7)	Javanese(59)	Serbo-Croatian(111)
Assamese(8)	Kannada(60)	Sesotho (southern)(112)
Azerbaijani(9)	Kanuri(61)	Shan(113)
Balinese(10)	Kashmiri(62)	Shona(114)
Balochi(11)	Kazakh(63)	Sindhi(115)
Batak(12)	Khmer(64)	Sinhalese(116)
Belarusian(13)	Kimbundu(65)	Slovak(117)
Bemba(14)	Kinyarwanda(66)	Somali(118)
Bengali(15)	Kirundi(67)	South Bolivian Quechua(119)
Bhili(16)	Kongo(68)	Southern Quechua(120)
Bhojpuri(17)	Konkani(69)	Spanish(121)
Bikol(18)	Korean(70)	Standard hindi(122)
Buginese(19)	Kurdish(71)	Sukuma(123)
Bulgarian(20)	Kyrgyz(72)	Sundanese(124)
Burmese(21)	Lao(73)	Swahili(125)
Catalan(22)	Latin(74)	Swedish(126)
Cebuano(23)	Lithuanian(75)	Tagalog(127)
Chichewa (Nyanja)(24)	Lombard(76)	Tajik(128)
Chinese (Simplified)(25)	Luganda(77)	Tamazight(129)
Chinese (Traditional)(26)	Luo (Dholuo)(78)	Tamil(130)
Czech(27)	Lusoga(79)	Telugu(131)
Danish(28)	Luyia(80)	Thai(132)
Dutch(29)	Madurese(81)	Tibetan(133)
English(30)	Maithili(82)	Tigrinya(134)
Ewe(31)	Makhuwa(83)	Tshiluba(135)
Finnish(32)	Malagasy(84)	Tsonga(136)
French(33)	Malay(85)	Tswana(137)
Fula(34)	Malayalam(86)	Turkish(138)
Galician(35)	Maninka(87)	Turkmen(139)
Gan(36)	Marathi(88)	Ukrainian(140)
Georgian(37)	Mazanderani(89)	Umbundu(141)
German(38)	Min(90)	Unknown(0)
Gikuyu(39)	Minangkabau(91)	Urdu(142)
Gilaki(40)	Mongolian(92)	Uyghur(143)
Greek(41)	More(93)	Uzbek(144)

Guarani(42)	Neapolitan(94)	Vietnamese(145)
Gujarati(43)	Nepali(95)	Waray-Waray(146)
Haitian Creole(44)	Northern Sotho (sePedi)(96)	Wolof(147)
Hakka(45)	Norwegian(97)	Wu(148)
Hausa(46)	Oriya(98)	Xhosa(149)
Hebrew(47)	Oromo(99)	Yi(150)
Hiligaynon(48)	Pashto(100)	Yiddish(151)
Hindko(49)	Persian/Farsi(101)	Yoruba(152)
Hmong(50)	Polish(102)	Zhuang(153)
Hungarian(51)	Portuguese(103)	Zulu(154)
Ibibio-Efik(52)	Punjabi(104)	

## Font Attribute Legend

Font attributes are supported in title fields, notes, abstracts and user 1 - 5 fields.

Start Bold = 0RW1S34RfeSDcfkexd09rT0

End Bold = 1RW1S34RfeSDcfkexd09rT0

Start Underline = 0RW1S34RfeSDcfkexd09rT1

End Underline = 1RW1S34RfeSDcfkexd09rT1

Start Italic = 0RW1S34RfeSDcfkexd09rT2

End Italic = 1RW1S34RfeSDcfkexd09rT2

Start SuperScript = 0RW1S34RfeSDcfkexd09rT3

End SuperScript = 1RW1S34RfeSDcfkexd09rT3

Start SubScript = 0RW1S34RfeSDcfkexd09rT4

End SubScript = 1RW1S34RfeSDcfkexd09rT4

## Character Set

Character encoding should be set to UTF8.

## Field Notes

### Tag Notes

The tag format is either 2 uppercase characters or 1 uppercase character and a numeric character followed by a space and then the data.

### Punctuation Notes

With the exception of the author, editor and abbreviated journal name fields ending punctuation should be removed. RefWorks will add the correct punctuation when formatting a bibliography.

### Periodical Name Field

Abbreviated Journal names should include a period:

Am.Behav.Sci.

### **Author Field**

A1 is used for primary authors.

A2 is used for editors.

A3 is used for series editors.

A4 is used for translators.

A5 is used for compilers.

A6 is used for website editors.

The A1 tag is repeated for each author in the records. Author formats are as follows:

Author names should be entered last name first followed by a comma, first name (or first initial followed by a period), and middle initial followed by a period.

A1 Green,Adam J.,Dr.

A1 Smith, J.R.

A1 Luck, Emma

### **Publication Date Free Form**

This field is used for date information such as a season or month and day. Year data is solely placed in the year field i.e. YR 2003.

### **Keyword Field**

The keyword field is repeated for each keyword or phrase.

### **Title Field**

Remove periods from the end of the titles.

### **Page Fields**

There are 2 tags for the page fields. SP is the tag for the starting page and should only contain this information. The OP tag will be used for any additional pages or page information.

### **Miscellaneous Fields Notes**

The following fields should not have data parsed to them. These fields are for personal use depending on the users' discipline.

DB=Database

DS=Data Source

IP=Identifying Phrase

RD=Retrieved Date

U1=User 1

U2=User 2

U3=User 3

U4=User 4  
 U5=User 5  
 U6=User 6  
 U7=User 7  
 U8=User 8  
 U9=User 9  
 U10=user 10  
 U11=User 11  
 U12=User 12  
 U13=User 13  
 U14=User 14  
 U15=User 15

### Reference Separator

One blank line.

### Sample RefWorks Format

RT Journal Article

SR Electronic(1)

ID 271

A1 Allan,Steven

A1 Gilbert,Paul

T1 Anger and anger expression in relation to perceptions of social rank, entrapment and depressive symptoms

JF Personality & Individual Differences

YR 2002

FD Feb

VO 32

IS 3

SP 551

OP 565

K1 Anger

K1 Self Report

K1 Status

K1 Depression (Emotion)

K1 Symptoms

K1 self-report measures

K1 anger expression

K1 social rank

K1 entrapment

K1 depressive symptoms

AB Explored the relationship between self-report measures of anger and anger expression with those of social rank (unfavorable social comparison and submissive behavior) and feelings of entrapment in a student population (197 Ss, mean age 23.4 yrs). The authors further investigated if the social rank/status of the target of one's anger affects anger experience and expression. Students were given C. D. Spielberger's (1988) State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory measure of anger and asked to complete it in 3 ways. First, in the normal way, and then 2 further times after reading 2 scenarios that involved lending an important and needed book which the lender fails to return, where the lender was either an up rank/authority figure (one's tutor) or a down rank, fellow student. It was found that self-perceptions of unfavorable rank (inferior self-



perceptions and submissive behavior) and feeling trapped significantly affect anger suppression. It was also found that the rank of the target significantly affects anger expression and that people who respond angrily to criticism tend to show more down rank-anger when they are frustrated by a lower rank target and modulate their anger according to the rank of the person they are angry with. ( PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2002 APA, all rights reserved)

NO PO: Human; Male; Female; Adulthood (18 yrs & older); FE: References; Peer Reviewed; UD: 20020227; F1: 0191-8869,32,3,551-565,2002; A1: 20020227

PB Elsevier Science, England, [URL:[http:// www.elsevier.nl](http://www.elsevier.nl)]

SN 0191-8869

AD Kingsway Hosp, Dept of Clinical Psychology, Derby, United Kingdom; [mailto:[stev.allan@hotmail.com](mailto:stev.allan@hotmail.com)]

AN 2002-00282-017

LA English

CL 3120 Personality Traits & Processes

SF Print (Paper); Journal Article; Empirical Study

LK [http:// bmj.com/content/vol325/issue7371/twib.shtml#325/7371/0](http://bmj.com/content/vol325/issue7371/twib.shtml#325/7371/0)

OL English (30)

RT Dissertation

SR Electronic(1)

ID 2118

A1 Catrambone, C.D.

T1 Effect of a case management intervention on symptoms of asthma in high risk children

YR 2000

SP 141

K1 Case Management Asthma -- Therapy -- In Infancy and Childhood Treatment Outcomes -- In Infancy and Childhood (Minor): Prospective Studies Comparative Studies Infant Child Adolescence Outpatients Asthma -- Symptoms

AB Statement of the problem. One approach to addressing the health care needs of patients with chronic medical problems is case management. Little is known about the effectiveness of case management in the treatment of children with asthma. Few randomized controlled studies of asthma case management have been conducted. In these studies, follow-up was limited to a one-year period. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of a one-year primary-care based asthma case management (ACM) strategy on symptoms of asthma in high risk children at 15 and 18 months post-intervention. Methods. Twenty-eight parent caregivers of children with asthma aged 1 to 15 years, who participated in the ACM intervention the year prior to the start of this study, agreed to participate. The ACM group ( n = 15) received one year of asthma case management and the usual care ( UC) group ( n = 13) received one year of routine outpatient care. Results. Child asthma symptoms, affects on parent lifestyle, and health system utilization were assessed. Based on caregiver four-week recall, the ACM group experienced fewer annual wheezing days compared to the UC group. 25.17 (36.55) versus 71.61 (80.01) that was statistically significant (p = 0.03). There were no statistically significant differences between the ACM and UC groups in the cumulative 18-month estimate of child night-time coughing and awakening, parent night-time awakening due to the child's asthma symptoms and worrying, parent change in plans and missed work, and asthma-related physician office visits, emergency department visits, and hospitalizations. Conclusion. A primary-care based asthma case management intervention was effective in reducing annual wheezing days in high-risk children with asthma when followed up to 18 months.

NO Update Code: 20011116

PB Rush University, College of Nursing

PP Oceanside, CA, USA

SN 0-599-73664-X

AN 2001107680

LA English

SF CINAHL; doctoral dissertation; research

OL English (30)

RT Book, Whole  
 SR Electronic(1)  
 ID 391  
 A1 Caudill,Margaret A.  
 T1 Managing pain before it manages you: Revised Edition  
 YR 2002  
 SP 222  
 K1 Chronic Pain  
 K1 Coping Behavior  
 K1 Goals  
 K1 Pain Management  
 K1 Alternative Medicine  
 K1 Anxiety  
 K1 Communication  
 K1 Drug Therapy  
 K1 Exercise  
 K1 Major Depression  
 K1 Problem Solving  
 K1 Relaxation  
 K1 Stress  
 K1 pain reduction  
 K1 stress reduction  
 K1 coping  
 K1 depression  
 K1 medications  
 K1 relaxation techniques  
 K1 exercise techniques  
 K1 Plants Red Blue  
 K1 frank

AB (From the cover) Imagine finding a way to reduce the amount of time you spend in doctors' offices, and to decrease the discomfort, depression, and anxiety associated with chronic pain. This book offers a program designed to help you develop skills for coping with pain so you can enjoy a fuller life. Carefully developed over the authors's many years of working with chronic pain sufferers, this program has been proven effective. Program participants report that they have been able to take control of their pain and cut their doctors's visits by more than 1/3. This hands-on guide provides detailed information with step-by-step techniques and activities designed to help you: (1) understand chronic pain, (2) recognize factors that increase or decrease pain, (3) reduce stress, (4) learn effective problem solving, (5) learn about medications and their effects, (6) develop relaxation and exercise techniques, (7) communicate effectively about your pain, and (8) set realistic goals. This revised edition features updated coverage of commonly used pain medications and specific disorders, current nutritional recommendations, and a new appendix on complementary alternative medicine. Also included are helpful new ideas on coping with pain flare-ups, staying active, accomplishing personal goals, and more. ( PsycINFO Database Record ( c) 2000 APA, all rights reserved)

NO New York, NY, US; The Guilford Press; xvi; PO: Human; Male; Female; FE: Index; Auxiliary Materials; TA: General Public; TB: (Abbreviated) Foreword Acknowledgments Preface to the revised edition Before you begin: How this book can help you Beginning to take control of your pain Understanding pain The mind-body connection The body-mind connection The power of the mind Adopting healthy attitudes Nutrition and pain Effective communication Effective problem solving The end of the beginning Appendix A. Common chronic pain conditions Appendix B. Complementary alternative medicine Appendix C. Working comfortably Appendix D. Bibliography Index About the author Worksheets and other materials; UD: 20020102; A1: 20020102  
 A2 Capen, C.T.  
 A2 Phillips, C.T.

PB The Guilford Press  
PP New York, NY, US  
SN 1572307188 (paperback)  
AD Dartmouth Medical School, NH, US  
AN 2001-10193-000  
LA English  
CL 3300 Health & Mental Health Treatment & Prevention  
SF Print (Paper); Authored Book; Handbook/Manual/Guide; Self-Help Guide  
OL English (30)

RT Report  
SR Electronic(1)  
ID 1682  
A1 Heggernes,P.  
A1 Eisestat, S.C.  
A1 Kurfert, G.  
A1 Pothén,A.  
T1 Computational Complexity of the Minimum Degree Algorithm  
YR 2001

FD Dec  
VO NASA CR2001211421  
SP 13  
OP 13  
K1 Graphs  
K1 Variations  
K1 Storage  
K1 Linear algebraic equations  
K1 Algorithms  
K1 Computations  
K1 Sparse matrix

K1 Mathematical sciences Algebra analysis geometry and mathematical logic (72B)  
K1 Computers control and information theory Computer software (62B)

AB The Minimum Degree algorithm, one of the classical algorithms of sparse matrix computations, is widely used to order graphs to reduce the work and storage needed to solve sparse systems of linear equations. There has been extensive research involving practical implementations of this algorithm over the past two decades. However, little has been done to establish theoretical bounds on the computational complexity of these implementations. We study the Minimum Degree algorithm, and prove time complexity bounds for its widely used variants.

NO NT: ICASE Report No. 2001-42.; CI: UNITED-STATES; AG: DODXA, NASA; CA: 054882000, 410183; UD: 200212

PB Institute for Computer Applications in Science and Engineering, Hampton, VA

AV Hard copy only. Product reproduced from digital image. Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)605-6900; and email at orders@ntis.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port R(TRUNCATED)

AN ADA398632XSP  
LA ENGLISH  
CL Engineering  
OL English (30)

RT Book, Section  
SR Electronic(1)  
ID 206  
A1 Stansfeld,Stephen  
A1 Fuhrer,Rebecca

T1 Depression and coronary heart disease

YR 2002

VO 1

IS 3

SP 101

OP 123

K1 Etiology

K1 Heart Disorders

K1 Major Depression

K1 Psychosocial Factors

K1 Risk Factors

K1 Anxiety

K1 Prediction

K1 coronary heart disease

K1 psychosocial risk factors

K1 Plants Red Blue

AB (From the chapter) This chapter discusses the evidence for the proposition that depression is an aetiological factor in coronary heart disease, and 2 of the possible pathways by which this might occur: 1 in which social factors predict coronary heart disease, and depression and its associated psychophysiological changes are an intervening step; and the 2nd in which social factors predict coronary heart disease and depression, but depression is not on the pathway. This is followed by a discussion of anxiety as an aetiological factor in coronary heart disease. ( PsycINFO Database Record ( c) 2002 APA, all rights reserved)

NO Williston, VT, US: BMJ Books. xi, 304 pp.; PO: Human; FE: References; TA: Psychology: Professional & Research; UD: 20020306; A1: 20020306

A2 Gulford, C.T.

T2 Stress and the heart: Psychosocial pathways to coronary heart disease

PB BMJ Books

PP Williston, VT, US

SN 0727912771 (paperback)

AD U London, Queen Mary's School of Medicine & Dentistry, London, England

AN 2002-00714-006

LA English

CL 3200 Psychological & Physical Disorders

OL English (30)

RT Web Page

SR Electronic(1)

ID 352

T1 MERLIN-DASH: Design and Analysis of Straight Steel and Reinforced Concrete Girder Bridge Systems

ED [http:// www.cee.umd.edu/best/Software/ merlin.html](http://www.cee.umd.edu/best/Software/merlin.html)

AD University of Maryland, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, College Park, MD, USA

SF Web Resources Related to Technology

OL English (30)