Searching CAB Abstracts and Global Health

Basic search steps:

1. Go to Timespan (to search for specific publication years) and More Settings if you need to change your search settings.
2. Enter your search terms in one or more search fields.
3. Click **Search** to go to the Results page (The number of records displayed per page can be changed at the bottom of the page)
4. Search results can be sorted according to the following options:
   - Publication date
   - Times cited
   - Recently added
   - Relevance
   - First author
   - Source title
   - Conference title
5. Search results can also be refined with refining options displayed to the left of the results
   - Publication years
   - Authors, Group authors or editors
   - Source titles
   - Language
   - Descriptors
   - Cabicodes
   - Research areas
   - Document types
   - Essential Science Indicators Top Papers
6. The Search History button can be used to see your search history and combine search terms with Boolean operators
7. The following options are available when you perform a search.
   - The **Add Another Field** link allows you to add more search fields to the Basic Search page.
The Reset Form link lets you clear any search queries that you have entered. This action resets the search page to the original search fields.

The Select from Index link allows you to select an item (such as a publication name or an author name) when you perform a Publication Name or Author search.

The Select from List link allows you to select Cabicodes from a list.

The Select from Thesaurus link allows you to select descriptors from the list of thesaurus terms.

The Auto-suggest Publication Names option allows you to turn on or off suggestions for publication names. When this feature is ON, the product provides a list of publication names based on the characters that you enter in the search field. For example, if you enter CANC, the product displays a list of publications that begins with these four characters, such as Cancer Biology Therapy and Cancer Investigation.

The Default Number of Search Fields to Display option allows you to select only the Topic field or you can select the Topic, Author, and Publication Name fields.

The Save Settings option allows you to save your settings for future search sessions.

Searching CAB Abstracts and Global Health by using the different search fields

CAB Abstracts and Global Health are similar in that the Full Record contains the same fields and both databases are searchable using the same search fields.

The following fields can be searched in a basic search:
A search in the Topic field:

Search terms are searched in the title, abstract, descriptor, geographic location and identifiers field.

Use Boolean operators and truncation symbols to improve the relevancy of your results.

Enter your search terms in any order. The product returns every record containing all your search terms. Enter terms connected with search operators (AND, OR, NOT, NEAR). Entering *rainbow trout fish farm* in a Topic or Title search is equivalent to entering *rainbow AND trout AND fish AND farm*. Both queries return the same number of results.

To look for an exact phrase, use quotation marks. Example: "*global warming*"

Enter complete words and phrases or partial words and phrases using wildcards (* $ ?).

It is advisable to search each concept of your topic separately and use the “Search History” to combine concepts afterwards with Boolean operators instead creating long search strings that include all concepts.

Wildcards can be used in all search fields that allow words and phrases. They can be used in a search query to represent unknown characters.
• The asterisk (*) represents any group of characters, including no character.
• The question mark (?) represents any single character.
• The dollar sign ($) represents zero or one character.

You can use left-hand truncation in the following search fields in all Web of Science product databases:

• In Topic and Title searches, you must enter at least three characters after or before the wildcard when using left-hand or right-hand-truncation. For example: *bio and bio*
• In Author searches, you must enter at least two characters before the wildcard when searching a last name: For example: sm*
• Wildcards may be used inside a word. For example, odo$r finds odor and odour.
• You cannot use wildcards in a publication year search. For example, 2007 is OK but 200* is not
• You cannot use the dollar sign ($) in quoted searches, but you can use the *
• Avoid using wildcards in search queries with very broad truncation matches.

When searching for hyphenated query terms, enter the term with and without wildcards. For example:

• hydro-power searched in the topic field, returns records that contain the terms hydro-power and hydro power.
• hydro*power searched in the topic field returns records that contain the terms hydropower and hydroelectricpower.
• hydro power searched in the topic field returns records that contain the terms hydro and power anywhere in the record, such as hydro-power, hydro-electrical power, and hydro-mechanical power.
• The dollar sign ($) is useful for finding both the British and American spellings of the same word. For example, flavo$r finds flavor and flavour.
• The question mark (?) is useful for searching last names of authors where the last character is uncertain. For example, Barthold? finds Bartholdi and Bartholdy. It will not find Barthold.
Search rules:

- **AIDS**, **Aids**, and **aids** returns the same results: case does not matter. Use upper, lower, or mixed case.
- Case does not matter when using search operators. For example, **OR**, **Or**, and **or** returns the same results.
- **Enzym*** matches enzyme, enzymes, enzymatic, and enzymology.
- **Sul*ur** matches sulfur and sulphur.
- ***Cycline*** matches doxycycline/s, minocycline/s, and tetracycline/s.
- ***Oxide** matches peroxide, sulfoxide, nitric oxide, zinc oxide, and more.
- **Vitamin D** matches vitamin D

Right and left truncation:

Both right- and left-hand truncation are allowed when using wildcards (* $ ?) in Topic and Title searches. You must enter at least three characters after a wildcard when using left-hand truncation and three characters before a wildcard when using right-hand truncation. For example:

- The query **oxide** matches terms such as peroxide, sulfoxide, nitric oxide, and zinc oxide.
- The query **oxid*** matches terms such as oxidation, oxidative, and oxidizing.
- The query **oxid*?** matches terms such as antioxidant, dioxide, oxidative, and polyphenoloxidase

Lemmatisation (different forms of a word) search rules:

The product automatically applies lemmatisation rules in Topic and Title search queries. Lemmatisation only applies to English-language search terms. For example:

- **napkin** finds vocabulary variants such as napkin and serviette
- **serfs** finds phonological variants such as serfs and serves
- **defense** finds spelling variants such as defense and defence
Lemmatisation and Quotation Marks:

The product does not retrieve synonyms and lemmatised terms when you enclosed your search terms in quotation (" ") marks. For example:

- "mouse" finds records that contain the word mouse but not mice.
- "color" finds records that contain the word color but not colour.

Lemmatisation and Wildcards:

The product turns off lemmatisation when search terms are used with wildcards. For example, color* finds records that contain the words color, colors, and colorful but not colour, colours, and colourful. To find all variants of a term, enter both terms using a wildcard separated by the OR operator. For example, color* OR colour* finds both variants.

Lemmatisation and Left-hand Truncation:

The product turns off lemmatisation when left-hand truncation is used in some types of queries. For example, *valves returns bivalves but not the singular form bivalve.

By adding right-hand truncation to your search, the product returns both plural and singular terms. For example, *valve* returns bivalve and bivalves.

Search examples:

- "Water consumption" finds records containing the exact phrase water consumption.
- Water AND consumption finds records containing the words water and consumption. The two words may appear in the same Topic field or they may appear in different fields.
- Water AND consum* finds records containing the words water, consume, consumed, consumer, consumption, and so on.
- *Water AND consumption finds records containing the words water, freshwater, saltwater, seawater, and consumption.
• **Water OR consumption** finds records containing either water or consumption or both words.

• **Water NEAR/5 consumption** finds records containing the words water and consumption within five words of each other.

**A search in the Title field:**

**Search terms are only searched in the title field.** The same search rules apply as in the Topic field.

**A search in the Descriptors field:**

CAB can also be searched by Descriptor by selecting terms from the thesaurus. Choose the search field “Descriptor” from the drop-down menu on the main search page. To open the CAB Thesaurus, click on the link “Select from Thesaurus”. You can search for a word to find related indexing terms in the thesaurus or browse through the hierarchy by using the plus symbols to the left of each term. When you search the thesaurus, the system will match the text you type into the search box with related thesaurus terms. Some are the preferred descriptor terms which indexers actually apply to documents in the database; others are simply entry terms, which are keywords that are included to help you find the preferred terms, and should NOT be used to search the Descriptors field.

For descriptors, clicking the button marked ‘H’ will show where a term falls in the CAB indexing hierarchy so that you can see if there are any broader or narrower terms that relate to your search, while the ‘T’ button will show you other related terms from the thesaurus. The Add button allows you to transfer the term to the search builder at the bottom of the screen.

When you have finished looking for terms in the thesaurus, pressing the OK button at the bottom of the screen will take you back to the CAB search screen, and automatically populate the search box for the Descriptor field with any terms you added to the search builder. Note that terms are automatically connected with the OR operator. If you want to combine terms with the AND operator instead, edit your search strategy from this screen.

**A search in the descriptor field searches the following fields within a record:**

- Title
- Subtitle
- Keywords
- Author
- Subjects
- Source
- Descriptors
- Organism Descriptors
- Geographic Location

Remember that Broad Descriptors are automatically assigned to records indexed with Organism Descriptors and Geographic Location descriptors. Therefore, the descriptor “insects” is automatically assigned to records that have been indexed with any of the thousands of names for insect species found in the CAB Thesaurus. For example, if you enter insects as a search term in the Descriptors field, your search will be very broad since every record that has been indexed with the name of an insect will have the term insects in the Broad Descriptors field. For example: Aquatic insects, Edible insects, Predatory insects and Social insects etc.

**A search in the Cabicodes field:**

CAB can also be searched by CABICODE by selecting terms from the list of CABICODES. Choose the search field CABICODE from the drop-down menu on the main search page and click on the link “Select from list”. Navigation works in the same way as it did in the CAB Thesaurus. You can either search for a word to find related codes, or browse through the hierarchy by using the plus symbols. From the scope note, you may determine whether or not a particular CABICODE is appropriate for your search by viewing the definition. CABICODES are classification codes that indicate the broad subject areas addressed by source documents. Each code is accompanied by a name. CABICODES are arranged hierarchically into 23 broad groups. Each broad group begins with a top-level code that ends in two zeroes.

CABICODES are particularly useful when combined with searches by Topic or Descriptors. For example:

**TOPIC: salmonella**
**CABICODE: LL886**

You can also search the CABICODES field by CABICODE names instead of by codes. For example:

**Plant Production**
Plant Production OR Plant Propagation

Plant Production AND Agricultural Economics

If a CABICODE name contains the word and, enclose the name in quotation marks. For example:

"Milk and Dairy Produce"

"Milk and Dairy Produce" AND "Techniques and Methodology"

Be aware that searching on a higher level code will NOT automatically retrieve records with subordinate codes. For example, a search for articles on General Plant Science with the code FF000 will NOT retrieve records that contain information about Horticultural Crops (code FF003) unless a record has been indexed with both codes.

Also note that some codes have either been added to or discontinued from the code list. If you search for a code added in March of 2000, the oldest records retrieved in your search will be from that year. On the other hand, if you search for a code discontinued in March of 2000, the most recent records retrieved will be from that year, and most of the results will be from back file records.

CABICODES can also be used as a refining option when the results for a search in any other field (e.g. Topic or Title) are displayed.

A search in the Author field:

Enter author names to search the Author field or use the link “Select from Index” to select the relevant authors. Selecting from the index is advisable as you can select the different name variants for an author.

Enter the last name first followed by a space and the author's initials.

The system automatically adds the asterisk (*) wildcard when you enter only one initial. So, entering Johnson M is the same as entering Johnson M*.

You can enter a wildcard after each initial in an author's name. For example, Johnson M*S* is a valid search query.
Note: You must enter at least two characters before a wildcard when searching a last name: For example: sm*

Names of authors and editors generally appear in the product as last name first followed by first name and/or initials. You may search the names of all authors (up to 100) of a multi-authored publication that appears in a record.

Even though the product captures names exactly as they appear in the source publication, you should search for names by using various forms of the name. For example:

- Johnson finds Johnson S, Johnson S A, and Johnson J S.
- Johnson M finds Johnson M, Johnson M G, and Johnson M J S.
- "Johnson M" finds Johnson M because the quotation marks restrict the author search.

Wildcards and Initials

You can enter a wildcard after each initial in an author's name or after the last initial. For example, Johnson M*S* finds records by the following authors.

- Johnson, MS
- Johnson, Melissa
- Johnson, Marjorie Seddon
- Johnson, Markes E
- And so on

In this instance, the search engine finds any characters between the M and S characters (Melissa) because a wildcard is used after the M and S characters.

Boolean Search Operators

Separate two or more names by the AND, OR, or NOT search operators. Last names containing a space should be searched with and without the space to ensure that all relevant records are returned. For example:

- Herlert A* AND Vogel M* finds records of articles authored by both people.
• **Herlert A* OR Vogel M*** finds records of articles authored by either person or by both.

• **Herlert A* NOT Vogel M*** finds records of articles in which Herlert A appears but not Vogel M.

• **De Marco* OR DeMarco*** finds both variations of the name (they could be the same author).

• **Van Hecke T* OR Vanhecke T*** finds both variations of the name (they could be the same author).

**Hyphens and Apostrophes**

Include hyphens (-) and apostrophes (’) when searching for names containing those marks or replace them with spaces. You will also retrieve variants. For example:

• **Rivas-Martinez S* OR Rivas Martinez S*** matches both variations of the name.

• **O'Brien OR O Brien** matches both variations of the name.

In most name searches, the product returns the same number of records whether you enter a space, a hyphen (-), or an apostrophe (’).

A search on the name **OBrien** may return a different set of results than **O’Brien** and **O Brien**. It is advisable that you do not remove the hyphen, the apostrophe, or the space in names that contain these marks.

**Note:** Beginning with 1998 data, non-alphanumeric characters (for example, the apostrophe in O'Brian) and spaces in surnames (for example, de la Rosa) are preserved in surnames. To effectively search across multiple years, enter surnames that take into account all possible variations of the name.

**A search in the Author Identifiers field**

Use an author’s ResearcherID or ORCID ID to search the Author Identifiers field. The ID will pull together all documents for an author linked to this ID, regardless of name variations in the database.

Entering **A-1009-2008** finds all records of publications that appear in this person's publication list in ResearcherID.com.
Entering 0000-0003-3768-8390 finds all ORCID records.

Do not use a wildcard (\* ? $) in your search query as the system may return unpredictable results.

After you perform your search, go to the Full Record page to check the Author Identifiers table. The table displays the ResearcherID numbers (if available) of all authors found by the search who have registered with ResearcherID.com. The hyperlink takes you to the author's Profile in ResearcherID.com where you can view all the records in the author's publication list.

**A search in the Group Author field:**

Enter one or more names connected with search operators (AND, OR, NOT, NEAR).
Enter complete names or partial names using wildcards (\* $ ?).

Examples:

**Food & Agriculture Organization** finds records of articles published by this organization.

**National** finds records of articles published by organizations that begin with the word National such as:

- National Academy of Agricultural Sciences
- National Center for Infectious Diseases
- National Confectioners Association

**Japan** finds records of articles published by any Japanese company with the name Japan or Japanese in the corporate name such as:

- Japan Water Works Association
- Japanese Agricultural Standards Association
- Japanese Industrial Standards Committee
A search in the Editor field:

Enter the name of an editor to search the editor field within a record. Be aware that a corporate author can also be an editor. Enter full names or partial names using wildcards (* $ ?). Join multiple names with the Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT).

Editor names appear on the Results page and Full Record page as last name followed by a first name and/or initials.

Use the same search rules that apply to searching authors.

A search in the Publication Name (Source) field:

Enter a publication name to search the Source field within a record.

Enter a full or partial publication name followed by a wildcard (* ? $). For example:

**Cellular** finds:

- *Cellular Microbiology*
- *Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences*
- *Cellular & Molecular Biology Letters*
- And more ...

Always join multiple titles by the OR Boolean operator. *Do not* use Booleans such as NOT and SAME.

Enclose journal titles in quotation marks ( " " ) to find the exact named journal title. For example, "Journal of agricultural and food chemistry" only returns records from this journal.

You can also click on the link “Select from Index” to search for the publication name in the Publication Name Index.

Auto-Suggest Publication Name

You can quickly find a specific journal (or find similar journal names that may be valuable to your research) if you set Auto-Suggest Publication Names to ON under the Modify Settings section of the search page. The product displays up to 10
suggestions as you type at least 3 characters without beginning spaces. The list automatically updates as you type more than 3 characters.

Type **GENE** in the Publication Name field to see publications such as:

- gene
- gene amsterdam
- gene expression omnibus
- and more ...

**Booleans in Source Titles**

Searching for journal titles that contain the OR Boolean is acceptable with Auto-Suggest Publication Name turned ON or OFF.

**Ampersands**

Many journal names contain an ampersand (&) in the title. The product returns the same number of records whether you enter the ampersand or not. For example:

- Entering **Past Present** is the same as entering **Past & Present** and returns the same number of records.
- Entering **Science Education** is the same as entering **Science & Education** and returns the same number of records.

However, journal titles in the Publication Name Index do not contain the ampersand. For example, the journal called **Science & Education** appears in the Index as **Science Education**

**Publication name search examples:**

- **Journal of Fish** finds records of articles published in *Journal of Fish Biology*, *Journal of Fish Diseases*, *Journal of Fisheries of China*. 
• **Forest* finds records of articles from publications beginning with the text string Forest such as Forest Genetics, Forestry Chronicle, and Forestry Studies in China.

• **Forest * (note the space before the asterisk) finds records of articles from publications beginning with the word Forest such as Forest Genetics, Forest Ecology and Management, and Forest Pathology.


• ***Medical* finds records of articles published in Biomedical Materials, Chinese Medical Journal, Journal of Medical Systems and other titles that precede and follow the text string *Medical*.

To search for proceedings papers, look up the title of the proceedings in the list of source publications. Some titles include the date and location of the conference. You should search by the title of the conference as it appears on the list, or truncate. For example:

• Proceedings of the New Zealand Grassland Association
• Proceedings of the Fifth International Congress on Hazelnut Corvallis Oregon USA 27 31 August 2000
• Proceedings of the Fifth International Congress on Hazelnut*

**A search in the Year Published field:**

Enter a four-digit year or a range of years to find records published in a particular journal.

It is advisable to enter a publication year combined with another field. For example, enter a publication year and enter the Publication Name and/or Topic, Title, Author data.

When entering a range of years, restrict your search to five years or less; otherwise, processing slows down and the product may return too many unproductive results.

**Remember that the value you enter in the Year Published field always overrides any selected Timespan value.**
A search in the Language field:

The language field indicates the language in which the document is written.

To restrict your search, select one or more languages from the list.

A search in the Document Type field:

When you limit a search by document type, you retrieve only those records that contain the search term(s) you entered in the search fields and the document type(s) you selected from the list e.g. Abstract only, Annual Report, Book, Book chapter, Conference paper, Conference proceedings, Journal article, Thesis, Patent etc.

A search in the Address field:

Search the Address fields by entering the full or partial name of an institution and/or location from an author's address. For example, Univ and University finds institutions in which the term "Univ" appears in the Addresses field within a record.

When entering full names, do not use articles (a, an, the) and prepositions (of, in, for) in the name. For example, entering UNIV Pennsylvania is OK but entering University of Pennsylvania results in an error message.

Note that common address terms may be abbreviated in the product database. For example, the word Department may be abbreviated as Dept or Dep.

We recommend that you combine an Address search with an Author search to broaden or narrow your search results.

Address examples:

The system maps abbreviated address terms to known full address terms and vice-versa. For example:

Ave maps to Avenue and Avenue maps to Ave

Med maps to Medicine, Medical, and Medicinal and these three terms map to Med and to each other

Pkwy maps to Parkway and Parkway maps to Pkwy
**Univ** maps to University and University maps to Univ

**SAME Operator in the Address field**

Use the SAME operator because it specifies that terms joined by the operator be in the same address. Using the SAME operator restricts your search.

For example, the search query **IBM SAME NY** retrieves records that contain these two terms in the Addresses field of a Full Record. For instance:

IBM Res Corp, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598 USA

**AND Operator**

Use the AND operator to broaden your search across all addresses within a record.

The search **IBM AND NY** retrieves all of the records that **IBM SAME NY** retrieves. In addition, it will retrieve records in which IBM and NY are in the Address field but they are in different addresses.

For example, **IBM AND NY** retrieves a record that contains these two addresses.

1. Cornell Univ, Dept Mat Sci & Engn, Ithaca, **NY** 14853 USA
2. **IBM** Corp, Almaden Res Ctr, Div Res, San Jose, CA 95120 USA

As you can see, the product returned a record in which NY appears in one address and IBM appears in a different address.

**A search in the Conference field:**

The Conference field allows you to search the Conference Information field within a record for conference proceedings papers.

The system retrieves all records from 1973 to the present that includes a conference title. In some older records, the system may retrieve records if conference information appears in the Supplementary Information field.

Enter one or more terms connected with search operators (AND, OR, NOT, NEAR). Enter complete words and phrases or partial words and phrases using wildcards (* $ ?).
Conference search examples:

Environmental Protection Agency OR EPA

Atomic Energy Agency AND United Nations

United Kingdom AND Environmental Law Association

American Association of Bovine Practitioners AND Thirty-Eighth Annual Convention* AND Salt Lake City

6th Workshop on Biosensor* AND Rome Italy

A search in the CAS Registry number field:

A CAS Registry Number® is a unique numeric identifier assigned to a chemical substance in the CAS Registry database.

Enter one or more numbers connected with Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT). Enter complete numbers or partial numbers using wildcards (* $ ?).

Examples:

14797-55-8 searches for nitrate.

458-37-7 AND 10102-43-9 searches for nitric oxide and curcumin where both are present.

458-37-7 OR 10102-43-9 searches for records containing either or both numbers.


458* searches for records that begin with the number 458 such as 458-24-2 and 458-37-7.

A search in the Additional Limits field:

Select the search field “Additional Limits” and choose “Items with CABI full text”. Add another search block and add search terms for any of the available fields and execute your search. The retrieved results will all be full text.
Selecting relevant records from the retrieved results

Selected records can be added to the Marked List for further use. Remember to clear the list once you are finished with the records.

Step 1 is to select the records in which you are interested. Records can be selected individually by checking the check box or if all the records are needed, click on Select All.

Step 2 asks you if the Abstract should be included or not.

Step 3 is the output options step. Print, e-mail or export selected records to one of the listed bibliographic management tools.