

Global Health

solving local problems
with global information





“Global Health is a great resource that compliments MEDLINE and brings a needed international perspective. With so many of the titles covered being unique to this resource, I know our staff and students will find different resources (information) than they will find anywhere else.”

Matt Wilcox, Whitney Medical Library, Yale University, USA



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KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE

the essential health database for international research

key features

- **Global reach:** captures international literature that is not covered by other databases and so provides users with a truly global perspective
- **Unique:** 60% of the journals contained in Global Health are unique to the database
- **Specially selected:** literature is selected by subject specialists. Only relevant papers are included, and content is directed by an international editorial advisory board
- **Comprehensive:** the database covers all aspects of public health at both international and community level, as well as a wealth of material from other biomedical and life science fields

key facts

- **Fully searchable** bibliographic database, available on multiple platforms
- Contains over **1.2 million** scientific records from 1973 to the present day
- Over 100,000 records added each year
- Information is sourced from more than 5,000 serials, books, book chapters, reports, conference proceedings, patents, theses, electronic publications, and other hard-to-find resources. Over 3,000 of these are unique to Global Health
- Covers journals from major lists, including:
 - BMA National Medical Association
 - Evidence-based practice for Public Health (Lamar Soutter Library, Massachusetts)
 - Core Public Health Journals Project (US Medical Library Association)
 - World Public Health Association
- Publications from over **158 countries** in 50 languages are abstracted. 97% of records have an English abstract and 14% are from non-English language sources
- Controlled vocabulary indexing to improve retrieval

www.cabi.org/globalhealth

getting the complete picture of medical

Global Health completes the picture of international medical and health research by capturing key literature that is not covered by other databases. No single bibliographic database can encompass the world, and not all the world's biomedical information can be published in a few core journals. Global Health was created to ensure that key literature from all journals can be brought quickly and easily to the attention of those working in the field.

“We have whittled it down to what we believe are **the essentials** – **Global Health** and MEDLINE.”

Jean Shaw, Partnerships in Health Information, UK

Global Health contains more serials than any other database in its field, ensuring that users have access to all current research.

Over 3,000 journals selected for Global Health are unique compared to MEDLINE® and EMBASE® including:

- International Journal of Pediatric Obesity
- Psychology and Health
- Critical Public Health
- Annals of Microbiology
- Journal of Food Composition and Analysis
- International Journal of Hyperthermia
- Journal of Food Safety
- Food and Agricultural Immunology
- Helminthologia
- Helvetica Chimica Acta
- Brazilian Journal of Microbiology
- Journal of the Royal Statistical Society (series A and series B)

Through our selection processes we are able to include relevant material from a wide range of life sciences journals not usually scanned for biomedical literature.

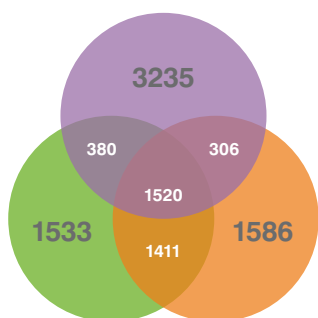


Figure 1 showing unique journal coverage compared to EMBASE and MEDLINE

- Global Health
- Embase
- Medline

the complete picture

Examples of searches using MEDLINE alone and using MEDLINE with Global Health show how much is missed by not using Global Health:

Sample searches*	Searching with just MEDLINE	Getting the complete picture by including Global Health
Obesity in USA	889	1130
Dengue Fever	430	700
Zoonoses	473	1059
Pneumonia	888	1088
Chikungunya (2007)	43	69
Clostridium difficile	363	433
Mycobacterium tuberculosis and multiple drug resistance (2005)	140	201

* Based on data for sample years 2004 and 2005

and health research with Global Health

the best public health coverage

In today's global environment, no professional can afford to be unaware of world-wide developments. Outbreaks of SARS, chikungunya fever and avian influenza have highlighted the threat that the growth of international travel and migration poses for the global spread of disease. To cope with this threat, it is vital that professionals have access to the best research in public health. Global Health provides this.

access to all types of research

Global Health has an open and expanding citation list. We add relevant journals whenever they become available, regardless of how or where they are published. It does not matter if the journal is multidisciplinary, open-access, electronic-only, non-English language or from a brand new source, it will be included in Global Health. We also incorporate relevant articles from non-health journals, which can supply, for instance, updates on zoonotic diseases and the impacts of climate changes in disease patterns.

In addition to selecting from thousands of scientific journals, Global Health also offers extensive coverage of books and book chapters as well as important 'grey' literature including:

Annual Reports	Reports
Bulletins	Handbooks
Conference Proceedings	Monographs
Discussion Papers	Newsletters
Patents	Technical Information
	Theses

The inclusion of this material ensures that your patrons have access to **all** the important research being undertaken around the world, not just the research published in the main academic journals.

“Global Health has quickly proved to be an **essential research tool across the School for staff and students** alike, providing access to a wide range of information, much of which we would be unable to source elsewhere...
a truly invaluable resource.”

Jane Falconer, Information Services Librarian, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK



Biomedical life sciences

Medical microbiology

Drug resistance/susceptibility and virulence studies in clinical isolates. Biology of fungal pathogens, parasites and associated vectors.

Physiology

Biochemistry and physiology of nutrients and food components in humans, animal models and at a cellular level. Includes bioavailability, nutrient absorption and uptake. Physiology of taste and appetite. Physiological effects of nutrient deficiencies and starvation.

Pharmacology

Pharmacological effects of medicinal plant products, antimicrobials and antiparasitic drugs. Nutrient-drug interactions. Clinical trials and safety and efficacy studies. Antiparasitic and antifungal drug development.

Toxicology

Toxicity and other adverse effects of pesticides, drugs, medicinal plants, radiation. Toxins and venoms of snakes and arthropods including biochemistry and physiology. Biology and metabolism of toxins in food.

Food science

Analysis of food composition and quality in relation to nutrition. Nutritive value of foods, food microbiology, food safety, food contamination.

Public Health

Community health

Patterns of disease, health inequalities, health determinants, health indicators in a defined geographical area or in particular groups of the population. Community-based interventions to promote health. Community participation in health interventions. Neighbourhood effects on health, e.g. effects of environment, traffic, housing, pollution, poverty, cultural attitudes.

Social medicine and behaviour

Relationships between health, disease and social conditions including: causes and patterns of disease, social health. Determinants and causes of health inequality, e.g. socioeconomic status, education, housing, ethnicity, gender. Substance abuse including tobacco, alcohol, behavioural patterns and behaviour change, influences on behaviour such as advertising, health campaigns, partner violence and injury.

Rural health

Health and disease patterns in rural populations. Health promotion and disease prevention activities. Access to health care and provision of health services. Occupational health and safety of farming, and rural occupations such as forestry. Pesticide safety and poisoning, as well as general farm safety.

Refugee and migrant health

Epidemiology, prevalence and incidence of infectious and non-communicable diseases, diet and nutritional status, health services for refugees including access to and uptake of healthcare, emergency medicine. Cultural attitudes to care.

Geriatric health

Changing patterns of disease associated with ageing, disease/injury epidemiology and prevention in the elderly. e.g. fall prevention, nutritional supplements, vaccination.

Maternal and child health

Health of mothers and children. Prevalence and incidence of infectious and non-communicable diseases. Newborn screening. Access to healthcare, disease transmission, perinatal and maternal mortality and morbidity. Family planning, disease prevention, nutrition, health education and promotion. Breastfeeding.

Women's health

Prevalence and contributing factors to partner violence and injury, health services for women, access to healthcare, health inequalities, education, sexual and reproductive health including female circumcision and fertility rates, mortality/morbidity, infectious diseases, chronic diseases, nutrition.

Sexual and reproductive health

Sexual health promotion and prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Sexual risk behaviours and attitudes to them. Epidemiology, transmission, diagnosis, treatment of STIs. Reproductive health promotion and disease prevention. Pregnancy screening. Antenatal care provision and maternity services in developing countries and rural areas.

Implementation and practice

Practical implementation of public health programmes, guidelines and policies, regionally, nationally and internationally.

Health promotion

Disseminating health messages

Improving public health by use of communication programmes and materials to change behaviour via schools, mass media, extension services, universities and the community. Regional and national programmes.

Community health programmes

Community interventions directed at reducing chronic diseases by improving exercise, diet and lifestyle and reducing infectious diseases by improving immunization uptake.

Disease prevention

Disease surveillance and prevention activities in the general population including screening for disease, immunization and disease prophylaxis. Outbreak control and infection control.

Public Health Emergencies

Bioterrorism

In vitro, animal and human studies of potential bioterrorism agents such as those causing anthrax, smallpox, plague, tularaemia, viral haemorrhagic fevers, hantavirus pulmonary syndrome, cholera, dengue, botulinum toxin and other toxins. Public health response, emergency preparedness and studies of incidents.

Disasters

Natural and man-made, e.g. floods, droughts, conflict and wars, injuries, famine or epidemics related to these. Aspects include food aid, sanitation, water quality, emergency medical response, disease outbreak control. The impact on health of a disaster, disaster management and preparedness.

Epidemiology and biostatistics

Epidemiology

Aetiology, incidence and disease- or sero-prevalence of diseases in the general population or larger population groups, such as women or the elderly. Causes, incidence and prevalence of diseases. Molecular epidemiology and studies of risk factors for disease including genetic risk factors. Outbreak investigations.

Biostatistics

Statistics applied to infectious diseases, epidemiological and nutritional research including modelling and methods. Health data such as mortality and morbidity rates. Population and demographic statistics. Life expectancy and disability adjusted life years (DALYS).

Environmental and occupational health

Environmental health

Human diseases caused by environmental factors, poor environmental conditions or environmental destruction. Public health pests and allergies to fungi and insects, water-borne and soil-borne diseases, monitoring and effects of exposure to environmental factors including pollution, effects of climate change on health.

Food safety and hygiene

Protection of the food supply from microbial, chemical and physical hazards or contamination that may occur during food production, handling, harvesting, processing, transport, preparation, distribution or storage. Includes any agent that enters the body through ingestion of food or beverage as well as hazard control systems.

Sanitation and water supply

Water supply and quality. Water treatment methods and quality monitoring to reduce contamination and prevent spread of disease.

Occupational health

Occupation as a risk for specific diseases. Safety and hygiene, infectious diseases related to occupation. Work-related accidents/injuries, exposure to hazards in the work place, ergonomics for low-income and transitional economies. Health and safety and disease prevention in rural occupations.

Nutrition and food sciences**Public health nutrition**

A population approach to the prevention of illness and the promotion of health through nutrition. Includes nutritional epidemiology, nutrition surveys, nutrition education and socioeconomics. Diet influences on chronic and infectious diseases. Nutrition policy, nutrient requirements, food fortification programmes, infant and child nutrition, growth, geriatric nutrition, assessment of nutritional status, and provision of nutrition services and programmes.

Clinical nutrition

Diet in treatment of disease. Parenteral and enteral feeding. Therapeutic diets and nutritional support. Nutritional assessment of patients. Deficiency diseases and malnutrition: pathology and treatment.

Nutritional physiology and biochemistry

Effects of nutrients, food supplements and food components on man and animal models. Digestion, absorption and uptake of nutrients, appetite, effects of fasting, physiology of taste. Biochemistry of vitamins and essential trace elements and minerals. Effects of deficiency.

Infectious diseases and parasitology**Bacterial and viral diseases**

Epidemiology, transmission, diagnosis, clinical management and prevention of bacterial and viral diseases in humans.

Medical entomology

All aspects of medically important insect and arthropod vectors and arthropod parasites and diseases transmitted by them. From biology to clinical aspects.

Fungal and parasitic diseases

All aspects from biology of the parasite or fungus to clinical management and prevention of diseases, and testing of antiparasitic and antifungal drugs. Includes reservoirs and intermediate hosts.

Zoonotic disease and veterinary public health

Zoonoses in animals, transmission to humans, diagnosis, epidemiology, treatment, clinical studies and prevention in humans. Monitoring of wild animal reservoirs, and studies of disease vectors. Includes emerging diseases such as SARS, avian influenza, West Nile virus and foodborne zoonoses.

Nosocomial diseases

Diseases acquired in hospital. Epidemiology, diagnosis, clinical aspects and management. Disease transmission and prevention. Outbreak investigations, infection control and hand hygiene.

Tropical and international health**Tropical medicine**

Medicine in tropical and developing countries: infectious and parasitic diseases including neglected tropical diseases, disease vectors and arthropod parasites. Epidemiology and prevention of chronic diseases in developing countries. Treating disease in resource-poor settings.

Traditional medicine

Traditional medicine and its interaction with 'western' medicine in low-income countries, including adverse effects, utilization and costs. Use of herbal remedies and traditional healers.

Travel medicine

Imported infections from tropical and other regions (bacterial, vector-borne, viral, fungal and parasitic): diagnosis, clinical aspects and prophylaxis. Travel advice guidelines, immunization and vaccination. Global epidemics fuelled by travel.

Tropical public health

Public health in developing countries, health promotion, disease prevention, health education, e.g. reproductive and sexual health: provision of family planning and attitudes to it, STI and AIDS epidemic prevention efforts. Maternal and child health, including programmes to combat child malnutrition and prevent disease and improve health of the under fives. Effects of childhood and maternal malnutrition on health. Reducing maternal and perinatal mortality. All aspects of occupational health. Accident and injury prevention, e.g. from road traffic accidents.

International health

International efforts to reduce burden of global diseases and improve health. International programmes in developing countries and transitional economies to improve health and tackle diseases. Includes reports of international agencies on global disease activities.

Diagnosis and therapy of disease**Clinical infectious and parasitic diseases**

Clinical diagnosis of infectious and parasitic diseases; screening for chronic diseases and latent infection including development of new methods. Treatment of infectious and parasitic diseases including clinical trials of safety and efficacy of drugs, use of drug combinations. Clinical aspects of infectious diseases. The body's response to infection and immunization. Adverse and side effects of treatment.

Nutritional therapy and phytotherapy

Use of medicinal plants and nutrients in treatment of disease. Clinical nutrition: parenteral and enteral feeding, therapeutic diets, nutritional assessment and nutritional support. Food supplements.

Health systems**Health economics**

Economic impact of illness/specific diseases at individual/national level, economics of safety/hygiene at work, food safety, economics of public health and disease prevention/control, health service costs, socioeconomics, health insurance, traditional medicine costs, rural health economics, economic impact of crises/epidemics, development aid, emergency aid.

Health policy and planning

All public health policy, planning and decision-making for health services at the regional, national and international level.

Health services

Low-income and transitional economy health services: research, management, access to care, monitoring, delivery, organization, efficiency, use and cost. Health services in rural areas and for infectious diseases.

Chronic diseases

Epidemiology of cancer, heart disease, allergy and other chronic diseases in the general population. Studies of risk factors for chronic diseases including genetic factors and risk behaviours such as smoking. Diet influences on chronic diseases. Prevention of chronic disease e.g. by diet and lifestyle or behavioural changes. Management of chronic disease in resource poor settings

Traditional medicine including medicinal plants

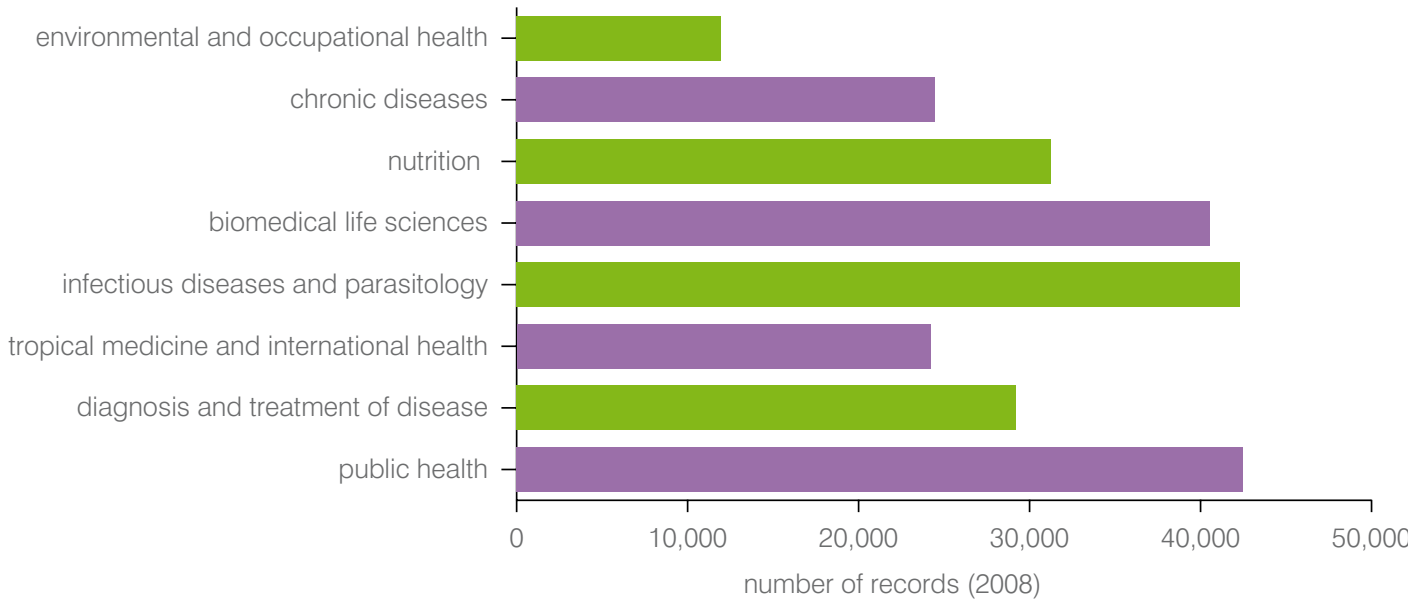
Traditional Chinese medicine and Ayurvedic medicines involving herbal components. Phytomedicines and phytotherapy. Pharmacological studies.

Evidence-based medicine

Systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, case-controlled trials and cohort studies in epidemiology, diagnosis and clinical trials.

coverage

Global Health is the source for key literature that is not covered by other databases. While a large proportion of material is from the public health arena, it also provides unique information on a wide range of biomedical topics through its truly international reach.



E. coli bacteria



global approach to health

international coverage

Global Health includes more foreign language material than any of its competitors. All relevant non-English language papers are translated to give access to research unavailable through other abstracting and indexing services.

Language	Number of Records*
English language	1,094,861
Non English Language	221,914
Russian	22,843
German	32,352
Central European	15,837
French	39,663
Chinese	29,360
Spanish	21,931
Japanese	11,215
Portuguese	17,178
Italian	12,170
Scandinavian	3,740
Dutch	3,826
Others	11,829

* correct as of March 2008

“**Global Health** contains useful information. . . which can be adapted to each country’s or region’s specific health situation.”

Professor M Dora Feliciangeli, Editor, Boletín de Malariología y Salud Ambiental and Global Health Editorial Board Member, Venezuela

local relevance

For all regions, states, and countries, research and knowledge produced locally is of key relevance to local health issues. Global Health gives access to information published locally, nationally, and internationally, and aims to include information that would otherwise be difficult to find.

Local health studies can also inform the international research arena, for example: work from Australia on skin cancer prevention, from Germany on AIDS prevention, and the North Karelia Finland Heart Programme which are relevant to US research programmes.

Our unique international journals include:

- Revista de Ciencias Medicas (Brazil)
- Southern African Journal of Epidemiology & Infection (South Africa)
- Annals of Medical Entomology (South Africa)
- Bulletin Epidémiologique hebdomadaire (France)
- Chinese Journal of Zoonoses (China)
- Hamdard Medicus (Pakistan)
- Ernährung (Austria)
- Health Education (UK)
- Igiene Moderna (Italy)
- Indian Journal of Virology (India)
- Journal of Traditional Medicines (Japan)
- Food Policy (UK)
- Archives of Public Health (Belgium)
- Journal du SIDA (France)
- Canadian Journal of Rural Medicine (Canada)
- Acta Parasitologica (Poland)

our international editorial advisory board

Content is directed by an editorial advisory board, ensuring the database retains its relevance to current research across academic and scientific institutions. Members include:

Professor David Celentano

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Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA

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accessing Global Health

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Dialog

Datastar

DIMDI

For more information: www.cabi.org/globalhealth

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