



GLOBAL HEALTH

The definitive international public health database



Introduction

In today's globalised environment the world is becoming an increasingly small place. As highlighted by the recent outbreaks of SARS and Avian Influenza, the growth of international travel and migration poses a new threat of the global spread of disease. Public health, the science and practice of protecting and improving the health of communities, has never been so important. It is therefore vital that those involved in public health are fully informed of all developments in the area.

Through its Global Health database, CABI Publishing offers a unique resource to aid the dissemination and exchange of public health research. Global Health is the only specialist bibliographic, abstracting and indexing database dedicated to public health research.

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About CABI Publishing

CABI Publishing is a leading not-for-profit publisher, with over 90 years of experience in scientific information provision. CABI Publishing is committed to providing high-value scholarly databases, journals and books to meet the needs of the global scientific community.

The definitive international public health database

Global Health is the only specialist bibliographic, abstracting and indexing database dedicated to public health research and practice.

Global Health provides users with a truly global perspective by giving them access to research from both developed and developing countries. All relevant non-English language papers are translated to give access to research unavailable through other abstracting and indexing services.

The database covers all aspects of public health at both the international and community level.

Literature is selected by subject specialists so that only relevant papers are included, saving users time and money.

The database's coverage of international and grey literature and an open serials policy mean that 40% of material contained in Global Health is unique to the database.

 Global Health Archive – covering research from 1910 -1983.
See page 5.

Global Health, at a glance

- The most comprehensive source of international research information on public health
- Fully searchable bibliographic database, available on multiple platforms
- Subject classification and indexing of all records is carried out by specialist editors
- Indexed using a controlled vocabulary making searching easier and more effective
- Contains over a million scientific records from 1973 to the present day
- Over 70,000 records added to the database each year
- Information is taken from more than 3500 serials, books, book chapters, conference proceedings, patents, theses, electronic only publications and other difficult-to-obtain sources
- Covers all core serials and a vast number of other relevant titles
- Excellent international coverage. Publications from over 125 countries in 50 languages are abstracted
- 95% of bibliographic records include an abstract
- Full-text linking offered by the different platforms

An invaluable resource for your patrons

Global Health is the ideal resource for universities, research centres, government departments, businesses and NGOs. It is the perfect research tool for public health practitioners, scientists, academics, researchers, students, lecturers, information managers, clinicians, librarians and policy makers.

Global Health is designed to help a variety of users

- Access information they have never seen before
- Research a project
- See what research has been undertaken in the past
- Find author related information
- Browse the latest research
- Get an overview or understanding of a new subject area
- Find a specific article – fast
- Produce accurate bibliographies and reading lists
- Identify commercial opportunities and applications for research
- Link seamlessly through to the full-text of your electronic holdings

What others have said:

“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. The content includes many key publications which up until now were only available to us in printed form, and having additional access to the Global Health Archive has made it a truly invaluable resource.”

J Butler, Information Services Librarian, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

“Major features of the searchable bibliographic database include its unique coverage, geographic scope, and subject strengths in medical entomology, human nutrition, mosquito and vector control, and medicinal plants. Overall Global Health is an important resource covering public health issues on an international scale. Global Health brings together an impressive range of searchable bibliographic information in one interface. Much of the content is not covered in other databases, making Global Health a valuable tool for users.”

*Deborah H Charbonneau, Coordinator, Information Access and Delivery Services,
Vera P Shiffman Medical Library, Wayne State University, USA*

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

Jean Shaw, Partnerships in Health Information, UK

During the early half of the 20th century an incredible amount of valuable public health research took place – research that is still relevant today. Until now much of this research has been 'lost' in unused and forgotten print volumes that have not been available to the wider academic community.

Global Health Archive changes that. The Archive is a fully searchable modern database of research dating from 1910 through to 1983. Containing 800,000 records on public health, tropical and communicable diseases, nutrition, parasitology, entomology and mycology, Global Health Archive brings public health research from the early 20th century to the desktops of modern researchers for the first time.

The records in Global Health Archive are derived from six print abstracts journals:

- Tropical Diseases Bulletin (1912-83)
- Abstracts on Hygiene and Communicable Diseases (1926-83)
- Review of Veterinary and Medical Entomology (1913-72)
- Review of Veterinary and Medical Mycology (1943-72)
- Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews (1931-72)
- Helminthological Abstracts (1932-72)

Records have been indexed and classified to make them relevant to a modern audience. Current terminology has been added to abstract and index fields to aid retrieval.

The Global Health Archive is fully compatible with Global Health and can be searched alongside it for records from 1910 to the present day. Together they provide a global picture of international public health research both past and present.

The Global Health Archive is available from CABI Publishing on CAB Direct. It is also available via OVID, Datastar, EDINA and ISI (from mid 2006).

For more information on Global Health Archive visit www.cabi-publishing.org/gha or contact sales@cabi.org



Biomedical life sciences

Clinical aspects of microbiology, immunology, biochemistry etc. Drug resistance/susceptibility and virulence in clinical isolates, immune responses to infection and vaccines. Biochemistry and physiology of nutrients. Pharmacology of medicinal plant products, antifungals and antiparasitic drugs.

Biostatistics

Statistics applied to infectious diseases, epidemiological and nutritional research including modelling and methods. Health data such as mortality, morbidity rates.

Bioterrorism

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. Plus public health response, emergency preparedness and studies of incidents.

Clinical nutrition

Any disease, disorder or condition where diet is implicated in the aetiology, prevention or treatment. Includes malnutrition; obesity; nutritional support; foodborne disease; allergies; diabetes; lipid disorders and cardiovascular disease; cancer; osteoporosis and other bone disorders; gastroenterology; liver and kidney disease; infectious diseases; nervous system and mental disorders; appetite disorders.

Communicable diseases

Epidemiology, transmission, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of bacterial and viral diseases in man. Plus all aspects of fungal, parasitic and vector-borne diseases including studies of intermediate hosts and reservoirs. All aspects of medically important insect and arthropod vectors and arthropod parasites.

Community health

Patterns of disease; health inequalities; health determinants; and health promotion interventions in a defined geographical area or in particular groups of the population. Community participation in health interventions. Neighbourhood effects on health e.g. effects of environment; traffic; housing; pollution; poverty; cultural attitudes; risk behaviours.

Demography, population studies, aging

Population statistics; changing patterns of disease associated with aging; disease/injury epidemiology and prevention in the elderly.

Disasters

Natural and manmade, e.g. floods, droughts, bush fires, earthquakes, mudslides, conflict and wars, and famine or epidemics related to these. Public and environmental health aspects include food production and supply; sanitation; water quality; emergency medicine; disease outbreaks; prevalence and incidence and risk of disease; impact on health including mental health following a disaster; disaster management and preparedness.

Disease prevention

Disease surveillance and prevention activities in the general population including cancer screening, newborn screening, screening of immigrants and travellers, immunization and disease prophylaxis. Outbreak control and infection control. Health education, and interventions directed at improving exercise, diet and lifestyle. Health protection.

Environmental health

Human diseases and disorders caused by environmental factors; poor environmental conditions; or environmental destruction. Public health relating to the environment: water supply and quality; air quality; public health pests and allergies to fungi and insects; water-borne and soil-borne diseases; monitoring of exposure to environmental factors.

Epidemiology

Aetiology, incidence and disease- or sero-prevalence of infectious, tropical, and chronic diseases in the general population or large population groups such as women or the elderly. Causes, incidence and prevalence of injuries and their prevention including studies of traffic accidents. Molecular epidemiology and studies of risk factors for disease including genetic risk factors. Outbreak investigations.

Food safety and hygiene

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

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

Health policy and planning

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

Health services

Rural, low-income and transitional economy health services: research; management; access to care; monitoring; delivery; organisation; efficiency; use and cost. Disease prevention programmes including vaccination/immunization; food supplements; drug supply.

International health

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

Maternal and child health

Health of mothers, infants, under-fives, schoolchildren; adolescents. Prevalence and incidence of infectious and non-communicable diseases; access to healthcare; disease transmission; perinatal and maternal mortality; morbidity; contraception and family planning; disease prevention; nutrition; health education and promotion.

Non-communicable diseases

Epidemiology of cancer, heart disease, allergy and other chronic disease 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.

Nosocomial diseases

Epidemiology; including molecular epidemiology of diseases acquired in hospital. Diagnosis and management; disease transmission; and prevention. Outbreak investigations; infection control and hand hygiene.

Occupational health

Health and safety and disease prevention. Rural occupations. 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.

Public health nutrition

A population approach to the prevention of illness and the promotion of health through nutrition. Includes nutritional epidemiology, nutrition surveys and techniques, nutrition education, socioeconomics, dietary risk factors, 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.

Public health practice and policy

Information for professionals, both medical and non-medical, working within the public health services. Practical implementation of public health programmes, guidelines and policies, regionally, nationally and internationally.

Refugee and migrant health

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

Rural health

Health and disease patterns in rural populations including studies of zoonoses. 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.

Sexual and reproductive health

Sexual health promotion and prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) especially in high risk groups, such as sexual minorities and sex workers. Sexual risk behaviours and attitudes to them. Epidemiology, transmission, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of specific STIs. Reproductive health promotion and disease prevention. Pregnancy screening. Antenatal care provision and maternity services in developing countries and rural areas.

Social medicine and behaviour

Relationships between health, disease and social conditions including: causes and patterns of disease; social health determinants e.g. socioeconomic status; education; housing; ethnicity; gender; health services research; health inequalities including access to medication; substance abuse including tobacco; alcohol; drugs; behavioural patterns and behaviour change; influences on behaviour such as advertising; health campaigns; partner violence and injury.

Toxicology

Toxic substances (including natural toxins) and their effects on man. Poisonings of man by plants, vertebrates, microorganisms or invertebrates. Toxicity and other adverse effects of pesticides; drugs; medicinal plants; radiation. Toxins and venoms of snakes and arthropods including biochemistry and physiology.

Traditional medicine including medicinal plants/ethnobotany

Traditional Chinese medicine and Ayurvedic medicines involving herbal components. Phytomedicines and phytotherapy. Interaction between traditional medicine and conventional medicine in low-income countries, including adverse effects, utilization and costs.

Travel medicine

Imported infections (bacterial, vector-borne, viral, fungal, parasitic): diagnosis, therapy, and prophylaxis; travel advice guidelines; immunization and vaccination.

Tropical medicine

Medicine in tropical and developing countries: infectious and parasitic diseases including disease vectors and arthropod parasites. Travel medicine, immigrant and refugee health. Traditional medicine. Epidemiology and prevention of non-communicable diseases. Health services provision, organization, costs, and access. Reproductive and sexual health and health of the under-fives. Public and community health. Environmental and occupational health. Nutrition and malnutrition.

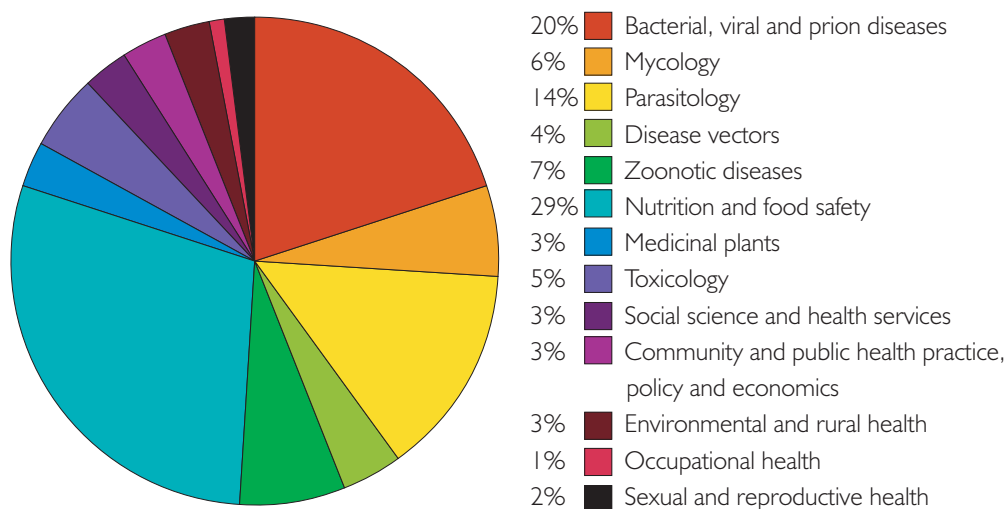
Women's health

Partner violence and injury; health services for women; access to healthcare; occupational health; health inequalities; education; sexual and reproductive health including female circumcision and fertility rates; mortality/morbidity; infectious diseases; non-communicable diseases (gender linked risk factors; environmental and genetic); nutrition.

Zoonotic disease and veterinary public health

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

Subject coverage of Global Health in 2006



International coverage

Global Health includes more foreign language material than any of its competitors. Particular emphasis is placed on including developing country material.

All foreign language abstracts are translated into English, so the user can easily assess how important the research is to their project. New English language abstracts are drafted for most articles that don't include one in the original.

English language journals	912,735 records
Non-English language journals	195,311 records
Russian	22,070 records
German	30,417 records
Central European	8664 records
French	36,899 records
Chinese	20,699 records
Spanish	2637 records
Japanese	10,313 records
Portuguese	1418 records
Italian	3879 records
Scandinavian	3666 records
Dutch	3538 records
Others	51,111 records

Open journals listing

Global Health has an open and expanding citation list. We add relevant articles to Global Health whenever they become available, regardless of how or where they are published. This means that whether a relevant article appears in a multidisciplinary, open-access, electronic-only, non-English language or brand new source it will still be included in Global Health.

Global Health covers all the core serials in public health from around the world. A full list of serials cited in Global Health is available at www.cabi-publishing.org/ghsc

As well as unique coverage of non-serial literature, about 2500 of the journals included in Global Health are unique to the database, including:

- Archives des Maladies Professionnelles et de Médecine du Travail
- Archives of Public Health
- Bulletin Épidémiologique Hebdomadaire
- Cahiers de Nutrition et de Diététique
- Ernährung & Medizin
- Ernährungs-Umschau
- Japanese Journal of Nutrition and Dietetics
- Journal de la Démocratie Sanitaire
- Krankenhaus-Hygiene + Infektionsverhütung
- Maelkeritidende
- Médecine et Maladies Infectieuses
- Medizinische Klinik
- Medycyna Rodzinna
- Monatsschrift für Kinderheilkunde
- Studia Pneumologica et Phthiseologica

Access to all types of research

As well as selecting from thousands of scientific journals, Global Health also offers extensive coverage of 'grey' literature from around the world. This includes:

Annual reports	General reports
Books / book chapters	Handbooks
Bulletins	Monographs
Conference proceedings	Newsletters
Discussion papers	Technical information
Field notes	Theses

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



How to access Global Health

Global Health is available through CABI Publishing's own platform CAB Direct.

It is also available through a variety of other interfaces including:

Ovid	www.ovid.com (both Ovid and SilverPlatter software available)
ISI	www.isinet.com
EBSCO	www.epnet.com
Dialog, Datastar	www.dialog.com
DIMDI	www.dimdi.de

Sign up for a free institutional trial today on any of the platforms.

Contact us at sales@cabi.org

CD-ROM

Global Health is also available on a single CD-ROM. The CD-ROM is supplied with SPIRS (SilverPlatter Information Retrieval System) software in a choice of IBM PC and compatible, Apple Macintosh and NEC versions.

The CD-ROM is distributed solely by OVID. For more information visit www.ovid.com

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:

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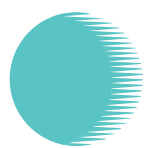
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Sample searches



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Make sure your patrons have access to the definitive international public health database.

If you have any questions or would like to know more about Global Health and how to access it, contact us today.

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