

# CABI Training Materials

CAB Direct

## Advanced Searching of Global Health

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KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE

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## Why use Advanced Search Features

In the Simple Searching session, we looked at single and multi-word searching of CAB Direct using the Free-Text index. However, in a typical Global Health database record, there may be twenty or more separate data fields. The Free-Text index has been compiled from the words that appear in many of these fields. The list of CABI indexing fields includes:

English Item Title	Geographic Descriptor
Original Item Title	Identifier
Conference Title	Broad Term
Personal Authors	CAS Registry Numbers
Editors	CABICODES
Corporate Authors	CABICODE Headings
Source Title	ISSN
Publisher	ISBN
Abstract	DOI
Descriptor	CABI Record Number.
Organism Descriptor	

The Free-Text index is the default index, and its use will retrieve the maximum number of records. However, because it includes fields like the Title and Abstract, it is also likely to produce the highest number of irrelevant records, simply because the search terms that have been used appear in the record without any specific meaning. As an example, you may be searching for important papers about allergies to dogs but, by searching for **Dog** and **Allergy**, in the Free-Text index, you may get papers about allergy to cats, where the word dog is also mentioned; i.e. cats not dogs. In order to improve the quality of your search (its relevance) it is often better to restrict your search to a specific data field like the Title field or the Organism Descriptor field. This is known as Field Searching.

## Field Searching

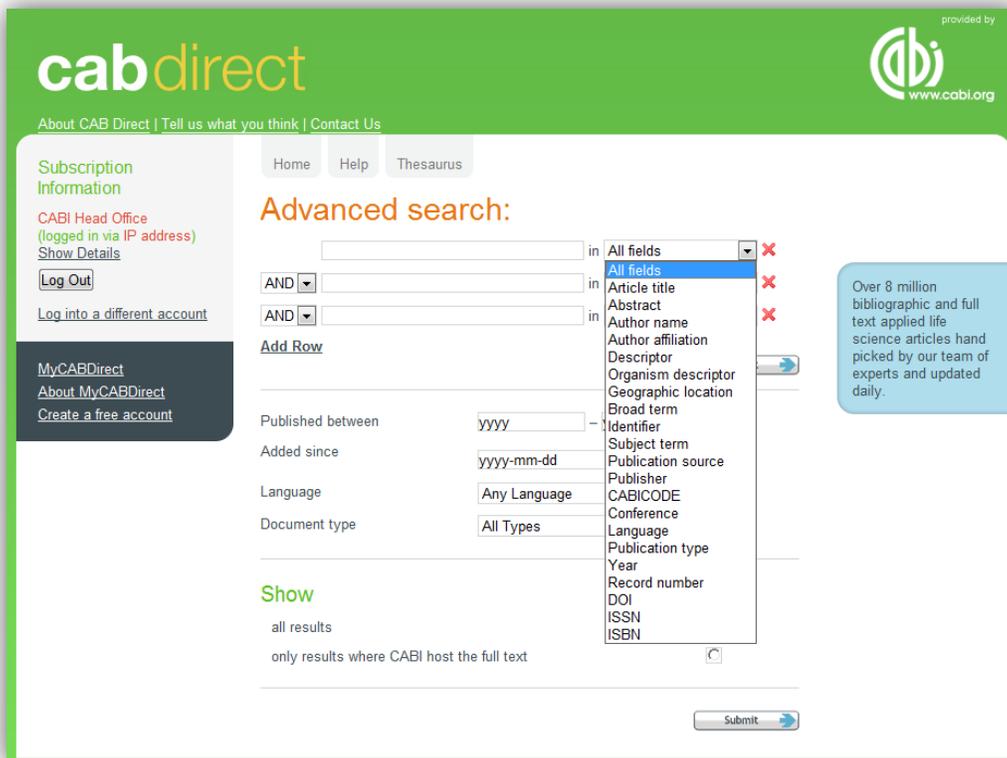
All the fields that appear in the Free-Text index, shown above, are individually searchable. This is very useful for refining your search.

Field searching, with CAB Direct, can be done in two ways. In both the Quick Search and the Advanced Search screens, field tags can be used in front of your search terms, to limit your search to a specific search index, or record field, like Title, Abstract, etc., as in the following example:

**title: "heart disease"**

The field tag is entered in front of the search term, and separated from it by a colon (:). Note also that, in this case, we are searching for a phrase which has to be enclosed in double quotation marks.

In the Advanced Search screen, shown below, the three search boxes each have a drop down list of field tags that can be used to select the tag for the field that you want to use.



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Home Help Thesaurus

**Advanced search:**

Subscription Information  
CABI Head Office (logged in via IP address)  
Show Details  
Log Out  
Log into a different account

MyCABDirect  
About MyCABDirect  
Create a free account

Published between: [ ] in [ ]  
AND [ ] in [ ]  
AND [ ] in [ ]

Add Row

Published between: [ ] - [ ]  
Added since: [ ]  
Language: [ Any Language ]  
Document type: [ All Types ]

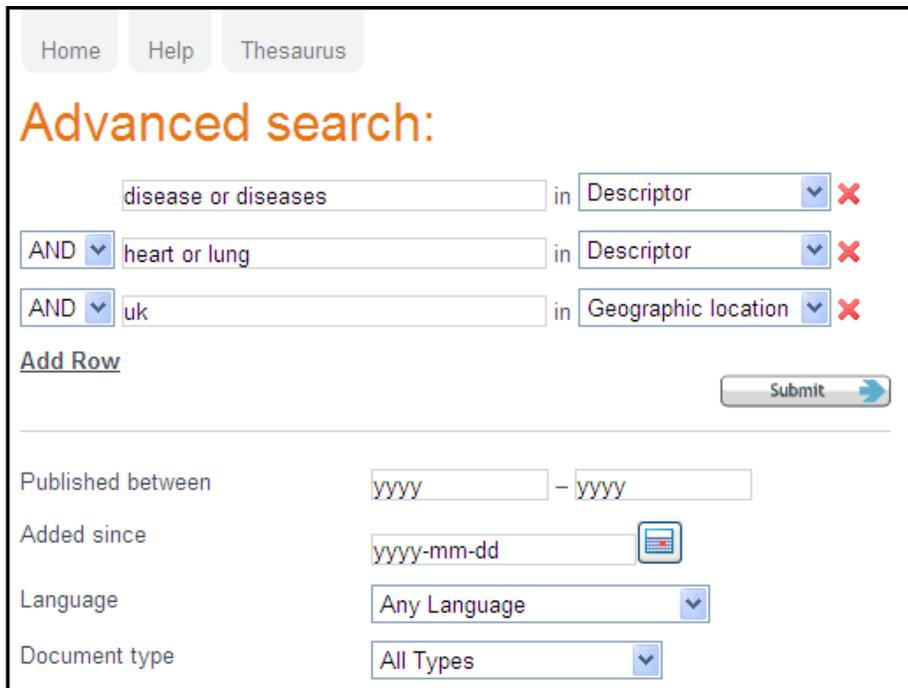
Show  
all results  
only results where CABI host the full text

Submit

Over 8 million bibliographic and full text applied life science articles hand picked by our team of experts and updated daily.

The drop-down list includes the tags for all the major searchable database fields. To choose a field tag, simply click on the tag you want, and it will be displayed in the field tag box.

Let's look at how we might use the Advanced Search screen to build a more complex search for records about heart or lung diseases in the UK. The search terms here are **disease, diseases, heart, lung** and **UK**. In the Quick search screen, we might have performed five separate searches, for each term in turn, and then combined these together using the Search History Screen. You would get the same result, but it would take longer than doing the whole search in one go in the Advanced Search screen. Let's see how our search would look:



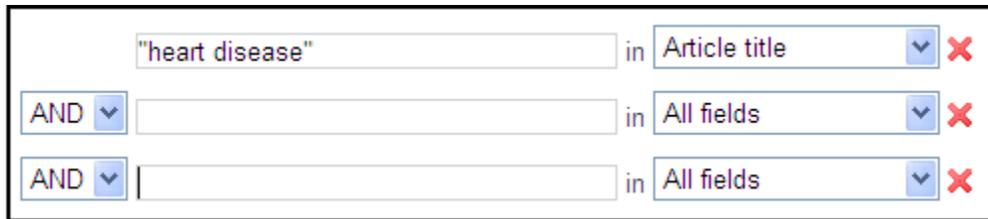
The terms **disease or diseases** have been entered in the top search box. The two terms have been combined using the Boolean Operator OR. Next to **disease or diseases** the “Descriptor” index has been selected from the drop-down menu. More about these individual indexes later. In the second search box, the terms **heart or lung** have been entered, alongside which has been chosen the field tag “Descriptor”. Finally, in the third search box, the term **UK** has been

added, and the field tag, “Geographic Location” chosen. The three separate search statements will be combined using the Boolean Operator **AND** but, for other searches, you may wish to combine these statements with **OR** or **NOT**. This can be done by choosing the appropriate operator from the drop-down lists to the left of the search boxes.

In order to search efficiently, within the CAB Direct interface, it is important to understand the structure of the database and what the individual fields are used for. We will now look at the various, important data fields in turn.

## Title Fields

All Global Health records have an English Item Title (Article Title). This is the English version of the title of the article that has been abstracted. Most of the original articles will be written in English, so the “Article Title” is usually the title of the original article. If the original article is written in a non-English language, the Article Title field will contain an English translation of the original title. Also, for non-English articles, that are written in a “Roman” script, an original language title will be provided in the “Original Item Title” field. For example, you may see a French article with an original title in French and an English translation of this title in the Article Title field. Although the English Title and the Original Item Titles are entered as two separate input fields, they are merged into one field, the Article Title field, for searching purposes.



The screenshot shows a search interface with three criteria:

- Search term: "heart disease" in field: Article title
- Operator: AND in field: All fields
- Operator: AND in field: All fields

Titles are particularly useful when searching for a paper when all or part of the title is known, and you are only looking for the additional bibliographic data.

## Author Fields

There are two types of Author; individuals, who are often referred to as personal authors, and Organizations like the World Health Organization, who would be referred to as Corporate Authors. All Personal Authors and Editors are searched using the Author field (Author or au).

### I. Personal Authors

The Author field actually includes data from 4 separate, personal name fields. When CABI creates a record for a paper written by a personal author or authors, the policy is to include the names of all the authors. When adding authors' names to a record, they are added as Family Name, First Initial. Second Initial.

**e.g. Smith, T. A.**

These are entered into the Author Field. Many authors' names fit this format, but many do not. So, for names that do not fit this standard pattern, CABI will often include variations of an author's name in another field called Author Variants. Where a paper has an Editor, the Editor's name(s) will also be added to the record. When searching CAB Direct, all the personal authors and editors names have been put into the one Author Index, so that they can be searched in one place. So, you can use the Author search index to search for Personal Authors and Editors.

When searching in the Author field, you can search for just the Family name as:

**au:smith**

This will find all authors called Smith.

If you know their initials, you can include these, but they must be linked to the family name with hyphens or dashes, as shown below:

**au:smith-j-a**

Note: if you include just the first initial, the system will automatically find all the names with this first initial, i.e. **smith-j-a**, **smith-j-t**, etc.

## II. Corporate Authors

The names of organizations that publish papers are entered into the Corporate Author field, at the database input stage. Corporate Authors are searched in the Corporate Author field (ca), as shown below:

**ca: "World Health Organization"**

**ca:World-Health-Organization**

**ca:WHO**

Note, again, the use of double quotes or the use of hyphens (dashes) between the words, to get an exact phrase match. You can also use round brackets which will offer a slightly broader search, as it searches not for the exact phrase but simply for the occurrence of the individual words somewhere in the Corporate Author field, and in any order.

**ca:(World Health Organization)**

Because it is not possible to apply strict rules for adding Corporate Authors to a record, it is often necessary to search for several variations, as shown above.

## Index Terms or “Descriptors”

If you are looking only for important papers on a particular subject, where you want a high level of relevance, you should restrict your search to one or more of the CABI indexing or Descriptor fields. Every record on the database is indexed with terms that describe all the important concepts within a paper. The index terms may be added to one of 5 different indexing fields.

The indexing fields that CABI uses are:

**Organism Descriptor**

**Geographic Location**

**Descriptor**

**Broad Term (Up-posted Term)**

**Identifier**

All the terms appearing in the Organism Descriptor, Geographic Location, Descriptor and Broad Term fields are controlled by the CAB Thesaurus, CABI's indexing authority file. The advantage of having a controlled vocabulary is that users need only use one term to search for a concept rather than using lots of terms. The **Organism Descriptor** field is used for animal and plant names, the **Geographic Location** field is used for country and other geographic names and the **Descriptor** field is used for all the “other” terms that are neither animal, plant nor geographic. The entries in these three fields are added to the records manually, by the CABI Indexers.

Because Global Health is a scientific database, it is very important to remember that most animal and plant concepts will be indexed with their scientific names. All animals, except for commonly managed livestock like Cattle, Sheep, Goats, etc., are indexed with their scientific names. For example, if you want to search for papers about mosquitoes, you would need to search for the scientific index term, **Culicidae**, rather than mosquitoes. However, plants are indexed with both

their scientific and their common names, so the searching of plants is somewhat easier.

In general, index terms are added specifically to a concept within a paper. If, for example, a paper is a general paper about Europe, it will be indexed with the Geographic Location term **Europe**. But, if the paper is about a specific European country, it will be indexed with the specific country name, and not the word **Europe**. In the past, this policy has made searching for broad concepts, like Europe, very difficult because, in order to find every record, the user needed to search not only for Europe, but had to include all the specific country names as well. This is clearly a tedious and, sometimes, impossible task.

The problem was solved, several years ago, when CABI began using the CAB Thesaurus to add additional index terms, automatically, to a new field call the **Broad Term** field. Because the CAB Thesaurus is hierarchically structured, all the terms are included in a hierarchy with all their broader terms above them and all their narrower terms below them. Since 1984, the electronic CAB Thesaurus has been included in the database production system, and has been used to automatically add broad terms, from the CAB Thesaurus, to the Broad Term field. This is only done for animal names, plant names and geographic terms, i.e. all the terms that appear in the **Organism Descriptor** field and the **Geographic Location** field. If we take our example of Europe, what this means is that every time a European country name appears in the **Geographic Location** field, the broader term **Europe** is automatically added to the Broad Term field. What this means is that a user can search for the term Europe, in the Broad Term field and they will find, automatically, all the individual country names. The field tag for the Broad term field is **up**:

**up:Europe**

Other search examples:

**od:culicidae**

**gl:(France or Germany or Spain)**

**od:Rice and de:diet and up: "South East Asia"**

The last indexing field, not yet mentioned, is the Identifier field. This field is used for terms that do not appear in the CAB Thesaurus. This field is important for papers that discuss new concepts that, currently, do not have their own Thesaurus term. This would include new chemicals, new species, etc. The record has to be indexed with an appropriate term but, because it is not in the Thesaurus, this term can not be added to the Descriptor, Organism Descriptor or Geographic Location fields. It would be rejected. Instead, it is added to the Identifier field, where it can be searched using the **Identifier** field tag (id). Clearly, if you are not sure whether a term is an Identifier or a Thesaurus term, you need to search both fields.

For example:

**od:speciesabc or id:speciesabc**

In a complex search, with lots of terms that may appear in different index fields, the CAB Direct interface offers an extra field tag, **subject**, which combines the Descriptor, Geographic Location, Organism Descriptor and Identifier fields, and which searches them all at once. This can make life a little easier, as you don't have to remember which tag is used for which field. It can also reduce the amount of typing, if you use brackets, as in the following example:

**subject:(rice AND diet AND "south east asia")**

Note: The Subject field is also available in the drop-down list of fields available on the Advanced Search screen.

## CABICODES

In addition to adding index terms to a record, broad concepts are also “indexed” with a classification system known as CABICODES. The CABICODES are a hierarchical list of classification codes that divide the subject coverage of the CABI databases into 23 major sections. Each section then includes a series of codes that divides that subject into more specific subjects. The codes themselves are typically used to code for subjects that would be difficult to describe with keywords alone. The area of Human Health, for example, has its own set of codes, as shown below.

<b>VV000</b>	Human Health and Biology (General) (Revised June 2002)
<b>VV050</b>	Human Physiology and Biochemistry
<b>VV055</b>	Immunology and Allergology (New March 2000)
<b>VV060</b>	Human Reproduction and Development
<b>VV065</b>	Human Sexual and Reproductive Health (New March 2000)
<b>VV080</b>	Human Genetics and Molecular Medicine (New June 2002)
<b>VV100</b>	Human Nutrition (General)
<b>VV110</b>	Diet Studies
<b>VV120</b>	Physiology and Human Nutrition
<b>VV130</b>	Nutrition-related Disorders and Therapeutic Nutrition
<b>VV140</b>	Animal Models of Human Nutrition
<b>VV200</b>	Parasites, Vectors, Pathogens and Biogenic diseases of Humans (Discontinued March 2000)
<b>VV210</b>	Prion, Viral, Bacterial and Fungal Pathogens of Humans (New March 2000)
<b>VV220</b>	Protozoan, Helminth and Arthropod Parasites of Humans (New March 2000)
<b>VV230</b>	Public Health Pests, Vectors and Intermediate Hosts (New March 2000)
<b>VV300</b>	Public Health and Nuisance Pests (Discontinued March 2000)
<b>VV400</b>	Animal Models of Human Diseases (New March 2000)
<b>VV450</b>	Animals and in-vitro Models for Pharmaceuticals (New March 2000)
<b>VV500</b>	Human Health and the Environment.
<b>VV550</b>	Rural Health (New March 2000)
<b>VV600</b>	Non-communicable Human Diseases and Injuries
<b>VV610</b>	Human Injuries (Discontinued March 2000)
<b>VV700</b>	Human Treatment and Diagnosis (Non-drug) (Discontinued March 2000)
<b>VV710</b>	Non-drug Therapy and Prophylaxis of Humans (New March 2000)
<b>VV720</b>	Diagnosis of Human Disease (New March 2000)
<b>VV730</b>	Pharmacology (New March 2000)
<b>VV800</b>	Human Toxicology, Poisoning and Pharmacology (Discontinued March 2000)
<b>VV810</b>	Human Toxicology and Poisoning (New March 2000)
<b>VV820</b>	Toxicology (New March 2000)
<b>VV900</b>	Occupational Health and Safety

All database records have at least one CABICODE but, according to the coverage, two or more codes are common. The codes are added in addition to the index Descriptors already described, not instead of them. The CABICODES

can be searched just like any other keyword, but using the tag **cc**, as in the following examples:

**cc:VV900 AND up:Europe**

**cc:VV2\* AND de:Treatment**

Note the use of truncation (\*) in the second example.

## The CAB Thesaurus:

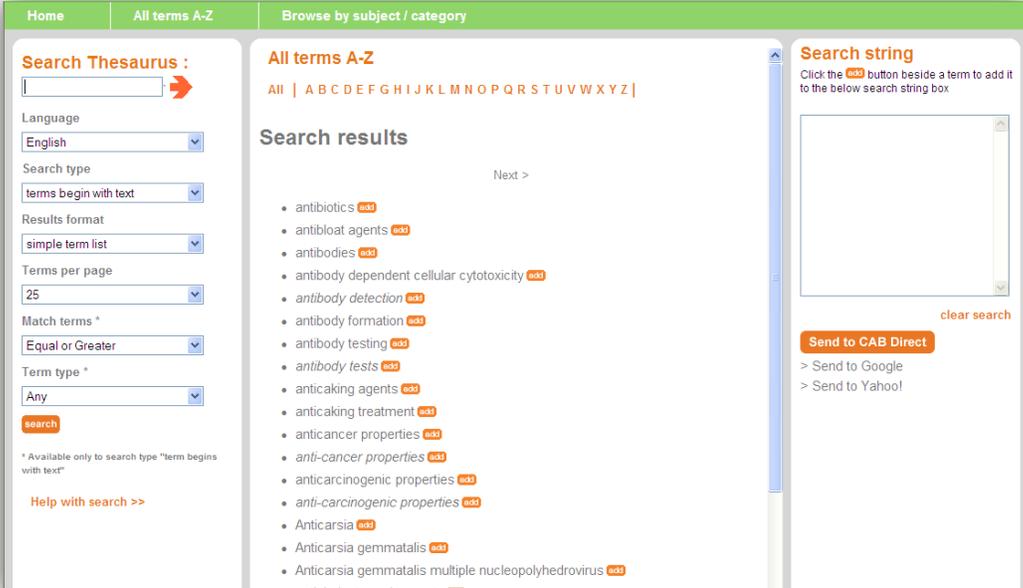
The CAB Thesaurus, CABI's controlled indexing vocabulary, now contains nearly 100,000 preferred indexing terms, and is used to index all the key concepts within the original article. These indexing terms are entered into the four indexing fields, Descriptors, Geographic Location, Organism Descriptors and Broad Terms, as described earlier. The CAB Thesaurus is provided as part of the CAB Direct platform, as an integrated search guide. You can use it to check for the correct terms to use in your search profile. You can also use it to automatically select terms and add them to your search. To browse the CAB Thesaurus, simply click on the **Thesaurus** tab, in the top menu. This will open the Thesaurus browse screen, shown below:



The screenshot shows the 'CAB Thesaurus 2011' search interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'All terms A-Z', 'Browse by subject / category', and 'Cookie information'. The main content area is divided into three columns:

- Search Thesaurus:** A search box with a magnifying glass icon. Below it are several dropdown menus for 'Language' (set to English), 'Search type' (set to 'terms begin with text'), 'Results format' (set to 'simple term list'), 'Terms per page' (set to 15), 'Match terms' (set to 'Equal or Greater'), and 'Term type' (set to 'Any'). A 'search' button is at the bottom of this column.
- About CAB Thesaurus:** A text block describing the tool and its strengths, including a bulleted list of features like 'Controlled vocabulary that has been in constant use since 1983' and 'Approximately 136,900 terms, including 98,500 preferred terms and 38,400 non-preferred terms'.
- Search string:** A large text input area for a search string, with a 'clear search' button and a 'Send to CAB Direct' button below it.

In the **Search Thesaurus** : search box, at the top of the left-hand column, type in the term that you want to look up, and click the **search** button. There are various parameters that you can set, down the left-hand side, but the default options will provide you with the broadest result. In the screen, on the next page, we have searched for the term “Antibiotics”.



Home | All terms A-Z | Browse by subject / category

**Search Thesaurus :**

Language: English

Search type: terms begin with text

Results format: simple term list

Terms per page: 25

Match terms \*: Equal or Greater

Term type \*: Any

**Search string**

Click the **add** button beside a term to add it to the below search string box

**All terms A-Z**

All | A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z |

**Search results**

Next >

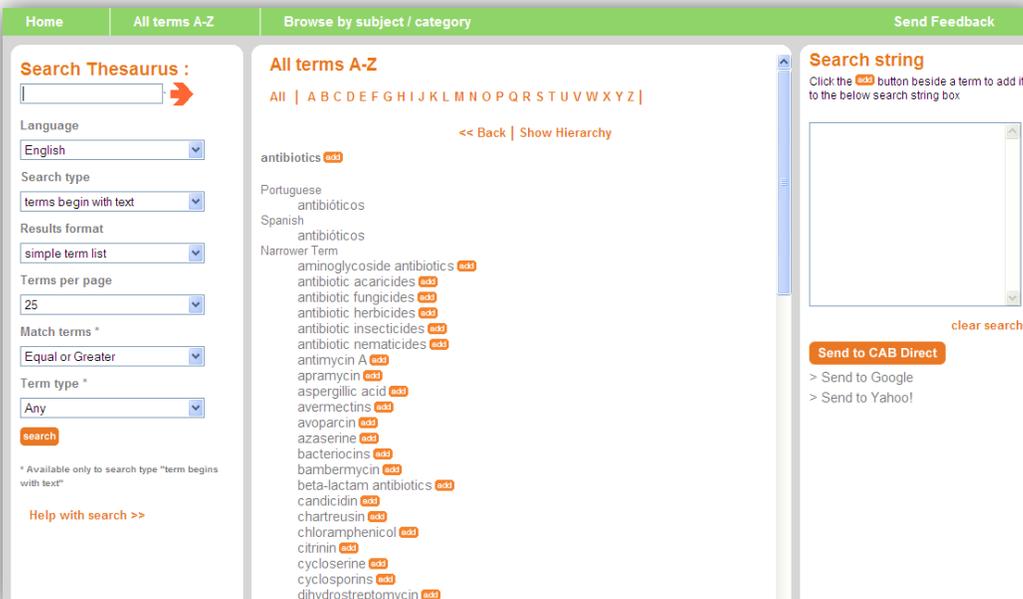
- antibiotics **add**
- antibloat agents **add**
- antibodies **add**
- antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity **add**
- antibody detection **add**
- antibody formation **add**
- antibody testing **add**
- antibody tests **add**
- anticaking agents **add**
- anticaking treatment **add**
- anticancer properties **add**
- anti-cancer properties **add**
- anticarcinogenic properties **add**
- anti-carcinogenic properties **add**
- Anticarsia **add**
- Anticarsia gemmatalis **add**
- Anticarsia gemmatalis multiple nucleopolyhedrovirus **add**

Send to CAB Direct

> Send to Google

> Send to Yahoo!

In the frame above, we see an alphabetical list of terms, from the Thesaurus, starting with our term Antibiotics. To see the Thesaurus entry for any of these terms, simply click on the term of interest. In this example, we are interested in the term Antibiotics. Clicking on a term will display the Thesaurus entry for that term. The entry for Antibiotics is shown below:



Home | All terms A-Z | Browse by subject / category | Send Feedback

**Search Thesaurus :**

Language: English

Search type: terms begin with text

Results format: simple term list

Terms per page: 25

Match terms \*: Equal or Greater

Term type \*: Any

**Search string**

Click the **add** button beside a term to add it to the below search string box

**All terms A-Z**

All | A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z |

<< Back | Show Hierarchy

antibiotics **add**

Portuguese  
antibióticos

Spanish  
antibióticos

Narrower Term

- aminoglycoside antibiotics **add**
- antibiotic acaricides **add**
- antibiotic fungicides **add**
- antibiotic herbicides **add**
- antibiotic insecticides **add**
- antibiotic nematocides **add**
- antimycin A **add**
- apramycin **add**
- aspergilliacid **add**
- avermectins **add**
- avoparcin **add**
- azaserine **add**
- bacteriocins **add**
- bambermycin **add**
- beta-lactam antibiotics **add**
- candicidin **add**
- chartreusin **add**
- chloramphenicol **add**
- citrinin **add**
- cycloserine **add**
- cyclosporins **add**
- dihydrostreptomycin **add**

Send to CAB Direct

> Send to Google

> Send to Yahoo!

We now see the term Antibiotics at the top of its hierarchy. Below Antibiotics, we see all the Narrower Terms, one level below. These are the more specific terms, used to index these specific concepts. Next to each term, there is an **add** button, which can be used to add any selected term to the **Search string** box, on the right of the screen. Clicking on **add** will add it to the **Search string** box. If more than one term is clicked, the terms will be combined with the OR operator, as shown on the screenshot below.



The screenshot shows the CABI Thesaurus interface. On the left is the 'Search Thesaurus' panel with various filters. The main area displays a list of terms under 'antibiotics', including narrower terms like 'aminoglycoside antibiotics', 'antibiotic acaricides', etc., each with an 'add' button. On the right, the 'Search string' box contains the query: "antibiotics" OR "antimycin A" OR "aspergillus acid" OR "avoparcin" OR "candidin" OR "chartreusin". Below the search string are buttons for 'Send to CAB Direct', 'Send to Google', and 'Send to Yahoo!'. A black circle highlights the search string box.

Once you have selected all the terms that you want to search, simply click the **Send to CAB Direct** button to perform the search. CAB Direct will then run your Thesaurus search and display the results, as shown below.

Log into a different account

MyCABDirect  
About MyCABDirect  
Create a free account

## Search results

antibiotics OR "antimycin A" OR "aspergillus acid" OR avoparcin OR candidin OR chartreusin

returned 130,058 results

1 to 10 of 130,058 results      Show me: **most recent first**      Results per page: 10

Results page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Next »

Mark: All / None

1 Genital infections with *Mycoplasma*, *Ureaplasma* and *Acholeplasma* spp. in ruminants. Nouvel, X.; Grand, D. le; NÉVA Europarc, Créteil, France, *Le Nouveau Praticien Vétérinaire Élevages et Santé*, 2011, 20, pp 57-64, 58 ref.

The pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment of reproductive diseases caused by *Mycoplasma*, *Ureaplasma* and *Acholeplasma* spp. in cattle, sheep and goats are described.

[View Abstract »](#)

2 Dermatitis of the groin: in dairy cattle. Roy, C.; Roque, J. L.; François, P. M.; Ferrieres, A.; Raboisson, D.; NÉVA Europarc, Créteil, France, *Le Nouveau Praticien Vétérinaire Élevages et Santé*, 2011, 20, pp 65-70, 23 ref.

The epidemiology, prevalence, clinical signs, diagnosis, pathogenesis, economic impact, treatment, prevention and control of dermatitis of the groin in dairy cows from 74 farms in France [date not given] were determined. It was shown that 72 farms had at least 1 case of dermatitis in the last 5 years. Breed and season had no effect on disease prevalence. Most of the cases were due to coinfection w...

[View Abstract »](#)

3 Toxoplasmosis in cats. Halos, L.; Dion, S.; Point Vétérinaire Italie s.r.l., Milano, Italy, *Summa, Animali da Compagnia*, 2012, 29, 4, pp 101-108, 19 ref.

Toxoplasmosis is a cosmopolitan parasitic zoonosis whose prevalence is high in humans. In general is a benignant disease that, on the contrary, can be dramatic in immunocompromised people and pregnant women suffering from prime infection.

**Refine Results**

Refine your search

- Specific Topic
  - eukaryotes (104,296)
  - animals (92,593)
  - antibiotics (91,923)
  - Chordata (89,414)
  - vertebrates (89,412)
  - more...
- Subject Category (CABICODE)
- Year of publication
- Source Title
- Author
- Geographic location
- Language
- Full Text
- Your CABI Databases

**Tools**

- Marked records
- Search History
- Print marked records
- Email marked records
- Export marked Citations
- Download marked as MARC records

Did you know? With a FREE MyCABDirect account you can save your searches, create reading lists, subscribe to RSS feeds and email alerts and share with others? Create your MyCABDirect account now!

**About CAB Direct**

Over 9 million bibliographic and full text applied life science articles hand picked by our team of

The search is actually performed in the Free Text Index, and is not restricted to the CABI Indexing fields, so this will provide the broadest result.

If you wish to modify the search statement, before you run the search, the **Search string** box, in the Thesaurus screen, is fully editable. You can add extra terms, change **ORs** to **ANDs**, or add brackets, quotation marks and field tags. In the example below, we have added the field tag **subject** and a set of round brackets.

**Search string**

Click the **add** button beside a term to add it to the below search string box

subject:("antibiotics" OR "antimycin A" OR "aspergillic acid" OR "avoparcin" OR "candididin" OR "chartreusin")

[clear search](#)

[Send to CAB Direct](#)

> Send to Google

> Send to Yahoo!

Here, we see that CAB Direct has searched for the selected terms in the **Subject** field, rather than the **Free Text** index.

Log into a different account

MyCABDirect  
About MyCABDirect  
Create a free account

**Search results**

antibiotics OR "antimycin A" OR "aspergillic acid" OR avoparcin OR candididin OR chartreusin

returned 130,058 results

1 to 10 of 130,058 results Show me: **most recent first** Results per page: **10**

Refine Results

Refine your search

- Specific Topic
  - eukaryotes (104,296)
  - animals (92,593)
  - antibiotics (91,923)
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  - more...
- Subject Category (CABICODE)
- Year of publication
- Source Title
- Author
- Geographic location
- Language
- Full Text
- Your CABI Databases

Results page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Next »

Mark: **All** / None

☆ 1 Genital infections with *Mycoplasma*, *Ureaplasma* and *Acholeplasma* spp. in ruminants. Nouvel, X.; Grand, D. le; NÉVA Europarc, Créteil, France, **Le Nouveau Praticien Vétérinaire Élevages et Santé**, 2011, 20, pp 57-64, 58 ref.

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[View Abstract >](#)

☆ 3 Toxoplasmosis in cats. Halos, L.; Dion, S.; Point Vétérinaire Italie s.r.l., Milano, Italy, **Summa, Animali da Compagnia**, 2012, 29, 4, pp 101-108, 19 ref.

Toxoplasmosis is a cosmopolitan parasitic zoonosis whose prevalence is high in humans. In general is a benign disease that, on the contrary, can be dramatic in immunocompromised people and pregnant women suffering from prime infection.

**Tools**

- Marked records
- Search History
- Print marked records
- Email marked records
- Export marked Citations
- Download marked as MARC records

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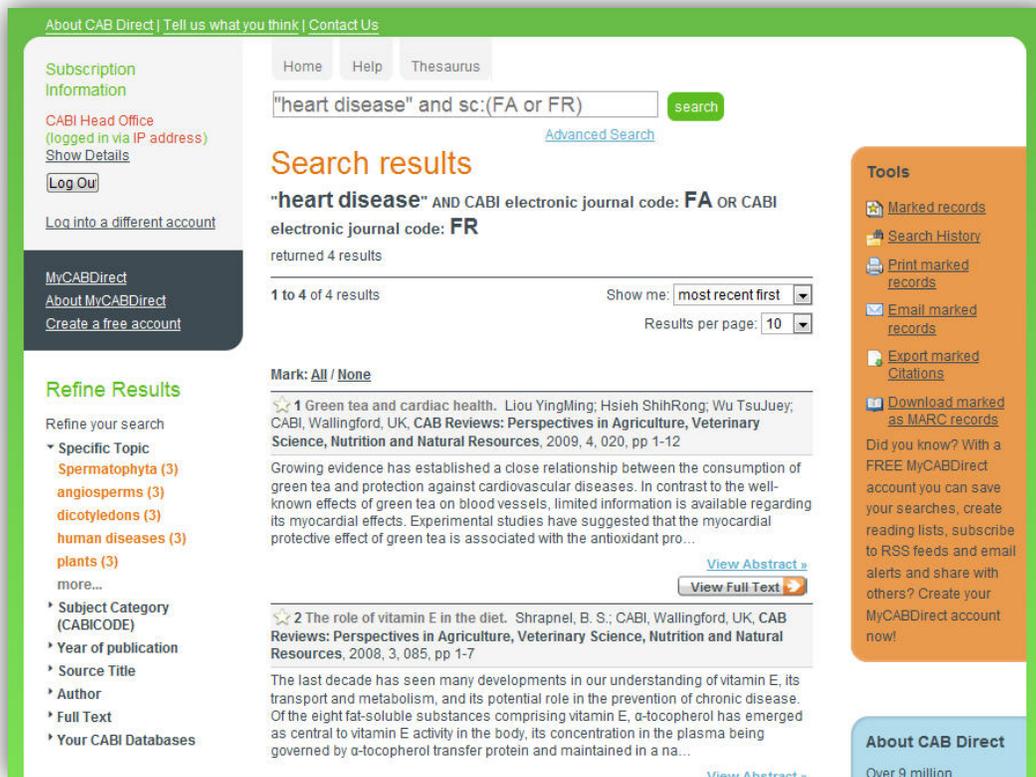
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This new CAB Thesaurus is very flexible and powerful. There is a separate, in-depth Tutorial available on using the CAB Thesaurus.

## Subject Codes Field

In addition to the CABI indexing fields and the CABICODES, Global Health records are classified using a set of two character Subject Codes. Initially developed as a production tool for the printing of the 46 printed Abstracts Journals, these Subject Codes have been expanded to code records for broad subject areas like Parasitology, Human Nutrition, Plant Pathology, etc. Database records will have at least one code, but may have several, coding for different concepts within the original paper. The Subject Code (sc) field is also used to code database records which have links to the CABI Full Text databases and the CAB eBooks, which are available as separate databases. This coding allows for seamless, Full Text linking from a database record through to the CABI full text PDF files. If, for example, a database user also subscribes to the CAB Reviews full text database, they could search for **"heart disease" and sc:(FR or FA)**, for example, and this would retrieve records about heart disease that have links through to electronic, full text Reviews on the CAB Reviews full text database. The following screenshot shows two Global Health records with CAB full text links through to two CAB Reviews.



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"heart disease" and sc:(FA or FR)  [Advanced Search](#)

### Search results

"heart disease" AND CABI electronic journal code: **FA** OR CABI electronic journal code: **FR**

returned 4 results

1 to 4 of 4 results Show me:  Results per page:

Mark: [All](#) / [None](#)

★ 1 Green tea and cardiac health. Liou YingMing; Hsieh ShihRong; Wu TsuJuey; CABI, Wallingford, UK, *CAB Reviews: Perspectives in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Nutrition and Natural Resources*, 2009, 4, 020, pp 1-12

Growing evidence has established a close relationship between the consumption of green tea and protection against cardiovascular diseases. In contrast to the well-known effects of green tea on blood vessels, limited information is available regarding its myocardial effects. Experimental studies have suggested that the myocardial protective effect of green tea is associated with the antioxidant pro...

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★ 2 The role of vitamin E in the diet. Shrapnel, B. S.; CABI, Wallingford, UK, *CAB Reviews: Perspectives in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Nutrition and Natural Resources*, 2008, 3, 085, pp 1-7

The last decade has seen many developments in our understanding of vitamin E, its transport and metabolism, and its potential role in the prevention of chronic disease. Of the eight fat-soluble substances comprising vitamin E, α-tocopherol has emerged as central to vitamin E activity in the body, its concentration in the plasma being governed by α-tocopherol transfer protein and maintained in a na...

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**Refine Results**

Refine your search

- Specific Topic
  - [Spermatophyta \(3\)](#)
  - [angiosperms \(3\)](#)
  - [dicotyledons \(3\)](#)
  - [human diseases \(3\)](#)
  - [plants \(3\)](#)
  - more...
- Subject Category (CABICODE)
- Year of publication
- Source Title
- Author
- Full Text
- Your CABI Databases

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For institutions subscribing to Global Health, that also have a subscription to CAB Reviews full text database, these links will take the user straight through to the full text PDF file.

A full list of the CABI Subject Codes can be found at the following Web site:

<http://www.cabi.org/Uploads/File/User%20Guides/cabisubjectcodes.pdf>

## Search Limits

On the Advanced Search screen, there are a number of Limit options including:

- Published between:** To limit results to records from original articles published between a range of years.
- Added since:** This limits the search to records added to the database since a specified date, and is useful for updating searches.
- Language:** Limits the search records for original articles published in a specific language.
- Document type** Will limit results to records for original articles of a specific document type, such as Journal or Book.

At the bottom of the Advanced Search screen there is also an option to **Show** only database records that have links through to the free CAB Full Text articles.



The screenshot shows the CABI Advanced Search interface. At the top left is the 'cabdirect' logo. In the top right corner, it says 'provided by' above the CABI logo and 'www.cabi.org'. Below the logo is a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Help', and 'Thesaurus' links. The main heading is 'Advanced search'. There are three search rows, each with a text input field, a dropdown menu set to 'All fields', and a red 'X' icon. Below these is an 'Add Row' link and a 'Submit' button. The search filters section includes: 'Published between' with two 'yyyy' input fields; 'Added since' with a 'yyyy-mm-dd' input field and a calendar icon; 'Language' with a dropdown menu set to 'Any Language'; and 'Document type' with a dropdown menu set to 'All Types'. At the bottom, there is a 'Show' section with two radio buttons: 'all results' (selected) and 'only results where CABI host the full text'. A second 'Submit' button is located at the bottom right. On the left side, there is a sidebar with 'Subscription Information', 'CABI Head Office (logged in via IP address)', 'Show Details', 'Log Out', and 'Log into a different account'. Below this is a dark grey box with 'MyCABDirect', 'About MyCABDirect', and 'Create a free account' links. On the right side, there is a blue callout box stating: 'Over 9 million bibliographic and full text applied life science articles hand picked by our team of experts and updated daily.'

## Additional Search Fields

We have looked at some of the most important search fields, but there are many more that can be useful on occasions. A list of all the fields can be found in the short help file, accessed from the CAB Direct screen by clicking on the Help tab at the top of the screen. Here is a table of those additional fields.

Description	Field Tag/Name
Additional Authors	ad
Author Affiliation	aa
CABICODES	cc
CAS Registry Numbers	ry
Conference Dates	cd
Conference Title	ct
Corporate Author	ca
Country of Publication	cp
Descriptors	de
Digital Object Identifier	oi
Document Editors	ed
Document Title	do
Email	em
English Item Title	et
Non English Item Title	ft
Geographic Location	gl
Identifiers	id

Description	Field Tag/Name
ISBN	bn
ISSN	sn
Item Type	it
Language(s) of Summary	ls
Language(s) of Text	la
Location of Publisher	lp
Main Abstract	ab
Organism Descriptors	od
Pan Number	pa
Personal Author	au
Personal Author Variants	av
Publisher	pb
CABI Product Code	sc
Up-posted Descriptors	up
Web URL	ur
Year of Publication	yr