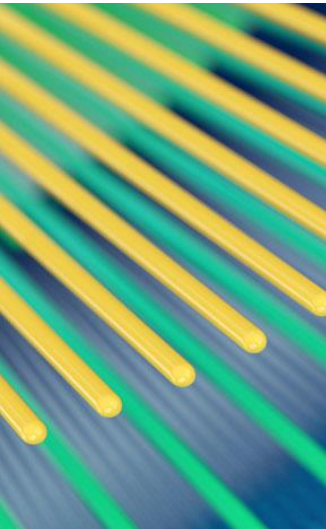


Quick Reference Guide

CAB Abstracts and Global Health

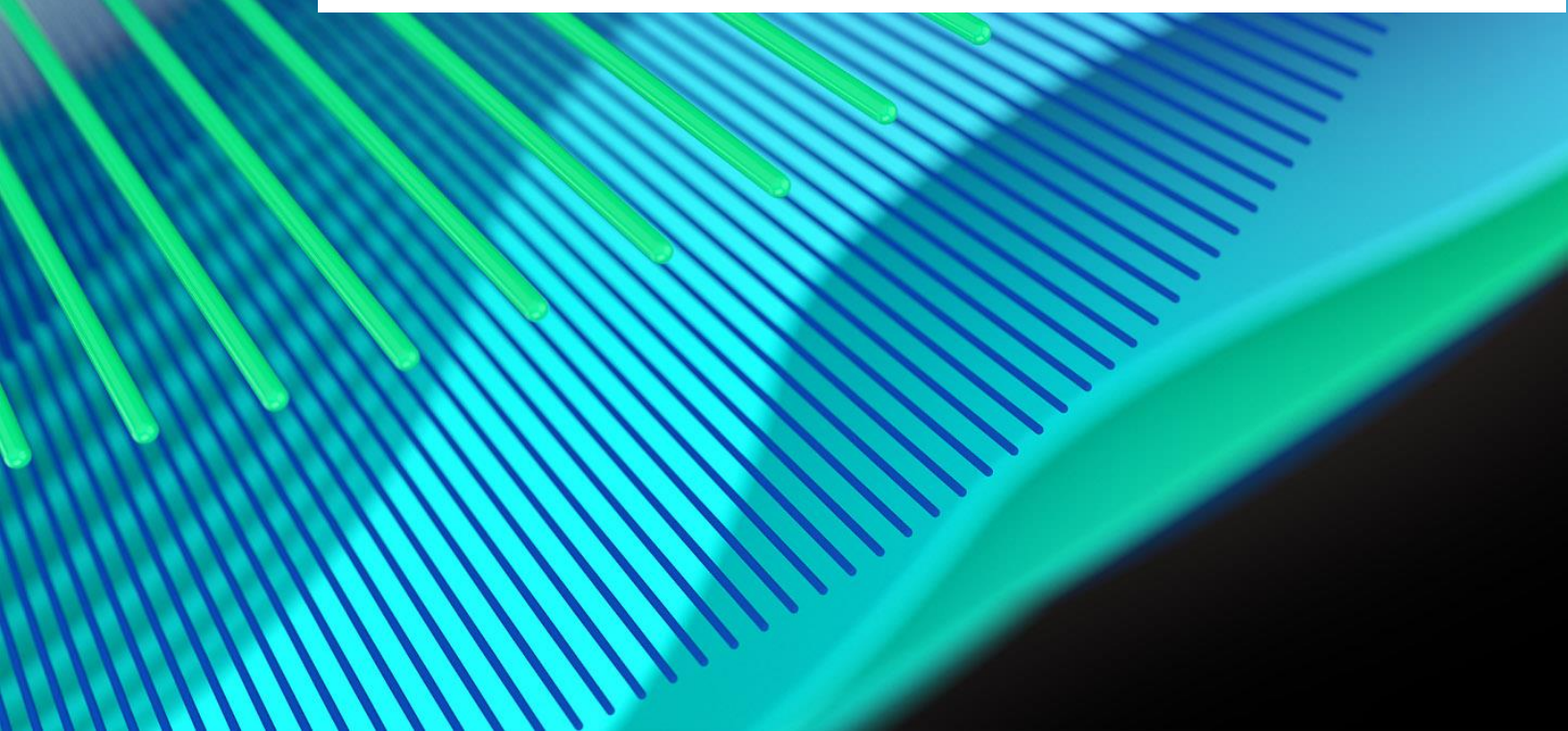
What are CAB Abstracts and Global Health?



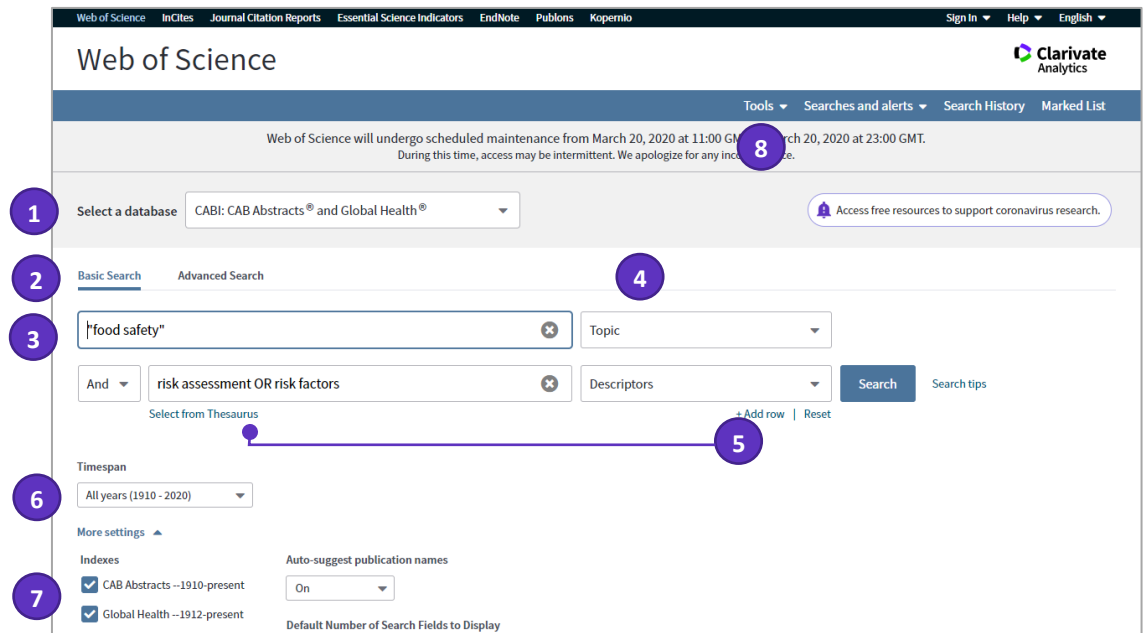
CAB Abstracts is a comprehensive bibliographic database for research from a wide range of subjects across the applied life sciences – from agriculture, the environment, and veterinary sciences, to applied economics, leisure/tourism, and nutrition produced by CABI. It gives instant access to over 9.7 million research records, rigorously selected by CABI specialists from over 10,000 serials, books, and conference proceedings. More than 350,000 records are added every year. CAB Abstracts include publications from over 120 countries in 50 languages from 1973 onwards.

The integrated CABI Full Text database offers more than 495,000 full journal articles, conference papers, and reports.

Global Health is a bibliographic database from CABI, dedicated to public health. It includes more than 3.3 million records, with full text for 100,000 articles, including 375 book chapters, 160 reviews and 500 news records, providing access to the world's relevant public health research and practice. New content is added each week.



Basic search



1

Select a database

Use the dropdown to select the CABI content set on the *Web of Science*

2

Choose a search option:

- Basic Search
- Advanced Search

3

Search

Combine words and phrases to search across the source records in *Cab Abstracts and/or Global Health*.

4

Select your search field

Use the drop down to select your search field.

5

Add another search field

Click **Add Row** to add additional fields.

Fields with controlled terms have an associated searchable index. Use **Select from Thesaurus** beneath the field box to search the *CABI* thesaurus.

6

Limit your search:

Change your timespan limits

7

More Settings (restrict your search further)

Click More Settings to expand the list of available data subsets to restrict your search to either *Cab Abstracts* or *Global Health*

8

Tools

Use Tools and Searches & Alerts to move to your Saved Searches, *EndNote online* account, *Kopernio* or *Publons*.

Search operators

- Use **AND** to find records containing all of your search terms
- Use **OR** to find records containing any of your search terms
- Use **NOT** to exclude records containing certain words from your search
- Use **NEAR/n** to find records containing all terms within a certain number of words (n) of each other (stress NEAR/3 sleep)
- Use **SAME** in an Address search to find terms in the same line of the address (Tulane SAME Chem)

Wild card characters

Use truncation for more control of the retrieval of plurals and variant spellings

- * zero to many characters
- ? one character
- \$ zero or one character

Phrase Searching

To search exact phrases in Topic or Title searches, enclose a phrase in quotation marks. For example, the query "food safety" finds records containing the exact phrase food safety.

Author name

Enter the last name first, followed by a space and up to five initials.

- Use truncation and search alternative spelling to find name variants:
 - Driscoll C finds Driscoll C., Driscoll C. A., Driscoll, C.T., and so on.
 - Driscoll finds all authors with the last name Driscoll.
 - Search variant forms of names containing particles. For example, De la Cruz F OR Delacruz F finds Delacruz FM, De La Cruz FM, and so on.

Your Web of Science Profile

- Save records to EndNote online
- Integrate with Publons
- Claim your Author Records in *Web of Science Core Collection* and provide author feedback
- Save search histories and alerts
- Save your custom search settings
- Save Marked Lists



A screenshot of the Web of Science search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for "Web of Science", "InCites", "Journal Citation Reports", "Essential Science Indicators", "EndNote", "Publons", and "Kopernio". On the right side of the navigation bar are "Sign In", "Help", and "English" dropdown menus. Below the navigation bar is the "Web of Science" logo and the "Clarivate Analytics" logo. A banner message states: "Web of Science will undergo scheduled maintenance from March 20, 2020 at 11:00 GMT to March 20, 2020 at 23:00 GMT. During this time, access may be intermittent. We apologize for any inconvenience." Below the banner is a search area with a "Select a database" dropdown menu set to "CABI: CAB Abstracts® and Global Health®". To the right of the dropdown is a button that says "Access free resources to support coronavirus research." Below the search area are two tabs: "Basic Search" (selected) and "Advanced Search". The "Basic Search" tab contains a search form with two rows. The first row has a text input field containing "food safety" and a "Topic" dropdown menu. The second row has a text input field containing "risk assessment OR risk factors" and a "Descriptors" dropdown menu. Below the second row is a "Select from Thesaurus" link and a "+ Add row | Reset" link. At the bottom of the search form is a "Timespan" dropdown menu set to "All years (1910 - 2020)" and a "More settings" link.

The screenshot shows the Web of Science search results interface. At the top, there are navigation links for 'Web of Science', 'InCites', 'Journal Citation Reports', 'Essential Science Indicators', 'EndNote', 'Publons', and 'Kopernio'. The main header includes 'Web of Science' and 'Clarivate Analytics'. Below the header, there's a search bar and navigation options like 'Tools', 'Searches and alerts', 'Search History', and 'Marked List'. The search results are displayed in a list format, with each entry including a title, author information, and publication details. On the left side, there are filters for 'Refine Results' and 'Publication Years'. The right side of the page features an 'Analyze Results' button. Numbered callouts (1-7) point to specific elements: 1. Article title, 2. Results section, 3. Sort results dropdown, 4. View Abstract button, 5. Refine Results section, 6. Export search results button, and 7. Analyze Results button.

Search results

1

Article title

Click the article title to move to the full record. Links to full text may also be available (subscription required).

2

Results

Click **More** to view your full search statement. Click **Create an Alert** to save this search statement as a search alert.

3

Sort results

By Publication Date (default), Times Cited, Usage Count, Recently Added, Source, First Author or Conference name.

4

View Abstract

Click **View Abstract** to open the abstract on this page.

5

Refine your results

Use Refine Results to mine your full set of results to find Open Access articles, top Major Concepts, Publication Years, and more. Click **View All Options** to see the complete list of fields.

6

Export search results

Export to bibliographic management tools like *EndNote*, save as text, email, or add up to 50,000 to a Marked List. Save up to 50 Marked Lists containing up to 50,000 records per list.

7

Analyse Results

Click **Analyse Results** to open a tree graph and table, quickly analysing your results by Cabicodes, Publication Years, Document types, Authors, Source Titles, Editors, Group Authors, Descriptors, Languages and Research Areas

Full record

Web of Science 11

Search Search Results Tools Searches and alerts Search History Marked List

1 **Assessment of the food safety issues related to genetically modified foods.**

2 By: Kuiper, H. A.; Kleter, G. A.; Noteborn, H. P. J. M.; Kok, E. J.
View Web of Science ResearcherID and ORCID (provided by Clarivate Analytics) 3

Plant Journal
Volume: 27 Issue: 6 Pages: 503-528
DOI: 10.1046/j.1365-3113X.2001.01119.x
Published: 2001
Document Type: Journal article

4 **Abstract**
International consensus has been reached on the principles regarding evaluation of the food safety of genetically modified plants. The concept of substantial equivalence has been developed as part of a safety evaluation framework, based on the idea that existing foods can serve as a basis for comparing the properties of genetically modified foods with the appropriate counterpart. Application of the concept is not a safety assessment *per se*, but helps to identify similarities and differences between the existing food and the new product, which are then subject to further toxicological investigation. Substantial equivalence is a starting point in the safety evaluation, rather than an endpoint of the assessment. Consensus on practical application of the principle should be further elaborated. Experiences with the safety testing of newly inserted proteins and of whole genetically modified foods are reviewed, and limitations of current test methodologies are discussed. The development and validation of new profiling methods such as DNA microarray technology, proteomics, and metabolomics for the identification and characterization of unintended effects, which may occur as a result of the genetic modification, is recommended. The assessment of the allergenicity of newly inserted proteins and of marker genes is discussed. An issue that will gain importance in the near future is that of post-marketing surveillance of the foods derived from genetically modified crops. It is concluded that application of the principle of substantial equivalence has proven adequate, and that no alternative adequate safety assessment strategies are available.

Author Information
Addresses:
1. National Institute for Quality Control of Agricultural Products (RIKILT), Wageningen University and Research Centre, PO Box 230, NL 6700 AE Wageningen, Netherlands.

Publisher
Blackwell Science; Oxford; UK

Journal Information
Table of Contents: Current Contents Connect
Impact Factor: Journal Citation Reports

5 **Categories / Classification**
Research Areas: Plant Sciences; Genetics & Heredity; Food Science & Technology; Toxicology; Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology; Science & Technology - Other Topics (provided by Clarivate Analytics)
Descriptors: biosafety; biotechnology; food safety; genes; genetically engineered organisms; marker genes; methodology; reviews; risk assessment; safety testing; transgenic plants
Broad Descriptors: eukaryotes
Organism Descriptors: plants
CABICODES: FF020 Plant Breeding and Genetics; QQ200 Food Contamination, Residues and Toxicology; WW000 Biotechnology; ZZ900 Techniques and Methodology

Document Information
Language: English
Accession Number: CABI:20013136558
ISSN: 0960-7412
Number of References: many ref.

8 **Other Information**
Identifiers: genetically engineered plants; genetically modified organisms; genetically modified plants; GEOs; GMOs; methods; transgenic organisms
Product(s): CAB Abstracts ; Global Health
Supplementary Information: Special issue: Plant GM technology

6 **Citation Network**
In Web of Science Core Collection
365 Times Cited
Create Citation Alert
All Times Cited Counts
424 in All Databases
See more counts
144 7
Cited References
View Related Records

Most recently cited by:
Fraser, Paul D.; Aharoni, Asaph; Hall, Robert D.; et al.
Metabolomics should be deployed in the identification and characterization of gene-edited crops.
PLANT JOURNAL (2020)
Jiao, Zhe; Guo, Zongning; Huang, Xuelin; et al.
On-site visual discrimination of transgenic food by water-soluble DNA-binding AIEgens.
MATERIALS CHEMISTRY FRONTIERS (2019)
View All

Use in Web of Science
Web of Science Usage Count
28 635
Last 180 Days Since 2013
Learn more

This record is from:
CABI

Suggest a correction
If you would like to improve the quality of the data in this record, please suggest a correction.

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1

Title

Titles are indexed as they appear in the source document. Foreign language titles are translated into English and the English title appears below the original. If the original provides English and local language title, the English one appears first.

2

Author names

All author names are indexed. Search using last names and initials (e.g. Ceuppens, S. or Moneim, A. A. , etc.)

3

Author Identifiers

Web of Science ResearcherIDs and ORCID IDs are searchable and displayed when available. Web of Science ResearcherIDs are associated with *Publons* profiles at publons.com. ORCID data is harvested from orcid.org.

4

Abstract

The English language abstract from the source document is displayed in the record. Foreign language abstracts are not retained.

5

Categories / Classification

Research Areas

Research Areas are a subject categorization scheme shared by all *Web of Science* product databases. Every CABICODE is mapped to at least one research area.

Descriptors

Descriptors are preferred terms assigned by *CABI* subject specialists to represent the content of a source document.

Broad Descriptors are automatically assigned to records indexed with **Organism Descriptors** and **Geographic Location** descriptors. Therefore, the broad 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*.

CABICODES

CABICODES are classification codes that indicate the broad subject areas addressed by source documents. Every record in *CABI* has at least one CABICODE. A CABICODE consists of two letters followed by three numbers. There are 340+ CABICODES within a hierarchy of 23 broad groups. Each broad group begins with a top-level code that ends in two zeroes. Every code has a name, e.g. the name for code **JJ200** is Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy.

CAS Registry Number®

Chemical Abstracts Registry numbers are automatically entered for every chemical that is indexed in the *CABI Descriptors* field. They are phrase indexed and searchable in the Advanced Search.

6

Citation Network

- Cited References
- Times Cited Counts
- Related Record Search
- Citation Alerts

Times cited counts for the *BIOSIS Citation Index* and the *Web of Science* platform (including *Web of Science Core Collection*, *BIOSIS Citation Index*, *Chinese Science Citation Database*, *Data Citation Index*, *Russian Science Citation Index* and *SciELO Citation Index*) are displayed on each record. Counts reflect all correct citations and are not limited by your subscription.

7

Cited References

All cited references are indexed and searchable via Cited Reference Search (some *BIOSIS* records prior to 2006 may not have complete cited reference details). Click the "Cited References" link in the Citation Network to move to the cited reference view.

8

Other Information

Identifiers:

Non-controlled index terms; 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, e.g. new chemicals, new species, etc. The record is indexed with an appropriate term, which is added to the Identifier field. The field is searchable as part of the Topic Search.

CABI Full Text

Since January 2009 Cab Abstracts include access to a growing number of free, full text articles. They come from “hard-to-find” journals and conference proceedings that CABI screens for creating records in CAB Abstracts. They are provided free to users of CAB Abstracts as PDF File. You see a Full text from Publisher button on every record in the database that has an associated CABI Full Text article as shown below.

The screenshot shows a search results interface. At the top, there are buttons for 'Select Page', 'Export...', and 'Add to Marked List'. On the right, there is an 'Analyze Results' button. The main content area lists two search results:

- 1. Studies on cotton mealybug, *Phenacoccus solenopsis* (Pseudococcidae: Homoptera), and its natural enemies in Punjab, Pakistan.**
By: Arif, M. I.; Muhammad Rafiq; Shabana Wazir; et al.
International Journal of Agriculture and Biology Volume: 14 Issue: 4 Pages: 557-562 Published: 2012
Buttons: Full Text from Publisher, View Abstract
- 2. Is the prevalence and intensity of the ectoparasitic fungus *Hesperomyces virescens* related to the abundance of entomophagous coccinellids?**
By: Riddick, E. W.; Cottrell, T. E.
Bulletin of Insectology Volume: 63 Issue: 1 Pages: 71-78 Published: 2010
Buttons: Full Text from Publisher, View Abstract

On the right side of each result, there are statistics: 'Times Cited: 17 (from Web of Science Core Collection)' and 'Usage Count' with a dropdown arrow.

Restrict your Search to Items with Cabi Full Text only

Basic Search

The screenshot shows the 'Web of Science' search interface. At the top right is the 'Clarivate Analytics' logo. Below the header, there are navigation links: 'Tools', 'Searches and alerts', 'Search History', and 'Marked List'. A dropdown menu shows 'Select a database' with 'CABI: CAB Abstracts® and Global Health®' selected. A notification banner says 'Access free resources to support coronavirus research.' Below this, there are tabs for 'Basic Search' and 'Advanced Search'. The search input field contains '"Food safety" near risk'. To the right of the input is a 'Topic' dropdown. Below the input is an 'And' dropdown. To the right of the 'And' dropdown is an 'Additional Limits' dropdown, which is highlighted with a purple circle and the number 2. Below the 'Additional Limits' dropdown are '+ Add row' and 'Reset' links. To the right of the 'Additional Limits' dropdown is a 'Search' button and a 'Search tips' link. Below the search input is a 'Timespan' dropdown set to 'All years (1910 - 2020)'. A dropdown menu is open below the 'And' dropdown, showing 'All results' and 'Items with CABI Full Text', with the latter highlighted by a purple circle and the number 3. A purple circle with the number 1 is positioned near the 'Additional Limits' dropdown.

1

Click **Add Row** to add another row to your Basic Search.

2

Select **Additional Limits** from the available search fields

3

Select: **Items with CABI Full Text** from the drop down, instead of All results. Click Search and retrieve all results matching your keyword that also have linked Full Text from CABI.

Advanced Search

Basic Search **Advanced Search** 1

Use field tags, Boolean operators, parentheses, and query sets to create your query. Results will appear in the Search History table at the bottom of the page. (Learn more about Advanced Search)
Example: TS=(protein SAME sorghum) AND AU=Miller B L
#1 NOT #2 more examples | view the tutorial

TS=(**"Food Safety"** near risk) 2

Search

Restrict results by languages and document types:

All languages	Editorial	All results
English	Journal article	Items with CABI Full Text
Afrikaans	Journal issue	
Albanian	Miscellaneous	

Timespan
All years (1910 - 2020)

Booleans: AND, OR, NOT, SAME, NEAR

Field Tags:

TS= Topic	AD= Address
TI= Title	CF= Conference
AU= Author [Index]	DE= Descriptors [Thesaurus]
AI= Author Identifiers	BD= Broad Descriptors
GP= Group Author	CCO= CABICODES [List]
ED= Editor	CR= CAS Registry No.
SD= Publication Name [Index]	PA= Accession No.
PY= Year Published	SU= Research Area
	IS= ISSN/ISBN

1

Select „Advanced Search” as your method of Search

3

Restrict results further by languages, document types or Items with CABI Full Text.

2

Select from the available **Field Tags** to build your Search, using Boolean operators

Getting Help

Click the Help button on any page to get detailed help on features as well as detailed search tips and examples.

Stay informed about Web of Science at:
clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/solutions/web-of-science/

Contact the Technical Help Desk for your region at:
support.clarivate.com/s/

LibGuides: clarivate.libguides.com

About the Web of Science Group

The *Web of Science Group*, a Clarivate Analytics company, organizes the world's research information to enable academia, corporations, publishers and governments to accelerate the pace of research. It is powered by the *Web of Science* – the world's largest publisher-neutral citation index and research intelligence platform. Its many well-known brands also include *Converis*, *EndNote*, *Kopernio*, *Publons*, *ScholarOne* and the *Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)*. The 'university' of the Web of Science Group, ISI maintains the knowledge corpus upon which the index and related information and analytical content and services are built; it disseminates that knowledge externally through events, conferences and publications and it carries out research to sustain, extend and improve the knowledge base. For more information, please visit webofsciencegroup.com.

Contact our experts today:

+1 215 386 0100 (U.S.)

+44 (0) 20 7433 4000 (Europe)

webofsciencegroup.com