

# CAB Abstracts and Global Health Quick Reference Guide

## What are CAB Abstracts and Global Health?

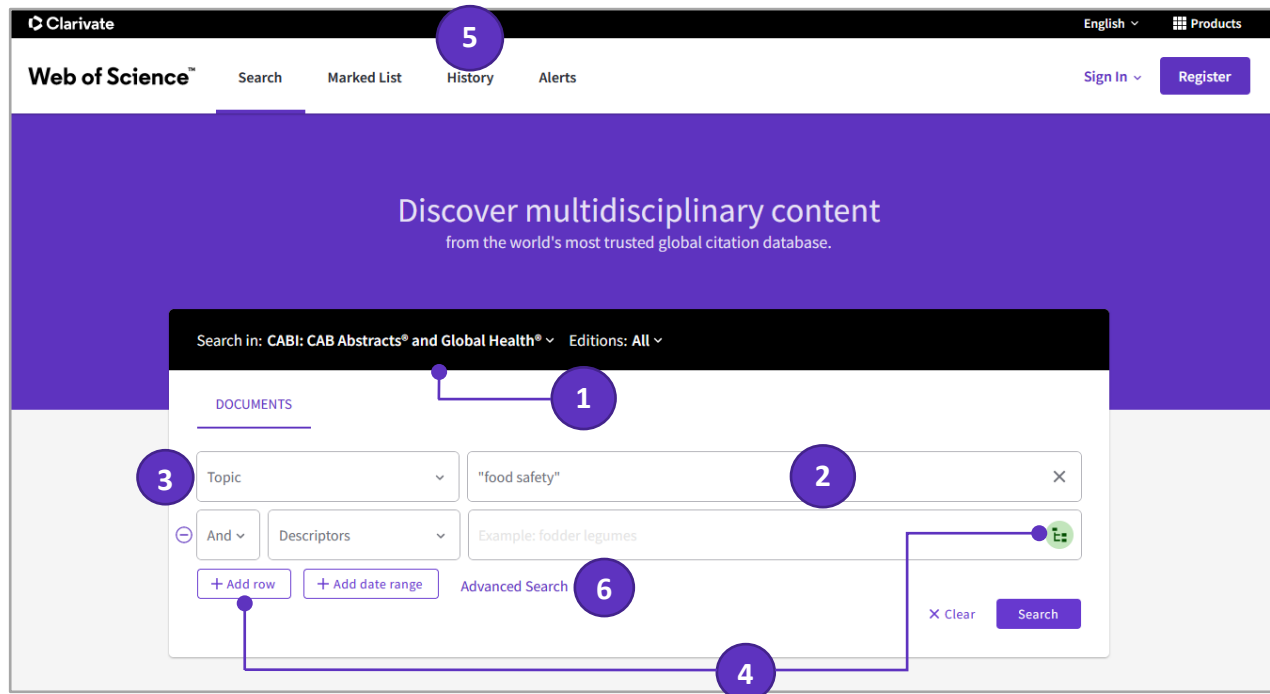
CAB Abstracts is a comprehensive bibliographic database for research from a wide range of subjects across the applied life sciences – from agriculture, the environment, and veterinary sciences, to applied economics, leisure/tourism, and nutrition produced by CABI. It gives instant access to over 10 million 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 1910 onwards.

The integrated CABI Full Text database offers more than 550,000 full journal articles, conference papers, and reports.

Global Health is a bibliographic database from CABI, dedicated to public health. It includes more than 4.3 million records, with full text for 128,000 articles, including 400 book chapters, 190 reviews and 1000 news records, providing access to the world's relevant public health research and practice. New content is added each week.

- **Broader citation connections.** Only on Web of Science can you track citation impact for CAB Abstracts' indexed articles and easily navigate to all citing articles across the Web of Science platform.
- **Connect to the Core Collection.** Connect CAB Abstracts to Web of Science Core Collection™ – the world's only true citation index – with over 21,000 carefully selected journals and over 1.5 billion citation connections across the sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities.
- **'All Database' searching'** Run an 'All Database' search to include CAB Abstracts alongside your institution's full Web of Science subscription to see everything in your subject specialty and beyond.
- **Access trusted full text.** Easily identify, filter and access Open Access articles in CAB Abstracts, and get one-click access to Open Access and subscribed articles with Kopernio™.
- **Visual results analysis.** Explore trends and gain unique insights into your search results with Web of Science's intuitive visual analysis tool.

## Basic search



1

### Select a database

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

2

### Search

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

3

### Select your search field

Use the drop down to select your search field.

Note that a search using the Topic field includes article title, abstract and all controlled indexing terms from the Cab Abstracts and/or Global Health thesaurus.

4

### Add another search field

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

Fields with controlled terms have an associated searchable index. Click **Thesaurus** icon located in the search bar to search the *CABI* thesaurus.

5

### History

See the list of all your previous searches on the *Web of Science*

6

### Advanced Search

Click to switch to Advanced Search options

## 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 "stress symptoms" finds records containing the exact phrase stress symptoms.

## Author name

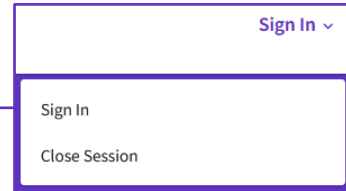
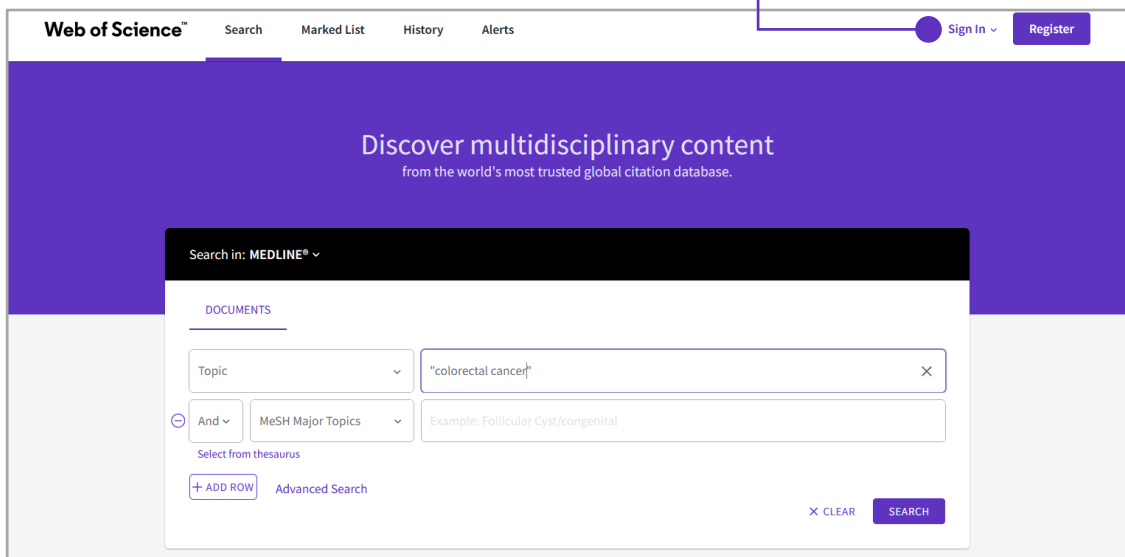
Enter the last name first, followed by a space and up to five initials.

- Use truncation and search alternative spelling to find name variants:
  - Driscoll C finds Driscoll C, Driscoll CF, Driscoll Colin L W, 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, FJ, De La Cruz F, de la Cruz Fabiola N and so on.

Did you know?

## Benefits of Creating a 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

# Search results

The screenshot shows the Clarivate Web of Science search results interface. At the top, the search query is "food safety" (Topic) and risk assessment OR risk factors (Descriptors). The results are sorted by Relevance. The left sidebar allows refining results by filters such as Highly Cited Papers, Open Access, and Publication Years. The main results list shows three articles, each with a title, authors, journal, and citation/referencing information.

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 **Copy query link** to send your search query to someone else. Click **Create Alert** to save this search statement as a search alert.

3

## Sort results - Relevance

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

4

## Refine your results

Use Refine Results to mine your full set of results to find Open Access articles, top Organisms, Subject Descriptors, Publication Years, and more. Click **See All** to see the complete list of fields.

5

## 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.

6

## Analyze Results

Click **Analyze 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

Clarivate
English ▼
Products ▢

**Web of Science™**
Search
Marked List
History
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Sign In ▼
Register

S-F-X
FULL TEXT AT PUBLISHER
EXPORT ▼
ADD TO MARKED LIST
< 1 of 146 >

**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) **3**

Plant Journal  
Volume: 27 Issue: 6 Page: 503-528  
DOI: 10.1046/j.1365-313X.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.

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

Categories/Classification  
**Research Areas:** Genetics & Heredity; Plant Sciences; Toxicology; Food Science & Technology; Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology; Science & Technology - Other Topics (provided by Clarivate)  
**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  
PubMed ID: 11576435 (Provided by Clarivate on behalf of the NLM)  
ISSN: 0960-7412

**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

— See fewer data fields

**Citation Network** **6**  
In Web of Science Core Collection

**380**  
Citations  
[Create citation alert](#)

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All Citations  
441 In All Databases  
[See more citations](#)

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Cited References  
**144** **7**  
View Related Records

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Most Recently Cited by  
Zarka, KA; Hokanson, K; Douches, DS;  
Molecular characterization for food safety assessment of a genetically modified late blight resistant potato: an unusual case  
TRANSGENIC RESEARCH  
Raja, IS; Vedhanayagam, M; Han, DW; et al.  
Development of Two-Dimensional Nanomaterials Based Electrochemical Biosensors on Enhancing the Analysis of Food Toxicants  
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR SCIENCES  
[See all](#)

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Use in Web of Science  
Web of Science Usage Count

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| <b>39</b>     | <b>709</b> |
| Last 180 Days | Since 2013 |

[Learn more](#)

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This record is from:  
CABI: CAB Abstracts® and Global Health®

**Journal information**

Plant Journal  
ISSN: 0960-7412  
Current Publisher: Blackwell Science, Oxford

**Research Areas:** Genetics & Heredity; Plant Sciences; Toxicology; Food Science & Technology; Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology; Science & Technology - Other Topics (provided by Clarivate)

**Web of Science Categories:** GENETICS HEREDITY; PLANT SCIENCES; TOXICOLOGY; FOOD SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY; BIOTECHNOLOGY APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY; MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES (provided by Clarivate)

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

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.

## Advanced Search

Select a database

Use the dropdown to select another content set on the Web of Science

Use the Terms and Field Tags to build your search

Click **Add to Search** button to use **History** items to build your Search

## 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/blog/](https://clarivate.com/blog/)

Contact the Technical Help Desk for your region at:

[support.clarivate.com/s/](https://support.clarivate.com/s/)

Learning portal:

[clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/support/home/](https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/support/home/)

Contact our experts today:

**+1 215 386 0100 (U.S.)**

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