CLASS OBJECTIVES
✓ Understand the unique features of citation databases
✓ Execute a cited reference search in a citation database
✓ Perform a (general) search
✓ Sort search results
✓ Display, print and/or email search results
✓ Save and run a search query

OVERVIEW
✓ Web of Science or WoS, is a web interface for several databases including the Science Citation Index (SCI), Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Index Chemicus, Current Chemical Reactions, and Arts and Humanities Index.

✓ The Health Sciences Library subscribes to two of these databases, the Science Citation Index (SCI) and the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI).

✓ Unlike MEDLINE and most bibliographic databases, the SCI, the SSCI and other citation databases include the full reference lists found at the end of most research articles.

✓ In a citation database, you can go back in time by tracing a document’s cited references, and forward in time by following the links to citing articles (Times Cited).

✓ WoS also allows you to find articles that have in common one or more of the same citations (Related Records).

For example:
If your article is the one published in 1998, the citations from 1957, 1982, and 1992 represent articles in the cited reference list. Citations from 2001 and 2004 represent the citing articles for the 1998 article. Citations from 1976 and 1995 refer to articles that share one or more of the same citations as found in the 1998 article. WoS calls these articles “Related Records.”
What can you do with WoS? You can:
- conduct a search based on citations, not just words or names in the title, abstract, author and journal fields;
- learn who’s been citing a particular article;
- access the reference list of articles without the full text;
- access the bibliographic records for some older articles;
- search topics outside of the health sciences, including computer science, engineering, social work, and other basic sciences and social sciences;
- access the citations to meeting or conference abstracts found in most SCI and SSCI journals;
- link to some articles in full text.

For what purpose would you use WoS? You can use it to:
- demonstrate the impact of your work, e.g., during promotion or tenure review. Use Cited Reference Search.
- conduct comprehensive searches in the general sciences and social sciences, not just the health sciences, e.g., for grant proposals or dissertations. Use General or Advanced Search.

STARTING WEB OF SCIENCE

- Go to http://hslibrary.ucdenver.edu/.
- Click on All Databases under Favorite Tools.
- Go to the “W” listing and click on Web of Science.

SEARCHING

Users can search the SCI and SSCI using two basic approaches: Cited Reference Search and Search (and related to this one, is the Advanced Search).

- A Cited Reference Search looks in a database of cited references, i.e., the bibliographies of articles in the SCI and SSCI. Records retrieved using this method can extend very far back in time but conversely, the most recently published articles will not be found since they must have been cited. **Note:** in a Cited Reference Search, the full citation will be available only for those citations that are indexed in the SCI and SSCI (associated with a View Record link) and may be further limited by your institution’s subscription. At the Library, users have access to SCI back to 1970, and SSCI back to 1974.

- The General and the Advanced Searches look in the SCI and SSCI themselves. Records retrieved using these methods may be limited by your institution’s subscription.

- **Search History** - In the General or Advanced Search, once you click Search, your searches are saved in the Search History. In the Cited Reference Search, you must click **Finish Search** before it will be saved in the Search History (see below under Cited Reference Search).

1. **Cited Reference Search**

   The Cited Reference Search allows you to find other articles (“citing articles”) that refer or cite the publication in question. This approach is particularly useful for determining who has been citing your publication.

   - To perform a cited reference search, click the Cited Reference Search link on the Main screen.
   - Enter the name of the first author of the cited work as the Cited Author. While only the first listed author of a cited reference is keyed by ISI, secondary cited authors can be searched if the cited document exists as a source record in the database.
   - If you have incomplete information on an author name, you can use the Cited Author Index. **Note:** the Cited Author Index represents the author names as they appeared (including typographical errors) in the bibliographies of published works. This is different from the Author Finder feature in the General Search – see below.
   - In the Cited Work field, enter an abbreviated journal title, book title or patent number. You may use the Thomson ISI List of Journal Abbreviations to locate the exact abbreviation, or the Cited Work Index.
Note: the latter represents journal names as they appeared in published works (e.g., the word "journal" may be abbreviated as "J" or "Jour" or other variations.)

- To further refine your search, you can also enter the year the cited paper was published in the Cited Year field.
- Click Search and you will get results similar to those shown below on the Cited Reference Index page.

This screen shows the first page of the Cited Reference Index, a list of articles by the author, “Frist W.” Articles with View Record links represent verified citations within the scope of the subscribed databases. Citations in black and no link to View Record are out of scope or citation variants, e.g., records with citation errors.

In this example, one record was cited 86 times is selected.

- Click View Record to see the full record of the article citation as shown below.

Web of Science®

NONINVASIVE DETECTION OF HUMAN CARDIAC TRANSPLANT REJECTION WITH IN-111 ANTIMYOSON (FAB) IMAGING

Authors: FRIST W., YASUDA T., SEGALL G., KHANBA, STRAUSS HW., GOLD H., STINSON E., OBER F., BALDWIN J., BILLINGHAM M., MCDOWALL IR., KASPER

Source: CIRCULATION Volume: 78 Issue: 5 Pages: 81-85 Part: Part 2 Suppl. 8 Supplement: Part 3 Suppl. 3 Published: Nov 1997

Times Cited: 86 References: 18

Document Type: Article

Language: English

Addresses: STANFORD UNIV, MED CTR, DEPT CARDIOVASC SURG, STANFORD, CA 94305 USA STANFORD UNIV, MED CTR, DEPT RADIOL, STANFORD, CA 94305 USA STANFORD UNIV, MED CTR, DEPT CARDIOVASC PATHOL, STANFORD, CA 94305 USA MASSACHUSETTS GEN HOSP, DEPT MED, CARDIAC UNIT, BOSTON, MA 02114 USA MASSACHUSETTS GEN HOSP, DEPT RADIOL, DYNNUCL MED, BOSTON, MA 02114 USA

Publisher: AMER HEART ASSOC, 7272 GREENVILLE AVENUE, DALLAS, TX 75231-4586

Subject Category: Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems, Hematology, Peripheral Vascular Disease

DOI Number: L0045

ISSN: 0191-8564

Cited by: 86

This article has been cited 86 times (from Web of Science).

OH P., Tani N. Imaging techniques in the monitoring of cardiac transplant current opinion in organ transplantation 5: 491-496 OCT 1990


View all 86 citing articles

Create Citation Alert

Related Records:
Find similar records based on shared information (view 86 records)
[show related records]
- Click “View Related Records” in the right hand blue column to view other articles that share citations in their reference lists. Related Records is useful for finding “more like this.”

  - On the Cited Reference Index page (go back by clicking <<Back to results list), to display the full records of citing articles, click Select Page, Select All, or simply check the Select box to the left of the references that meet your criteria, and click the Finish Search button.

  - You will see the Results page as shown below. (See also description of this page under General Search below).

The Results screen displays the list of the articles after Finishing the Search. It contains the citing articles of those citations you selected in the previous screen.

- To see more information about an article on the list - Click the article title to see the full record for this article in the ISI database.

- To navigate through this list - Click the navigation arrows or the page numbers to move through the data.

- To search for the full text of an article – Click the Article Linker icon to search the Library’s journals database for the full article.
To sort the list, click the drop down box next to Sort By at the top.

To print, email, or add to the Marked List (save to clipboard) one or more citations click the links at the top of the list.

To save to a bibliographic management software (EndNote, Endnote Web, Reference Manager)

- select citations by checking them off;
- scroll to Output Records at the bottom and follow steps 1 to 3.

To refine the search you can:
- Enter words for a Topic search in the box next to Search within results for;
- Or check off one of the categories (in Subject Areas, Document Types, etc.) under Refine Results (see box) and click Refine.
2. SEARCH

The Search tool (and the Advanced Search tool) allows you to search by subject, author, article title, journal title and other bibliographic fields.

- The Default page when you start Web of Science is the Search page, or click on the Search link at the top of the screen.
- Enter information in one or more search fields. Make sure you select the appropriate field using the drop down menu to the right of the search box (e.g., Topic, Author, Publication Name, etc.).
- Add additional terms in the search boxes and combine with AND, OR, or NOT
- Set the limits and sort option, if necessary
- Click Search.

Once you conduct a Search your results will appear directly in the Search Results – Summary page.
To see **more information** about an article on the list - Click the article title to see the full record for this article in the ISI database.

To **navigate** through this list - Click the navigation arrows or the page numbers to move through the data.

To search for the **full text** of an article – Click the Article Linker icon ![Article Linker](image) to search the Library’s journals database for the full article.

To **sort** the list, click the drop down box next to Sort By at the top.

To **print, email, or add to the Marked List** (save to clipboard) one or more citations click the links at the top of the list.

To save to a bibliographic management software (EndNote, Endnote Web, Reference Manager)

  - select citations by checking them off;
  - scroll to Output Records at the bottom and follow steps 1 to 3.

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### Author Finder

If you have incomplete information on an author name (e.g., no first or middle initial, uncertain spelling, etc.), you can use Author Finder to determine which author you’re searching. **Note:** Unlike the Cited Author Index associated with a Cited Reference Search, the names that are searched using Author Finder are those found in SCI and SSCI and not all the cited authors.

### Search Operators and Wildcards

- **Operators:** AND, OR, NOT, SAME
- **Wildcards:** * = zero to many characters (biolog*); ? = 1 character (prochazka?); $ = 1 character or none (vapo$r)
Web of Science - Class Exercises

1. **Cited Ref Searches**
   a. William Frist (find all articles by Frist, then find a 2005 article in New England Journal of Medicine)
   b. P Chomczynski
   c. B Vogelstein
   d. A Vesalius
   e. C Dinarello

2. **Scenarios**
   I have had no luck in MEDLINE or PubMed searches to identify the *complete citation* for this sheep placenta paper from Australia. Can you find it for me? I have the paper, but all the reference information was cut off.
   
   An ultrasound technique to measure placental growth in ewes.
   ??????

   You have only the first page of an article, find the *complete citation* using Web of Science (see next page)

   Find articles on medical robotics using the general reference search.

   What was the most cited article on medication errors and CPOE between 2003-2005?
   (CPOE = computerized physician order entry)
Treatment of Methemoglobinemia

A. F. MANGELSDORFF, M.D., Bound Brook, N. J.

The inhalation of the fumes or dust, the ingestion of the compound, or the contact by skin absorption of any of the aromatic nitro or amino compounds may result in a chemical change of the blood oxyhemoglobin into methemoglobin. This blood pigment, methemoglobin, has a dark brown color. Its presence in the blood stream gives the patient a cyanotic appearance. The depth of cyanosis depends upon the amount of oxyhemoglobin that is changed into methemoglobin. This results in a dusky appearance of the skin, a blue color of the lips, fingernails, conjunctiva, and tongue.

In this paper I shall limit myself to a discussion of the treatment of this cyanosis caused by the aromatic nitro or amino compounds.

In the chemical processes in which the liquid members of this family, such as aniline or nirobenzene are used, closed systems of operation are advocated. There is no contact can be made with the chemicals and, barring accidental breaks in lines or procedures, no cyanosis will result. With the solid members of the group, care must be taken to avoid skin contact or soiling of clothing with the material. Respirators must be worn if there is any dust. Rubber gloves are essential in handling any of these compounds, either liquid or solid. Rubber footwear is also required. Fumes and vapors must be avoided and not breathed. The same symptoms will occur no matter what the portal of entrance may be, whether from inhalation of fumes, mist, vapors, or dust, from skin contact with the liquids or solids, or from ingestion.

Received for publication April 4, 1956.

Medical Department, American Cyanamid Company.

If by accident an employee is splashed, sprayed, or dusted with one of the aromatic nitro or amino compounds and he develops methemoglobinemia or "blue lips," our immediate concern is to cure him of his cyanosis and restore him to "normal." On his arrival at the Medical Department our standard preliminary procedure is set in motion. The man is immediately stripped of all clothing, put in a warm water shower, and given a cake of soap and a scrub brush. We see that he is washed thoroughly so as to remove any of the offending compound which might be on his skin. This is especially important about the hands, feet, nails, and any other areas of contact. The man is then put to bed. A technician takes a blood sample to determine the amount of methemoglobin present in his blood. Sweetened drinks are supplied to the man, and he is made comfortable. If he has a headache, oxygen inhalation is given to him. Further treatment depends upon the symptoms he exhibits and the level of the methemoglobinemia found on examination of the blood sample.

In mild cases, showing 30% or less methemoglobinemia, bed rest, sweetened drinks, advice regarding abstinence from alcoholic drinks, and watchful care are the only treatment necessary. Those cases which have more than 30% methemoglobinemia require a decision as to further treatment. In our experience, following the preliminary treatment described above, there are three possible methods of treatment available.

First, a "watchful waiting" attitude can be assumed, the physician being ready to give additional treatment at once, if necessary, but continuing to follow the course of the methemoglobinemia by frequently repeated blood samples. Inspection of Figure