Web of Science
Search and Navigation in the Web of Knowledge

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don.sechler@thomsonreuters.com
Agenda

• Overview & background
• Search Demos
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  – Author
  – Address
• Record Overview
  – Cited References
  – Related Records
  – Times Cited
  – WoS vs. WoK Citation Counts
• Managing Results
  – Refine
  – Analyze
  – Citation Report

• Saving Results
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  – EndNote Web
  – Search History/Alerts
  – Citation Alerts
• Cited Reference Searching
  – Background
  – Search Demos
    • Journal Article
    • Book
    • Artwork
  – Secondary Cited Author Search
  – Composite Record
Introduction – Web of Science

• One component of the Web of Knowledge portal
  – Biosis Citation Index
  – Chinese Science Citation Database
  – EndNote Web
  – Journal Citation Reports
  – Web of Science

• Web interface to:
  – Science Citation Index Expanded *1900_present
  – Social Sciences Citation Index *1900_present
  – Arts & Humanities Citation Index *1975_present
  – Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Science 1990_present
  – Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Social Science & Humanities 1990_present
  – Book Citation Index 2005_present
Introduction – Web of Science

• Cover-to-cover indexing of over 12,000 journals
• 130,000 Conference Proceedings
• 25,000 Books
• Powerful bibliographic and cited reference search capabilities, together with the benefits of cited reference linking and navigation.

• Key attributes:
  – Multidisciplinary
  – International
  – Influential
THOMSON REUTERS
JOURNAL SELECTION POLICY

• Publishing Standards
  – Peer review, Editorial conventions

• Editorial content
  – Addition to knowledge in specific subject field

• Diversity
  – International, regional influence of authors, editors, advisors

• Citation analysis
  – Impact Factor (Journal Citation Reports)
  – Editors and authors’ prior work
## Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal Index</th>
<th>Covered Journals</th>
<th>New Records (weekly)</th>
<th>New Cited References (weekly)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Science Citation Index Expanded</td>
<td>8,368</td>
<td>24,200</td>
<td>420,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Sciences Citation Index</td>
<td>2,978</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>70,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts &amp; Humanities Citation Index</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>15,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Database Production and Extraction

- Data file is updated weekly

Journal/Book acquisition → Scanning & OCR → Item Selection and Data Capture → Appearance of item in Web of Science

- Manual Indexing/Translation (for foreign language journals and some A&H content)

Processing Time 1-2 Weeks
## Document Types - Cover to Cover Indexing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Files</th>
<th>Arts &amp; Humanities Only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Art Exhibit Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>Dance Performance Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biographical Item</td>
<td>Excerpt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Review</td>
<td>Fiction Creative Prose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correction</td>
<td>Film Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database Review</td>
<td>Music Performance Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial Material</td>
<td>Music Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Review</td>
<td>Music Score Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Poetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting Abstract</td>
<td>Record Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News Item</td>
<td>Script</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings Paper</td>
<td>Theater Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprint</td>
<td>TV Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review</td>
<td>Radio Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Review</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The above list includes all types of documents that can be indexed and reviewed in a cover-to-cover manner.*
All author names are indexed and searchable. Although full names appear in the display, search last name and first initial for best results.

The complete author abstract is indexed and searchable.

**Author Keywords** are indexed when included with the published item. **KeyWords Plus** are harvested from the titles of the cited references.

Articles written by authors who have established profiles in Researcher ID link to these profiles.

Author affiliations are indexed when available with the published item. From 2007, authors are linked to address via superscript.

**Funding Agency, Grant Number, and Funding Acknowledgement** captured from 2008 onwards.
## Cited References

**Title:** Balance between facilitation and resource competition determines biomass-density relationships in plant populations  
**Author(s):** Chu Cheng-Jin, Maestre Fernando T., Xiao Sa, et al.  
**Source:** ECOLOGY LETTERS Volume: 11 Issue: 11 Pages: 1189-1197 DOI: 10.1111/j.1461-0248.2008.01228.x Published: NOV 2008

### References:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>DOI</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>[not available]</td>
<td>CALLAWAY RM</td>
<td>POSITIVE INTERACTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Times Cited: 95 (from Web of Science)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Cited References in blue are linked to full records. (Limited by your subscribed data years.)*  
*Cited References in plain text are citations to items outside of your coverage; to items not indexed in Web of Science (books, etc.); or to items that have been cited incorrectly by the author (cited reference variants.)*
Mobile and Remote Access

• Mobile devices
  – Search the Web of Knowledge from a mobile device
  – m.webofknowledge.com

• Access outside of institutional network
  – 6 months roaming access outside of institutional IP range
  – webofknowledge.com
  – Log in using Web of Knowledge profile credentials
### Search Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topic</strong></td>
<td>Searches all words (no stop words) in Article titles, Abstracts, Author Keywords, KeyWords Plus fields.</td>
<td>“white oak” or “quercus alba” Vitamin A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author</strong></td>
<td>Searches any author on the paper</td>
<td>Bergstrom CT Wallen K*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Researcher ID</strong></td>
<td>Searches Researcher ID numbers associated with author profiles on <a href="http://www.researcherid.com">www.researcherid.com</a></td>
<td>A-1009-2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group Author</strong></td>
<td>Group or organization credited with authorship</td>
<td>Aberdeen Lung Cancer Group Beta Cell Biology Consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publication Name</strong></td>
<td>Journal title</td>
<td>Czech Journal of Food Sciences Progress in Brain Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publication Year</strong></td>
<td>Year article was published</td>
<td>1999 2003-2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
<td>Searches abbreviated author affiliations</td>
<td>Emory Univ, Dept Biol, Atlanta, GA 30329 USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding Agency</strong></td>
<td>Searches funding agency name</td>
<td>Australian Research Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grant number</strong></td>
<td>Searches grant number</td>
<td>P01* DP0342590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Topic Search

• Fields searched as a Topic Search:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SCI-E</th>
<th>SSCI</th>
<th>AHCI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title words</td>
<td>All Years</td>
<td>All Years</td>
<td>All Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author abstracts</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• When entering search terms and phrases in the topic field, using wildcard characters (* $ ?) and search operators (AND OR NOT) to enhance your search statement is recommended.

Example:

(“el nino” or elnino or enso) and (plankton* or phytoplankton*) and 199*
### Wildcard Characters (Truncation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Retrieves</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Zero or more characters</td>
<td>hydroxy* = hydroxylase&lt;br&gt;hydroxydopamine&lt;br&gt;hydroxyethyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>One character only</td>
<td>en?oblast = entoblast&lt;br&gt;endoblast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>Zero or one character</td>
<td>eight$ = eight&lt;br&gt;eightth&lt;br&gt;eighty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Proximity Operators

By default, there is an implied **AND** connecting terms entered as a phrase and searching a phrase retrieves records that contain all searched terms found in the titles, abstract or key words fields.

\[
electromagnetic \text{ field} = \text{electromagnetic AND field}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase Searching</th>
<th>Exact matches for phrases can be found by searching on the terms enclosed in quotation marks. Wildcard characters can be used inside quotation marks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em><em>“electromag</em> field”</em>*</td>
<td>= electromagnetic field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Near/</th>
<th>Finds terms in the same field; user specifies proximity. Default is 15 words if user does not specify a number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em><em>electromag</em> near/5 field</em>*</td>
<td>= electromagnetic field <strong>electromagnetism in the field field</strong>. In this way, <strong>electromagnetic</strong>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Same | Terms must occur within the same sentence. Use in Address field only. |
### Search Operators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example Topic</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AND</strong></td>
<td>All search terms must occur to be retrieved.</td>
<td>aspartame AND cancer*</td>
<td>Retrieves documents that contain both <em>aspartame</em> and <em>cancer</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OR</strong></td>
<td>Any one of the search terms must occur to be retrieved. Use when searching variants and synonyms.</td>
<td>aspartame OR saccharine OR sweetener*</td>
<td>Retrieves documents that contain at least one of the terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOT</strong></td>
<td>Excludes records that contain a given search term.</td>
<td>aids NOT hearing</td>
<td>Retrieves documents with <em>aids</em>, excluding any which also contain <em>hearing</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Topic Search

Example: (bird* or avian) and (flu or influenz*)

Enter your terms to be searched. Search fields are connected with an AND operator by default.

Search field selections are made from the pull-down menu.
Linguistic search assistance
Lemmatization and British/US English

Examples:
- frog/frogs
- mouse/mice
- color/colour
- loud/louder/loudest
- run/running/ran
Additional Ways to Search

• Author
  – For best results, search an author’s last name and truncated first initial, then use the refine tool
  – Alternatively, combine a name search with the author’s institution in the address field
    Ex: flavell r* AND yale university
  – Always search on variations for spaced or hyphenated names
    Ex: de la cruz f* or delacruz f*

• Address
  – Use the address field to find papers written by authors in a particular region or institution
  – For best results, consult the list of suggested abbreviations, and use wildcard characters (e.g. *) liberally
Using Term Indexes

Term indexes are available for the Author, Group Author, and Publication Name fields. Click the magnifying glass icon to access the index lookup pages.
Using Term Indexes (cont’d)

Enter part of the term in the search box or use the alphabetical list to locate terms.

Click **ADD** to add terms to the box below, then click **OK** to add them to the main Search page.
Search Results

Your search statement and total number of results appears at the top of the page. You may choose the number of results displayed.

Use the “Sort by” drop-down menu to change the order of results. Sort by Publication Date, Times Cited, Relevance, First Author, Source Title, or Processing Date.

Click an article title to move to a full record.
RECORD OVERVIEW
Human influenza A H5N1 virus related to a highly pathogenic avian influenza virus

Abstract: Background In May 1997, a 3-year-old boy in Hong Kong was admitted to the hospital and subsequently died from influenza pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome, Reye's syndrome, multiorgan failure, and disseminated intravascular coagulation. An influenza A H5N1 virus was isolated from a tracheal aspirate of the boy. Preceding this incident, avian influenza outbreaks of high mortality were reported from three chicken farms in Hong Kong, and the virus involved was also found to be of the H5 subtype. Methods We carried out an antigenic and molecular comparison of the influenza A H5N1 virus isolated from the boy with those isolated from outbreaks of avian influenza by haemagglutination-inhibition and neuraminidase-inhibition assays. Findings Differences were observed in the antigenic reactivities of the viruses by the haemagglutination-inhibition test and the nucleotide sequence analysis of all gene segments revealed that the human virus A/Hong Kong/156/97 was closely related to the Avian/Hong Kong/258/97. Interpretation Although direct contact between the sick child and affected chickens has not been established, our data suggest transmission of the virus from infected chickens to the child without intermediate mammalian host as a acting vector. This event illustrates the intensive global influenza surveillance.

Document Type: Article
Language: English
KeyWords: AVIRUSES; RECEPTOR SPECIFICITY; HEMAGGLUTININ; SUBTYPES; ORIGIN; ACID; CONJUNCTIVITIS; NEURAMINIDASE; PANDEMICS; EVOLUTION
Reprint Address: Claas, ECJ (reprint author), Erasmus Univ, Dept Viral, POB 1738, NL-3000 DR Rotterdam, Netherlands
Publisher: LANCET LTD, 42 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON WC1B 3SL, ENGLAND
Web of Science Category: Medicine, General & Internal Medicine
Subject Category: General & Internal Medicine
ISSN Number: YX95B

Click Cited References to view this article’s bibliography, or list of items cited by this article.

Links to other Thomson Scientific products, such as Journal Citation Reports, may be available if your institution subscribes to them.
Cited References

Web of Science

Title: Human Influenza A H5N1 virus related to a highly pathogenic avian influenza virus
Author(s): Claas ECJ; Osterhaus ADME; von Beek R; et al.

References: 33

1. Title: INFLUENZAVIRUS NEURAMINIDASE AND NEURAMINIDASE-INHIBITION
   Author(s): AYMARCHÉ M, COLEMAN MT, DOWOLE WR, et al.
   Source: BULLETIN OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION Volume: 48 Issue: 3 Pages: 197-203 DOI: 10.1007/BF01314321 Published: 1991
   Times Cited: 482 (from Web of Science)

2. Title: REPLICATION OF AVIAN INFLUENZA-VIRUSES IN HUMANS
   Author(s): BFAERE AS, WEBSTER RG
   Times Cited: 159 (from Web of Science)

3. Title: [not available]
   Author(s): FELESENSTEIN J
   Source: CLADISTICS Volume: 5 Pages: 164 Published: 1989
   Times Cited: 5,860 (from Web of Science)

4. Title: PROTEOLYTIC CLEAVAGE OF INFLUENZA-VIRUS HEMAGGLUTININ DETERMINES PROTEOLYTIC CLEAVABILITY AND PATHOGENICITY OF AN INFLUENZA VIRUS BETWEEN HA1 AND HA2
   Author(s): BOSCH FX; GARTEN W; KLENK HD; et al.
   Source: VIROLOGY Volume: 113 Issue: 2 Pages: 725-735 DOI: 10.1016/0042-6822(81)90014-6 Published: 1981
   Times Cited: 200 (from Web of Science)

Click the title link to move to the full record. Full article and work titles now display for records that are part of the Web of Science, even if the Web of Science record is outside your subscription.

Remember: Some references may not be linked because they are not covered in the Web of Science, or may be a citation variant.
To find other articles in the Web of Science that have cited resources also cited by this article, click the View Related Records link in the full record.

To find other articles from all databases you subscribe to in the Web of Knowledge, click the View Related Records link in the blue sidebar.
Related Records – Web of Science

Related Records results are sorted so that those records that share the most references in common with the “parent” record are listed at the top of your search results. You may click on the linked number to view those shared references.

By doing a Related Records search, you have retrieved more records about your topic without having to add additional specific vocabulary to your query.
Related Records – Web of Knowledge

The orange bar at the top of the screen indicates that you have navigated outside the Web of Science database, and are viewing records from all databases in the Web of Knowledge.

Related Records results in the Web of Knowledge results are presented in the same way they are in the Web of Science.
Time Cited Citation Counts

• See the full citation picture with citation data reported from:
  – Biosis Citation Index
  – Web of Science
  – Chinese Science Citation Database

• Article citation counts include cites from all three sources regardless of your subscription package
  – Links to view the citing articles are dependent upon your subscription access

• For more information see our “Citation Sources in the Web of Knowledge” presentation
Times Cited

Click the **Times Cited link in the full record** to view items in the **Web of Science** that have cited this article.

Times Cited counts will change as more items that cite this article are added to the three citation indexes.

Click the **Times Cited number in the blue sidebar** to view items from all citation indexes in the **Web of Knowledge** that have cited this article. The most recent three citing articles are displayed below.
These articles have cited the Claas article on the H5N1 virus.
Click the Citation Map link to create a graphical representation of citation activity for this article.

Select a direction to create a map of the article's Cited References, Citing Articles, or both. Choose 1 or 2 citation generations, then click the Create Map button.
Citation Map

Use the Appearance menu to order and color-code nodes by country, institution or journal title.

When you have finished creating your map, download it as an image under the Manage menu.
MANAGING RESULTS
Refine and Analyze Results

Refine results by **Institution Name**, **Author**, **Publication Year**, **Country/Territory**, **Funding Agency**, and **Document Type**. You can refine any results set, including **Times Cited** and **Related Records Results**.

Click the **Analyze Results** button on the Search Results Summary page to rank your search results by such fields as **Institution Name**, **Author**, **Publication Year**, **Country/Territory**, and **Web of Science Category**.
Refine Results

After marking items on the list, choosing **Refine** will limit results to your selections. Choosing **Exclude** will eliminate your selections from the result set.

Clicking the **more options / values**... link will display up to 100 items sorted by record count.

The drop-down menu allows you to sort results alphabetically.
Analyze Results

Select a field by which to rank your results, set display and sort options, then click **Analyze**.

Results will display in ranked order. To view results, mark off the desired result sets, and click **View Records**. Clicking **Exclude Records** will display all other results in the set.

Save analysis data to a text file that can be imported into a spreadsheet.
Citation Report

You can create a Citation Report for any results set, including the Marked List.
Citation Report

The report automatically generates two graphs, and calculates basic statistics about articles in your set, including h-index and average citations per item.

Articles are sorted by Times Cited count by default. Use the pull-down menu to change the sort order, and the arrow buttons to view how many citations each article received per year.

Use the drop-down menu to save the report directly into an Excel spreadsheet. You can export up to 500 records at a time.
Marking Records

Click Marked List to move to your saved records.

Three ways to mark records:

- Mark the check box to the left of a record (or records), then click the check plus icon.
- Select All Records on this page, then click the check plus icon.
- Specify a range of records to mark (up to 500) with the Records __ to __ option, then click the check plus icon.
Working with the Marked List

The Marked List is cumulative across databases. You can work with records from each database separately, or as a group.

Choose the fields you wish to print, save, email, or export.

Select output options. The list of marked records appears at the bottom of the Marked List page.

Records on the list can be resorted using the pull down menu.
SAVING RESULTS
Marked List / E-mailing Records

Use care when typing e-mail addresses, as there is no notification when mail is undelivered.

If you're sending records to someone else, entering your address into the “Return e-mail” field will ensure that you receive any replies.

E-mails can be sent in either Plain Text or HTML formats.
# Marked List / Printing Records

## Marked List (19 records)

Your marked list contains records from 2 database(s).
You can output summary data for all records using the "total records" view, or output more product-specific data from each listed database.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19 total records on the Marked List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output author, title, source, abstract, and times cited for all records in the Marked List.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 10 records from Web of Science®

Output complete data from this product for these records:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Records</th>
<th>[ G: Hide Output Options ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 1:
- [ ] All records in this list (up to 500)
- [ ] All records on page
- [ ] Records to

### Step 2:
Select from the fields below:
- [ ] Save to: EndNote Web
- [ ] EndNote
- [ ] RefWorks
- [ ] ResearchGate
- [ ] Order Full Text
- [ ] Save to other Reference Software

## Web of Knowledge

**Page 1 (Articles 1 – 10)**

### Record 1 of 10
- Title: The reaction of elderly Asian tourists to avian influenza and SARS
- Author(s): Lee, CC (Lee, Ching-Cheh); Chen, CJ (Chen, Chih-Jen)
- Times Cited in Web of Science: 0
- Total Times Cited: 0
- ISSN: 0261-5177

### Record 2 of 10
- Title: Comparative Efficacy of Various Antiviral Agents against Avian Influenza Virus (Type H7N3/Pakistan/2003)
- Author(s): Shankat, TM (Shankat, Taher Mahmood); Ashraf, M (Ashraf, Muhammad); Omer, MO (Omer, Muhammad Ovais); Rashheed, MA (Rashheed, Muhammad Adil); Muhammad, K (Muhammad, Khubai); Shankat, TM (Shankat, Taqi Mahmood); Younis, M (Younis, Muhammad); Shahzad, MK (Shahzad, Muhammad Khurram)
- Source: PAKISTAN JOURNAL OF ZOOLOGY Volume: 43 Issue: 5 Pages: 849-854 Published: OCT 2011
- Times Cited in Web of Science: 0
- Total Times Cited: 0
- ISSN: 0030-9923

### Record 3 of 10
- Title: Entire Genome Sequence Analysis of Avian Influenza Virus Isolate A/Mallard/ZhaLung/88/04(H5N6)
- Author(s): Chai, ML (Chai Hongliang); Yang, SY (Yang Suyun); Hou, ZJ (Hou Zhaolin); Xing, MW (Xing Mingwei); Sun, Y (Sun Ying); Hua, YP (Hua YuPing)
- Source: PAKISTAN JOURNAL OF ZOOLOGY Volume: 43 Issue: 5 Pages: 927-931 Published: OCT 2011
- Times Cited in Web of Science: 0
- Total Times Cited: 0
- ISSN: 0030-9923
Pressing the EndNote Web export button will prompt you to sign into Web of Knowledge with your personal account, or register an account if you do not already have one. Doing so will open your existing EndNote Web library, or create one for you if you have not previously set up an account.
Once you have signed in, you will receive a message that your records have been processed. Your EndNote Web library will open in a separate window, where the exported records will appear in the **Unfiled folder**.
Marked List / Exporting to other reference management programs

One-click direct export is also available for EndNote desktop, RefWorks, and Researcher ID.

If you’re using a different citation management software program, you can download records in the appropriate format by selecting from the drop-down menu, and pressing the save button.
Search History

- Search statements are maintained in a search history.
- You can combine sets using Boolean operators from the Advanced Search page.
Saving Search Histories

From the **Search History** or **Advanced Search** page, click **Save History** to save your search history. Up to 20 search statements can be saved.

If you choose to create an alert, note that only results matching the final query will be sent to your e-mail address.
You may set up a **citation alert** to track new citations to a particular paper. You must be registered on the Web of Knowledge portal with your email address and a password to take advantage of this feature.
You will receive a confirmation that the alert was created. When new citing articles are added to Web of Science, you will receive an e-mail notification.

The alert information displays in the My Citation Alerts section of the Web of Knowledge when you are signed in. Your alerts, which expire after one year, may be renewed from this page.
CITED REFERENCE SEARCHING
Agenda

• Overview
  – Cited Reference Index
  – Composite Record

• Cited Reference Search Demos
  – Journal Article
  – Book
  – Work of Art

• Secondary Cited Author Search

• Composite Record Revisited: Unexpected Results
  – Author name mismatch
  – Vervoort
What is Cited Reference Search?

- Start with a known item (ex: journal article)
  - “Source” item
- Searching for the item in the cited reference search panel does NOT retrieve the article record. It retrieves records for articles that have cited it.
  - Cited References stand in for subject terms
- Allows you to move forward in time, discovering relationships between published works as determined by article authors
Cited Reference Searching

Traditional search

2005

1992 paper

1957 paper

2003 paper

Cited reference search

2005

2008 paper

2010 paper

1992 paper

1957 paper

2003 paper
Cited Reference Searching - Benefits

• Explore hidden connections between research papers
• Find new, unknown information based on older, known information
• Find variant citations
• Search citations to non-journal literature
  – Works of art: fiction, paintings, musical scores
  – Patents
Measuring inconsistency in meta-analyses
Julian P T Higgins, Simon G Thompson, Jonathan J Deeks, Douglas G Altman

Cochrane Reviews have recently started including the quantity P to help readers assess the consistency of the results of meta-analyses. What does this new quantity mean, an assessment of heterogeneity so important to clinical practice?

Systematic reviews and meta-analyses can provide convincing and reliable evidence relevant to many aspects of medicine and health care. Their value is greatly enhanced when the results of the studies they include show clinically important effects of similar magnitude. However, the conclusions are less clear when the included studies have differing results. In an attempt to explain why studies are inconsistent, reports of meta-analyses commonly present a statistical test of heterogeneity. The test seeks to determine whether there are genuine differences underlying the results of the studies (heterogeneity), or whether the variation in findings is compatible with chance alone (homogeneity). However, the test is sensitive to the number of studies included in the meta-analysis. We therefore developed a new quantity, which we believe gives a better measure of the consistency between trials in a meta-analysis.

Need for consistency
Assessment of the consistency of effects across studies is an essential part of meta-analysis. Unless we know how consistent are the results of the studies we cannot determine the generalizability of the findings of the meta-analysis. Indeed, several hierarchies systems for grading evidence state that the results of studies must be consistent or homogenous to obtain the highest grading.2

Tests for heterogeneity are commonly used to decide on methods for combining studies and for computing consistency or inconsistency of findings, but what does the test achieve in practice, and how should the result be interpreted?

Testing for heterogeneity
A test for heterogeneity examines the null hypothesis that all studies are evaluating the same effect. The usual test is Cochran’s Q statistic: a weighted sum of squared deviations of observed meta-analysis contrasts from the overall meta-analysis contrast. Q values are distributed with a y2 distribution (where c is the number of studies). The test is known heterogeneity among estimates often include the power of the test. For example, consider two studies each with an estimate of 0.8, with standard errors of 0.2 and 0.3 respectively. The test would be inconsistent from 16% to 95%.

Cited Reference Indexing Basics

Web of Science
Source Record Entry

Cited Reference Entry

Web of Science
Source Record Entry

Cited Reference Entry
This is the bibliography from the paper on the previous slide. Each reference is also added as an entry in the Cited Reference Index to create a pool of interconnected citation records.

Entries that have no links are either incorrect citations, or are citations to documents that are NOT source records in the Web of Science.

Items that are correct citations to other source records in the Web of Science are linked to those records.
Cited Reference Index + Web of Knowledge Data


Becomes:

| Higgins, JPT | BRIT MED J | 2003 | 327 | 557 | 10.1136/bmj.327.7414.557 | 2853 View Record |

...and is linked to all versions of the source article in Web of Knowledge:

View this record in other databases:
- View citation data (in Web of Science<sup>SM</sup>)
- View most recent data (in Current Contents Connect®)
- View medical data (in MEDLINE®)
CITED REFERENCE SEARCH
Cited Journal Article Search

The quality of health care delivered to adults in the United States

Author(s): McGinn, E.A. (McGinn, E.A); Arch. S.M. (Arch. S.M); Adams, J. (Adams, J); Keesey, J. (Keesey, J); Hicks, J. (Hicks, J);

Source: NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE Volume: 346; Issue: 28; Pages: 2635-2645; DOI: 10.1056/NEJMc0504417 Published: JUN 26 2003

Times Cited: 1,462

Times Cited counts on Web of Science source records do not include citation variants—instances where an article cited this one incorrectly. In order to see a truly complete set of citing articles that includes these variants, we can search for this article as a Cited Reference.
Cited Journal Article Search (cont’d)

On the Cited Reference Search page, enter the lead author’s last name and first initial in the Cited Author field.

Use the journal abbreviation list to find the recommended 20-character journal title abbreviation for the Cited Work field.
To navigate through the Journal Abbreviation List quickly, use your web browser's Find feature (Ctrl F).

Copy & paste the recommended abbreviation into the Cited Work search field.
Cited Journal Article Search (cont’d)

Cited Volume, Issue and Page number can be helpful for narrowing down a search, but can also prevent the retrieval of citation variants. Best practice is to use the cited year, author and work fields.

Enter the year published in the Cited Year field.
Cited Reference Search Lookup Table

This table displays all entries in the Cited Reference Index that match our search terms.

Variants
Note that the citation variations occur mostly in the Volume and Page fields.

Correct entry
The blue View Record link indicates that this item has a source record in the Web of Science.

Clicking Show Expanded Titles will display article titles for entries that have Web of Science source records.

To continue, mark your desired entries, and press Finish Search.
Cited Journal Article Search Results

This results set is a complete list of documents that have cited McGlynn's article either correctly or incorrectly. All documents are topically related, even though they may not use the same terminology.
Best Practices: Cited Journal Article Search

• Cited Author Field
  – Use the lead author’s name.
  – For hyphenated or multi-term last names, search all variant forms. (e.g. vandenburg b* or van den burg b*)
  – Search author last name, initials and first name for most complete results (e.g. lander es OR lander eric)
  – For non-English names, search name order variants (e.g. liu hong OR liu h* OR hong liu OR hong l*).

• Cited Work Field
  – Use preferred journal abbreviations, but also include potential variants of the journal title (e.g. Brit Med J* or BMJ*)

• Use Cited Volume, issue and page fields with caution. Use to narrow results in cases where an author has published multiple articles in one publication in the same year.
Cited Book Search

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cited Author</th>
<th>Apply the same best practices for journal articles.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cited Work</td>
<td>Abbreviated title of the work cited, limited to 20 characters. Use truncation liberally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cited Year</td>
<td>Refers to year of publication. Use with caution, as one work may have multiple editions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cited Page</td>
<td>If cited, limit to 4 characters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Web of Science<sup>SM</sup>

Cited Reference Search  (Find the articles that cite a person's work)

**Step 1:** Enter information about the cited work. Fields are combined with the Boolean AND operator.

*Note: Entering the volume, issue, or page in combination with other fields may reduce the number of cited reference variants found.*

- **gladwell m***
  - Example: O'Brian C* OR O'Brian C*
- **blink***
  - Example: J Comp* Appl* Math* (journal abbreviation list)
- **1943 or 1943-1945**

Add Another Field >>

Search  Clear  Searches must be in English
This results set is a list of scholarly documents in many disciplines that have cited a work of popular non-fiction.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cited Author</th>
<th>15 characters of the creator’s surname, a space, and up to three initials (generational designations are not indexed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cited Work</td>
<td>Abbreviated title of the work cited, limited to 20 characters. Use truncation liberally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cited Year</td>
<td>Year of production/creation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Web of Science SM**

Cited Reference Search (Find the articles that cite a person's work)

**Step 1:** Enter information about the cited work. Fields are combined with the Boolean AND operator.

* Note: Entering the volume, issue, or page in combination with other fields may reduce the number of cited reference variants found.

- `picasso*`
  - Example: O'Brian C* OR O'Brian C*
- `guernica*`
  - Example: J Comp* Appl* Math* (journal abbreviation list)

Example: 1943 or 1943-1945
For sculpture and pictorial art, the ILL notation indicates that an image of the work appears in the citing document.

Quickly retrieve a list of scholarly documents that discuss and/or contain reproductions of a particular work of art.
## Cited Patent Search

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cited Author</th>
<th>Patent assignee – personal name or organization acronym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cited Work</td>
<td>Patent number without the country or kind code. Country code will display in the Volume field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cited Year</td>
<td>Year, as cited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Secondary Cited Authors

- Secondary Cited Authors are searched for all data years to which your institution subscribes.

- The Cited Reference look-up table includes an ellipsis prior to the cited author’s name to indicate a secondary author.

- Cited reference variants are NOT found with the Secondary Author. Search using first author’s name to find variants.
  - Tip: If you are commonly asked to do Cited Reference searches for faculty, require they provide you with a c.v. as part of your policy.
Secondary Cited Authors

Results are sorted alphabetically by the primary author’s last name.

Secondary cited author names display after an ellipsis (...). Van den burg B* is a Secondary Cited Author for these papers.

Secondary cited authors are only searched across your institution’s subscribed set of data.
UNEXPECTED RESULTS
Cited Reference Index + Web of Knowledge Data


Becomes:

...and is linked to all versions of the source article in Web of Knowledge:

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View this record in other databases:
- View *citation data* (in Web of Science®)
- View *most recent data* (in Current Contents Connect®)
- View *biological data* (in BIOSIS Citation Index®)
- View *biological data* (in BIOSIS Previews®)
- View *biological data* (in Biological Abstracts®)
- View *medical data* (in MEDLINE®)
- View *engineering data* (in IOPscience®)
Articles may be indexed differently across databases.

e.g. Author: Anand, K
Anand, Kanchan
Anand article – citation variations

Web of Science

Chinese Science Citation Database

BIOSIS Citation Index

Cited Reference Search [Find the articles that cite a person's work]

Step 2: Select cited references and click "Finish Search."

Hint: Look for cited reference variants (sometimes different pages of the same article are cited or papers are cited incorrectly).

CITED REFERENCE INDEX
References: 1 - 2 of 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cited Author</th>
<th>Cited Work [SHOW EXPANDED TITLES]</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anand K</td>
<td>SCIENCE</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1463</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anand, Kanchan</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1763</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Citing Articles **

View Record

Page 1 of 1

Finish Search

Select Page  Select All* Clear All  Finish Search

View record

THOMSON REUTERS
Composite Record

- Combines unified data from all sources in the Web of Knowledge
  - All versions of an author’s name
  - All versions of a journal title
  - All references to an item (WOS, BCI, CSCD)
  - All are searched and all have equal weight

- Increased number of access points to the item
  - Less precision, more recall

- The term you search may not be the term that displays in the lookup table
If your search returned a result on a secondary cited author, the primary author name will display, followed by an ellipsis and then the secondary author name. This result is a false hit on Anand K as a first name (Anand K. Jha).
AGTR2 mutations in X-linked mental retardation

Author(s): Vervoort, VS; Beachem, MA; Edwards, PS; Ladd, S; Miller, KE; de Mollerat, X; Clarkson, K; Re; Brouillard, E; Schwartz, CE; Stevenson, RE; Boyd, E; Srivastava, AK


Abstract: Two angiotensin II (Ang II) receptors, AT1 and AT2, are coupled to distinct signal transduction pathways in mammalian cells. Ang II actions on both receptor subtypes elicit vasoconstrictive and electrophysiological responses in smooth muscle, and Ang II activates a second intracellular messenger, IP3, in two independent signal transduction pathways. These findings indicate a role for AGTR2 in brain development and function.

Srivastava, Anand K.
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