Scopus

What is Scopus?
Scopus is a large database containing citations and abstracts for articles published in more than 14,200 peer-reviewed journals from more than 4,000 international publishers. Scopus tracks the same journals covered by MEDLINE and EMBASE, as well as many additional journals from a broad range of disciplines. In addition to references and abstracts, Scopus also provides an article’s bibliography and links to articles that have cited the original article.

How is Scopus different than MEDLINE/PubMed?
Scopus covers all of the journals in MEDLINE, plus numerous additional titles. Scopus is an interdisciplinary database and in addition to medicine includes journal articles in chemistry, physics, mathematics, engineering, social sciences, psychology, economics, and general, biological, agricultural and environmental sciences.

Scopus also provides information about cited and citing articles. For articles published from 1996 on, Scopus provides a list of the articles cited in the bibliographies of each article. For all articles, Scopus provides information on other articles in Scopus that have cited that article. Both citation lists allows users to link immediately to related research published prior to and after a particular article.

How can I access Scopus?
From on-campus locations, you can access Scopus directly through the link available on Himmelfarb Library’s E-Databases/MEDLINE page, or directly at http://www.scopus.com.

From off-campus locations, Scopus is available by first logging into the VPN. Information on the VPN is available on the Off-Campus Access Instructions (http://www.gwumc.edu/library/resources/offcampusinstr.cfm). Scopus is not available via ALADIN.

The Himmelfarb Health Sciences Library
Questions? Ask us.

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Does Scopus link to full-text articles?
Yes, Scopus links to full-text articles. When returning search results, Scopus checks a list of full-text articles available at GWU and provides a full-text link only for those articles available in a full-text format.

Does Scopus work with RefWorks and/or other citation management software?
Yes. Users can export citations directly from Scopus to RefWorks by clicking on the 'Export' button. Users can also export directly from Scopus to Reference Manager, ProCite, or EndNote using the RIS format.

How can I search Scopus?
Scopus provides three tabs with different search interfaces: Basic Search, Author Search, and Advanced Search.

Basic Search will automatically search the article title, abstract, and keywords for the terms that you provide. You can also use the pull-down menu to select a specific field in which to search for terms (ex. Authors, Source Title, etc.). Basic Search also permits users to limit a search by date (ex. 1990 – Present), by document type (ex. Article, Review, Letter, etc.), and by broad subject area (ex. Health, Life Sciences, etc.).

Author Search provides fields to enter an author’s last name and first name or initials.

Advanced Search allows users to use command line language, field codes, and Boolean operators. Codes for common field names are provided as well as a link to a complete list of field names and codes.

What are some additional search features in Scopus?
Scopus offers additional search features from the ‘Abstract + Refs’ view of the article. These features allow users to find related documents and to locate books and journals in Himmelfarb Library.

Cited By – Connects to additional articles in Scopus that have cited a specific article. The three most recent articles to cite an article are displayed automatically and a link to the full list of articles is provided.

Related Documents – Conducts a search for all articles in Scopus that share one or more references with the original article.

Library Catalogue – Connects Scopus with the Himmelfarb Library Catalog and automatically conducts a search by for the journal so you can determine print

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holdings.

1st Author PubMed – Connects Scopus to PubMed and automatically conducts a PubMed search for additional articles by first author from the Scopus citation.

Can I limit my search to articles published in English?
Yes. Users can limit searches to articles published in English by using the Advanced Search screen and including the search statement:

LANGUAGE(English)

How can I limit a search
Scopus provides some limit features on the Basic Search screen.

Date Range – Permits users to limit searches by date range. Specify years or citations added to Scopus in the last 7, 14, or 30 days).


Subject Areas – Limits a search to broad subject areas defined by Scopus: Life Sciences, Health Sciences, Physical Sciences, and Social Sciences.

What limits can be applied after an initial search?
The Refine Results area on Scopus’ search results page gives users the opportunity to narrow or focus their search results. The Refine Results area provides columns for Source Title, Author Name, Year, Document Type, and Subject Area.

Scopus automatically displays the most common occurrences from the search results for each field. Users can select data using the checkboxes and then click on ‘limit to’ or ‘exclude’ to focus their search. For example, to limit to more recent research, a user could click on the years 2004, 2005, and 2006 and then click on ‘limit to.’
Limit to or Exclude-click one of these options to apply limits to your search.

Refine Results-Use checkboxes to select data to focus your search.

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What information is available in the ‘Abstract + Refs’ view

Full Text-Displays only when electronic full-text is available and links directly to full-text copy of article

Libray Catalogue-Sews the Himmelfarb Library Catalogue for this journal.

1st Author PubMed-Sews Medline for additional articles by this article’s first author.

Cited by since 1996-Lists articles that have cited this research.

Related Documents-locates articles which share references with this article.

Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis) in Mexico: An update

Abstract

Chagas disease is a parasitic infection caused by the protozoan Trypanosoma cruzi, a flagellated organism that is transmitted mainly to humans through the infected feces of triatomine bugs (vector transmission in endemic areas) or by transfusion of infected blood, donations of infected organs, or transmission from an infected mother to her child at birth. Chagas disease was first described in 1909 by the Brazilian physician Carlos Chagas, and due to the parasite’s distribution throughout South, Central and South America, the disease is commonly known as American trypanosomiasis. However, this disease is now present in non-endemic countries such as Canada, the United States of America, and several countries in Europe (primarily Spain). Moreover, Chagas disease was recently designated by the World Health Organization as one of the main neglected tropical diseases. The aim of this review is to summarize the research efforts recently described in studies conducted in Mexico on Chagas disease, in this country, there are no existing vector control programs. In addition, there is no consensus on the diagnostic methods for acute and chronic Chagas disease in malnourished and blood banks, and trypanosomiasis is not administered to chronic patients. The prevalence of the disease is unknown because no official reporting of cases is performed. Therefore, the number of people infected by different routes of transmission (vector, congenital, blood transfusion, organ transplant, and so) is unknown. We believe that by promoting education about Chagas disease in schools starting at the basic elementary level and including reinforcement at higher education levels will ensure that the Mexican population would be aware of this health problem and that the control measures adopted will have more acceptance and success. We hope that this review sensitizes the relevant authorities and that the appropriate measures to reduce the risk of infection by T. cruzi are undertaken to provide the Mexican people a better quality of life. © 2013 Elsevier D.V.

Author keywords

Chagas disease, Mexico, Trypanosoma cruzi, Vectors

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What is the Scopus Citation Tracker?

The Citation Tracker offers a method for evaluating the influence of an author, one or more articles, or a source by providing information on the number of times they have been cited. You can use Citation Tracker from:

**Author Search** – Locate an author, then click on Citation Tracker.

**Sources** – Select a source title and year, then click on Citation Tracker.

**Article(s)** – Add articles to My List, access My List, then click on Citation Tracker.

The Citation Tracker displays the results in a table so you can see the number of times each year that an article has been cited, along with the total number of citations for that article. When using Citation Tracker for an author, users may include or exclude self-citations.
### Citation Tracker - for individual author

**Citation overview**

**Citations received since 1996**

**Author:** Hotez, Peter J.

**Overview options**

Exclude from citation overview: [ ] Self citations of selected author  [ ] Self citations of all authors

Sort documents  Data range

- [ ] Year descending
- 2011 to 2013

**Update Overview**

**Table lists articles by author and number of times each was cited in individual years.**

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