

### Cited Reference Searching:

Cited reference searching allows you to track a publication's usage forward through time. It exploits the formal linkages between papers established by the authors themselves.

### Possible Uses of Cited Reference Searching:

- Discover who is citing your research and how your work is influencing newer investigation.
- Uncover the directions in which research is progressing based on an earlier study.
- Verify the accuracy of a cited reference as included in a paper's list of references.
- Construct an objective history of a field of study, significant invention, or discovery. Citation indexing tracks the scholarly links that map scientific impact and influence.

### How to Perform a Cited Reference Search:

#### Example:

Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub E, Brammer L, Cox N, Anderson LJ, Fukuda K. Mortality associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United States. JAMA. 2003 Jan 8; 289(2): 179-86.

### In Web of Science:

1. Click on **Cited Reference Search**.
2. In the **Cited Author** line, type in the author's last name, a space, and the first initial if known. If you know the middle initial and know that the author uses the middle initial, type it next to the first initial (no spaces.) If you do not have information about the middle initial or if the author publishes with it inconsistently, search with only the first initial.

#### Examples:

First initial only. Will find articles with first initial W and any middle initial.

- thompson w (finds Thompson, WM ; Thompson, WD ; Thompson, William N. ; etc.)

First and middle initials. Will not find articles with the first initial only.

- thompson ww (finds Thompson, WW ; Thompson, W.W. ; and Thompson, William W.)

First initial with truncation. Will find the first initial and any middle initial (including other authors with the same first initial and last name but differing middle initials).

- thompson w\*

3. Fill in *EITHER* the **Cited Work** line *OR* the **Cited Year** line. You increase the chance of finding miscitations of an article when you leave off part of the reference. For example, if an article cites the article with an incorrect or incomplete journal name and you search on the Cited Work, you will miss the citation. Similarly, if you search on the year and an article cites the year incorrectly, you will miss it. *You may want to run the search twice, once with the Cited Work field completed and once with the Cited Year completed to be comprehensive.*

If the author's name is unique and/or the author has not published many articles, you may search on only the author's name.

4. The **Cited Work** must be entered by journal abbreviation. The abbreviation must be ISI's abbreviation and must be entered exactly. Click on **View Abbreviation List** under the search line to determine the correct format. Use copy (ctrl-c) and paste (ctrl-v) to avoid typos.
5. **Cited Year** must be entered in the 4-digit format (1996 not 96) or in range format (2000-2002).
6. Click the **SEARCH** button to retrieve a list of papers that match the search criteria. Look for variations in the way the paper is cited and be sure to select all appropriate references.
7. Click check marks next to the references that match the article for which you are searching. Please note that the correct citation will have a **View Record** link when it is within the years of our subscription (1965 to the present). Older articles, incorrect citations, and citations that are not indexed by ISI (ex. books, book chapters, theses, etc.) appear as plain black text. Clicking the **View Record** link will bring up the abstract for the record.
8. Click the **Finish Search** button to retrieve the references that cite the article you entered.
9. To limit your results to a particular time span, use the Timespan filter on the main search page, then perform the search and mark the target article. When you click the **Finish Search** button, you'll only see the articles that cite your target article for the range of years selected. For example: In 2005-2006, how many times was this article cited?

Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub E, Brammer L, Cox N, Anderson LJ, Fukuda K.  
Mortality associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United  
States. JAMA. 2003 Jan 8;289(2):179-86

When you perform a cited reference search on the reference, on the "Cited Reference Index" list, you see the total number of times the article was cited for all years (2068+). After you click **Finish Search**, you see that for 2005-2006, the article was cited 222 times, and you see those 222 references listed.

## Searching by Secondary Authors

You may search for cited references using secondary authors, as long as the work is indexed by ISI. Basically this means that for most journals you can search using secondary authors, but you cannot for books, book chapters, etc.

When you search by secondary author, you will only see results for when the work is cited correctly. If it is important for you to see all usage of an article, including incorrect citations, then re-run the search using the first author. Typically, you search using secondary authors when you do not know the first author.

Secondary authors can be recognized in the search results list by the ellipses (...) that precede their name.

### **Example:**

Thompson WW, Shay DK, Weintraub E, Brammer L, Cox N, Anderson LJ, Fukuda K.  
Mortality associated with influenza and respiratory syncytial virus in the United States. JAMA. 2003 Jan 8;289(2):179-86

We can search for cited references to this article by searching Shay DK, Weintraub E, Brammer L, Cox N, Anderson LJ, or Fukuda K in the **Cited Author** line.

## In Google Scholar

1. Connect to <http://scholar.google.com>
2. Use the drop down menu in the search box to select **Advanced Scholar Search**. This will give you search blanks for the author, publication, and year.
3. In the first search blank, type in a significant word or phrase from the article title.
4. In the Author search blank, enter the author's last name.
5. Fill in the Publication and/or Year, as desired. The more specific you are in the search, the fewer results you will have to look through.
6. Click the **Search** button.
7. The "cited by" number will appear below the citation.

## How to Customize Google Scholar with the Find It @UTMB link

Adding the Find It @UTMB link to your Google Scholar searches will help you connect to Library-subscribed full-text. You should only need to do this once.

1. Connect to <http://scholar.google.com>
2. Click on **Settings** at the top of the screen.
3. Click on **Library Links** in the menu on the left.
4. Search utmb in the search box.
5. Click check marks next to:  
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston - Find it @ UTMB  
University Of Texas Medical Branch At Galveston - EBSCO Full-text  
Open WorldCat – Library Search
6. Click **Save**.