Guide to Using Scopus
Use Firefox.

A) Getting into Database
1) Go to Library Homepage http://lib.nus.edu.sg
2) Click DATABASES tab.
3) Click arrow.
4) Choose Scopus.
5) Click arrow.
6a) Click Campus Login if in campus.
6b i) Fill in your NUSNET UserID and password if not in campus.
6b ii) Click Login

You can browse by subject.
You can key in the title.

NUS Libraries E-Resources
Please note that this service will not be available between 5:00 AM to 5:30 AM (Singapore Time) daily for maintenance.
If you have any problems accessing this service, please refer to the Frequently Asked Questions or contact Helpdesk.
B) Doing Preliminary Search

7) Fill in your NUSNET UserID and password

8) Click OK

9) Click I Accept

If this screen appears, click X to close.

10) Click Search. Key in (biomaterial* ) AND (dental OR teeth OR tooth)

11) Click Search
C) Refining Search
The keywords are found in the Abstract field, causing this irrelevant hit to be retrieved. We will get Scopus to avoid searching the Abstract field.

12) 9,472 hits. Too many, and most not relevant.

13a) Click on first title to have a closer look.

13b) biomaterials, dental appear in the Abstract

14) Scroll up and Click Search
After clicking **Search**, we get back the search screen. In this example, we narrow the search by searching only in the **Article title** field.

We could opt to search the **Keywords** field as well. Please see yellow call-out boxes.

15) Click on arrow.

16) Choose **Article title**

17) Click **Search**

*If we want to search the **Keywords** field as well, i) click on + sign.*

ii) A new line appears.

iii) Click on arrow.

iv) Choose **Keywords**

v) Click arrow, and change from **AND** to **OR**

vi) Key in the same search statement.

vii) Click **Search**
D) Getting More of Good Hits
We will find out alternative keywords to add to our search statement to get more of good hits.

18) Click to sort by **relevance**. Look at the last hit to make sure the hits are good.

19a) The number of hits drops to 208.

19b) However, there are only 6 hits for year 2018. We will find out alternative keywords to add to our search statement to get more of good hits.

20) Scroll down.

21) On the left side of the screen, you will see the heading **Keyword**. Click on heading to reveal terms in the heading.

22a) **Biocompatible**.. has been used 67 times.

22b) **Biomedical**.. has been used 27 times.

22c) If necessary, mouse over here to see **View More**, click on **View More** to see more keywords.

23) Scroll to the top, click **Edit** or **Search** to get back to the **Search** screen.
24) Add the new terms to the search statement. Our new search statement is (biomaterial* OR biocompatib* OR biomedical) AND (dental OR teeth OR tooth)

25) Click Search

26) The number of hits has increased from 208 to 497. Confirm the last item is relevant.

28) Click Limit to

27) Scroll down, click box to Document type, click to choose Review

29) There are 58 review articles.

30) Click to sort by Date (newest)

31) Click box to select article needed.

32) If there is a View at Publisher link, click on it.
Development of technique for *in vitro* embryotoxicity of dental biomaterials

Koichi Imai, D.D.S., Ph.D.


Open Access funded by Japanese Association for Dental Science

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Summary

The Embryonic Stem Cell Test (EST) developed in Germany in 1997 is known as a screening test method capable of predicting the presence of unknown chemicals.

Figure 2. (a) Embryonic stem cells, D3, obtained from Prof. Rolf Kemler (Max Planck Institute, Freiburg, Germany). (b) Balb/c 3T3 cells.
35) Same for link in the **References** section of the default HTML version.

36) Go back to the list of 58 hits. Click to select no. 18.

37) There is no **View at Publisher** link.

38) Title of journal where article is found is this: *Research Journal of*....

39) Click here to check if Library has hard copy of *Research Journal of*....

40) Click **ISSN**. ISSN is like the passport number of the journal. It is unique, unlike Title. Two or more journals can share the same title if it is a common title.

41) This screen indicates the Library does not have the hard copy.

42) Since the Library does not have the hard copy, click to request a **DDS** (Document Delivery Service for journal article or book chapter) or **ILL** (Inter Library Loan for book).

G) **Exporting Marked Articles**

43a) Scroll to the top, click Export, then choose **Mendeley**

43b) An alternative is to click here to choose **EndNote**

43c) Click **Export**
H) Getting Most Highly Cited Articles from Non-Review Articles

1. Scroll to the top, click **Search**.

2. Scroll down to see the **Search history**.

3. Click previous set of hits.

4. Click to select **Review**.

5. Click to exclude.

6. 439 articles are non-review ones.

7. 50) Click to sort by **Cited by (highest)**.

8. 52) To view citing articles, click on number (318 for this example).

9. 51) Read well-cited articles so that chances are you do not miss out on very important articles. Let your lecturer know you are aware of such articles even if you do not include them in your reference list. Select, obtain the full text and export as in step 43.
I) Getting Highly Relevant but Dated Articles
J) Getting Recent Articles

53) Click on back arrow of the browser to get back to list of 439 after you have selected, obtained the full text and exported as before in step 43.

54) Click to sort by Relevance. This is to make sure highly relevant but dated articles are not missed out. Select articles, get the full text, and export as before in step 43.

55a) Click heading of Year
55b) Click to select year/s.

56) Click to Limit to

57) Click to select all. Get full text, export as in step 43.

58) Click Search to go to the Search screen.
58) Choose the correct set, i.e. the set which includes review articles. Click at the bell icon to set alert.

59a) If you have an account with ScienceDirect, use it.

59b) If not, click Register Now and follow instructions.