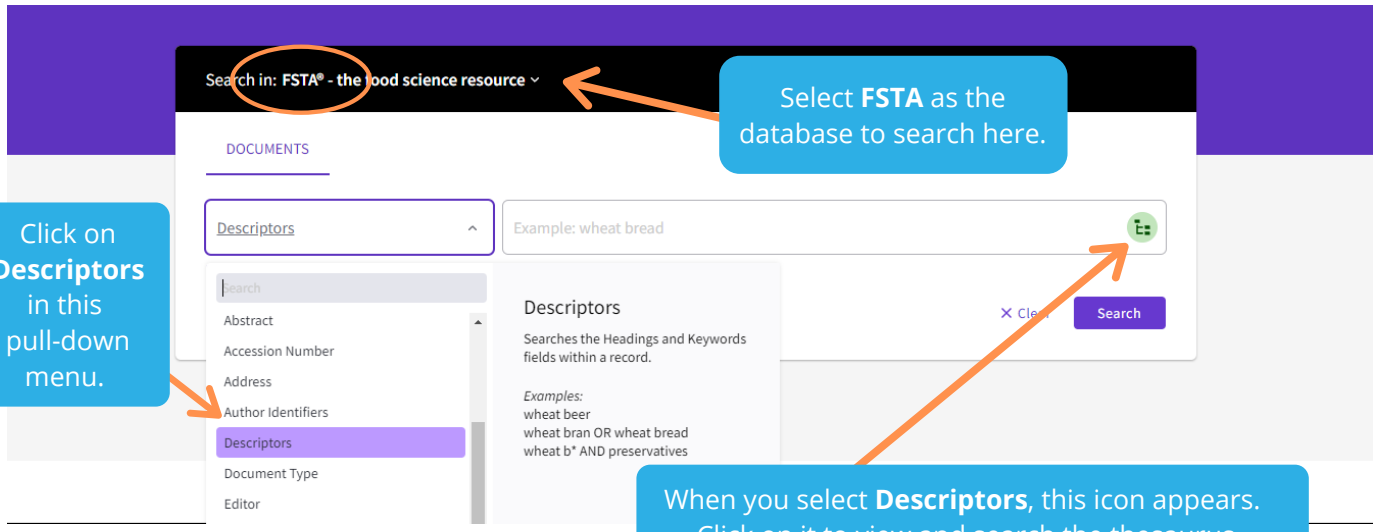
FSTA® on Web of Science

food and health information

Quick Reference Guide: FSTA Thesaurus

What is the thesaurus?

The thesaurus is a controlled vocabulary list of terms used by scientists around the world for concepts in the sciences of food and health. It pulls international variations of terms under a single umbrella heading. Use it to power your precise and comprehensive search.

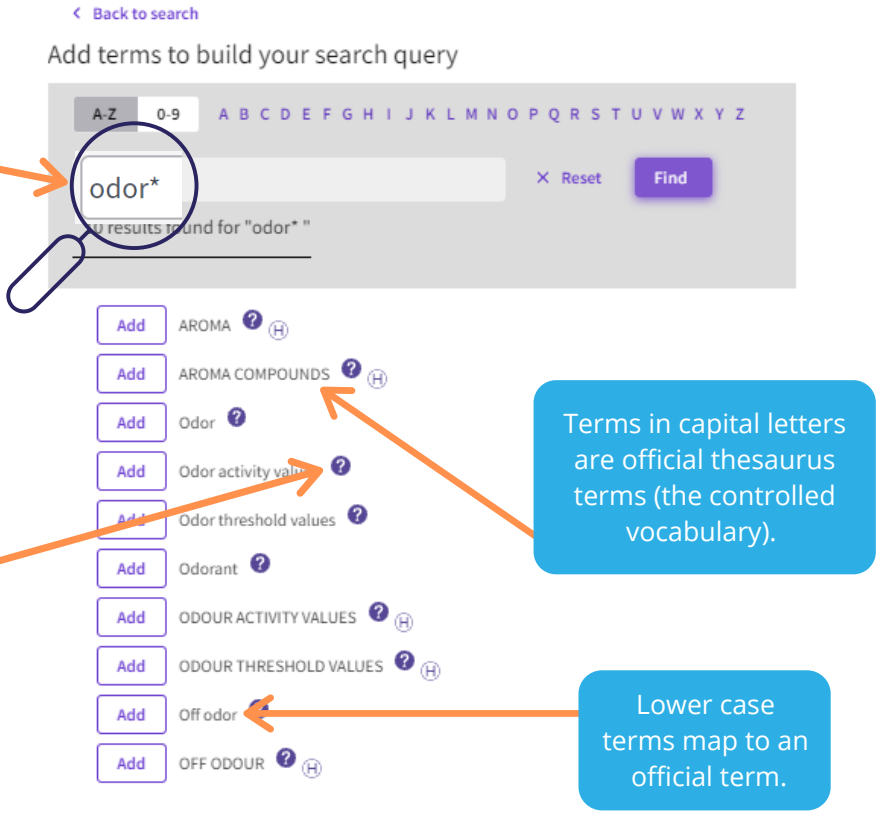


Select **FSTA** as the database to search here.

Click on **Descriptors** in this pull-down menu.

When you select **Descriptors**, this icon appears. Click on it to view and search the thesaurus.

Type a term into the search box. **Tip**: always truncate your term (*) to ensure success finding your term.



Terms in capital letters are official thesaurus terms (the controlled vocabulary).

To learn more about any of the terms, click on the ? . This will display the thesaurus details.

Lower case terms map to an official term.

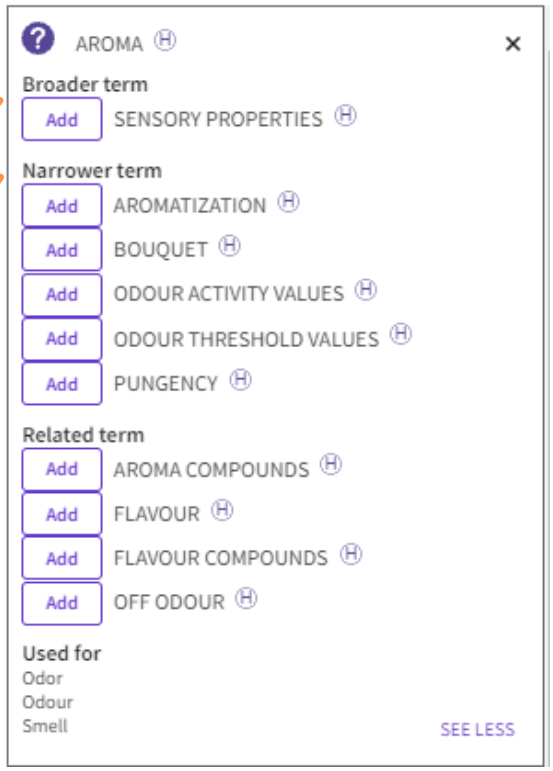
View thesaurus details

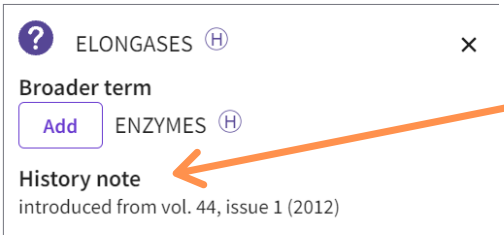
The **broader term** is directly related to the thesaurus term, but more general.

Narrower terms are more specific than the term.

Related terms are related to the term, but often take the concept in a slightly different direction.

Used for terms are other words researchers use to capture the concept. If an article uses a "used for" term as a major concept, the article will be indexed with the thesaurus term to help searchers find it.





Some records also have history and/or scope notes supplying additional information about the terms.

View term in hierarchy

Multiple entries here means that the term falls into multiple thesaurus hierarchies.

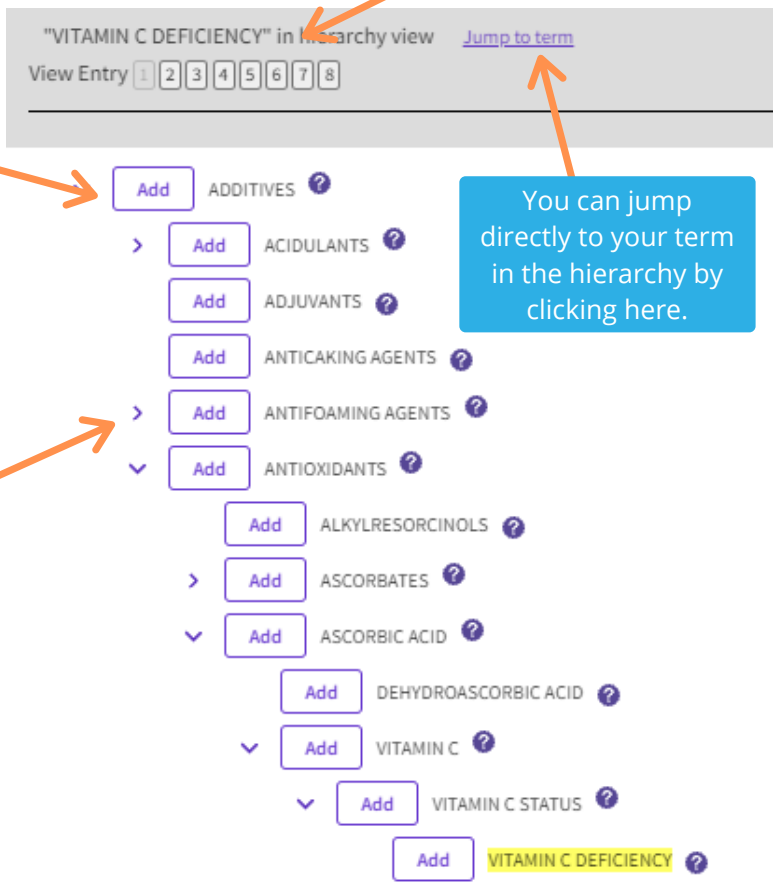
The top term starts the hierarchy.

You can jump directly to your term in the hierarchy by clicking here.

The term **vitamin C deficiency** falls under four hierarchy headings: **additives, diseases, nutrients,** and **nutrition,** with eight entries (because hierarchies accommodate varied relationships between terms).

Any term with a > next to it has narrower terms beneath it. Click the > to view the terms.

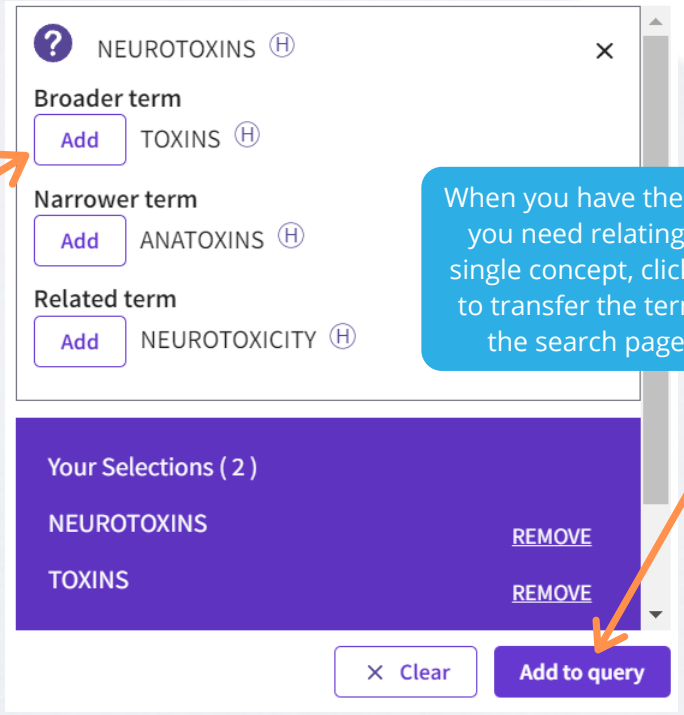
Looking at terms within their hierarchy or hierarchies can help you identify additional terms to improve your search.



Build a search

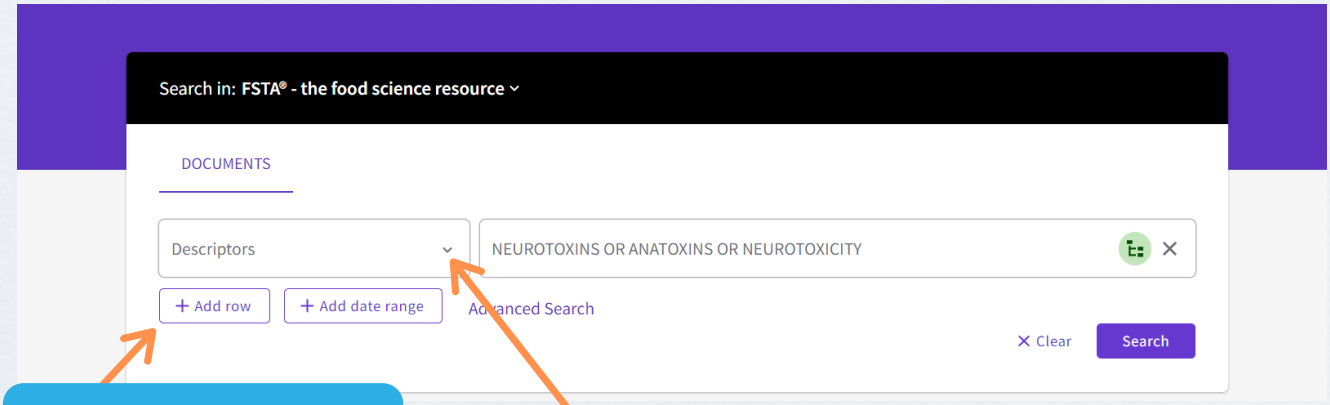
Add

Click the **add** button next to each term you want to include in your search string. You can do this from the thesaurus details view, the hierarchy view, or both.



When you have the terms you need relating to a single concept, click here to transfer the terms to the search page.

As you add them, terms appear here.



Add rows to add more concepts to your search. **Tip**: Use one row per concept. A single concept can be represented with multiple related terms.

You can switch the **Descriptors** field to **Topic** to broaden your search to search the terms in the title, abstract **or** descriptor fields.

When you keep **Descriptors** as the search field, the thesaurus terms will appear here, under **Keywords**.

These are the terms that have been assigned by indexers to capture the main concepts in each article to help you find the information you need.

Acrylamide exposure from foods of the Dutch population and an assessment of the consequent risks.

By: Konings, E. J. M.; Baars, A. J.; Klaveren, J. D. van; Spanjer, M. C.; Rensen, P. M.; Hiemstra, M.; Kooij, J. A. van; Peters, P. W. J.
Food and Chemical Toxicology
Volume: 41 **Issue:** 11 **Page:** 1569-1579
DOI: 10.1016/S0278-6915(03)00187-X
Published: 2003
Document Type: Journal Article

Abstract
Acrylamide contents of Dutch foods and possible health risks to the Dutch population from dietary exposure to acrylamide were investigated. Fo
identified as being potentially important sources of acrylamide were sampled and tested for acrylamide by LC MS MS. Exposure to the populatio
estimated using data from the 3rd National Food Consumption Survey, carried out in 1998 and including results from 6250 non-institutionalized
aged 1-97 yr. Dietary exposure was estimated for the whole population, children aged 1-6 yr and young people aged 7-18 yr. Acrylamide concn. i
foods ranged from <30 to 3100 mug/kg, indicating a mean daily exposure for the population of 0.48 mug/kg body wt. Foods containing high leve
acrylamide included potato crisps, deep-fried potato chips, cocktail snacks such as cheese biscuits, and gingerbread (average contents 1249, 35
and 890 mug/kg, respectively). It is concluded that additional cancer risk to the Dutch population from dietary exposure to acrylamide might no
negligible but that risk of neurotoxicity is negligible.

Keywords
KeyWords: ACRYLAMIDE; AMIDES; CANCER; DISEASES; FOOD SAFETY; FOODS; NETHERLANDS; NEUROTOXICITY; TOXICITY