Description
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Social SciSearch indexes articles from selected leading scientific journals, book reviews, discussions, editorials, biographical items, letters, meetings and more.

A key part of Social SciSearch is the list of cited references included with most documents. You can locate articles cited by a particular paper or author, as well as those citing a known reference, enabling you to extend your research on a subject and find seminal papers, potential collaborators and prominent new researchers.

Subject Coverage
Social SciSearch covers a wide selection of social science and humanities topics including:

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Date Coverage
1972 – Present

Update Frequency
Weekly

Geographic Coverage
International

Document Types
- Journal Articles
- Reviews
- Meetings
- Conference Papers

Publisher
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Date Revised: 4 July 2017
Risk and protective factors in maternal-fetal attachment development
Pisoni, Camilla; Garofoli, Francesca; Tziala, Chryssoula; Orcesi, Simona; Spinillo, Arsenio; et al.
EARLY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, suppl. 2 90 (Sep 2014): S45-S46.

Prenatal attachment can be described as the parents' emotions, perceptions and behaviors that are related to the fetus. This relationship has been described as the most basic form of the human intimacy and represents the earlier internalized representation of the fetus that both parents typically acquire and elaborate during pregnancy. The quality of the relationship between an infant and his or her parent is an important factor influencing the child's later development, both cognitive and emotional. There is evidence - even though yet unclear - that demographic, perinatal and psychological variables may correlate with attachment. In this perspective, it is essential to recognize the factors influencing attachment of parents towards their fetus and to planning psychosocial interventions in antepartum units or in obstetric clinics, in order to preserve a positive physical and emotional development of the infant and to provide family-centered prenatal care. Particular attention should be paid to women hospitalized for a high-risk pregnancy, since this condition involves a high distress that often results in feelings of anxiety and depression, that can hinder an adequate mother-fetus attachment. (C) 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

References
1. CRANLEY, M. S. DEVELOPMENT OF A TOOL FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF MATERNAL ATTACHMENT DURING PREGNANCY. NURSING RESEARCH (1991) 30: 281;
3. MERCER, R. T. EFFECT OF STRESS ON FAMILY FUNCTIONING DURING PREGNANCY. NURSING RESEARCH (1989) 27: 266;
5. LERUM, C. W. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MATERNAL AGE, QUICKENINGS, AND PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS OF PREGNANCY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MATERNAL- FETAL ATTACHMENT. BIRTH- ISSUES IN PERINATAL CARE (1989) 16: 12;
8. Maloni, J. A. Antepartum support group for women hospitalized on bed rest. MCN. The American journal of maternal child nursing 25: 204;
Risk and protective factors in maternal-fetal attachment development

Pisoni, Camilla 1; Garofoli, Francesca 1; Tzalla, Chryssoula 1; Orcesi, Simona 2; Spinillo, Arsenio 1; Politi, Pierluigi 1; Balottin, Umberto 1; Manzoni, Paolo 2; Stronati, Mauro 2

1 IRCCS Fdn Policlin San Matteo, Neonatal Intens Care Unit, Pavia, Italy, Italy
2 C Mondino Natl Neurol Inst, Child Neurol & Psychiat Unit, Pavia, Italy, Italy
3 IRCCS Fdn Policlin San Matteo, Dept Obst & Gynecol, Pavia, Italy, Univ Pavia, I-27100 Pavia, Italy, Italy
4 IRCCS Fdn Policlin San Matteo, Consultat Liaison Psychol Med Program, Pavia, Italy, Italy
5 C Mondino Natl Neurol Inst, Child Neurol & Psychiat Unit, Pavia, Italy, Univ Pavia, Dept Brain & Behav Sci, Child Neurol & Psychiat Unit, I-27100 Pavia, Italy, Italy
6 NICU S Anna Hosp, Turin, Italy, Italy

Correspondence author
Pisoni, Camilla Fdn IRCCS Policlin San matteo, Piazza Go1gi 19, I-27100 Pavia, Italy.

Conference title
5th International Conference on Clinical Neonatology

Conference information
Conference date: SEP 11-13, 2014

Conference number / type
288466

Conference start date
2014-09-11

Conference end date
2014-09-13

Conference location
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Language
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Language of abstract
English

Document type
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Publication title
EARLY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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Availability
Document delivery available: No

Number of references
15

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First available
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2 Click the “Field codes” hyperlink at the top right of the Advanced Search page. Click “Search syntax and field codes”, then click on “FDB command” to get a list of database names and codes that can be searched with FDB.
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See Cited references

Also searchable via the Look Up Citation list

Also searchable with PY.

A Look Up list is available for Subjects.
SEARCH TOOLS

Field codes are used to search document fields, as shown in the sample document. Field codes may be used in searches entered on the Basic Search, Advanced Search, and Command Line search pages. Limit options, Look up lists, and “Narrow results by” filters tools are available for searching. Some data can be searched using more than one tool.

LIMIT OPTIONS

Limit options are quick and easy ways of searching certain common concepts. A check box is available for:

Abstract included

Short lists of choices are available for:

Document type, Language

Date limiters are available in which you can select single dates or ranges for date of publication and updated.

COMMON COMMAND LINE CONCEPTS

On the Command Line search page you can add common concepts to your search, for example, search:

ABANY(YES) to find documents with an abstract, and DTYPE(REVIEW) to find review articles.

BROWSE FIELDS

You can browse the contents of certain fields by using Look Up lists. These are particularly useful to validate spellings or the presence of specific data. Terms found in the course of browsing may be selected and automatically added to the Advanced Search form. Look Up lists are available in the fields drop-down on the Advanced Search Page and on the Command Line for:

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“NARROW RESULTS BY” FILTERS

When results of a search are presented, the results display is accompanied by a list of “Narrow Results by” options shown on the right-hand panel. Click on any of these options and you will see a ranked list showing the most frequently occurring terms in your results. Click on the term to apply it to (“narrow”) your search results. Narrow Results by Filters in Social SciSearch include:

Author, Language, Document type, Publication title, Subject, Publication date

LOOK UP CITATION

If you need to trace a particular bibliographic reference, use the Look Up Citation feature. Find a link to this towards the top left-hand corner of the Advanced Search page; click this and you will go to a form where you can enter any known details of the citation, including:

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³ In Online-view mode, PQD gives access to two Document Formats only: Brief citation, and the 'most complete' format available. Depending on the database, or the amount of data available for a record, the most complete format may be any one of Citation, Citation/Abstract, Full text, or Full text – PDF.

⁴ Custom export/download format is available in the following mediums only: HTML, PDF, RefWorks, RTF, Text only.
**CITED REFERENCE SEARCHING IN SOCIAL SCISEARCH**

Most articles in Social SciSearch include the authors' bibliography. Each item in the bibliography is a reference consisting of most or all of the following elements: first author, article title, publication title, publication year, volume, first page or article number and DOI. In about 80% of references, the article title and publication title are spelled out in full; in the remaining 20% they may be represented by abbreviations. The references are numbered, e.g.:

**Nursing Care Preferences among Filipino Elderly: A Conjoint Analysis**

*de Guzman, Allan B; Joson, Gil Chito D; Laginsola, Maria Christine C; Laguta, Bryan Joseph P; Lascano, Joanne Alyssa H. EDUCATIONAL GERONTOLOGY 41.1 (2015): 14-26.*

**References**

2. MORSE, J M. BEYOND EMPATHY - EXPANDING EXPRESSIONS OF CARING. JOURNAL OF ADVANCED NURSING (1992) 17: 809;

Some references may contain corporate rather than personal authors, and these will appear at the top of the list e.g.:

**References**

1. ASTM. Standard test methods for laboratory testing of non-commercial mosquito repellent formulation on the skin. ASTM-E951-94 (2000);
2. WHO. World Malaria Report 2012. WORLD MALARIA REPORT 2012 (2012) 1;
3. WHO. Instruction for determining the susceptibility or resistance of mosquito larvae to insecticides (1981);
4. Adams, R P. Identification of essential oil components by gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy (2001);

There are some cited patents in Social SciSearch. These consist of some or all of the following elements: assignee, title, publication year, country code, patent number and kind code, for example the third to the seventh in this list of references:
You can search for cited patents with the query RF(PATENT).

**Citing articles**

Finding articles which cite a known paper or author can reveal much about the continuation or discontinuation of certain areas of research, and who might be supporting or challenging the work.

The easiest way to search for citing articles is to locate the document representing your reference and use the 'citing' link within it. For example, to find articles citing "Americans' increasing belief in life after death: Religious competition and acculturation" published by Greeley in the American Sociological Review, search first for the Greely article, open it, locate the citing link towards the bottom of the document, and click it:

> **Americans' Increasing belief in life after death: Religious competition and acculturation**
> Greeley, A M; Hout, M. *AMERICAN SOCIological REVIEW* 64.6 (Dec 1999): 813-835.

A greater fraction of American adults believe in life after death in the 1990s than in the 1970s. According to data from the General Social Survey, year-to-year changes are significant, but the increase is most evident when we compare across cohorts and separate religious groups. Protestants have not changed: in every cohort 85 percent believe in life after death. It has been Catholics, Jews, and persons with no religious affiliation who have become more likely to believe in an afterlife. The percentage of Catholics believing in an afterlife rose from 67 percent to 85 percent across cohorts born from 1900 to 1970. Among Jews, this percentage increased from 17 percent (1900 cohort) to 74 percent (1970 cohort). Immigration is a key factor in this increase, as immigrants are significantly less likely to believe in an afterlife than are their grandchildren. We connect the increase among Catholics to the organizing and teaching led by Irish American priests and bishops. There is no evidence that contact with Protestants increases belief in life after death among persons who do not convert to a Protestant denomination.

The resulting 43 articles are those citing the Greeley paper above.

It is also possible to search for papers citing your reference on the Command Line or Advanced Search page. Start with the parts of the reference you know. Use field code RF which covers the whole reference, or the more specific ones CAU (cited author), CTI (cited title), CPUB (cited publication), CYR (cited year), CPG (cited first page), CVO (cited volume), and CDOI (cited DOI). Use LNK to combine parts of the same reference, or AND to combine different references.

For example, to find articles which cite the Greeley 1999 paper on belief in life after death:

The 43 results are articles in Social SciSearch which cite Greeley's paper, the same as the result of set 57.

To find articles which cite Freud's 1914 work on narcissism:
To find articles citing both Freud and Laing:

With very prominent names you may find the results a little imprecise as 'Freud' or 'Laing' may be part of the article title. In such cases, using the more specific field codes will return better results, e.g.:

All parts of the reference are searchable. For example, to search for a reference dated 1971, from volume 48 or 49, page 267 with the word 'allergy' in the title or publication name, enter:  rf(1971 LNK (48 OR 49) LNK 267 LNK allergy)  
The reference is searchable in its entirety too, if you know it or want to copy and paste it, e.g.:

The examples above are all shown on the Command Line page. You can find the relevant field codes in the ‘Search fields’ menu:

The search fields, their codes, and the look-up lists are all available on the Advanced Search page too:
When you have located the reference(s) you need, simply add them to your search. The results will be the articles in Social SciSearch which cite these papers; display, print or export these in the usual way to complete your research.

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