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.

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When you select Descriptors, the link Select from Thesaurus appears. Click on this link to view and search the thesaurus.

Click on Descriptors in this pull-down menu.

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).

Lower case terms map to an official term.

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

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**View term in hierarchy**

The top term starts the hierarchy.

Any term with a plus (+) next to it has narrower terms beneath it. Click the + to view the terms.

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

**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).**

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

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

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

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.

As you add them, terms appear here.

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

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

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.

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.; Remsen, P. M.; Nienhuis, M.; Kooy, J. A. van; Peters, P. W. J.

**Food and Chemical Toxicology**

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**Abstract**

Acrylamide contents of Dutch foods and possible health risks to the Dutch population from dietary exposure to acrylamide were investigated. Foods identified as being potentially important sources of acrylamide were sampled and tested for acrylamide by LC-MS MS. Exposure to the population was estimated using data from the 3rd National Food Consumption Survey, carried out in 1998 and including results from 6250 non-institutionalized persons aged 1-97 yrs. Dietary exposure was estimated for the whole population, children aged 1-6 yrs and young people aged 7-18 yrs. Acrylamide concns in 344 foods ranged from <30 to 3100 mg/kg, indicating a mean daily exposure for the population of 0.48 mg/kg body wt. Foods containing high levels of acrylamide included potato crisps, deep-fried potato chips, cocktail snacks such as cheese biscuits, and gingerbread (average contents 1249, 351, 360 and 890 mg/kg, respectively). It is concluded that additional cancer risk to the Dutch population from dietary exposure to acrylamide might not be negligible but that risk of neurotoxicity is negligible.

**Keywords**

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