

Journal of Surgery Pakistan (JSP) & Pakistan Journal of Surgery (PJS): A comparative bibliometric analysis from 2014–2018

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Abstract

Objective: The major theme of this scientometric study was to conduct a comparative bibliometric scrutiny of Journal of Surgery Pakistan (JSP) and Pakistan Journal of Surgery (PJS) from 2014–2018.

Study design: A quantitative statistical approach, called bibliometric was adopted for the conduction of this study.

Duration of the study: The authors conducted this study from September–November 2019.

Material and Methods: To conduct this study, the researcher developed various parameters like gender wise distribution, Citation analysis and Subjects for analysis and required results. All issues of Journal of Surgery Pakistan (JSP) and Pakistan Journal of Surgery (PJS) from 2014–2018 were scrutinized.

Conclusion: The result of the study showed that 50% percent of the contributors in these esteemed journals were related to General Surgery. Journals were reported to be the more cited source followed by web and books respectively.

Keywords: Bibliometric, comparative analysis-PJS-JSP, PJS-JSP-Bibliometric, scientometric study.

Introduction:

Bibliometric is a quantitative methodology towards the narrative progression of data. The primary subject behind this credit is to dissect the bibliographic information of reports. It is utilized to summarize the scholarly contribution of research archives particularly journals and researchers in explicit zones and in certain land zones.¹ Bibliometric is a device to look at the advancements made in different zones of science and technology and consider as a joint instrument for orderly investigation.² Reitz explore the word 'Bibliometric' in the accompanying words: "The utilization of numerical and measurable strategies to examine and recognize designs in the use of materials and administrations inside a library or to investigate the authentic improvement of a particular assortment of literature, particularly its authorship, publications and use, before the mid-twentieth century,

the quantitative investigation of bibliographic information and use was known as factual Bibliography"³ "Bibliometric" was instituted by Pritchard in 1969.⁴ The principal case of this nature of concentrate was an investigation of the writing of near life structures from 1543 to 1860, conducted by counting books and journal titles, and gathering them by nations of inception and periods. The subsequent work was completed by Hulme,⁵ this study was identified with examination of history of science. Another contribution in this field was made by Gross and Gross in 1927.⁶ they chipped away at the literature of chemical society. In Pakistan, Bibliometric is a developing territory of research in the field of LIS (Library and Information Sciences). Numerous famous library specialists worked at this significant segment.⁷ They have addressed to Bibliometric analysis of different neighborhood and universal journals having a place with dif-

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Table 1: P

S No.	Year & Volume	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Total %
Journal of Surgery Pakistan						
1	2018	09	10	10	09	38(20.11)
2	2017	09	09	09	09	36(19.05)
3	2016	09	09	09	08	35(18.52)
4	2015	10	10	10	09	39(20.63)
5	2014	11	10	10	10	41(21.69)
	Total:	48	48	48	45	189(100)
Pakistan Journal of Surgery						
1	2018	16	18	20	22	76(22.29)
2	2017	16	10	16	17	59(17.30)
3	2016	13	13	15	16	57(16.71)
4	2015	21	18	17	12	68(19.94)
5	2014	22	20	19	20	81(23.75)
	Total:	88	79	87	87	341(100)

ferent orders. Work has also been carried out on research productivity in the field of LIS and bio-Bibliometric. The present work is an endeavor to conduct a study for the statistical analysis of Higher Education Commission (HEC) recognized esteemed Journal.

The Pakistan Journal of Surgery published by Society of Surgeons Pakistan, and each quarterly the journal is been issue from Karachi. The frequency of this journal is quarterly. The main objective of the research journal is to give a worldwide discussion to the exploration researcher network from the scope of scholarly trains and to energize discussions, debate and reflection. The International Standard Serial Number is (ISSN) 0258-8552. It is recognized by Pakistan Medical & Dental Council. The journal editorial board consists of local and foreign scholars.⁸

Journal of surgery Pakistan bearing ISSN No. 1817 - 0242 is an open access journal and indexed with few international databases. It is recognized by Pakistan Medical & Dental Council and is assigned category "Y" by Higher Education Commission of Pakistan. JSP has made significant contributions to the field of medical journalism and maintained a high standard of peer review and publication in the field of surgical and allied disciplines. It also focused on ethical issues in clinical practice and encouraged

continuing medical education.⁹

Objectives of the study: To find out the year, and gender wise distribution of articles. To analyze the subject coverage of articles. To investigate citation patterns

Material and Methods:

To look at the qualities and patterns of the articles distributed in the Journal of Surgery Pakistan (JSP) and Pakistan Journal of Surgery (PJS), the writers concentrated on the examinations of original articles, review articles and case reports within the year of 2014 to 2018. Every one of the issues of the journal was accessible in journal segment of the library of Postgraduate Medical Institute Hayatabad, Peshawar Pakistan. Gathered information was examined by utilizing Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Excel spread sheets of MS office.

Results:

The authors examined the last 40 issues (five-years) of JSP and PJS (20 issues of each journal) and found that a total of 530 articles were published in both journals which translates to 13.25 articles per issue. JSP published a total of 189 articles which is 9.45 per issue and PJS published 341 articles equaling 17.05 articles per issue during the years 2014–2018 table-1. The highest no. of articles were (n-22), the (n-09) were recorded as a lowest number of articles in both JSP and PJS. The number of articles published varied each year. The distribution of articles by year-shows that in 2014 highest number of articles (JSP n-41) & (PJS n-81) were published with 21.69% and 23.75% articles and the lowest numbers of articles were (JSP n-35) and (JPMSI n-57). Table-2 reveals the authorship pattern and references of the journals articles. The male authors were almost four-time greater than female authors'. In case of citation, there were 3243 references were cited for 189 articles in JSP and 5627 references were cited for 341 articles in PJS. Surgery was the major theme of the articles published in these Journals. There were 93(49.21%) article general surgery published in JSP, and 108(31.67) in PJS. There were 16(8.47) articles of Pediatric Surgery, 13(6.88)

Table 2: P

Year and Volume	Total Article	Total Author	Male Author	Female Author	Total References
Journal of Surgery Pakistan					
2018	38	149	86	63	721
2017	36	143	92	51	642
2016	35	127	95	32	702
2015	39	91	52	39	519
2014	41	145	89	56	659
Total:	189	655	414	241	3243
Pakistan Journal of Surgery					
2018	76	315	235	80	1326
2017	59	81	73	08	1123
2016	57	181	135	46	906
2015	68	276	224	52	1159
2014	81	228	184	44	1113
Total:		88	79	87	87

Orthopedic and 10(5.29%) others published in JSP. On the other hand the articles related to subject Urology 27(7.92%, others 25(7.35%), and Orthopedic 21(6.16%) in Pakistan Journal of Surgery Table-3.

Discussion:

An ongoing report assessed International Journal of Medical and Health sciences (IJMHS) and uncovered that the journal plans to expand upon the watched force by reinforcing worldwide connections, supporting new research collaborations.¹⁰ Also, examine distributions have been broke down on Positron Emission Tomography (PET) from 2002 to 2012 with the outcome that a yearly impressive increment was seen from 547 (2002) to 986 (2007), and 1838 (2012).¹¹ An examination on toxicology look into efficiency in Middle Eastern Arab nations during a 10-year time span (2003-2012) investigated present information, demonstrating a promising ascent and a decent start for toxicology explore action in toxicology diaries from the Arab world.¹² Besides, there have been noted bibliometric studies led in the field of Medical Sciences.¹³ With special reference to Pakistan, just a couple of Bibliometric studies have been directed so far to investigate the centrality of therapeutic diaries. One of the prominent inves-

tigations assessed the Journal of Ayub Medical College from 1997-2006, reasoning that the volume and number of articles in the JAMC had expanded. Unique articles are the primary kind of papers for this diary, and papers by writers from Pakistan make up the biggest proportion.¹⁴ A study was directed to assess the diary of school of Physician and Surgeon Pakistan from 2010 to 2014, inferring that the quantity of articles in the JCPSP expanded in the ongoing years. The complete number of articles distributed during the referenced 5 years was 1106 including 721 unique articles and 385 case reports. Female commitment was less when contrasted with male. The area of Punjab was a long ways ahead while contributing in this presumed Journal. The pattern of joint initiation was at elevated level. It was recorded that diaries were the more referred to source by researchers.¹⁵ Another study was directed to rate Pakistani therapeutic diaries utilizing the standards of reference examination. It uncovered that the JPMA stayed on the top in every one of the three rankings, while the Journal of College of Physicians and Surgeons-Pakistan achieved second position in the positioning dependent on the maximum number of citations.¹³ One study assessed the noteworthiness of Rawal Medical Journal and uncovered that there were 437 references in 32 research articles in the two issues of Volume 31 from January to December 2006. Greater part of commitments were by Pakistani creators; creator and diary self-references were low demonstrating a high impact factor. More research exercises and better writing inquiry are required to improve diary quality.¹⁶ Besides the subject of Medical Science, different Bibliometric studies have additionally been directed in different subjects on various national and universal diaries. The discoveries of each investigation uncover fascinating realities on creation design, number of references per article, increment in the yield of every diary. For instance, one uncovered that a large portion of the papers were single-creator commitment and, being a Pakistani birthplace diary, larger part of the creators had a place with Pakistan. Creators from 12-outside nations likewise contributed in this diary as found in the investigation of 11-vol-

umes.¹⁷

Conclusion:

We conclude that both Pakistan Journal of Surgery and Journal of Surgery Pakistan contributing alot to promote research work in Pakistan. We also conclude that 50% of the contributors in these esteemed journals were related to General Surgery. Journals were reported to be the more cited source followed by web and books respectively.

Conflict of interest: None

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Role and contribution of authors:

Saeed Ullah, collected the data, references, did the interpretation of the data and did the initial writeup

Saeedullah Jan, helped in collecting the data, references and also helped in introduction and discussion writing.

Dr Saleem Abdul Sattar Khan, critically review the article and advised useful changes.

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