

Citation Analysis of the Articles Published in the Bağcılar Medical Bulletin Between December 2016 and June 2020

Bağcılar Tıp Bülteni'nde Ekim 2007 ve Haziran 2020 Tarihleri Arasında Yayımlanan Makalelerin Atıf Analizlerinin Değerlendirilmesi

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Abstract

Objective: To describe publication characteristic and citation analysis of Bağcılar Medical Bulletin (BMB) since its first publication time to January 2020 using bibliometric methods.

Method: Researched articles published in the BMB between December 2016 and June 2020 have been analyzed. The journal database was evaluated according to study type (original research, review, case report, letter to the editor), related scientific subspecialty and the geographical origin. We also calculated the rates of citation by dividing the total number of citations received by all papers by the total number of papers.

Results: A total of 88 articles were included in the study. The articles about neurosurgery, anesthesia and pediatrics were in the top three (27.27%, 13.63% and 11.36%, respectively). Citation rates of the original article, case report and review were 15.7%, 10.3% and 0%, respectively. Most of the articles (81.81%) were published from Marmara Region in Turkey. Of the articles, 4 (4.5%) were international papers submitted from 2 different countries. All international papers were preclinical subspecialties like pharmacology, microbiology and physiology.

Conclusion: Our study provides an opportunity to compare the citation numbers and characteristics before and after indexing of the journal in TUBİTAK/ULAKBİM, in near future.

Keywords: Articles, Bağcılar Medical Bulletin, citation

Öz

Amaç: Bağcılar Tıp Bülteni (BMB) Dergisi'nin ilk yayın tarihi olan Ekim 2016'dan Haziran 2020'ye kadar olan yayın özelliklerini ve atıf analizini bibliyometrik yöntemler kullanarak tanımlamak.

Yöntem: Ekim 2016- Haziran 2020 yılları arasında BMB'de yayınlanan makaleler analiz edildi. Dergi veritabanı yazıların tipine (orijinal makale, derleme, olgu sunumu, editöre mektup), makalenin ilgili branşına ve coğrafik orijinine göre değerlendirildi. Ayrıca toplam atıf miktarının toplam yayınlanmış makale sayısına bölünmesi suretiyle atıf oranı da hesaplandı.

Bulgular: Toplam 88 makale çalışmaya dahil edildi. Yayınlanan makalelerde ilk 3 sırayı sırasıyla nöroşirürji, anestezi ve reanimasyon ve pediatri (%27,27, %13,6 ve %11,36) bölümleri aldı. Atıf oranları sırasıyla orijinal makale, olgu sunumu ve derleme olacak şekilde %15,7, %10,3 ve %0 olarak hesaplandı. Makalelerin birçoğu Türkiye'de Marmara Bölgesi'nden yayınlandı (%81,81). İki farklı yabancı ülkeden yayınlanan makale sayısı 4 (%4,5) olarak hesaplandı. Bütün yabancı makaleler farmakoloji, mikrobiyoloji ve fizyoloji gibi prelinik branşlara aitti.

Sonuç: Çalışmamız, yakın gelecekte derginin TÜBİTAK/ULAKBİM'de indekslenmesinden önceki ve sonraki atıf sayılarını ve özelliklerini karşılaştırma fırsatı sunmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Atıflar, Bağcılar Tıp Bülteni, makaleler

Introduction

Bağcılar Medical Bulletin (BMB) is periodical scientific publishing of University of Health Sciences Turkey, Bağcılar Training and Research Hospital. The journal has been

published since December issue of 2016 as an e-journal. The journal is published quarterly in March, June, September and December, and it is indexed in EBSCO, Gale, Turk Medline, Turkey Citation Index, Index Copernicus,

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ProQuest, J-Gate, EuroPub and ScopeMed. However, in Turkey, indexing a journal in TUBITAK/ULAKBIM scientific database is more important, especially for authors in terms of academic advancements. In this regard, journals indexing in TUBITAK/ULAKBIM are more popular for the authors who attend to submit their works. Starting on January 2020, the journal, BMB, has been indexed in TUBITAK/ULAKBIM and has become a suitable option for medical authors.

In this study, we aimed to describe publication characteristic and citation analysis of BMB since its first publication time to June 2020, acceptance time of TUBITAK/ULAKBIM database, using bibliometric methods.

Material and Methods

Researched articles published in the BMB between December 2016 and June 2020 have been analyzed. Extracted characteristics of published articles were collected from the journal database (<http://www.behmedicalbulletin.org/archives.com/eng/archive>) according to study type (original research, review, case report, letter to the editor), related scientific subspecialty and the geographical origin. Citation rates were extracted from the Google Scholar citation database (<https://scholar.google.com.tr>), which is a meta-database of scholarly journals and books. We also categorized the citations as national and international. Citation rates were calculated by dividing the total number of citations received by all papers by the total number of papers according to article types (such as original research, review, etc.), related scientific subspecialty of articles and intuitional regions of the authors during the period of 2016-2020. Impact factor (IF) could not be determined yet because of the restricted citation numbers of the journal.

Statistical Analysis

No statistics have been made in this article, so the title of statistics is not included.

Results

A total of 88 articles were included in the study. The types of the published articles consisted of original articles, review articles and case reports. Details are presented in Table 1. The greater number of the papers were original research articles (64.77%). Most of the articles (81.81%) were published from Marmara Region in Turkey. Of the articles, 4 (4.5%) were international papers submitted from 2 different countries. All international papers were preclinical subspecialties like pharmacology, microbiology and physiology. Among the published articles, articles about neurosurgery, anesthesia

and pediatrics were in the top three, respectively (27.27%, 13.63% and 11.36%, respectively). The total citation number was established as 12. International papers had received 6 citations up to June 2020. Overall citation rate was 26%. Citation rates of the original articles and case reports were 15.7 % and 10.3%, respectively. Interestingly review articles had not been cited yet. The top cited articles were about pharmacology and microbiology subspecialties. The detailed information about citation characteristics for article types and subspecialties are shown in Table 1 and 2, respectively.

Discussion

The term bibliométrie was first used by Paul Otlet in 1934 (1). Bibliometric analysis is used for statistical evaluation

Table 1. The types of the articles published in the BMB

Article type	Citation count	Article count	Citation rate
Original research article	9	57	0.157
Review	0	2	0
Case report	3	29	0.103
Total	12	88	0.260

BMB: Bagcilar Medical Bulletin

Table 2. Citation counts according to the subspecialties

Article type	Citation count	Article count
Neurosurgery	3	24
Anesthesia	0	12
Pediatrics	0	10
Cardiovascular surgery	1	4
Orthopedics	1	2
Urology	0	3
Emergency	0	6
General surgery	1	3
Otolaryngology/head and neck surgery	0	4
Gynecology and obstetrics	0	4
Aesthetic and plastic surgery	0	2
Internal medicine	0	3
Cardiology	0	1
Physical therapy and rehabilitation	0	1
Nuclear medicine	0	1
Neurology	0	2
Pharmacology	4	2
Microbiology	2	1
Physiology	0	1
Radiology	0	1
Total	12	88

of published scientific articles and it is an effective method to measure the influence of publication in the scientific area (2-5). Widely used bibliometric tools are citation analysis and IF in the evaluation of research performance (6). The IF of an academic journal is a scientometric index that reflects the yearly average number of citations that articles published in the last two years in a given journal have received (7,8). It is reported by Foster that there is a correlation between IF and journal prestige (9). Tsay has underlined that IF is a significant measure of importance that could be used for journal selection (10).

There are many factors that can affect the citation characteristics of a publication. In the medical sciences, previous studies have for instance analyzed the effect of study design (e.g., case report, randomized controlled trial, or meta-analysis), article type (i.e., brief report or full-size article), and article length (6). In our study, we investigated the differences in article type, region and subspecialty of article for citation characteristics.

BMB is periodical scientific publishing of University of Health Sciences Turkey, Bagcilar Training and Research Hospital since December 2016 and it is indexed in TUBITAK/ULAKBİM since June 2020. In the present study, we performed a comprehensive evaluation of the articles published in the BMB and we calculated the number of citations before being indexed in TUBITAK/ULAKBİM. We found that articles published in the field of pharmacology and microbiology had higher citation rates compared to other subspecialties. The most published three articles were about neurosurgery (n=24), anesthesia (n=12) and pediatric (n=10) but there were only 3 citations with these 46 articles and all of them were cited in neurosurgery. We think that relatively young nature of the journal and poor indexing characteristics might have played a role as a reason of it. Most cited articles were in preclinical subspecialties and submitted from foreign countries. These data demonstrate that more published international papers provide more citation numbers and high IF.

Study Limitations

Our study has some limitations. The major one is the lack of the determination of the IF. However, this was not suitable for the limited number of citations. In future, with the increase in published articles, further studies may help in reduction of this issue. The second limitation is that we could not perform any comparison on citation characteristics. Similarly, as mentioned above, further studies can compare the citation characteristics with

increased published articles after indexing in TUBITAK/ULAKBİM database.

Conclusion

We think that joining the TUBITAK/ULAKBİM will increase the bibliometric characteristics of the journal. Our study provides an opportunity to compare the citation numbers and characteristics before and after indexing of the journal in TUBITAK/ULAKBİM, in near future.

Ethics

Ethics Committee Approval: Since this article is a bibliography article that evaluates the properties of articles until June 2020 in Bagcilar Medical Journal, no patient data were used. Therefore, ethical consent and patient consent were not required.

Informed Consent: Since this article is a bibliography article that evaluates the properties of articles until June 2020 in Bagcilar Medical Journal, no patient data were used. Therefore, ethical consent and patient consent were not required.

Peer-review: Internally peer-reviewed.

Authorship Contributions

Concept: M.Z.T., A.S., E.K., A.Ç., Design: M.Z.T., A.S., E.K., Data Collection or Processing: İ.H., S.Z.S., R.Ö.Y., Literature Search: İ.H., S.Z.S., R.Ö.Y., Analysis or Interpretation: İ.H., S.Z.S., R.Ö.Y., Writing: A.Ç., E.K., M.Z.T., Manuscript review and revision: A.Ç., E.K., A.S.

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