

## Trends on Dermatology Research Published in the Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists, Indian Journal of Dermatology, and Dermatology Research and Practice Journal from 2009 - 2019

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| Received: 09.08.2020 | Accepted: 17.08.2020 | Published: 19.08.2020

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## Abstract

## Original Research Article

**Introduction:** This study aimed to compare the research productivity published in three dermatological science research journals; Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists, Indian Journal of Dermatology, and Dermatology Research and Practice from 2009 - 2019. **Methodology:** The published data downloaded from the websites of respective journals and the *Scopus-Elsevier database* in July 2020, and stored for numerical analysis in MS Excel sheet. **Results:** Total 3444 research papers written by 12723 authors with an average of 3.6%, in eleven years JPAD published 870 articles contributed by 3118; 3.5% authors, IJD added huge amount 2285 of research written by 8259 authors, and 1346; 4.6% of authors associated with DRP present 289 manuscripts in dermatology discipline. Maximum 473 articles were published in 2015 by 1727; 3.6% authors and 225 articles written by 727; 3.2% were submitted in 2009 as a minimum. Formation of author shows that the majority 3087; 89.6% (JPAD 779; 89.5%, IJD 2036; 89.1, and DRP 272; 94.1%) of research conducted collaboratively. The combination of four author's popular form with participation in 824 articles. Solo or single authors appeared in 357; 10.3% articles. **Conclusion:** Indian Journal of Dermatology takes the lead and grab 66.3% of publications to 25% larger than Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists, and Dermatology Research and Practice got 8% of publication share out of 3444 papers. New ideas, rapid availability of pathological results, intercommunications among researchers, advanced technological tools, and consistency in research presume to be a fact.

**Keywords:** Bibliometric, skin examination, dermatology, Pakistan, India, Egypt.

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## INTRODUCTION

Dermatology is the sub-specialty of clinical medical and surgical sciences, which deals with the cure and prevention of diseases affiliated with body organs and influences fat, nails, hairs, and layers of body skin. It is specialized work done by a medical expert called dermatologists [1]. COVID-19 pandemic prevents teachings, seminars, and lecture programs; it also hurt the community of dermatologists in participation with these. Dermatologists using technological help through tele dermatology, and provide advice in inflammatory skin diseases with differential diagnosis [2]. The usage of Artificial intelligence (AI) is common in every discipline; in 2012, deep neural networks (DNN) software was created to recognize diseases through the image of skin [3]. Thomsen K *et al.* conducted a systematic review of malignant melanoma (MM) literature identified by the machine-learning tool

published in the PubMed database. The study revealed 2175 publications indexed in a database that recognized eight main types' of dermatological diseases [4].

Bibliometric investigations of a single journal or comparing journals on the same disciplines are significant for distributors, researchers, institutes, pharmaceutical companies, and editors of the journals [5]. Cuocolo, L *et al.* explore the role of healthcare staff in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) research focusing on the authorship pattern with discipline association. The study found 2053 articles, most of materials 2011; 52% written by cardiologists, radiologists, and nuclear medicine physicians as a second category [6]. Oh, Namkyung, and Junghyae Lee scrutinized the evaluation of communication, risk perception, and societal participation in the reduction of disaster losses in four decades and assured that the present development in emergency management connected with

practical strategies, adapting new topics published in previous literature. They further explore that designing framework, establishing the system, and to deal with emerging challenges [8, 9].

Young, J.S., Turlington, A.G inquired about the status of pediatric research published in journals indexed in Web of Science (WoS) to identify the participation of authors affiliated with institutes working in Hawai'i. Total 989; 0.37% records found out of 264064 documents, published under the umbrella of the United States (US) from 2000 - 2019. The study also found the different areas of research between Hawai' and the US.

The dominance of Asia-Pacific co-authorship, infectious diseases, medicine, immunology, and handling orthopedic emergencies got top slots [10, 11]. For supporting our study, Sab *et al.* conducted a bibliometric analysis on the Indian Journal of Marketing from 2013 – 2019, to identify the out-put of authors associated with high reputed organizations of India, significant trends in research topics, and significant changes in marketing strategies [12].

## METHODOLOGY

This retrospective study aimed to compare the published data of three international electronic journals

related to dermatological sciences, a sub-specialty of medicine and allied medicine; a) Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists, b) Indian Journal of Dermatology, and c) Dermatology Research and Practice from 2009 – 2019. The records downloaded from the websites of respective journals and *the Scopus-Elsevier database* in July 2020 and stored for arithmetical analysis in MS Excel sheet, indexed in *Scopus-Elsevier database*. The objectives, a) to calculate year wise production, b) to analyze the participation of authors, c) to categorize the pattern of authorship, was set to investigate.

## RESULTS

Figure 1 shows the whole picture of publications published in three journals JPAD, IJD, and EDRP, from 2009 – 2019. Table 1 explains the further breakdown of research productivity—total of 3444 articles written by 12723; 3.6% of authors. Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists published 870 articles written by 3118 authors 3.5% per item, and 79 papers per annum, Indian Journal of Dermatology 2285 articles written by 8307 authors 3.6% per article and 207 articles per annum, and Dermatology Research and Practice 289 articles written by 1619 authors 5.6% per article and 26.2 articles per annum.

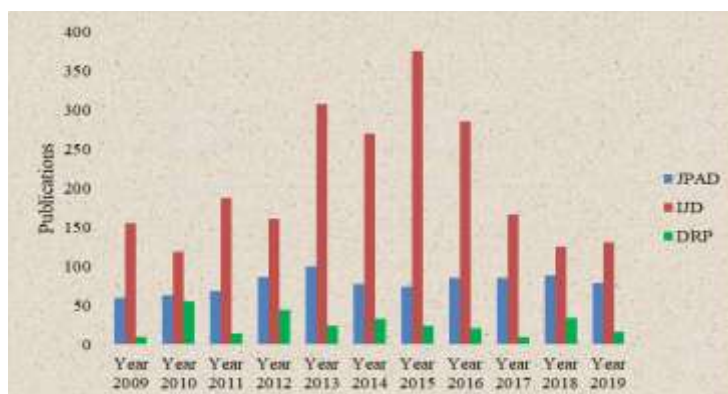


Fig-1: Research productivity published in three journals from 2009 - 2019

Table-1: Research articles published in the JPAD, IJD, and EDRP during the period of 2009 - 2019

S. No	Years	JPAD Articles	Total authors per publication	IJD Articles	Total authors per publication	DRP Articles	Total authors per publication	Total Research	Total authors with per publication
1	2009	60	181 (3)	155	500 (3.2)	10	46 (4.6)	225	727 (3.2)
2	2010	63	205 (3.2)	119	395 (3.3)	56	259 (4.6)	238	859 (3.6)
3	2011	69	255 (3.6)	188	653 (3.4)	15	69 (4.6)	272	977 (3.5)
4	2012	87	320 (3.6)	161	540 (3.3)	44	174 (3.9)	292	1034 (3.5)
5	2013	100	366 (3.6)	308	1079 (3.5)	25	125 (5)	433	1570 (3.6)
6	2014	78	275 (3.5)	270	967 (3.5)	33	146 (4.4)	381	1388 (3.6)
7	2015	74	252 (3.4)	375	1369 (3.6)	24	106 (4.4)	473	1727 (3.6)
8	2016	85	303 (3.5)	286	1032 (3.6)	21	75 (3.5)	392	1410 (3.5)
9	2017	86	323 (3.7)	167	615 (3.6)	10	59 (5.9)	263	997 (3.7)
10	2018	89	330 (3)	125	499 (3.9)	34	167 (4.9)	248	996 (4)
11	2019	79	308 (3.8)	131	610 (4.6)	17	120 (7)	227	1038 (4.5)
	Total	870	3118 (3.5)	2285	8259 (3.6)	289	1346 (4.6)	3444	12723 (3.6)

Figure 2 explains the pattern of authorship, the majority 3087; 89.6% (JPAD 779; 89.5%, IJD 2036; 89.1, and DRP 272; 94.1%) out of 3444 articles written collaboratively. Maximum thirteen authors found in two, and minimum single or solo author contributed in

357; 10.3 articles out of 3444 manuscripts. Four authors wrote 824; 24% articles, followed by three 718; 20.8%, and two 577; 16.7% articles. The 313 articles published annually (JPAD 79, IJD 207, and DRP 26) and 2.3 articles by monthly.

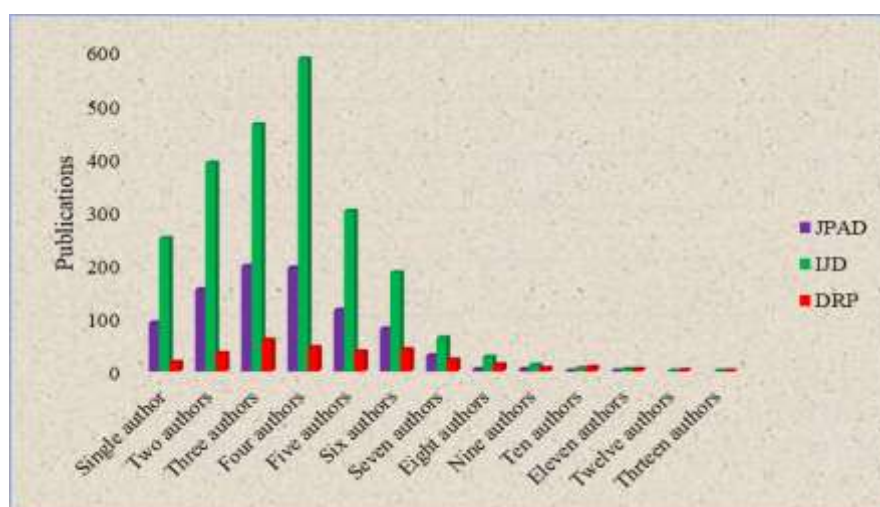


Fig-2: Authorship pattern

Table-2: Authorship Pattern of published articles in the JPAD, IJD, and EDRP during the period of 2009 - 2019

S. No	Pattern of authorship	JPAD articles	Figure multiple by pattern of author	IJD articles	Figure multiple by pattern of author	DRP articles	Figure multiple by pattern of author	Total articles	Total figures multiple by pattern of authors
1	Single author	91	91	249	249	17	17	357	357
2	Two authors	153	306	390	780	34	68	577	1154
3	Three authors	197	591	462	1386	59	177	718	2154
4	Four authors	194	776	585	2340	45	180	824	3296
5	Five authors	115	575	300	1500	37	185	452	2260
6	Six authors	80	480	185	1110	41	246	306	1836
7	Seven authors	30	210	63	441	22	154	115	805
8	Eight authors	4	32	27	216	13	104	44	352
9	Nine authors	4	36	12	108	6	54	22	198
10	Ten authors	1	10	6	60	8	80	15	150
11	Eleven authors	1	11	4	44	4	44	9	99
12	Twelve authors		0	1	12	2	24	3	36
13	Thirteen authors		0	1	13	1	13	2	26
		870	3118	2285	8259	289	1346	3444	12723

## DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

This study evaluates 3444 articles contributed by 12723 authors in the Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists, Indian Journal of Dermatology, and Dermatology Research and Practice from 2009 – 2019. JPAD published quarterly, IJD published bimonthly and

DRP regularly year wise. The year 2013 was most expensive for JPAD for posting 100 written by 366; 3.6 authors and IJD 375 articles written by 1369; 3.6% authors in the year 2015 out of their total. DRP 44 articles published in 2012. The collaborative involvement of authors, constant approach of

publications, sharing research ideas, usage of innovative equipment in diagnosis, and editorial policies of respective journals are factors in support to produce dermatology literature.

## ABBREVIATIONS

JPAD: Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists.

IJD: Indian Journal of Dermatology, and

DRP: Dermatology Research and Practice

## Disclaimer

This examination presents just numbers and not slanted or declined development of any association, city, nation and guidelines.

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