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# Review Of Research



JOURNAL OF COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS (JCPSP) OF PAKISTAN:  
A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY 20 00 – 2015

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## ABSTRACT:

**INTRODUCTION:** For the subject of library information sciences bibliometrics is essential tool for gauging the impact of library on teaching, learning and research of an institute, college and university related to any discipline of knowledge.

**METHODOLOGY:** The content analysis work was done during



mid-April 2016 to mid-June, 2016. The data for study was downloaded from websites of e-journal of College of Physicians & Surgeons Pakistan

(<http://www.jcpsp.pk/index.php>) and Pak Medi Net (<http://www.pakmedinet.com/>)

**Results:** JCPSP published 16 volumes and 183 issues with

3127 articles during 2000 – 2015. The maximum and minimum articles published were 246 and 128 during the years 2005 and 2000, 2001, respectively.. Majority of articles were written by multi authors 2856 (91.33%) followed by 271 (8.67%) by single author. The highest single institution was Agha Khan University Hospital Pakistan to publish 393 (12.50%) articles through 16 volumes. A gender-wise comparison among the contributing authors revealed male (73.43 per cent) to be higher than the female (26.57) out of a total of 3127 articles published during 2000-2015.

**Conclusion:** This study showed that JCPSP has been internationally circulated and vast majority of the publications have been contributed from the host country. It is understood that research is multifaceted

*work, performed by many aspects such as; availability of resources, atmosphere of organization, and will of researcher. This study presents only numbers not inclined or declined growth of any organization and standards.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Journal of college of physicians & surgeons, bibliometrics, electronic libraries, Pakistan.*

## **1.INTRODUCTION:**

Bibliometric study is widely used for mapping of scientific research growth, authorship pattern, research collaboration, author's productivity in any discipline of knowledge. It is mainly a best instrument in social science research for systematic analysis of publication output of any subject (Smita S. Patil, 2016). Warraich et al., (2011) reported journals to be important channels for dissemination of research outputs, besides, being indispensable for academics and practitioners, who are active in research. These authors presented a bibliometric analysis of PJJIS from 1995 to 2010 to all 11 issues on the basis of parameters, such as; author productivity, extent of authors' collaboration, authors' institutional affiliation, authors' geographic affiliation, type of publication, language of papers, number of citations used per article, length of papers, and year-wise distribution of papers.

Pradhan and Chandrakar (2011) observed that journals play an important role in scholarly communication of different domain from very past by containing the original thought contents, ideas, views, research works and findings of researchers, scholars and academicians. Citation data can be used in many ways for a variety of purposes. In a competitive environment, it is important for an institution to show how performance supports its mission. The results are a powerful communication tool, indeed. Sethi, et al., (2016) gives a philosophical touch "The examination of the research publication and its contribution is a buzzing area of research in the field of library and information science. Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Citation Study, and Content analysis are the concepts supplementary and complementary to each other in their respective applications in the domain of research which are most familiar tools extensively used by the scholars, researchers and academics across the globe. Quantitative evaluation of publication and citation data is now used in almost all nations around the globe with a sizeable science enterprise. Bibliometric is used in research performance evaluation, especially in university and government labs, and also by policy makers, research directors and administrators, information specialists and librarians, and researchers themselves (Thomson Reuters, 2008).

Vellaichamy et al., (2015) revealed Bibliometric study as one of the crucial areas of research in the field of Library and Information Science. The authors further reported that research publications are the embodiments of the intellectual thought contents expressed in published literature whose key objective is to transmit innovative ideas or information to any specific field of knowledge towards the further development of a subject. Analysis of bibliometric data from the number of publication of IMS and SUM Hospital, Bhubaneswar during 2009 to 2013 by Mishra et al., (2015) revealed considerable growth in publications of IMS and SUM Hospital, both in clinical and pre-clinical departments during last five years, with minimal contribution to the global research output.

The foundation of College of Physicians and Surgeons (Karachi) was laid in the year 1962 for promotion of high values among healthcare professionals in terms of specialty in medical practice and arrangement of training programs for awarding postgraduate fellowship and membership. This college has been working with 13 regional offices in Pakistan, United Kingdom and Nepal. A council was set up constituting 20 members with a renewal of term, every 4 years term. With an atmosphere of research, knowledge seeking behavior and advance trainings in medical sciences, the council gets a high respect

from fellow institutes such as; Royal college of United Kingdom, Ireland and Saudi Council of Health Specialties, similarly from the Nepal, Bangladesh, Singapore and Kuwait. The college offers 73 specialties for fellowships (FCPS) and 22 specialties as sub-specialties for memberships (MCPS).

For promotion of research culture in the field of medical and biomedical sciences, College of Physicians & Surgeons of Pakistan took out a journal (JCPSP) in the year 1991. Since then this peer reviewed Journal continued on regularly basis with the contributions of scholars from Pakistan and all over the world. The journal accepts original research papers, review articles, case report and commentaries in the field of medical and biomedical education. JCPSP headed by College President obtained reputation for getting "W" category from the higher academic bodies likes as; Higher Education Commission (HEC), Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC). In 2002 JCPS was selected for Index Medicus, MEDLINE managed by National Library of Medicine (NLM) and Institute of Scientific Information (ISI), Philadelphia United States of America and was ranked with high impact factor.

## METHODOLOGY

The objectives of the study were to explore (1) issue wise publications; (2) contribution of authors in publications; (3) pattern of authorship; (4) gender wise distribution of the first author; (5) most contributing institutions/organizations. The data for the study was downloaded from websites of the respective e-journal of College of Physicians & Surgeons Pakistan (<http://www.jcpsp.pk/index.php>) with major contribution Pak Medi Net (<http://www.pakmedinet.com/>) a participatory research work for helping in regards references and biostatistics, this link is created by Dr. Osma Ishtiaq, Consultant Endocrinologist and Diabetologist, Shifa International Hospital, Islamabad, Pakistan.

## RESULTS:

The results of this study (Table 1) showed that JCPSP published a total of 32127 papers during the years 2000-2015. The year-wise distributions of publications through 12 issues of each year are depicted in table 1. Vol. 25, year 2015, 195 publications, max. 20, min. 15; vol. 24, year 2014, 192 publications, max. 20, min. 7; vol. 23, year 2013, 225 publications, max. 21, min. 16; vol. 22, year 2012, 211 publications, max. 19, min. 16; vol. 21, year 2011, 207 publications, max. 19, min. 16; vol. 20, year 2010, 172 publications, max, 19, min. no publications; vol. 19, year 2009, 160 publications, max. 19, min. no publications; vol. 18, year 2008, 205 publications, max. 10, min. 11; vol. 17, year 2007, 225 publications, max. 24, min. 16; vol. 16, year 2006, 226 publications, max. 26, min. 15; vol. 15, year 2005, 246 publications, max. 26, min. 16; vol. 14, year 2004, 201 publications, max. 21, min. no publications; vol. 13, year 2003, 216 publications, max. 21, min. 15; vol 12, year 2002, 190 publications, max. 19, min. 12; vol. 11, year 2001, 128 publications, max. 19, min. no publications; vol. 10, year 2000, 128 publications, max. 13, min. 8



**Table 1: Distribution of articles Year, Volume & Issue-Wise (in revers chronological orders)**

Year	Vol:	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8	Issue 9	Issue 10	Issue 11	Issue 12	Total Articles & %
2015	25	15	16	15	18	20	17	17	16	16	15	15	15	195 (6.24)
2014	24	16	14	16	18	17	16	16	17	20	7	19	16	192 (6.14)
2013	23	16	19	18	19	18	19	21	19	21	19	17	19	225 (7.20)
2012	22	17	16	19	18	19	19	17	17	16	18	19	16	211 (6.75)
2011	21	16	17	19	19	17	18	16	18	16	17	18	16	207 (6.62)
2010	20	17	17	19	17	17	17	18	17	NP	18	NP	15	172 (5.50)
2009	19	19	10	16	NP	16	15	18	17	14	NP	19	16	160 (5.12)
2008	18	17	20	19	19	17	16	11	17	19	19	18	13	205 (6.56)
2007	17	16	17	17	19	19	24	20	17	19	20	19	18	225 (7.20)
2006	16	23	26	20	21	21	18	16	19	16	15	16	15	226 (7.23)
2005	15	19	22	21	16	19	18	20	17	22	25	21	26	246 (7.87)
2004	14	18	18	21	19	20	18	16	19	17	16	19	NP	201 (6.43)
2003	13	18	20	20	17	18	20	18	15	21	16	18	15	216 (6.91)
2002	12	15	16	19	16	15	14	16	16	17	18	16	12	190 (6.08)
2001	11	NP	NP	NP	NP	18	18	19	14	14	18	15	12	128 (4.09)
2000	10	13	11	11	10	12	11	9	11	8	12	9	11	128 (4.09)
Publication per issue & %		255 (17)	259 (17.2)	270 (18)	246 (17.5)	283 (17.6)	278 (17.3)	268 (16.7)	266 (16.6)	256 (17)	253 (16.8)	258 (17)	235 (17.5)	3127 (17.08)

**Figure 1: Distribution of articles Year, Volume & Issue-Wise (in revers chronological orders)**

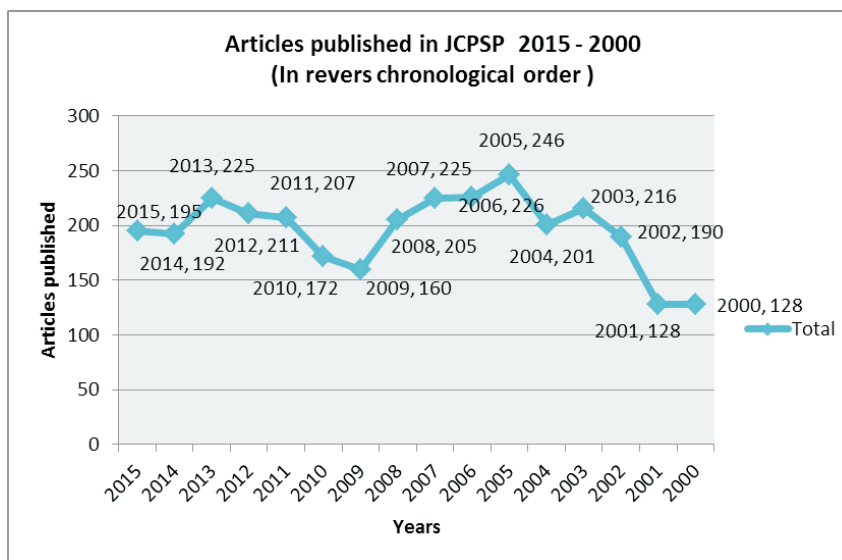


Table 2 showed the contribution of authors for 3127 articles published in JCPSP during 2015–2000. The total number of authors who contributed research were 11438 authors. The mean author per article was 3.65. Year 2009 showed maximum 689 contributions of authors for 160 articles in all issues and 308 authors contributed for 128 was the lowest with an average of 2.40 for volume 10, during year 2000.

**Table 2: Authors contribution in publication with Year, Volume & Issue-Wise (in reverse chronological orders)**

Years	Total Authors	Total Publication	Distribution of authors per paper
2015 (25) 1 - 12	818	195	4.19
2014 (24) 1 - 12	750	192	3.90
2013 (23) 1 - 12	830	225	3.68
2012 (22) 1 - 12	855	211	4.05
2011 (21) 1 - 12	817	207	3.94
2010 (20) 1 - 12	646	172	3.75
2009 (19) 1 - 12	689	160	4.30
2008 (18) 1 - 12	784	205	3.82
2007 (17) 1 - 12	880	225	3.91
2006 (16) 1 - 12	821	226	3.63
2005 (15) 1 - 12	858	246	3.48
2004 (14) 1 - 12	725	201	3.60
2003 (13) 1 - 12	692	216	3.20
2002 (12) 1 - 12	581	190	3.05
2001 (11) 1 - 12	384	128	3.00
2000 (10) 1 - 12	308	128	2.40
Total	11438	3127	3.65

**Figure 2: Authors contribution in publication with Year, Volume & Issue-Wise (in revers chronological orders)**

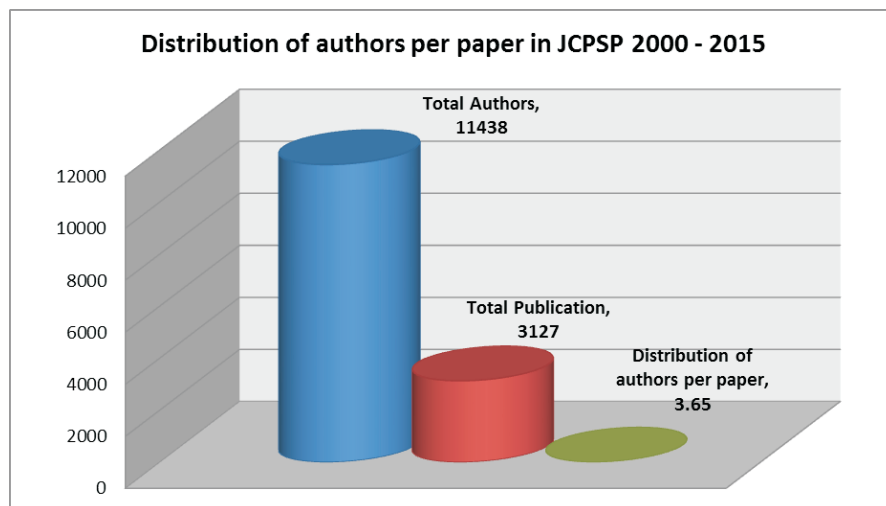


Table 3 revealed that 2296 (73.43) of the authors were male and 831 (26.57) were female for the 3127 articles. 171 (85.07) from 201 authors in the year of 2004 volume 14 (1 – 12) were male dominant and during the year 2013 volume 23 (1-12) the 77 (34.22) from 225 articles were the highest figure for female.

**Table: 3 Distribution of first authors as per gender specification with year, volume & issue-wise (in revers chronological orders)**

Years	Total Publication	Male %	Female %
2015 (25) 1 - 12	195	123 (63.08)	72 (36.92)
2014 (24) 1 - 12	192	126 (63.63)	66 (34.38)
2013 (23) 1 - 12	225	148 (65.78)	77 (34.22)
2012 (22) 1 - 12	211	161 (76.30)	50 (23.70)
2011 (21) 1 - 12	207	142 (68.60)	65 (31.40)
2010 (20) 1 - 12	172	121 (70.35)	51 (29.65)
2009 (19) 1 - 12	160	116 (72.50)	44 (27.50)
2008 (18) 1 - 12	205	130 (63.41)	75 (36.59)
2007 (17) 1 - 12	225	173 (76.89)	52 (23.11)
2006 (16) 1 - 12	226	168 (74.34)	58 (25.66)
2005 (15) 1 - 12	246	180 (73.17)	66 (26.83)
2004 (14) 1 - 12	201	171 (85.07)	30 (14.93)
2003 (13) 1 - 12	216	170 (78.70)	46 (21.30)
2002 (12) 1 - 12	190	150 (78.95)	40 (21.05)
2001 (11) 1 - 12	128	113 (88.28)	15 (11.72)
2000 (10) 1 - 12	128	104 (81.25)	24 (18.75)
Total Papers	3127	2296 (73.43)	831 (26.57)



**Figure 3: Distribution of first authors as per gender specification with year, volume & issue-wise**

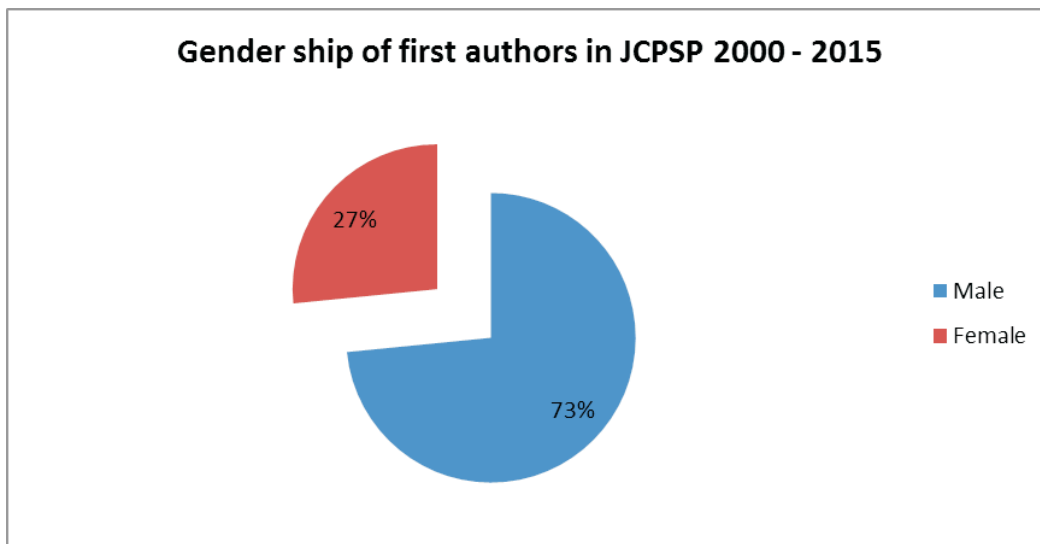
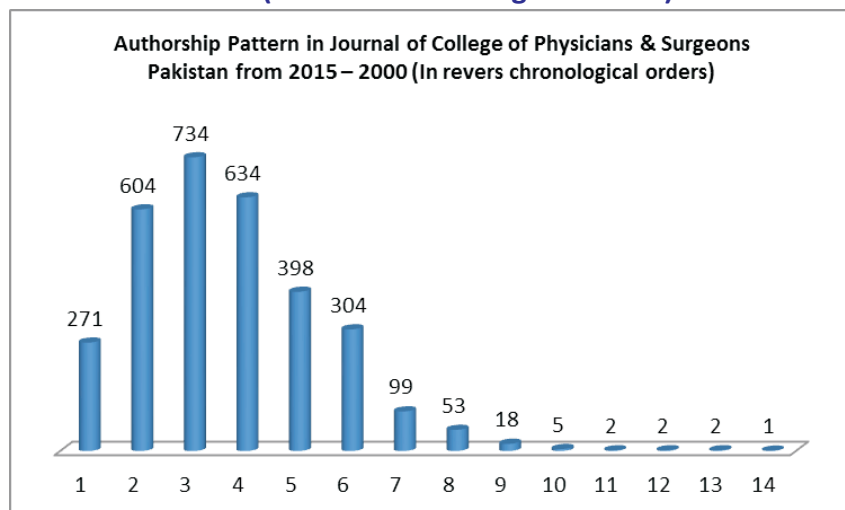


Table 4 is designed for better understanding of pattern for authorship in the different issues of JCPSP, (1) 734 (23.47) articles from 3127 were written by three authors, (2) 634 (20.28) written by four authors, (3) 604 (19.32) articles written by two authors, (4) 398 (12.73) articles written by five authors, (5) 304 (9.72) articles written by six authors and (6) 271 (8.67) articles were solos and in least, 01 article was written by 14 authors in 2003.

**Table: 4 Author ship pattern year wise in JCPSP 2015 - 2000 (in revers chronological orders)**

Author-ship Pattern	2015 (25) 1-12	2014 (24) 1-12	2013 (23) 1-12	2012 (22) 1-12	2011 (21) 1-12	2010 (20) 1-12	2009 (19) 1-12	2008 (18) 1-12	2007 (17) 1-12	2006 (16) 1-12	2005 (15) 1-12	2004 (14) 1-12	2003 (13) 1-12	2002 (12) 1-12	2001 (11) 1-12	2000 (10) 1-12	No of Authors & %
Single	10	13	23	7	5	9	6	12	6	20	31	23	38	34	16	18	271 (8.67)
Two	27	29	37	34	30	24	21	38	42	53	58	44	46	47	44	30	604 (19.32)
Three	37	40	52	58	53	44	49	47	62	48	48	48	54	41	23	30	734 (23.47)
Four	47	43	49	52	56	46	44	46	45	43	35	27	30	29	25	17	634 (20.28)
Five	21	34	23	37	24	24	31	30	24	33	26	22	22	25	13	9	398 (12.73)
Six	33	24	29	27	25	17	21	20	25	12	24	17	14	11	4	1	304 (9.72)
Seven	7	5	6	13	8	5	6	2	12	7	7	10	4	2	2	3	99 (3.17)
Eight	8	1	4	3	2	2		6	7	4	7	6	2		1		53 (1.69)
Nine	3	2	2	2	1			1		3	1	2	1				18 (0.58)
Ten				1				3		1							5 (0.16)
Eleven										1	1						2 (0.06)
Twelve		1									1						2 (0.06)
Thirteen										1			1				2 (0.06)
Fourteen												1					1(0.03)
Contribution of multi authors	193 (6.17)	192 (6.14)	225 (7.20)	234 (7.48)	204 (6.52)	171 (5.47)	178 (5.69)	205 (6.56)	223 (7.13)	226 (7.23)	239 (7.64)	200 (6.40)	212 (6.78)	189 (6.04)	128 (4.09)	108 (3.45)	<b>3127</b>

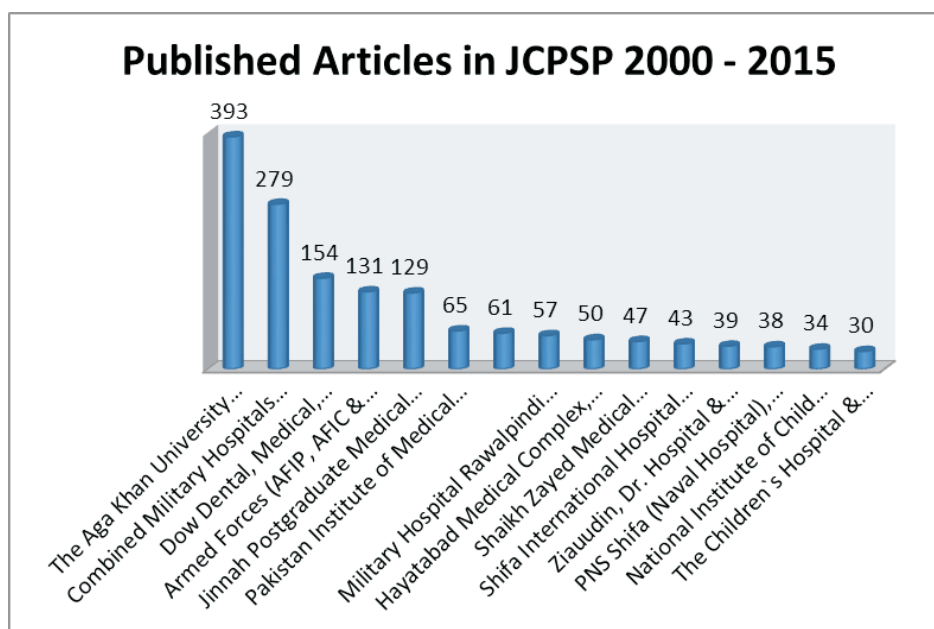
**Figur 4 Authorship Pattern in Journal of College of Physicians & Surgeons Pakistan from 2015 – 2000 (In revers chronological orders)**



**Table 5 Distributions of contribution of institutes and organization in JCPS.**

The 3127 articles published by 3127 during 2000-2015 were shared by around 942 worldwide institutes/organizations. Table 5 shows that the participation by fifteen organizations as the major contributors 1550 (49.57%). The Agha Khan University Hospital Karachi, Pakistan contributed 393 (12.50%), Combined Military Hospitals (CMH) all over Pakistan shared 279 (8.87%) publications, Dow Medical, Dental and University with the help Civil Hospital participated in 154 (4.90%), Armed Forces Pakistan (AFIP, AFIC & AFIU) shared 131 (4.71%), Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi participated in 129 (4.10%), Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS), Islamabad, Pakistan shared 65 (2.07%), Liaquat Medical College & LUMHS Jamshoro / Hyderabad Sindh Pakistan participated in 61 (1.94%) and Military Hospital Rawalpindi Pakistan shared in 57 (1.81%) articles.

S.No	Institute / Organizations	Published Articles & %
1	The Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi	393 (12.50)
2	Combined Military Hospitals Pakistan (Over All)	279 (8.87)
3	Dow Dental, Medical, University & Civil Hospital Karachi	154 (4.90)
4	Armed Forces Pakistan (AFIP, AFIC & AFIU )	131 (4.17)
5	Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi.	129 (4.10)
6	Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS), Islamabad.	65 (2.07)
7	Liaquat Medical College & LUMHS Jamshoro / Hyderabad	61 (1.94)
8	Military Hospital Rawalpindi Pakistan	57 (1.81)
9	Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar	50 (1.59)
10	Shaikh Zayed Medical College, PG & Hospital, Lahore	47 (1.49)
11	Shifa International Hospital and College of Medicine, Islamabad	43 (1.37)
12	Ziauddin, Dr. Hospital & University (Over all)	39 (1.24)
13	PNS Shifa (Naval Hospital), Karachi.	38 (1.21)
14	National Institute of Child Health (NICH), Karachi	34 (1.08)
15	The Children’s Hospital & Institute of Child Health, Lahore	30 (0.95)
	Total Articles 3127 – 1550 = 1577	1550 (49.57)
	Remaining Articles related to various individual’s, Institutes and Organizations	1577 (50.43)

**Figure 5: Distributions of contribution of institutes and organization in JCPSP****DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION:**

This study has detected the bibliometric appearance of 3127 articles in JCPSP which published 16 volumes and 183 issues during 2000–2015. Maximum number (246) of articles was published in the year 2005 and minimum 128 in 2000 & 2001. The Contribution of articles to each volume of Journal of College of Physicians & Surgeons Pakistan is constantly stable. The average number of papers per volume is 17. It is revealed that max number of articles is 283 (17.68%) and min is 235 (15.66%). The contribution of authors for each issue is 11438 (3.65%) for 3127 articles. The max authors were 689 (4.30%) for 160 papers year 2009 volume 19 issue (1-12) and min 308 (2.40%) for 128 articles in year 2000 volume 10. Most of the articles (2856, 91.33%), were written by multi authors and 271 (8.67%) articles written by single author. The Agha Khan University Hospital, Karachi Pakistan published 393 (12.50%) articles in 16 volumes. It reveals that 2296 (73.43) were from male side and 831 (26.57) from female from 3127 articles of in JCPSP 2015 – 2000. The authors solely understand that research is multifaceted work, it is performed by many aspects such as; availability of resources, atmosphere of organization, and will of researcher. This study presents only numbers and not inclined or declined growth of any organization and standards.

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