

Bibliometric Insights Into Women's Health and Reproduction Research: A Case Study Approach



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The International Journal of Women's Health and Reproduction Sciences (IJWHR) has emerged as a key platform for disseminating research related to women's health issues. On the other hands, Bibliometric analysis provides insights into the development and trends within a specific field of study. This technique helps researchers understand publication patterns, citation dynamics, and the impact of specific topics over time (1-5).

This editorial aims to provide a bibliometric overview of publications from 2013 to 2024 in the IJWHR, utilizing data obtained from the Web of Science Core Collection. By analyzing the trends and citation patterns, this study seeks to highlight key areas of research and their significance in the context of women's health.

All articles published in the IJWHR from 2013 to 2024 were searched via the Web of Science Core Collection. The analysis focused on citation metrics and classification algorithms developed by the Centre for Science and Technology Studies in Leiden and the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)TM (6). The data was retrieved

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The analysis revealed that, among the 624 publications in the IJWHR from 2013 to 2024, these works received a total of 1,857 citations, with 1,743 citations recorded after excluding self-citations. The average number of citations per publication was 2.14, while the average excluding self-citations was 1.7. Besides, A investigation of annual citations highlights the following trends: in 2021, the journal received 344 citations; this figure rose to 405 in 2022. In 2023, citations decreased slightly to 337, but in 2024, they rebounded to 358 (See Figure 1).

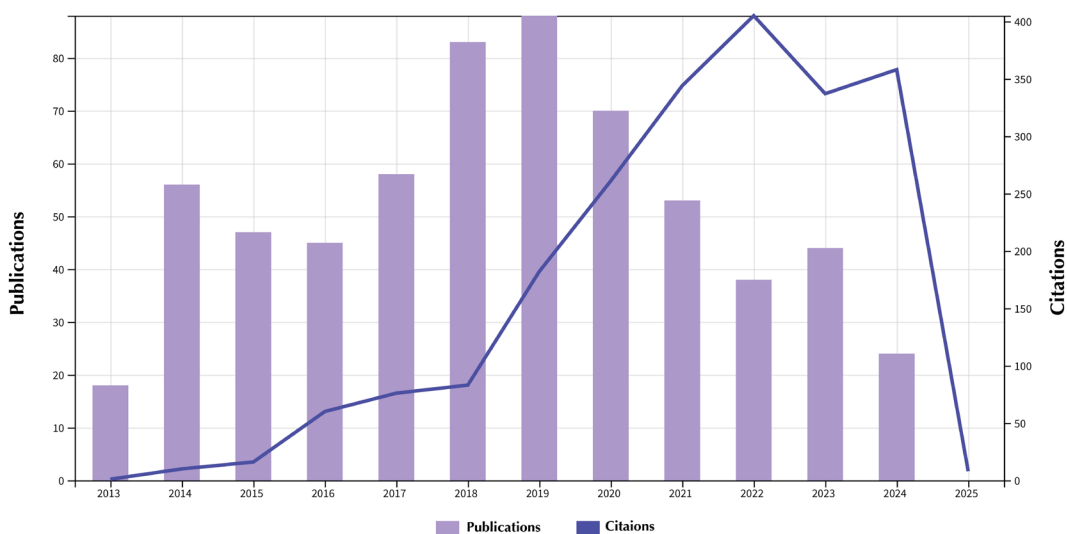


Figure 1. Times Cited and Publications Over Time.



The classification of citation topics revealed several key areas of focus. At the micro level, the most topics included Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, which accounted for 51 papers (8.173%), followed by Preeclampsia with 23 papers (3.68%), Gestational Diabetes Mellitus with 22 papers (3.526%), and Premenstrual Syndrome with 20 papers (3.205%). At the meso level, the dominant topics were Fertility, Endometriosis & Hysterectomy with 99 papers (15.865%), Obstetrics & Gynecology with 138 papers (22.115%), Urology with 33 papers (5.28%), and Reproductive Biology with 106 papers (16.98%).

The analysis also identified the top cited papers within this timeframe. The most cited paper was “Investigating the Effects of Onion Juice on Male Fertility Factors and Pregnancy Rate After Testicular Torsion/Detorsion by Intrauterine Insemination Method,” authored by Shokoohi et al. in 2018, which received 51 citations. The second most cited paper was “The Effect of Galega officinalis on Hormonal and Metabolic Profile in a Rat Model of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome,” authored by Abtahi-Eivari et al. in 2018, with 41 citations.

The analysis of the IJWHR from 2013 to 2024 indicates a robust engagement with critical topics in women’s health. The significant number of citations reflects the journal’s influence in the field, particularly in areas such as fertility and reproductive health.

The top cited papers highlight the ongoing research efforts to address complex health issues affecting women,

indicating the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in advancing women’s health research.

In conclusion, this bibliometric overview highlights the significant contributions of the IJWHR to the field of women’s health research. The insights gained from this analysis can help scholars identify key research areas and priorities that will enhance women’s health outcomes in future studies.

Ethical Issues

Not applicable.

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