

Bibliometric Analysis of Scholarly Output on Cardiovascular Disease-Related Research in Qatar: A Preliminary Analysis

Undergraduate Students, Health and Biomedical sciences

Ola Elakel¹, Suad Huseen¹, Mohamed Izham¹, Ahmed Awaisu^{1*}

¹College of Pharmacy, QU Health, Qatar university, Doha, Qatar
*Corresponding author: aawaisu@qu.edu.qa

Background

- Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the **leading cause** of death from noncommunicable diseases in Qatar
- Qatar National Research Funds (QNRF), Qatar University (QU), and other institutions have identified CVD-related research as a **priority** research area
- Qatar allocates a huge amount of funding and **investment** for CVD-related research
- No enough data in the literature about CVD research activity and productivity in Qatar

Study Objective

- The objective of this study was to evaluate the **quantity and quality** of CVD-related research in Qatar over the last 20 years.

Methods

Table. 1

Study Design	• Bibliometric analysis
Databases	• Scopus, Web of Science, PubMed, Cochrane Library
Inclusion Criteria	• CVD-related papers published in online journals • Between 2000 - 2020
Data extracted	• Publication-related parameters • Journal metrics
Data analysis	• Microsoft Excel • SPSS version 26

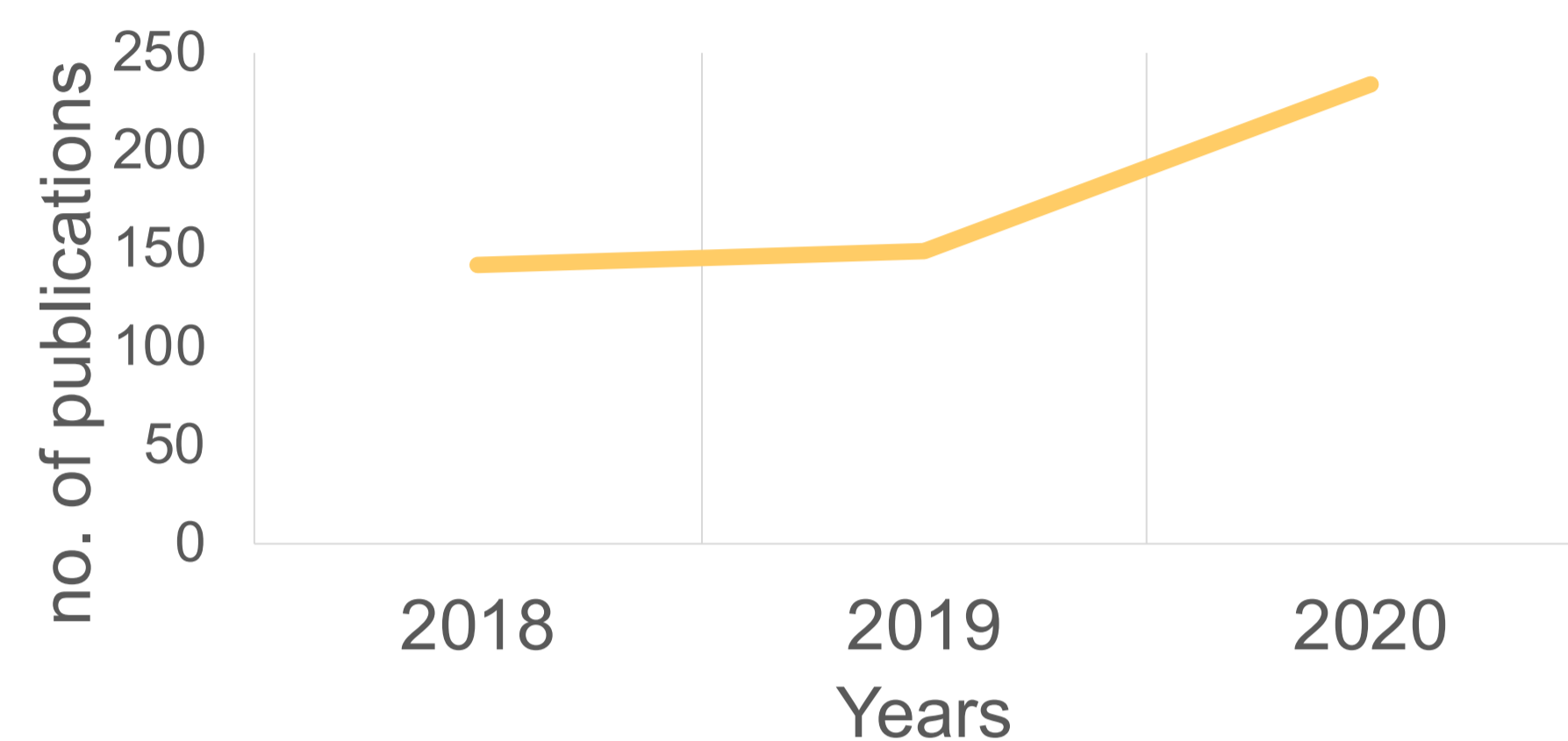
Interim Results

- 20 years (2000-2020): 1385 CVD-related publications identified
- 3 years (2018-2020): **534** CVD-related publications identified
- 85% of the publications were **applied** research, while 15% were **basic** research publications
- 83% of publications were indexed in **Scopus**, while 90% of publications were indexed in **Web of Science**

Publications Related Parameters

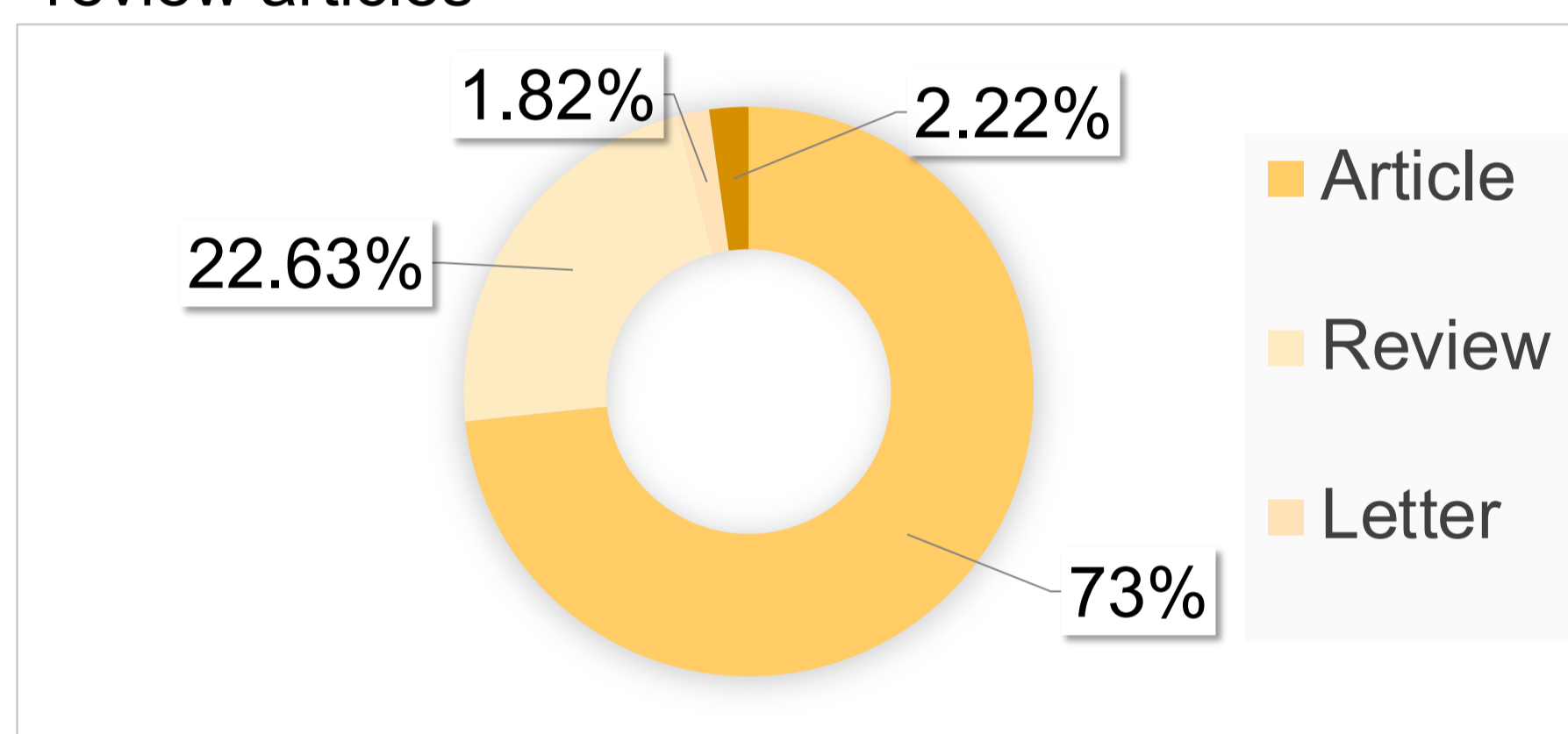
Number of publications per year (Figure.1)

- There is a noticeable **upward trend** over the 3 years with an increase of more than 40% from 2018 to 2020
- Average of 178 publications/year



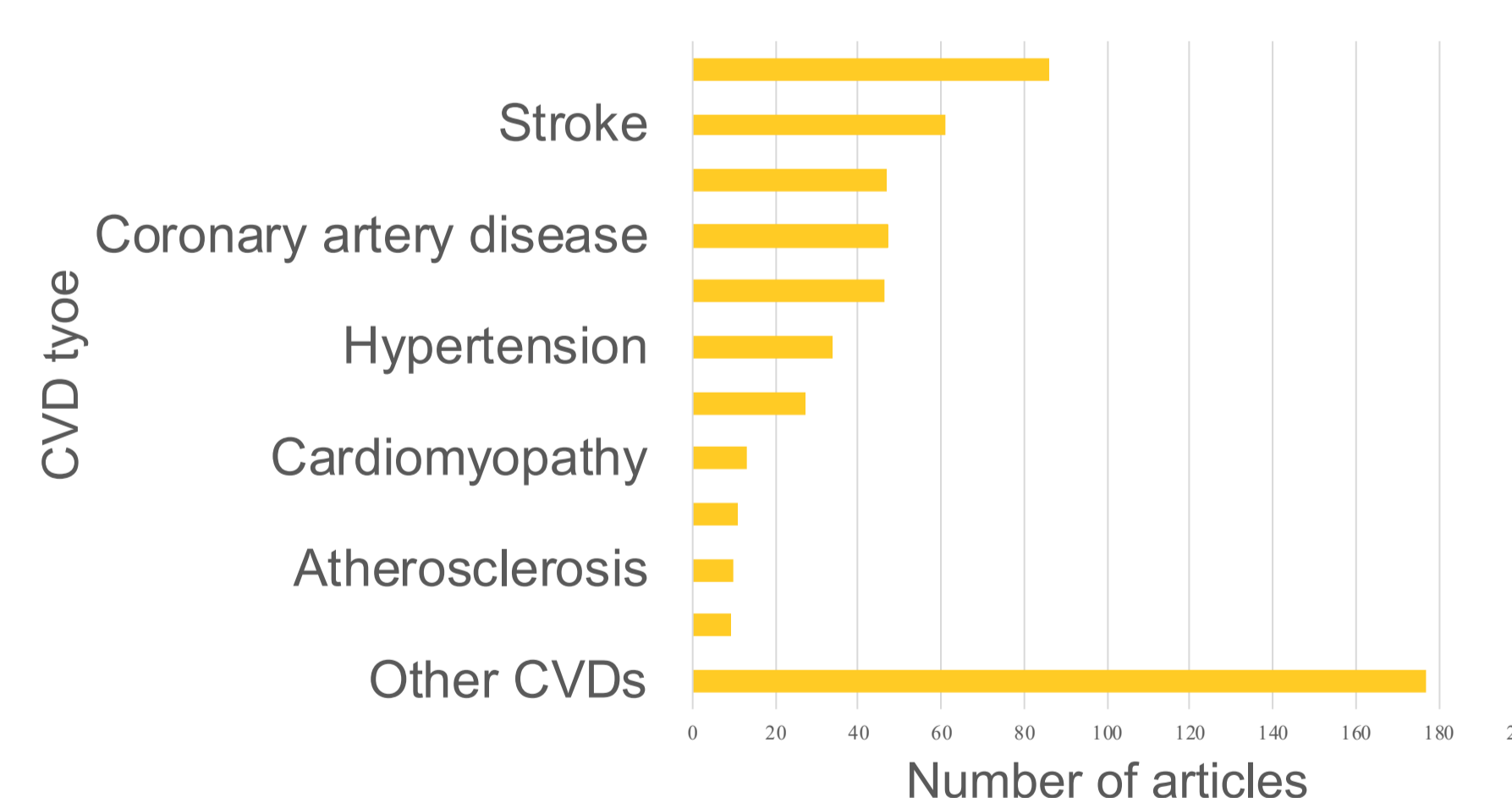
Types of publication (Figure.2)

- 4 types identified: Original research articles, reviews, editorials, and letters
- The majority were **original articles**, followed by review articles



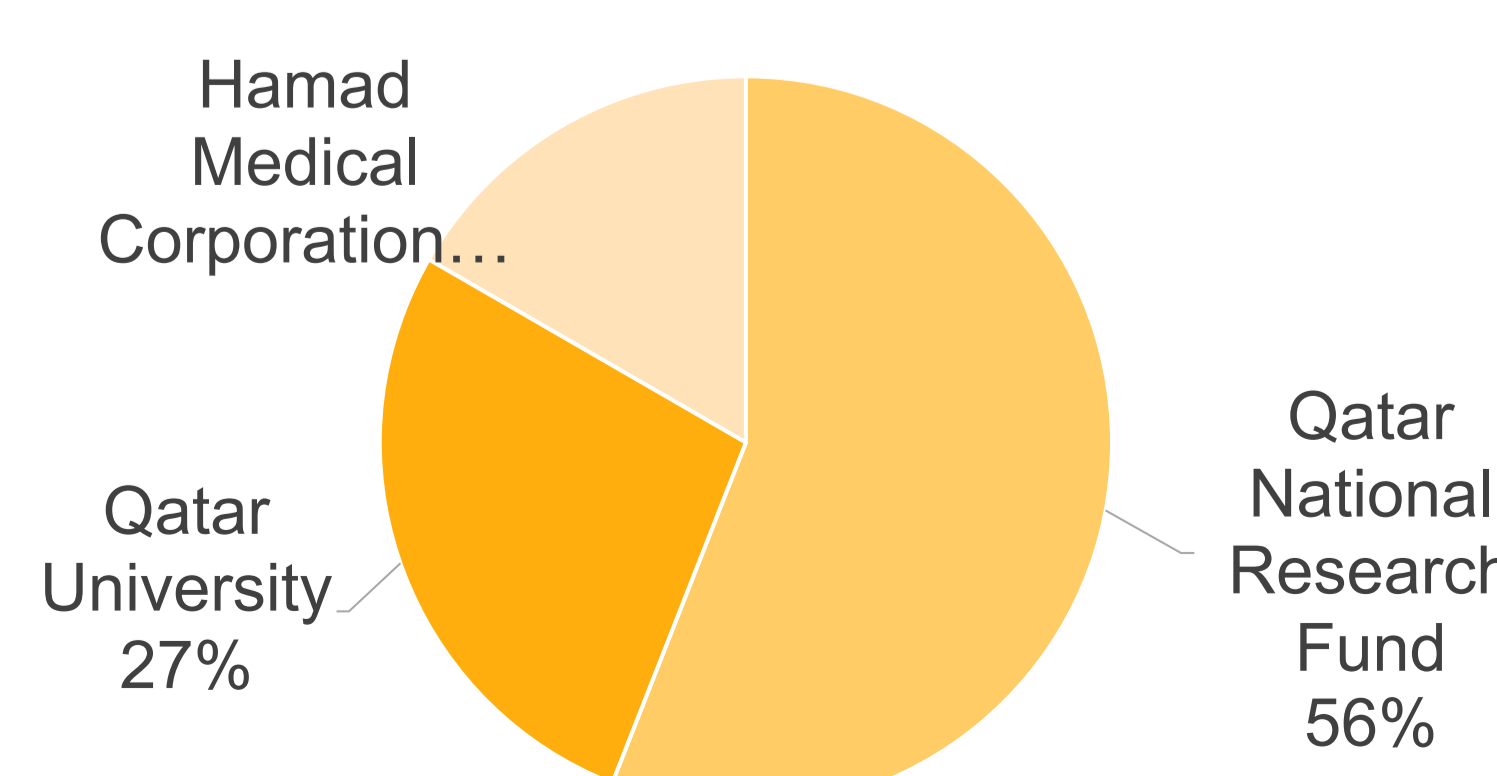
CVD types (Figure.3)

- "CVDs in general" were the most common covered topic. It included disease burden, epidemiology, treatment approaches, and animal models.
- This was followed by **stroke**, arrhythmia, coronary artery disease, and thrombosis, respectively.



Main funding institutions in Qatar (Figure. 4)

- 201 documents were funded
- 41.79% were funded by Qatari funding institutions.
- QNRF** was the main funding institution
- 44.5% had the main author from a Qatari affiliation, mainly **Hamad Medical Corporation**



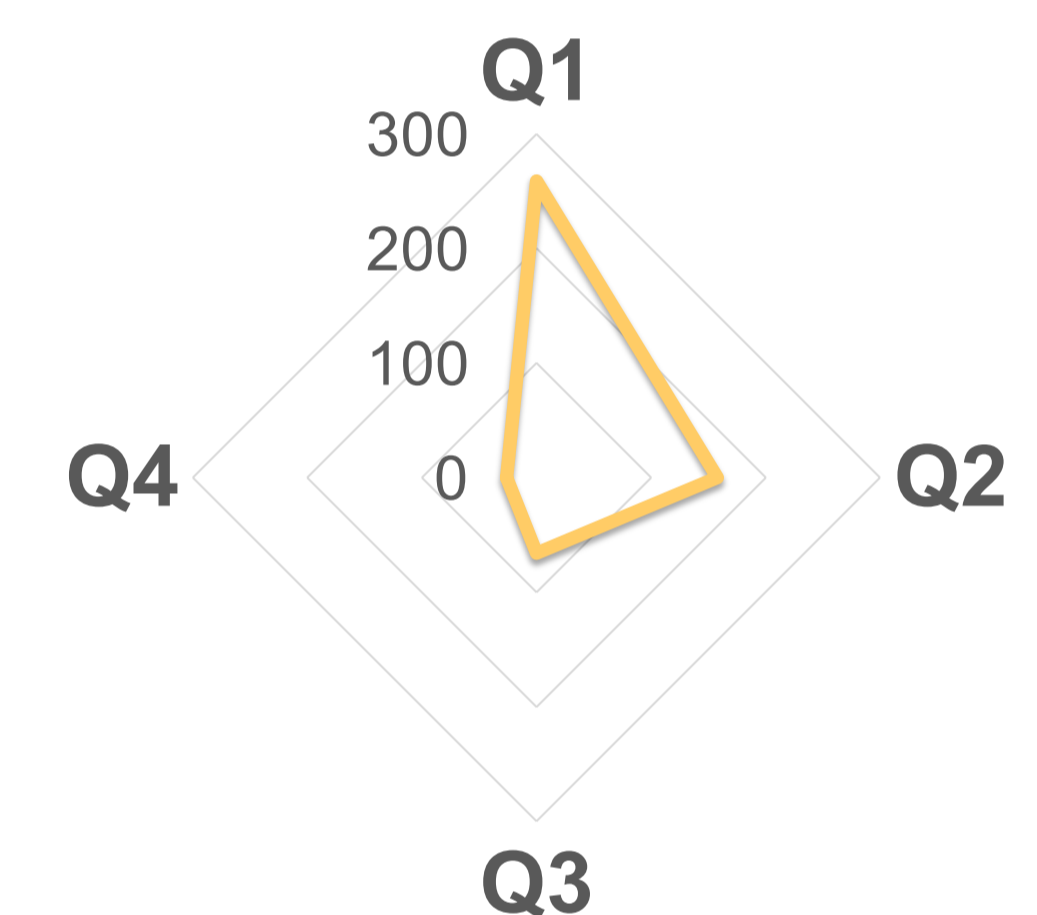
Journal Related Parameters

Journal metrics (Table. 2)

Metrics	Mean	Media n	Minimum	Maximum
Impact Factor	4.17	3.04	0	48
H-index	101.54	68	0	1159
SJR	1.52	0.94	0.09	19.80
Citations	7.99	4	0	162

Journal's quartiles (Figure. 5)

- 48% of the publications were published in the top 25% journals (Q1)
- 29.5% in Q2
- 4.8% of the publications were published in Q4



Limitations

- Due to the limited time and large number of publications, only 3-year results were analyzed
- Although 4 databases were searched, some literature may have been missed such as grey literature

Conclusion

- This study is an initial indicator that CVDs-related research in Qatar is of high quality
- This study will serve as a tool for funding institutions in the country for a better allocation of grants and funding
- Upon the completion of the study, we will be able to visualize more clearly and make a conclusion about CVD-related research in Qatar

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