CHAPTER-6

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Bibliometric analysis is now becoming an important research tool for the understanding of science, scientists, scientific contributions and publications.

Bibliometrics methods based on statistical analysis can be used for eliminating low quality literature and to select a small portion of significant, reliable and relevant high quality publication. The analysis can be done by observation, measurement and grouping. These are also applied for the management of science, analyzing the utility of journals and fields; and measuring the performance of scientists.

This study is conducted on the data collected from SCI-Expanded (i.e. 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011). The main objective of the study is to know the leading countries, contributors, and form of the documents, language and core journals etc on the subject of Anesthesia.

This whole study was conducted by using bibliometric techniques. After the collection of data from SCI-Expanded, it was analyzed and results were shown in the form of tables and graphs. Lastly, Bibliometric laws were tested.

The following are the major findings of the study:

1. Author wise distribution shows that there are number of authors who contributed in the field of ‘Anesthesia’. But for the present study, only 100 top authors have been selected. It has been concluded that top six authors in the field are:

i. Sessler D.I. (71 papers)
ii. Xue F.S. (48 papers)
iii. Dexter F. (46 papers)
iv. Gan T.J. (45 papers)
v. Bein B. (44 papers)
vi. Kuczkowski K.M. (41 papers) etc.

2. The analysis of Year wise distribution concludes that highest amount of documents were produced in the year 2010. The year produced 4514 (17.943%) references on the subject 'Anesthesia'. The other productive years are 2009 and 2008 accounting for 4459 (17.725%), and 4008 (15.932%) references respectively.

3. From the study, it is found that the journal titled 'Anesthesia and Analgesia' is most productive, reporting 2105 items i.e. 7.357% of the total literature. This is followed by Anesthesiology with 1990 items i.e. 4.736% of the total and Pediatric Anesthesia with 1022 items i.e. 4.062% of the total literature.

4. The literature on the subject 'Anesthesia' was found to be published from different countries. USA is the leading country with 5224 (32.635%) production of the total. This is followed by Germany and the Japan with 1918 (7.568%) and 1601 (6.487%) publications respectively.

5. The language wise distribution shows that 93.859% of literature in field 'Anesthesia' published in English language where as rest of the literature published in other languages. This study may be helpful in the provision of translation services in the Information Centers.

6. The study regarding Form wise distribution of references concluded that most of the literature on the subject was published in the form of articles, 81.186% items published as articles and the rest are followed by proceedings paper, letter and reviews etc.

7. Organization wise distribution shows, although, there are number of institutions which are engaged in the production of literature in the field of 'Anesthesia'. But the prime motive of the study is to find out most productive institution. It is found that Harvard University is the most productive university.
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during the last seven years. This institution produced 420 (1.67%) papers in the field of 'Anesthesia'. This is followed by University of Toronto with 348 (1.38%) papers, University of California with 244 (0.97%) and University of Penn with 240 (0.954%) and so on.

8. Subject wise distribution shows that 8816 (35.044%) literature belong to subject Anesthesiology. Further literature related to Anesthesia is distributed in Surgery with 3637 (14.457%) and Neurosciences with 2233 (8.876%) and so on.

While applying Bibliometric laws on the collected data, it is found that only Bradford law is proved.