




## 32-Year Scientometric analysis of the Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Hojat Dehghanbanadaki<sup>1</sup>, Marzieh Khademsharif<sup>2</sup>, Hossein Aazami\*<sup>2</sup>, Ali Azimi<sup>3</sup>

Received: 20 Aug 2019

Published: 5 Feb 2020

### Abstract

**Background:** Of scientometric goals are to explore scientific productivity and trend, elicit scientific collaborations and inter/intra and cross disciplinary relations within a realm of study. This is a descriptive scientometric analysis of Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran (MJIRI) from 1987 to 2018.

**Methods:** The data were collected from 1987 to 2018 including the MJIRI annual publication number, annual growth rate (AGR), annual citation indicators, annual degree of collaboration (DC), the most active universities, and the most co-occurred keywords being used in MJIRI articles.

**Results:** MJIRI has published 2166 articles in the field of health and medicine between 1987 and 2018, over a third of which have been published during the last five years (2014-2018). The highest and lowest AGR were recorded in 2014 (AGR=276.190%) and 2001 (AGR=-28.75%), respectively. The journal CiteScore has increased from 0.26 in 2013 to 0.94 in 2018; the SCImago Journal Rank has promoted from 0.123 in 2013 to 0.320 in 2018. The Source Normalized Impact per Paper has enhanced from 0.398 in 2013 to 0.552 in 2018. The overall degree of collaboration of MJIRI articles was 0.89. Also, the most co-occurred keywords pertaining to the specific field of medicine were “Breast cancer”, “Pregnancy”, “Tuberculosis”, and “Hypertension”.

**Conclusion:** The current quantitative evaluation of MJIRI provides a holistic landscape of journal performance for 32 years.

**Keywords:** Scientometrics, Bibliometrics, Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Productivity

**Conflicts of Interest:** None declared

**Funding:** None

\*This work has been published under CC BY-NC-SA 1.0 license.

Copyright© Iran University of Medical Sciences

**Cite this article as:** Dehghanbanadaki H, Khademsharif M, Aazami H, Azimi A. 32-Year Scientometric analysis of the Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran. *Med J Islam Repub Iran.* 2020 (5 Feb);34:1. <https://doi.org/10.34171/mjiri.34.1>

### Introduction

Scientometrics investigates hidden relations and connections within scientific fields and subfields through citation analysis methods. Scientometrics mostly examines scientific productivity and trends through various disciplines (1). Scientometrics has been widely used to calcu-

late the scientific productions per individual researchers, journals, universities or academic institutions, and even countries. For example, Mahmudi et al. (2) reported the most productive scientific institutes among Iranian research centers for biomedical sciences based on the num-

**Corresponding author:** Hossein Aazami, [aazami.h@tak.iums.ac.ir](mailto:aazami.h@tak.iums.ac.ir)

<sup>1</sup> Center for Educational Research in Medical Sciences, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

<sup>2</sup> Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

<sup>3</sup> Faculty of Psychology and Education, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran

#### ↑What is “already known” in this topic:

The scientometric analysis of science has been widely employed to explore the scientific production of countries, academic institutions, universities, journals, and individual researchers.

#### →What this article adds:

Analysis of the *Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran* illustrated several trends in publishing a scientific journal in field of health, some of which including: dominance of multi-authorship vs single-authorship and publishing more at each volume annually. These may be related to either/both economic interests of publishers or/and exponentially accelerating development of science.

ber of publications indexed either in Scopus or Web of Science (WoS) during 1991 to 2010 were “Drug Applied Research Center of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences” with 369 (Scopus) and 408 (WoS) publications, followed by “Royan Institute” with 314 and 362 publications. Additionally, these centers the most cited institutions in either Scopus or WoS compared to the other Iranian research centers (2). Asadi H et al. studied the Iranian Biomedical Journal (IBJ) between 2000 and 2017 and reported that its Scopus Quartile ranking has improved from Q4 in 2000 to Q2 in 2016. International contribution to IBJ was 10% of which the UK researchers have had the leading role (3). Kalita evaluated the Nature’s 8335 articles published between 2006 and 2015 and reported that 147 articles were conducted by single authors with an average collaboration degree of 0.98. University of California and Harvard University had the highest contributions with 16.11% and 12.57% and the United States’ authors participated in 70.39% of all articles (4).

Scientometric analysis also provides a clear roadmap of scientific growth over time (1, 5-7). For instance, in Iran, especially in the field of medical sciences, the growth of science has been remarkable during the last decade and according to the Scopus metrics of 2015, Iran has had the most publications as well as the most citations in 2015 among the Islamic countries and also in the Middle East (8).

Therefore, in the present study, we aim to conduct a scientometric analysis of the Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran (MJIRI) from 1987 to 2018. MJIRI (accessible at <http://mjiri.iuims.ac.ir>) is an open-access peer-reviewed journal with continuous online updating policy, which publishes articles from almost all medical sciences disciplines. MJIRI is currently being indexed by Scopus, PubMed, PubMed Central, etc. Through this study, we intended to show chronological publishing trend of articles, articles’ annual growth rate (AGR), chronological trend of its citation metrics (including Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP), SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), and CiteScore), chronological authorship trend (single vs multiple authorship), the universities with the highest number of articles published in MJIRI, and the most co-occurrences of keywords appeared in titles, abstracts and article Keywords.

## Methods

All articles published in MJIRI from 1987 to 2018, i.e. 2166 articles were included. The used indicators were distribution of the number of published articles in issues & volumes, the annual growth rate (AGR) of articles, the annual authorship pattern of articles (the distribution of single-authored, two-authored, three-authored or more than three-authored articles), the annual degree of collaboration (DC), the universities with the highest number of articles published in MJIRI, and the citation indicators. The data were extracted and analyzed through Microsoft Excel software and Graph Pad Prism software.

The annual growth rate (AGR) determines how much the value of journal based on the number of its publications changes during a year and is calculated by (5):

$$AGR = (\text{End value} - \text{First value}) / \text{First value} * 100$$

The degree of collaboration (DC) is the ratio of the research papers carried out by multiple authors to the total number of research papers in the discipline during a given period of time, usually a year and is calculated by Subramanyam formula (1983) (9):

$$DC = \frac{\text{No. of multiple-authored articles during a specific year}}{\text{No. of single-author and multiple-author articles during the same year}}$$

Furthermore, the MJIRI’s CiteScore, Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP), SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) and its quartile trend from 2013 to 2018, using Scopus and Scimagojr databases were studied. The CiteScore of a journal is determined by dividing total citations of a given year dedicated to the last three years’ articles by the total number of last three years’ articles and is derived from the Scopus (10). The SNIP corrects the differences of citation impact between different subject fields through source normalizing approach (3, 11). Scopus derived indicators were extracted for 2013-2018 period since the MJIRI has not been indexed by the Scopus earlier this time.

Additionally, we analyzed the most dominant co-occurred keywords of abstracts and created a co-occurrences network of the most dominant keywords using VOSviewer software (12). The keywords were obtained from the titles, abstracts, as well as the papers’ Keywords.

It is noteworthy that since the affiliation of the corresponding authors only were fully mentioned in the MJIRI website, the assessment of the participation by universities/institutions was carried out based on the information collected from the MJIRI website; articles with incomplete information were excluded from the analysis.

## Results

### *Chronological publishing trend of MJIRI articles*

The MJIRI was established in the year 1987 with 16 articles in the area of medicine. Since then, this journal had published articles in this area mostly on a quarterly basis until 2013 and since then, it has published articles continuously as they become ready for publication. Since 2014, as for continuously updating publishing policy, the journal publishes one issue per volume annually, thus, the number of articles published in one issue shows an increase from an average of 10 articles per issue by the end of 2013 to an average of 150 articles in each issue after 2014. The chronologic analysis of journal productivity based on the number of articles published each year between 1987 and 2018 shows the most productive years of MJIRI are 2016, 2014, 2015, 2017, and 2018 with 166, 158, 154, 139, and 135 articles, respectively. Except for 1987 with only 16 articles, the least productive years of MJIRI are 1991, 2012, 2008, and 2009 with 33, 36, 40, and 40 publications, respectively. Interestingly, more than a third (34.72%) of all 2166 MJIRI articles published up to the end of 2018 have been appeared during 2014-2018 with an average of 150 articles per year. The average journal productivity during 1987-2018 was 67.68 articles per year. The details of annual journal productivity based on the

number of volumes, issues, articles in each issue, and total articles published each year during the study period are shown in Table 1.

#### The AGR of MJIRI articles

The annual growth rate (AGR) indicates the amount of change in the journal publications over a year. As illustrated in Figure 1, the AGR of MJIRI articles has many fluctuations during the study period. The highest growth rate belongs to the year 2014 (AGR=276.190%), followed by the year 1988 (AGR=193.75%) and the lowest growth rates in the years 2001, 1991, and 2006 with AGR of -28.75%, -28.26%, and -27.54%, respectively. Table 2 shows the AGR of MJIRI articles between 1988 and 2018

as well as the cumulative percentage of journal publications during this period.

#### The citation metrics (SNIP, SJR, and CiteScore) analysis of MJIRI

We assessed the impact of MJIRI from 2013 to 2018 using the Scopus metrics like SNIP, SJR, and CiteScore. As illustrated in Figure 2a, MJIRI CiteScore has increased during these 6 years, from the CiteScore of 0.26 in 2013 to 0.94 in 2018 with the highest CiteScore of 1 in 2017. These statistics based on the Scopus' quartile system fall in Q3, Q2 and Q1, respectively; which indicates that the impact of MJIRI has gradually improved over the recent years. Similar to CiteScore growth curve, Figure 2b

Table 1. The annual journal productivity based on the volume number, issues in each volume, articles in each issue, and total articles published each year from 1987 to 2018.

Year	Volume	Issue	Number of articles for each issue				Total			
1987	1	1				16	16			
1988	2	1	2	3	15	18	14	47		
1989	2		4			15		45		
	3	1&2		3&4	18		12			
1990	4	1	2	3	4	12	12	11	11	46
1991	5	1&2		3&4		14		19		33
1992	6	1	2	3		15		15	14	44
1993	6		4					18		61
	7	1	2	3		15		12	16	
1994	7		4					10		49
	8	1	2	3		15		14	10	
1995	8		4					14		57
	9	1	2	3		12		14	17	
1996	9		4					18		67
	10	1	2	3		19		12	18	
1997	10		4					14		74
	11	1	2	3		19		22	19	
1998	11		4					22		83
	12	1	2	3		20		24	17	
1999	12		4					17		64
	13	1	2	3		15		17	15	
2000	13		4					16		80
	14	1	2	3		22		18	24	
2001	14		4					23		57
	15	1	2	3		11		11	12	
2002	15		4					11		49
	16	1	2	3		13		13	12	
2003	16		4					14		64
	17	1	2	3		16		16	18	
2004	17		4					17		70
	18	1	2	3		18		18	17	
2005	18		4					19		69
	19	1	2	3		18		15	17	
2006	19		4					16		50
	20	1	2	3		12		10	12	
2007	20		4					12		42
	21	1	2	3		10		10	10	
2008	21		4					10		40
	22	1	2	3		10		10	10	
2009	22		4					10		40
	23	1	2	3		10		10	10	
2010	23		4					10		41
	24	1	2	3		10		10	11	
2011	24		4					11		48
	25	1	2	3	4	9	9	10	9	
2012	26	1	2	3	4	8	9	10	9	36
2013	27	1	2	3	4	9	9	11	13	42
2014	28		1					158		158
2015	29		1					154		154
2016	30		1					166		166
2017	31		1					139		139
2018	32		1					135		135

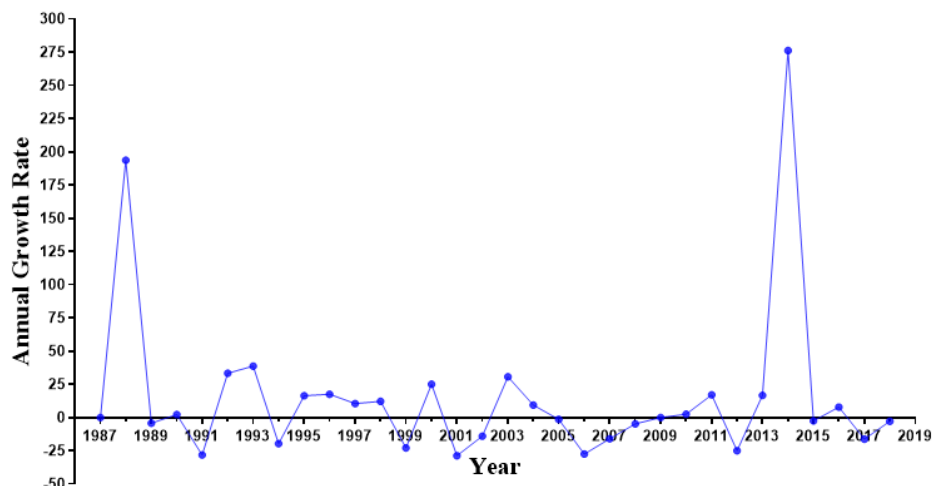


Fig. 1. Annual growth rate of MJIRI articles

Table 2. The annual growth rate (AGR) of MJIRI articles

Year	Articles	AGR (%)
1987	16	0
1988	47	193.75
1989	45	-4.255
1990	46	2.222
1991	33	-28.260
1992	44	33.333
1993	61	38.636
1994	49	-19.672
1995	57	16.326
1996	67	17.543
1997	74	10.447
1998	83	12.162
1999	64	-22.891
2000	80	25
2001	57	-28.75
2002	49	-14.035
2003	64	30.612
2004	70	9.375
2005	69	-1.428
2006	50	-27.536
2007	42	-16
2008	40	-4.761
2009	40	0
2010	41	2.5
2011	48	17.073
2012	36	-25
2013	42	16.666
2014	158	276.190
2015	154	-2.531
2016	166	7.792
2017	139	-16.265
2018	135	-2.877
Total	2166	

demonstrates that the SJR score of MJIRI has been increasing during this period, from SJR of 0.123 (SJR Quartile: Q4) in 2013 to SJR of 0.320 (SJR Quartile: Q3) in 2018 with the highest SJR of 0.364 (SJR Quartile: Q3) in 2017. Besides, the SNIP score analysis of MJIRI reveals some ups and downs during the past six years as it drops slightly from 0.398 in 2013 to 0.337 in 2015 and then dramatically increases to 0.616 in 2016, and again falls to 0.477 in 2017 and once again grows to 0.552 in 2018. However, as is well observable in Figure 2c, the overall value of SNIP is growing during this period. The details of annual Scopus metrics for the MJIRI impact assessment

from 2013 to 2018 are shown in Table 3.

**Authorship trend of MJIRI articles over time and the co-authorship network analysis**

The annual authorship trend of published articles in MJIRI over the period of 1987 to 2018 is shown in Table 4. In total, there are 218 single-authored articles (10% of all 2166 articles), 442 two-authored articles (20.4%), 447 three-authored articles (20.6%) and 1059 over three-authored articles (48.9%) in MJIRI during this period.

To draw the author's collaboration pattern for MJIRI articles, we divided all articles into two categories: single-

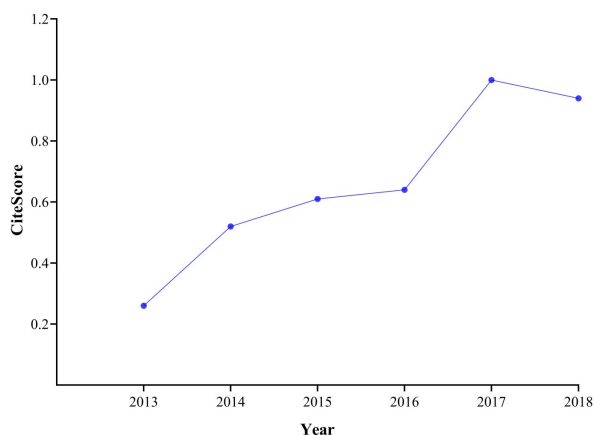


Fig. 2a. CiteScore trend of MJIRI during 2013-2018

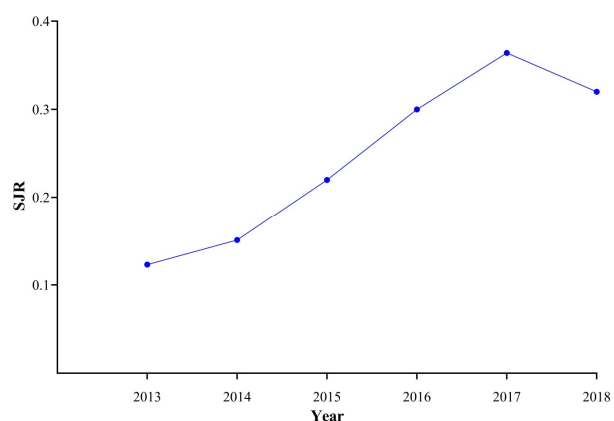


Fig. 2b. SJR trend of MJIRI during 2013-2018

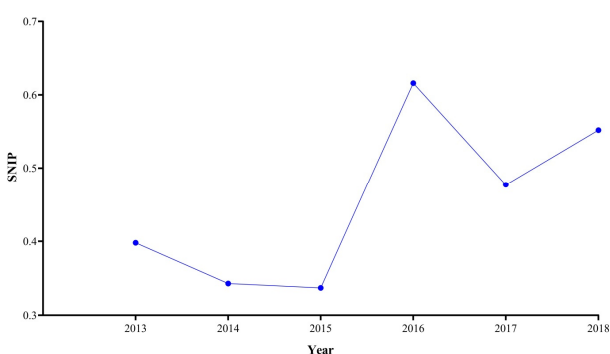


Fig. 2c. SNIP trend of MJIRI during 2013-2018

Table 3. The citation metrics of MJIRI during 2013-2018

Year	SNIP	SJR	CiteScore	Scimago Quartile (SJR)	Scopus Quartile (CiteSore)
2013	0.398	0.123	0.26	Q4	Q3
2014	0.343	0.151	0.52	Q3	Q2
2015	0.337	0.22	0.61	Q3	Q2
2016	0.616	0.3	0.64	Q3	Q3
2017	0.477	0.364	1	Q3	Q1
2018	0.552	0.320	0.94	Q3	Q2

authored articles and multiple-authored articles. The trend of single vs multiple-authored articles published from

1987 to 2018 is shown in Figure 3, which shows the journal's interest toward publishing multi-author articles vs

Table 4. The authorship Pattern of MJIRI articles based on the number of authors in each article

Year	Authorship Pattern				Total
	Single author	Two Authors	Three Authors	More than 3 Authors	
1987	3	6	4	3	16
1988	17	12	10	8	47
1989	12	12	8	13	45
1990	12	15	6	13	46
1991	6	10	8	9	33
1992	23	7	8	6	44
1993	18	22	14	7	61
1994	10	18	14	7	49
1995	11	17	15	14	57
1996	8	21	19	19	67
1997	8	36	14	16	74
1998	16	23	21	23	83
1999	10	28	14	12	64
2000	8	29	23	20	80
2001	7	16	17	17	57
2002	5	14	17	13	49
2003	10	19	20	15	64
2004	4	22	15	29	70
2005	5	16	12	36	69

Table 4. Ctd

Year	Authorship Pattern				Total
	Single author	Two Authors	Three Authors	More than 3 Authors	
2006	3	13	20	14	50
2007	1	10	10	21	42
2008	0	5	13	22	40
2009	2	4	8	26	40
2010	0	2	8	31	41
2011	4	6	5	33	48
2012	2	3	5	26	36
2013	2	7	9	24	42
2014	2	11	27	118	158
2015	3	9	23	119	154
2016	3	14	21	128	166
2017	1	5	19	114	139
2018	2	10	20	103	135
Total	218	442	447	1059	2166
%	10.06	20.40	20.63	48.89	100.00

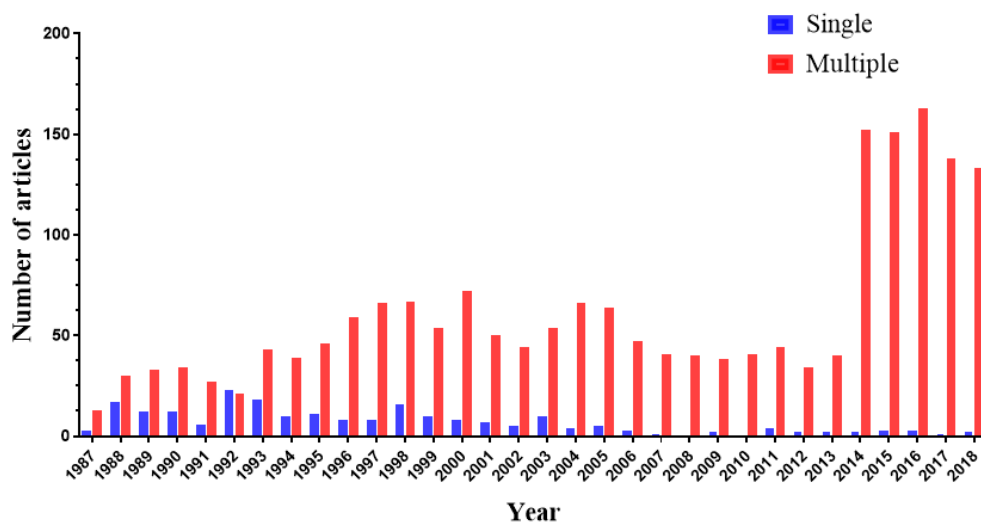


Fig. 3. Single vs multiple-author articles from 1987 to 2018

single-author articles. The annual degree of collaboration in shown in Table 5. Since all articles published in 2008 and 2010 were conducted by multiple authors, the degree of collaboration for these years is calculated as 1, followed by 2017 (DC=0.99), 2018 (DC=0.98), 2016 (DC=0.98), and 2015 (DC=0.98). The least collaboration

degree belongs to the year 1992 (DC=0.42) depicting more single-author articles and fewer multi-author articles. Besides, the overall degree of collaboration in MJIRI during 1987-2018 is 0.89 and merely 10% of all MJIRI articles were single-authored.

To analyze the co-authorship network, we included all

Table 5. The annual degree of collaboration (DC) to MJIRI's articles

Year	Single author	Multiple author	Total	DC
1987	3	13	16	0.81
1988	17	30	47	0.63
1989	12	33	45	0.73
1990	12	34	46	0.73
1991	6	27	33	0.81
1992	23	21	44	0.47
1993	18	43	61	0.70
1994	10	39	49	0.79
1995	11	46	57	0.80
1996	8	59	67	0.88
1997	8	66	74	0.89
1998	16	67	83	0.80
1999	10	54	64	0.84
2000	8	72	80	0.90
2001	7	50	57	0.87
2002	5	44	49	0.89
2003	10	54	64	0.84
2004	4	66	70	0.94
2005	5	64	69	0.92

Table 5. Ctd

Year	Single author	Multiple author	Total	DC
2006	3	47	50	0.94
2007	1	41	42	0.97
2008	0	40	40	1:00
2009	2	38	40	0.95
2010	0	41	41	1:00
2011	4	44	48	0.91
2012	2	34	36	0.94
2013	2	40	42	0.95
2014	2	152	158	0.96
2015	3	151	154	0.98
2016	3	163	166	0.98
2017	1	138	139	0.99
2018	2	133	135	0.98
Total	218	1948	2166	0.89

authors with at least 5 articles published in MJIRI up to 2018. Therefore, among 6046 authors with at least one title in MJIRI, 129 authors had 5 or more MJIRI articles of which 56 ones excluded for having no co-authors. Finally, the remaining 73 authors were included in the cluster network shown in Figure 4.

#### Top ten universities based on contribution to MJIRI

Based on affiliations of authors, we studied the participated universities with at least having a paper published in

the MJIRI. Since we had limited access to all authors' affiliations in the MJIRI website, we considered the corresponders' affiliations. Table 6 demonstrates the top ten institutions based on the amount of contribution to the MJIRI. The highest contribution was by 'Iran University of Medical Sciences' with publishing 407 articles (18.79%), followed by 'Tehran University of Medical Sciences' with 335 articles (15.46%), 'Shiraz University of Medical Sciences' with 164 articles (7.57%), and 'Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences' with 127

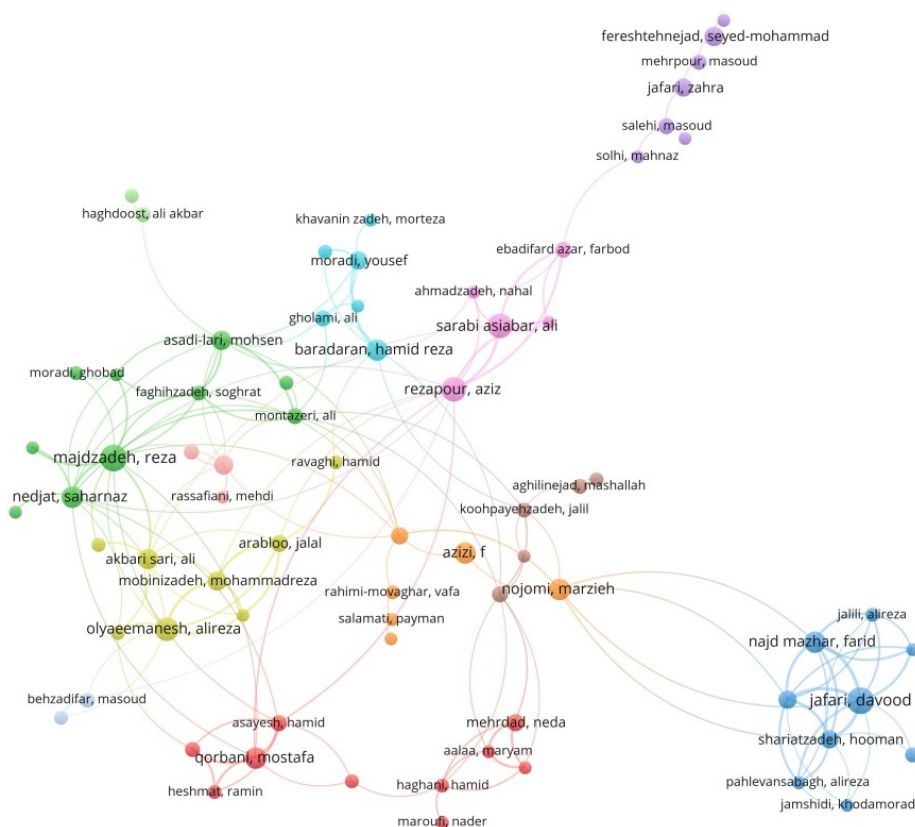


Fig. 4. The cluster network of co-authorships between all authors who contributed at least 5 articles to MJIRI and had at least one co-authorship with others. Out of 6046 MJIRI authors, 129 individuals had five or more articles, 73 of whom constructed the largest co-authorship network that are considered for the cluster mapping. This network contains 12 clusters and 164 co-authorships between 73 authors. The line thickness between two authors represents the number of co-authorships and the circle size represents the number of articles published by that author.

Table 6. Top ten universities contributed to MJIRI

No	University	Number of Articles	%
1	Iran University of Medical Sciences	407	18.79
2	Tehran University of Medical Sciences	335	15.46
3	Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	164	7.57
4	Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	127	5.86
5	Mashhad University of Medical Sciences	113	5.21
6	Isfahan University of Medical Sciences	61	2.81
7	Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences	58	2.67
8	Tarbiat Modares University	48	2.21
9	Kerman University of Medical Sciences	38	1.75
10	Tabriz University of Medical Sciences	36	1.66

articles (5.86%). It is noteworthy that MJIRI is published and owned by the ‘Iran University of Medical Sciences’.

**Keywords’ co-occurrence**

To analyze the co-occurrence relationship between articles’ keywords, we considered the articles’ keywords with at least 5 occurrences. Out of a total of 4916 keywords 76 were included for analysis. Five author keywords were excluded due to having no co-occurrence. Finally, the co-occurrence network of the remaining 71 keywords was

drawn by VOSviewer (Fig. 5). As illustrated in Figure 5, the most co-occurred keyword was “Iran” with 131 co-occurrences, followed by “children” with 37, “prevalence” with 23 and “Quality of life” with 23. The top ten most co-occurred keywords in MJIRI articles based on the dense ranking system are demonstrated in Table 7. Among top ten most co-occurred keywords, some are pertaining to specific fields of medicine including: “Breast cancer”, “Pregnancy”, “Tuberculosis”, and “Hypertension” with 14, 12, 12, and 11 co-occurrences, respectively.

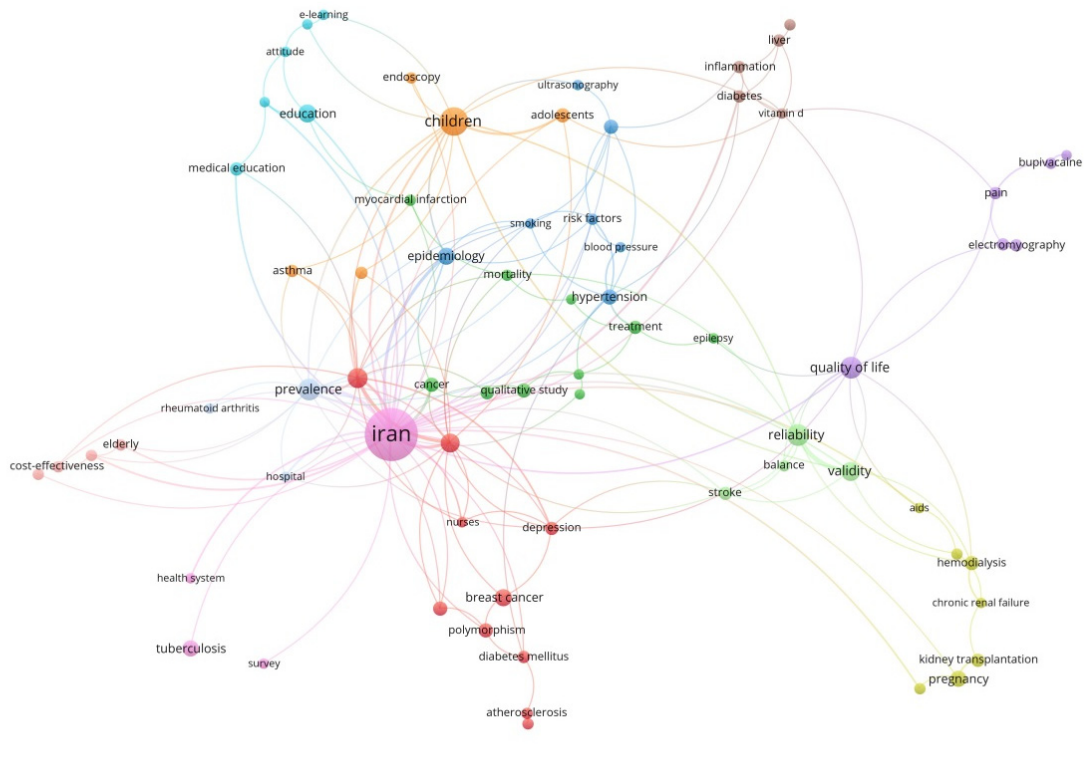


Fig. 5. The cluster co-occurrence network of keywords with at least five occurrences and one or more co-occurrences with other keywords. The keywords with the same color belong to the same cluster. The line thickness between the two keywords represents the number of co-occurrences of both in MJIRI articles and the circle size represents the number of occurrences of each keyword in MJIRI articles.

Table 7. Top ten co-occurred keywords

No	Author Keyword	Numbers	Rank	No	Author Keyword	Numbers	Rank
1	Iran	131	1	8	Validity	17	6
2	children	37	2	9	Education	15	7
3	Prevalence	23	3	10	Breast Cancer	14	8
4	Quality of Life	23	3	11	Epidemiology	14	8
5	Reliability	22	4	12	Pregnancy	12	9
6	Systematic Review	19	5	13	Tuberculosis	12	9
7	Meta-Analysis	17	6	14	Hypertension	11	10





is clear that the publishing trend of journals may have a critical impact on development of scientific productions.

#### **Conflict of Interests**

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

#### **References**

1. Jayabal R, Balasubramanian K. A Scientometric Study of Indian Journal of Chemical Technology. *Lib Philosophy Pract.* 2018;1.
2. Mahmudi Z, Tahamtan I, Sedghi S, Roudbari M. Ranking Iranian biomedical research centers according to H-variants (G, M, A, R) in Scopus and Web of Science. *Med J Islam Repub Iran.* 2015;29:217.
3. Asadi H, Mostafavi E. The Productivity and Characteristics of Iranian Biomedical Journal (IBJ): A Scientometric Analysis. *Iran Biomed J.* 2018;22(6):362.
4. Kalita D. The scientometrics of nature. *J Scientometric Res.* 2016;5(2):123-34.
5. Gupta S, Hasan N. Scientometric analysis of Metamorphosis: A journal of management research. *J Lib Inform Technol.* 2018;38(4):254-8.
6. Nattar S. Indian journal of physics: A scientometric analysis. *Int J Lib Inform Sci.* 2009;1(4):043-61.
7. Suresh C, Hema R, Sankarasubramaniam N. A scientometric analysis of the "indian journal of horticulture"(2010-2014). *Asia Pac J Res.* 2015;1 (XXXIV).
8. Akhondzadeh S, Ebadifar A, Eftekhari MB, Falahat K. Medical science and research in Iran. *Arch Iran Med.* 2017;20(11):665.
9. Subramanyam K. Bibliometric studies of research collaboration: A review. *J inform Sci.* 1983;6(1):33-8.
10. Da Silva JAT, Memon AR. CiteScore: A cite for sore eyes, or a valuable, transparent metric? *Scientometrics.* 2017;111(1):553-6.
11. Moed HF. The Source-Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) is a valid and sophisticated indicator of journal citation impact. *J Am Soc Inform Sci Technol.* 2011;62(1):211-213.
12. Van Eck N, Waltman L. Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics.* 2009;84(2):523-38.
13. Geetha S, Thilagavathy N. A Scientometric Study of the Journal of Addictive Behavior. *Indian J Inform Sources Serv.* 2018;8(2):54-6.