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Pharmaceutical services: A scientometric study

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Abstract
The study is based on the Scientometric analysis of 854 Research article published joint optimization of dynamic resource during the period of 2020-2024. This Study will review on To find out Year-wise, To find out keyword wise Contribution. To find out Document type Distribution the findings must reveal various aspects of the characteristics and patterns of contributions of the study.

Keywords: Scientometric, Web of science. SARS2-CoV-2 Face-to-Face Counseling Patient, Perceptions Pharmaceutical Care Remote Services.

Introduction

Scientometrics is the science of measuring and analyzing science. In practice, Scientometrics is often done using Bibliometrics which is a measurement of the impact of (scientific) publications. Scientometrics is the science of method scientific output similar to Bibliometrics used by librarians and information scientist. (Agrawal, Aruna, 1982); related fields are the history of science and technology philosophy of science and sociology of scientific knowledge. (Eugene arfield, 1995) ;application of mathematical and statistical methods of scientific literature (Derek de solla, 2000) ; to identify national an international etwork and tomap the development of new fields of science and technology as well as to know the inner logic of science evelopment (yadavJaisi Ram, 1984) ; this enables to evaluate the size of scientific production on the assumption that the essence of scientific activity is the assumption the production of knowledge (Eugene Garfield, 2002); open access has emerged in the last few years as serious alternative to additional commercial publishing models taking the benefits offered by technology one step further (Wasudevan K T 1995); one significant finding in the field is principle of cost escalation to the effect that achieving further findings at a given level of importance grow exponentially more costly in the expenditure of efforts and resources (Manavalan R 1982) ; other characteristics of open access journals are that author relation copyrights and they must self- achieved content in an independent repository

Definitional Analysis

1. Scientometrics

According to bankapur, M.B. and Kumabar, (1993) "Scientometrics is a more general that Bibliometrics. It is interesting to know, that both disciplines have a large overlap. It is surprised to learn certain comments stating that both disciplines have a large overlap. It is surprised to learn certain comments stating that Scientometrics, using Bibliometrics techniques id a part of Bibliometrics".

According to (2006), wouters, a cart intension has always existed between academic Scientometrics and political /practical, Scientometrics, the letter of which has been described as a hybrid of social science and bur rerate expertise (2006).

2. Pharmaceutical services

In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS2-CoV-2) reported and discovered in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, as a
global pandemic. This virus has affected around 40 million con- firmed cases, and 1.1 million confirmed deaths worldwide (World Health Organization, 2019). On the other hand, the actual
number might be much higher than what was reported officially. On February 24, 2020, the first confirmed case of SARS-CoV-2 was discovered in the Kingdom of Bahrain for a male who arrived
from Iran via Dubai. Cases increased till it reached around 70,000 positive patient on September 23, 2020, however, recovery and death rate found to be 89.41% and 0.34% respectively till that date
(The National Medical Taskforce for Combating the Coronavirus, 2020). According to the articles analyzed, the pharmacist is at the end of the chain of the patients' contact with health professionals after the medical decision for pharmacological therapy (Kellow, 2011), or is the sole contact regarding medicines which do not require medical prescriptions or for changes in habits such as quitting smoking (Aquilino et al., 2003; Lloyd-Williams, 2003). Most articles described the pharmacist as an accessible and available health professional. The community pharmacy is viewed as a setting conducive for health promotion, since it may be found in a broad variety of places and is available on a 24-hour basis (Myers et al., 1996; Nichols-English, Poirier, 2000). The pharmacists' actions, which were proposed or studied in the selected articles, may be grouped into four.
categories:

- being unable to speak during the episode
- having hallucinations and sensations
- feeling pressure on the chest

- having difficulty breathing
- sweating
- headaches and muscle pains

3. Web of Science

Web of Science Core Collection content is uniquely selective and our indexing is uniquely consistent. Our independent and thorough editorial process ensures journal quality, while more than 50 years of consistent, accurate and complete indexing has created an unparalleled data structure.Every article and all cited references from every journal have been indexed, creating the most comprehensive and complete citation network to power both confident discovery and trusted assessment. Only the Web of Science Core Collection indexes every piece of content cover-to-cover, creating a complete and certain view of over 115 years of the highest-quality research

4. Review of Literature

Khaparde&Pawar (2013) studied the authorship pattern and author's collaborative research in Information Technology with a sample of 17917 articles collect from LISA during 2000-2009.The average number of authors per article is 1.80. In the study the degree of collaboration (C) during the overall 10 years (2000-2009) is 0.71 but the year wise degree of collaboration is almost same in all the years of mean value 0.49. According to 10 years of period, the multi-authorship articles are higher and predominant on single authorship. The study found that the researches in Information Technology are keep toward team research or group research rather than solo research.

Khaparde (2013) the paper studied the Bibliometric Analysis of Research Publication of Department of Chemistry, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, from 1975 to 2012. It analyzed all the 774research publications from the 144 journals. It examines year- wise distribution of papers, authorship pattern, journal in which author publish, it revealed that the number of publications has increased consistently from the year 1975 to the year 2012. 25% of the total publications have been made in 2009, 2010, and 2011. And the majority of the publications are made with 4 authors. And also the majority of the research paper published in journal of heterocyclic chemistry.

(Alhamdi, Khaparde&Kanekar, 2014) they attempted on bibliometric analysis of ten volumes (57-66) in the field of journal of Documentation. It is based on the references appended to International Journal of "Journal of Documentation" during 2001-2010. The present study is based on 15150 references appended to 364 articles contributed by the authors in Journal of Documentation. It was found that Journals Citations are more in number than other citations. In Authorship pattern it was found that Solo Researchers are Predominant than Collaborative Researchers. The extent of collaboration was not much popular among the Journal of Documentation. The mean relative growth for articles and citation in the first five years 2001 to 2005 is reduced according to the last five years 2006 to 2010.The value of group co-efficient (gp) was only 0.46. It was seen that researchers cited latest documents. Universities are the major contributors. The study shows the UK, USA, Finland, and Denmark, have the majority of most cited records in Journal of Documentation. Out of 364 articles there are 175 articles have pages length from 11 to 20.

5. Objectives of the Study

The primary objective of this study is to understand the growth of scientometrics Study are Pharmaceutical Services scientometrics during the period 2019-2023 More specific objectives are as follows:

1. **1.**To find out Year-wise of publication.
2. **2.** To find out author wise Distribution and contribution
3. **3.** To find out Language wise contribution.
4. To find out Document type wise Distribution.
5. To.Find Out County Wise Distribution and Contribution

6. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The present study is based on the Scientometric for Pharmaceutical Services. The present study is based on over all 854 contributions during 2020-2024

7. Data Collection

Data can be numerically expressed that is quantified quantifiable or objective (Fasibs off and Dely, 1990) the data was collected from Eric, with the help of spas and excel. Total 854 contributions during 2020-2024

8. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Scientometric analysis is a branch of Bibliometrics. It is an important joint optimization of dynamic resource for understanding of the subject it aims at measuring the utility of documents and relationship between documents and fields.

The present study is based on the Scientometric for research Pharmaceutical Services**.** The present study is based on over all 854contributions during 2020-2024.

Findings

The Distribution of contributions (year-wise) is shown in Table No. 1 & Graph no. 1 contributions majority of the contributions i.e. 187 (21.90) 2022contributions were contributed in 2023 were as minimum contributions i.e. 140(16.39) 2023 contributions were contributed in 2023.

The table no.2.Author contribution and Distribution It can be observed 2020-2024 year in the majority wise highest Author Ross, K, 4(0.47) and the lowest is one time Author783 (91.69) and all data is 854.

It Can Be Observed From Table No. 03 The Language Wise Distribution Of Contributors, The Table 2 Reveals That Out Of The Total 854 Contributors Has Contributed During2020-2024, Majority Wise Highest Language Is A Pharmaceutical 830 (97.19) And The Second Is Language Of Clinical Pharmaceutical Services Medicine 15 (1.76) and The Last Is Pharmaceutical And Biological Rhythms 2 (0.23).

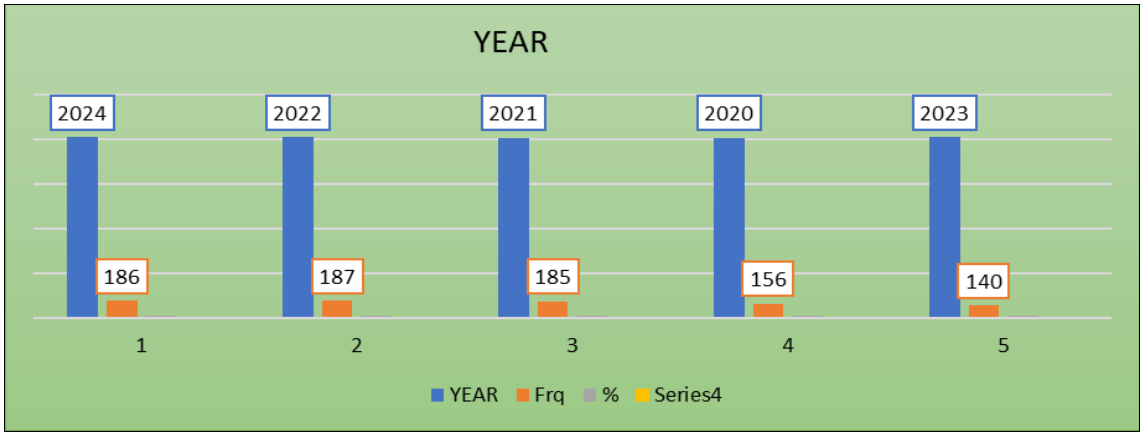
Table No 4. Document Type distribution of the contribution article is high. i.e. frequency 744 with 87.12%. and is lowest document type are correction i.e. 1 frequency with 0.12%.

The table no.5.Country wise contribution and Distribution It can be observed 2020-2024 year in the majority wise

highest Country USA 153(17.92) and the lowest is one time Country 40 (4.68) and all data is 854.

Table No 1: To find out Year-wise of publication.

Sr. No	Year	Frequency	Percentage
1	2024	186	21.78
2	2022	187	21.90
3	2021	185	21.66
4	2020	156	18.27
5	2023	140	16.39
Totel		854	100



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The table no.2: Author contribution and Distribution.

Sr.no.	Aouther	Frequency	Percentage
1	Ross, K	4	0.47
2	Gontcharov, GA	3	0.35
3	Hlongwa, M	3	0.35
4	Ladeyschikov, DA	3	0.35
5	Lolli, B	3	0.35
6	Paliya, VS	3	0.35
7	Bagchi, D	2	0.23
8	Barlage, L	2	0.23
9	Böse, M	2	0.23
10	Dabhade, P	2	0.23
11	Daga, E	2	0.23
12	Díaz-Giménez, E	2	0.23
13	Djourachkovitch, T	2	0.23
14	Elmore, JA	2	0.23
15	Feuillet, LM	2	0.23
16	Gao, Y	2	0.23
17	Kay, C	2	0.23
18	Mau, W	2	0.23
19	Merc, J	2	0.23
20	Mukherjee, S	2	0.23
21	Parperis, K	2	0.23
22	Peña-Herazo, HA	2	0.23
23	Rakshit, S	2	0.23
24	Repp, A	2	0.23
25	Schneider, S	2	0.23
26	Shridharan, B	2	0.23
27	Singaram, VS	2	0.23
28	Singh, A	2	0.23
29	Wang, JW	2	0.23
30	Yan, D	2	0.23
31	Yuan, Y	2	0.23
32	Zhang, Y	2	0.23
33	ONE TIME AUTHOR 1*783=783	783	91.69
TOTAL		854	100

The table no.2.Author contribution and Distribution It can be observed 2020-2024 year in the majority wise highest Author Ross, K, 4(0.47) and the lowest is one time Author783 (91.69) and all data is 854.

The table no.3: To find out Language wise contribution.

Sr. No	Language	Frequency	Percentage
1	English	830	97.19
2	German	15	1.76
3	Spanish	4	0.47
4	Portuguese	3	0.35
5	French	2	0.23
Totel		854	100

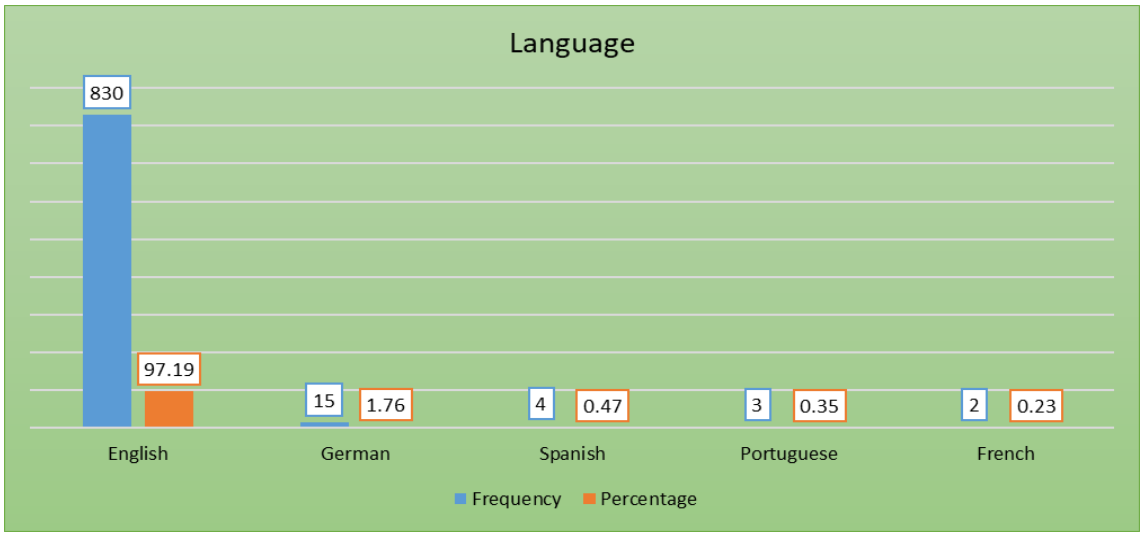

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Table No 4: To find out Document Type Distribution

Sr.no	Document	Frequency	Percentage
1	Article	744	87.12
2	Review	82	9.60
3	Review; Book Chapter	1	0.12
Totel		854	100

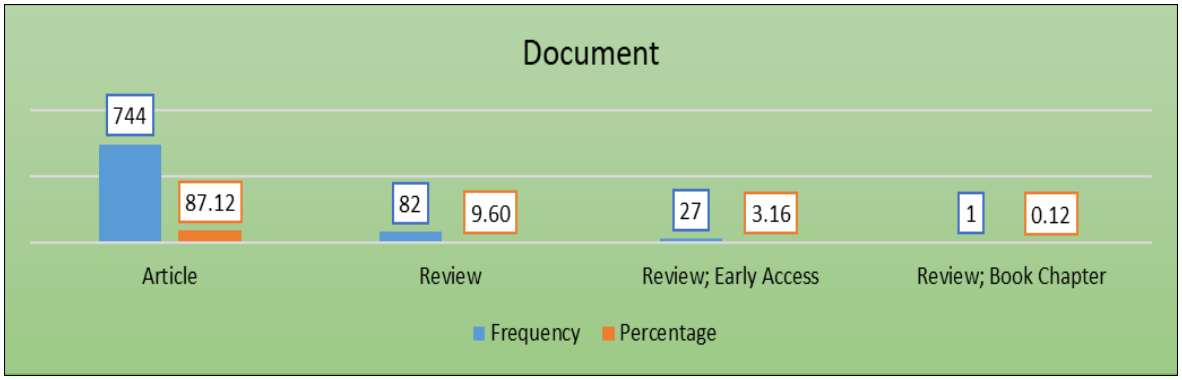

Table No 4. Document Type distribution of the contribution article is high. i.e. frequency 744 with 87.12%. and is lowest document type are correction i.e. 1 frequency with 0.12%.

The table no 5: To. Find Out County Wise Distribution and Contribution.

Sr. No	Country	Frequency	Percentage
1	USA.	153	17.92
2	France.	71	8.31
3	USA.	63	7.38

4	China.	59	6.91
5	Germany.	47	5.50
6	Australia	32	3.75
7	Spain	31	3.63
8	India	25	2.93
9	China.	20	2.34
10	South Korea	19	2.22
11	Brazil.	17	1.99
12	Italy.	16	1.87
13	Canada.	16	1.87
14	New Zealand.	14	1.64
15	Italy	13	1.52
16	na	12	1.41
17	Russia.	12	1.41
18	Mexico	10	1.17
19	Sweden	9	1.05
20	India.	8	0.94
21	Chile	8	0.94
22	England.	7	0.82
23	Austria	7	0.82
24	Scotland	7	0.82
25	Germany	6	0.70
26	Norway	6	0.70
27	Switzerland	6	0.70
28	Brazil.	5	0.59
29	France.	5	0.59
30	Denmark	5	0.59
31	Poland	5	0.59
32	Taiwan	5	0.59
33	Australia	4	0.47
34	Canada	4	0.47
35	Spain.	4	0.47
36	Switzerland	4	0.47
37	Belgium	4	0.47
38	Japan	4	0.47
39	Portugal.	4	0.47
40	Slovenia	4	0.47
41	Belgium.	3	0.35
42	Iran	3	0.35
43	Ireland	3	0.35
44	Japan	3	0.35
45	Scotland	3	0.35
46	Argentina	3	0.35
47	Cyprus	3	0.35
48	Greece	3	0.35
49	Malaysia	3	0.35
50	Nigeria	3	0.35
51	Thailand	3	0.35
52	Pakistan	2	0.23
53	Russia	2	0.23
54	Singapore	2	0.23
55	South Africa	2	0.23
56	Croatia	2	0.23
57	dubai	2	0.23
58	Ireland	2	0.23
59	Israel	2	0.23
60	Jordan	2	0.23
61	Luxembourg	2	0.23
62	Pakistan.	2	0.23
63	Romania	2	0.23
64	Saudi Arabia	2	0.23
65	Turkey	2	0.23
66	Ukraine	2	0.23
67	one time country 1-40=40	40	4.68
Totel		854	100

The table no.5.Country wise contribution and Distribution It can be observed 2020-2024 year in the majority wise highest Country USA 153(17.92) and the lowest is one time Country 40 (4.68) and all data is 854.

Conclusion

The results of the mixed-methods study indicated that pharmaceutical services partially fulfilled minimum standards with limited pharmaceutical care provision within each dispensing model. The results raised concerns regarding the efforts to improve PHC services under the NHI, as it indicates that there are still many challenges to providing optimal pharmaceutical services within this particular setting. The study also indicated that the current practice of task-shifting compromises the cognitive and collaborative role of the pharmacist, with further opportunities available for the pharmacist to contribute to better patient-centred roles within PHCThe results of the mixed-methods study indicated that pharmaceutical services partially fulfilled minimum standards with limited pharmaceutical care provision within each dispensing model. The results raised concerns regarding the efforts to improve PHC services under the NHI, as it indicates that there are still many challenges to providing optimal pharmaceutical services within this particular setting. The study also indicated that the current practice of task-shifting compromises the cognitive and collaborative role of the pharmacist, with further opportunities available for the pharmacist to contribute to better patient-centred roles within PHC.

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