Journal of family medicine and primary care- A five year bibliometric analysis from 2016 to 2020

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Abstract

Aim: To conduct a five-year bibliometric analysis of the Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care (J Family Med Prim Care) between 2016 and 2020. Setting and Design: This retrospective secondary data analysis was conducted in the Department of Conservative, Endodontics and Aesthetic Dentistry, Dental Institute, Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi, Jharkhand and Rohilkhand Medical College and Hospital, Bareilly, UP. Material and Methods: The data of publications including research articles, review and case reports excluding editorials and letters to the editor, commentaries and invited articles published in the J Family Med Prim Care between 2016 and 2020 were downloaded from the journal website and analysed in terms of the bibliometric parameters. Results: The results revealed that the journal gave equal weightage to all types of articles. The total number of articles published between 2016 and 2020 was 2,426 out of which 1,666 articles were published from India and the remaining from other parts of the world. In India, the state of Delhi had the maximum publications while specialty Preventive and Social Medicine (22.42%) and General Medicine (23.12%) had the maximum articles. Moreover, between 2016 and 2020, J Family Med Prim Care had 2,132 citations of published articles and had 65 publications in 2020 about the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Conclusion: The issue numbers per year for J Family Med Prim Care has gradually increased over time. The publication is open for all fields of medical, dental sciences and allied sciences.

Keywords: Articles, bibliometric analysis, journal, publication

Introduction

Rapid evolution in medical sciences is making it increasingly difficult for clinicians to update their knowledge about technological advances.¹ Hence, they are dependent on the literature to help them keep updated. In today’s time, especially with pandemics like the COVID, it is essential that high quality of clinical data should be available that provides us with online medical information that can potentially improve clinical decision making by increasing information availability.²⁻⁴ Bibliometric analysis or scientometrics is a method for assessing information availability. It is used to optimize scientific productivity. This science with its various indexes is a recognised method for assessing the level of development of the scientific activity.⁵⁻⁶ The term bibliometrics was first introduced by Prichard in 1969 and is defined as the organisation, classification and quantitative evaluation of the publication pattern of all macro- and micro-communications, along with their authorships by mathematical and statistical calculus.⁷⁻⁹

Access this article online

Quick Response Code:

Website: www.jfmpc.com

DOI: 10.4103/jfmpc.jfmpc_2086_21

How to cite this article: Mohan S, Thakur J, Mohan C, Agarwal S, Tirkey R. Journal of family medicine and primary care- A five year bibliometric analysis from 2016 to 2020. J Family Med Prim Care 2022;11:3613-21.
The Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care (J Family Med Prim Care) (ISSN- Print: 2249-4863, Online: 2278-7135) is an open-access journal. It is the official publication of the Family Medicine and Primary Care Trust. The journal was launched in January 2012 as an online and print biannual issue, and from 2019, the journal is published monthly; both online as well as in print form. The journal covers a broad spectrum of clinical topical catering to the academic needs of family physicians, urban General Practitioners (GPs), rural physicians, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) doctors, community surgeons, community health workers, and providers of community obstetrical and paediatric care, emergency physicians, occupational physicians and public health specialists.

Scientific journals are an important source of information, instruction and inspiration for young researchers to explore more in the respective fields. They provide a knowledge bank, help in the transfer of information and validate the quality of research. Many medical journal analyses have been conducted in western countries to evaluate the progress and leading trends in the field of research involving medical journals. Developing countries lag behind as far as bibliometric analysis of medical journals is concerned because of impaired scrutiny of the published data and low participation of developing country researchers.

This journal attracts a wide viewership and multidisciplinary authorship involving various fields of basic and clinical sciences. We conducted this study to provide the bibliometric analysis of the J Family Med Prim Care from 2016 to 2020 which is an authenticated and well-reputed journal. There has been no bibliometric review of the journal in the literature to the best of the author’s knowledge and information.

Materials and Methods

This retrospective secondary data analysis was conducted in the Department of Conservative, Endodontics and Aesthetic Dentistry, Dental Institute, Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi, Jharkhand and Rohailkhand Medical College and Hospital, Bareilly, UP.

Data regarding the publications (original articles, review articles and case reports) excluding editorials, commentary, narrative essay, book review, invited and guest articles, evidence-based summary and letters to the editor in the Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care (J Family Med Prim Care) from 2016 to 2020 were downloaded from the journal website for analysis as the full text is available in a portable document format (PDF) version for free. Data regarding the type and year of publication, authorship pattern, range and number of citations per article, subject of the article and demographic location of the corresponding author were noted in the data collection form. Data were selected by systematic sampling technique. The collected data were tabulated and entered into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 18.0 and analysed through its statistical package.

Results

The present bibliometric analysis was conducted to evaluate the J Family Med Prim Care which involves various fields of basic and clinical sciences from 2016 to 2020. The number of issues of this journal is summarised in Table 1.

It can be observed that the journal is fast evolving and showing a rapid increase in its accessibility and circulation. Hence, we can observe an increase in the number of issues.

Tables 2 and 3 summarise the year-wise comparison of different sections of the journal. In Table 2, the data were subjected to the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) analysis and it was observed that the mean number of articles was different for the original article, letter and review article section. In Table 3, the data were analysed using the post hoc analysis using the Tukey post hoc analysis. It was observed that in the year 2020, the mean of articles were

| Year | Issues |
|------|--------|
| 2016 | 4      |
| 2017 | 4      |
| 2018 | 6      |
| 2019 | 12     |
| 2020 | 12     |

| Section                        | Sum of squares | df | Mean square | F       | Sig. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----|-------------|---------|------|
| Editorial                      | 0.180          | 4  | 0.045       | 0.574   | 0.683|
| Within Groups                  | 2.583          | 33 | 0.078       |         |      |
| Total                          | 2.763          | 37 |             |         |      |
| Original article               | 8680.228       | 4  | 2170.057    | 7.385   | 0.000|
| Within Groups                  | 9697.167       | 33 | 293.854     |         |      |
| Total                          | 18377.395      | 37 |             |         |      |
| Case report                    | 110.025        | 4  | 27.606      | 0.679   | 0.611|
| Within Groups                  | 1341.917       | 33 | 40.664      |         |      |
| Total                          | 1452.342       | 37 |             |         |      |
| Letter to Editor              | 190.868        | 4  | 47.717      | 3.547   | 0.016|
| Within Groups                  | 444900.000     | 33 | 13.455      |         |      |
| Total                          | 634.868        | 37 |             |         |      |
| Commentary                     | 2.877          | 4  | 0.719       | 0.414   | 0.797|
| Within Groups                  | 513.333        | 33 | 1.737       |         |      |
| Total                          | 630.211        | 37 |             |         |      |
| Review article                | 228.627        | 4  | 57.157      | 12.123  | 0.000|
| Within Groups                  | 155583.000     | 33 | 4.715       |         |      |
| Total                          | 1384211.000    | 37 |             |         |      |
| Dependent variable | (I) year | (J) year | Mean difference (I-J) | Std. error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|------------|------|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Editorial          | 2016     | 2017     | 0.000                | 0.198      | 1.000 | -0.57                  | 0.57       |
|                    | 2018     | 2017     | 0.000                | 0.181      | 1.000 | -0.52                  | 0.52       |
|                    | 2019     | 2017     | -0.17                | 0.162      | 0.839 | -0.63                  | 0.30       |
|                    | 2020     | 2017     | -0.083               | 0.162      | 0.985 | -0.55                  | 0.38       |
|                    | 2016     | 2017     | 0.000                | 0.198      | 1.000 | -0.57                  | 0.57       |
|                    | 2017     | 2018     | 0.000                | 0.181      | 1.000 | -0.52                  | 0.52       |
|                    | 2019     | 2018     | -0.17                | 0.162      | 0.839 | -0.63                  | 0.30       |
|                    | 2020     | 2018     | -0.083               | 0.162      | 0.985 | -0.55                  | 0.38       |
|                    | 2016     | 2018     | 0.000                | 0.181      | 1.000 | -0.52                  | 0.52       |
|                    | 2017     | 2019     | -0.17                | 0.162      | 0.839 | -0.63                  | 0.30       |
|                    | 2019     | 2019     | -0.167               | 0.140      | 0.756 | -0.57                  | 0.24       |
|                    | 2020     | 2019     | -0.083               | 0.140      | 0.756 | -0.57                  | 0.24       |
|                    | 2017     | 2020     | 0.000                | 0.140      | 0.756 | -0.57                  | 0.24       |
|                    | 2018     | 2020     | 0.000                | 0.140      | 0.756 | -0.57                  | 0.24       |
|                    | 2019     | 2020     | 0.000                | 0.140      | 0.756 | -0.57                  | 0.24       |
| Original article   | 2016     | 2017     | -5.750               | 12.121     | 0.989 | -40.71                 | 29.21      |
|                    | 2018     | 2017     | -10.000              | 11.065     | 0.893 | -41.92                 | 21.92      |
|                    | 2019     | 2017     | -20.583              | 9.897      | 0.253 | -49.13                 | 7.96       |
|                    | 2020     | 2017     | -42.000*             | 9.897      | 0.001 | -70.55                 | -13.45     |
|                    | 2016     | 2018     | 5.750                | 12.121     | 0.989 | -29.21                 | 40.71      |
|                    | 2017     | 2018     | -4.250               | 11.065     | 0.995 | -36.17                 | 27.67      |
|                    | 2018     | 2019     | -14.833              | 9.897      | 0.571 | -43.38                 | 13.71      |
|                    | 2019     | 2018     | -4.250               | 11.065     | 0.995 | -36.17                 | 27.67      |
|                    | 2020     | 2018     | -10.583              | 8.571      | 0.731 | -35.31                 | 14.14      |
|                    | 2019     | 2018     | -10.583              | 8.571      | 0.731 | -35.31                 | 14.14      |
|                    | 2020     | 2018     | -32.000*             | 8.571      | 0.006 | -56.72                 | -7.28      |
|                    | 2017     | 2019     | 20.583               | 9.897      | 0.253 | -7.96                  | 49.13      |
|                    | 2018     | 2019     | 14.833               | 9.897      | 0.571 | -13.13                 | 43.38      |
|                    | 2019     | 2019     | 10.583               | 8.571      | 0.731 | -14.14                 | 35.31      |
|                    | 2020     | 2019     | -21.417*             | 6.998      | 0.033 | -41.60                 | -1.23      |
|                    | 2016     | 2020     | 42.000*              | 9.897      | 0.001 | 13.45                  | 70.55      |
|                    | 2017     | 2020     | 36.250*              | 9.897      | 0.007 | 7.70                   | 64.80      |
|                    | 2018     | 2020     | 32.000*              | 8.571      | 0.006 | 7.28                   | 56.72      |
|                    | 2019     | 2020     | 21.417*              | 6.998      | 0.033 | 1.23                   | 41.60      |
| Case report        | 2016     | 2017     | 3.250                | 4.509      | 0.950 | -9.76                  | 16.26      |
|                    | 2018     | 2017     | 4.667                | 4.116      | 0.788 | -7.21                  | 16.54      |
|                    | 2019     | 2017     | 2.417                | 3.682      | 0.964 | -8.20                  | 13.04      |
|                    | 2020     | 2017     | 0.083                | 3.682      | 1.000 | -10.54                 | 10.70      |
|                    | 2016     | 2018     | -3.250               | 4.509      | 0.950 | -16.26                 | 7.96       |
|                    | 2017     | 2018     | -1.417               | 4.116      | 0.997 | -10.46                 | 13.29      |
|                    | 2019     | 2018     | -0.833               | 3.682      | 0.999 | -11.45                 | 9.79       |
|                    | 2020     | 2018     | -3.167               | 3.682      | 0.909 | -13.79                 | 7.45       |
|                    | 2016     | 2019     | -4.667               | 4.116      | 0.788 | -16.54                 | 7.21       |
|                    | 2017     | 2019     | -1.417               | 4.116      | 0.997 | -13.29                 | 10.46      |
|                    | 2018     | 2019     | -2.250               | 3.188      | 0.954 | -11.45                 | 6.95       |
|                    | 2019     | 2019     | -4.583               | 3.188      | 0.609 | -13.78                 | 4.61       |
|                    | 2016     | 2019     | -2.417               | 3.682      | 0.964 | -13.04                 | 8.20       |
Table 3: Contd...

Multiple Comparisons
Tukey HSD

| Dependent variable | (I) year | (J) year | Mean difference (I-J) | Std. error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval |
|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|------------|------|------------------------|
|                    |          |          | Lower Bound           | Upper Bound|
| Multiple Comparisons |          |          | Lower Bound           | Upper Bound|
| 2017               | 0.833    | 3.682    | 0.999 | -7.97 | 11.45 |
| 2018               | 2.250    | 3.188    | 0.954 | -6.95 | 11.45 |
| 2020               | -2.333   | 2.603    | 0.896 | -9.84 | 5.18 |
| 2016               | -0.083   | 3.682    | 1.000 | -10.70 | 10.54 |
| 2017               | 3.167    | 3.682    | 0.909 | -7.45 | 13.79 |
| 2018               | 4.583    | 3.188    | 0.609 | -4.61 | 13.78 |
| 2019               | 2.333    | 2.603    | 0.896 | -5.18 | 9.84 |
| 2020               | -2.333   | 2.603    | 0.896 | -5.18 | 9.84 |
| 2016               | 3.500    | 2.594    | 0.663 | -3.98 | 10.98 |
| 2017               | 2.917    | 2.368    | 0.999 | -6.95 | 11.45 |
| 2018               | 4.583    | 2.368    | 0.999 | -6.95 | 11.45 |
| 2019               | 1.500    | 1.834    | 0.923 | -3.79 | 6.79 |
| 2020               | -3.667   | 1.834    | 0.289 | -8.96 | 1.62 |
| 2016               | -3.500   | 2.594    | 0.663 | -10.98 | 3.98 |
| 2017               | -0.583   | 2.368    | 0.999 | -7.41 | 6.25 |
| 2018               | -4.250   | 2.118    | 0.285 | -10.36 | 1.86 |
| 2019               | 0.917    | 2.368    | 0.999 | -6.25 | 7.41 |
| 2020               | -0.750   | 2.118    | 0.996 | -6.86 | 5.36 |
| 2016               | 0.750    | 0.932    | 0.927 | -3.44 | 1.94 |
| 2017               | -0.750   | 0.932    | 0.927 | -3.44 | 1.94 |
| 2018               | 0.000    | 0.851    | 1.000 | -2.45 | 2.45 |
| 2019               | -0.167   | 0.761    | 0.999 | -2.36 | 2.03 |
| 2020               | -0.583   | 0.761    | 0.938 | -2.78 | 1.61 |
| 2016               | 0.750    | 0.932    | 0.927 | -1.94 | 3.44 |
| 2017               | 0.750    | 0.851    | 0.902 | -1.70 | 3.20 |
| 2018               | 0.583    | 0.761    | 0.938 | -1.61 | 2.78 |
| 2019               | 1.000    | 0.761    | 0.999 | -2.03 | 2.36 |
| 2020               | -0.167   | 0.851    | 1.000 | -2.45 | 2.45 |
| 2016               | -2.000   | 1.535    | 0.691 | -2.43 | 6.43 |
| 2017               | 1.417    | 1.402    | 0.849 | -2.63 | 5.46 |
| 2018               | -0.250   | 1.254    | 1.000 | -3.87 | 3.37 |
| 2019               | -4.500*  | 1.254    | 0.009 | -8.12 | -0.88 |
| 2020               | -2.000   | 1.535    | 0.691 | -6.43 | 2.43 |
| 2017               | -0.583   | 1.402    | 0.993 | -4.63 | 3.46 |

Contd...
Table 3: Contd...

Multiple Comparisons
Tukey HSD

| Dependent variable | (I) year | (J) year | Mean difference (I-J) | Std. error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|------|------------------------|
|                    | 2019    |         | -2.250                | 1.254     | 0.394| -5.87                  | 1.37 |
|                    | 2020    |         | -6.500*               | 1.254     | 0.000| -10.12                 | -2.88|
|                    | 2017    |         | 0.583                 | 1.402     | 0.849| -3.46                  | 4.63 |
|                    | 2019    |         | -1.667                | 1.086     | 0.548| -4.80                  | 2.46 |
|                    | 2020    |         | -5.917*               | 1.086     | 0.000| -9.05                  | -2.79|
|                    | 2019    | 2016    | 0.250                 | 1.254     | 1.000| -3.37                  | 3.87 |
|                    | 2017    |         | 2.250                 | 1.254     | 0.394| -1.37                  | 5.87 |
|                    | 2018    |         | 1.667                 | 1.086     | 0.548| -1.46                  | 4.80 |
|                    | 2020    |         | -4.250*               | 0.886     | 0.000| -6.81                  | -1.69|
|                    | 2020    | 2016    | 4.500*                | 1.254     | 0.009| 0.88                   | 8.12 |
|                    | 2017    |         | 6.500*                | 1.254     | 0.000| 2.88                   | 10.12|
|                    | 2018    |         | 5.917*                | 1.086     | 0.000| 2.79                   | 9.05 |
|                    | 2019    |         | 4.250*                | 0.886     | 0.000| 1.69                   | 6.81 |

*The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 4: Issue-wise comparison of different sections of the journal

ANOVA

| Section          | Sum of squares | df  | Mean square | F     | Sig.  |
|------------------|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|-------|
| Editorial        | Between Groups | 1.096 | 11  | 0.100 | 1.555 | 0.172|
|                  | Within Groups  | 1.667 | 26  | 0.064 |       |      |
|                  | Total          | 2.763 | 37  |       |       |      |
| Original article | Between Groups | 5219.528 | 11  | 474.503 | 0.938 | 0.522|
|                  | Within Groups  | 13157.867 | 26  | 506.072 |       |      |
|                  | Total          | 18377.395 | 37  |       |       |      |
| Case report      | Between Groups | 635.809 | 11  | 57.801 | 1.840 | 0.098|
|                  | Within Groups  | 816.533 | 26  | 31.405 |       |      |
|                  | Total          | 1452.342 | 37  |       |       |      |
| Letter           | Between Groups | 185.802 | 11  | 16.891 | 0.978 | 0.490|
|                  | Within Groups  | 449.067 | 26  | 17.272 |       |      |
|                  | Total          | 634.868 | 37  |       |       |      |
| Commentary       | Between Groups | 23.344 | 11  | 2.122 | 1.497 | 0.192|
|                  | Within Groups  | 36.867 | 26  | 1.418 |       |      |
|                  | Total          | 60.211 | 37  |       |       |      |
| Review article   | Between Groups | 125.244 | 11  | 11.386 | 1.143 | 0.370|
|                  | Within Groups  | 258.967 | 26  | 9.960 |       |      |
|                  | Total          | 384.211 | 37  |       |       |      |

Statistically higher from the previous years in the case of the original article, letter and review article section.

Table 4 shows the issue-wise comparison of different sections of the journal. It was observed that the composition of all the issues was the same, that is, the weightage to each section was kept in all the issues. Table 5 shows the speciality-wise representation of the articles in the J Family Med Prim Care. A total of 2,426 research articles, case reports and review articles were published between 2016 and 2020. It was seen that although most of the specialities were included in this multispecialty journal yet Preventive and Social Medicine (22.42%) and General Medicine (23.12%) had the maximum articles.

Tables 6 and 7 summarise the state-wise and nation-wise representation of the articles in the J Family Med Prim Care. It was observed that between 2016 and 2020, Delhi, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh had maximum publications at 10.68, 9.78 and 8.70%, respectively, while amongst the nations after India, Saudi Arabia had the maximum contribution through the manuscript at 12%. India contributed 68.67% of the total manuscripts.

The citations per year are tabulated in Table 8. It was observed that this journal had significant citations per year in relation to research, review and case reports. In the year 2020, a few articles related to the COVID pandemic were published in the journal which is summarised in Table 9.

**Discussion**

In today’s era, scientific journals play an important role in providing scientific information to health care professionals. A bibliometric analysis of medical journals is of utmost importance to evaluate the published data and the provided information. It is an important tool to assess the scientific activities published in medical journals. This analysis aids in the consolidation of scientific knowledge and helps in the proper answering of professional questions. Bibliometric studies have helped in the betterment of medical and allied specialities.
| Speciality/Subject/Department                  | Number of articles | Percentage |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Anaesthesia                                   | 11                 | 0.45%      |
| Anatomy                                       | 8                  | 0.32%      |
| Assessment and Evaluation                     | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Ayurveda                                      | 2                  | 0.08%      |
| Academic Affairs                              | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Advance Research                              | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Biochemistry                                  | 21                 | 0.86%      |
| Biostatics                                    | 5                  | 0.20%      |
| Behavioural Sciences                          | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Biobehavioral                                   | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Blood Transfusion                             | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Business Management                            | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Biomedical Sciences                           | 2                  | 0.08%      |
| Chest and TB                                  | 8                  | 0.32%      |
| Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics        | 13                 | 0.53%      |
| Critical Care                                 | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Cardiology                                    | 34                 | 1.40%      |
| Clinical Sciences                             | 3                  | 0.12%      |
| Community Health and Primary Care             | 5                  | 0.20%      |
| Dermatology                                   | 11                 | 0.45%      |
| Distance Education                            | 2                  | 0.08%      |
| Dentistry                                     | 24                 | 0.98%      |
| Endocrinology                                 | 25                 | 1.03%      |
| Epidemiology                                  | 4                  | 0.16%      |
| FMT                                           | 8                  | 0.32%      |
| Food Hygiene                                  | 2                  | 0.08%      |
| Gastroenterology                              | 18                 | 0.74%      |
| Gynaecology                                   | 70                 | 2.88%      |
| Geriatrics                                    | 3                  | 0.12%      |
| Health System Studies                         | 4                  | 0.16%      |
| Health Services and Policy Management          | 3                  | 0.12%      |
| Health Sciences                               | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Haematology                                   | 2                  | 0.08%      |
| Health and Family Welfare                     | 5                  | 0.20%      |
| Health and Infection Management               | 5                  | 0.20%      |
| Health Infotech                               | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Hospital Administration                       | 2                  | 0.08%      |
| Healthcare Communication                      | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Health Education and Promotion                | 2                  | 0.08%      |
| Health Information Management                 | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Health Research                               | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Immunisation and Vaccine Development           | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Infectious Diseases                           | 2                  | 0.08%      |
| ICMR                                          | 6                  | 0.24%      |
| IIT                                           | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| IIM                                           | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Iranian Centre of Ageing                      | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Integrated Kampo Medicine                     | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Japanese Oriental Medicine                    | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Kayachikitsa                                  | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Laboratory Medicine                           | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Medicine                                      | 561                | 23.12%     |
| Microbiology                                   | 63                 | 2.59%      |
| Medical Education                             | 4                  | 0.16%      |

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| Speciality/Subject/Department                  | Number of articles | Percentage |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Management Sciences                           | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Medical Sciences and Scientific Affairs       | 2                  | 0.08%      |
| Maternal and Child Health                     | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Mental Health Education                       | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Medical and Technological Sciences            | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Ministry of Health                            | 2                  | 0.08%      |
| Medical Informatics                           | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Medical Ethics                                | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Nutrition                                     | 7                  | 0.28%      |
| Nephrology                                    | 7                  | 0.28%      |
| Nursing and Midwifery                         | 96                 | 3.95%      |
| Neurology                                     | 20                 | 0.82%      |
| Neurophysiology                               | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Non-Communicable Diseases                     | 2                  | 0.08%      |
| Neonatology                                   | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Oral Medicine and Radiology                   | 43                 | 1.77%      |
| Orthopaedics                                  | 19                 | 0.78%      |
| Otorhinolaryngology                           | 19                 | 0.78%      |
| Optometry                                     | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Ophthalmology                                 | 16                 | 0.65%      |
| Oral Surgery                                  | 18                 | 0.74%      |
| Oral Pathology                                | 22                 | 0.90%      |
| Oncology                                      | 12                 | 0.49%      |
| Orthodontics                                  | 18                 | 0.74%      |
| Periodontics                                  | 34                 | 1.40%      |
| Paraclinical Sciences                         | 2                  | 0.08%      |
| Pathology                                     | 34                 | 1.40%      |
| Prostodontics                                 | 24                 | 0.98%      |
| Physiotherapy                                 | 18                 | 0.74%      |
| Preventive and Social Medicine                | 544                | 22.42%     |
| Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation          | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Psychiatry                                    | 49                 | 2.01%      |
| Paediactrics                                  | 91                 | 3.75%      |
| Public Health Dentality                       | 58                 | 2.39%      |
| Pharmacology                                  | 44                 | 1.81%      |
| Plastic Surgery                               | 7                  | 0.28%      |
| Physiology                                    | 33                 | 1.36%      |
| Pulmonology                                   | 7                  | 0.28%      |
| Pedodontics                                   | 31                 | 1.27%      |
| Psychology                                    | 7                  | 0.28%      |
| Public Health                                  | 13                 | 0.53%      |
| Preventive Dentistry                          | 3                  | 0.12%      |
| Primary Health Care                           | 3                  | 0.12%      |
| Restorative Dental Sciences                   | 7                  | 0.28%      |
| Rheumatology                                  | 6                  | 0.24%      |
| Radiology                                     | 41                 | 1.69%      |
| Regional Remote Sensing Centre                | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Research Studies                              | 10                 | 0.41%      |
| Radiotherapy                                  | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Surgery                                       | 51                 | 2.10%      |
| Social Sciences                               | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Sports Medicine                               | 1                  | 0.04%      |
| Social and Environmental Health Research      | 3                  | 0.12%      |
| Scientific Research                           | 2                  | 0.08%      |
| Science and Technology                        | 1                  | 0.04%      |

Contd...
Very limited bibliometric studies have been conducted in the past in India to explore the importance of the scientific journal and there is a lot of scope to provide dynamic input for improving the research activities.

We conducted a five-year bibliometric analysis of *J Family Med Prim Care* from 2016 to 2020. No such analysis of the respective journal has been conducted in past. In the present study, it was observed that the original articles were given sufficient weightage in the *J Family Med Prim Care*, which coincides with various bibliometric studies.[10,12–15] Every

| Speciality/Subject/Department | Number of articles | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| State Health System Resource Centre | 1 | 0.04% |
| Scientific Services | 1 | 0.04% |
| Sleep Medicine | 2 | 0.08% |
| Trauma | 6 | 0.24% |
| Urology | 9 | 0.37% |
| Zoology | 1 | 0.04% |
| Total | 2426 | |

| State/UT | Published Articles | Percentage |
|----------|-------------------|------------|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4 | 0.24% |
| Andhra Pradesh | 32 | 1.92% |
| Assam | 5 | 0.30% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 0.12% |
| Bihar | 42 | 2.52% |
| Chandigarh | 33 | 1.98% |
| Chhattisgarh | 27 | 1.62% |
| Delhi | 178 | 10.68% |
| Gujarat | 55 | 3.30% |
| Haryana | 59 | 3.54% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 18 | 1.08% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 28 | 1.68% |
| Jharkhand | 60 | 3.60% |
| Kerala | 76 | 4.56% |
| Karnataka | 95 | 5.70% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 58 | 3.48% |
| Maharashtra | 120 | 7.20% |
| Meghalaya | 27 | 1.62% |
| Manipur | 1 | 0.06% |
| Nagaland | 1 | 0.06% |
| Odisha | 57 | 3.42% |
| Puducherry | 53 | 3.18% |
| Punjab | 32 | 1.92% |
| Rajasthan | 82 | 4.92% |
| Sikkim | 4 | 0.24% |
| Tamil Nadu | 163 | 9.78% |
| Telangana | 22 | 1.32% |
| Tripura | 4 | 0.24% |
| Uttarakhand | 117 | 7.02% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 145 | 8.70% |
| West Bengal | 66 | 3.96% |
| Total | 1666 | |
scientific journal aims to prioritise and disseminate the results of research as it aims to improve the quality of service imparted to the patients.

The number of issues in a scientific journal reflects its research capacity by demonstrating the number of papers published over a fixed time.[17] Data from the present bibliometric study have revealed that the issue numbers, as well as published articles, have been gradually increased for the *J Family Med Prim Care* showing an increasing interest of health professionals in research work. Our findings are in accordance with the work done by Rao et al.,[18] Mishra et al.[19] and Jain et al.[20]

In our study, the articles had ample citation rates between 2016 and 2020, thereby, proving their widespread circulation and acceptance in the medical fraternity. Moreover, in 2020, when the COVID pandemic was at its peak, the *J Family Med Prim Care* had ample articles to provide us with vital information about this new and unknown disease. Sixty-five articles regarding COVID were published alone in the year 2020.

Our study showed that amongst specialities, Preventive and Social Medicine (22.42%) and General Medicine (23.12%) had the maximum articles. The results of our study were in accordance with the works of Ibrahim et al.[21] and Ullah et al.[22] Our study also showed that the *J Family Med Prim Care* is a reputed journal of international acceptance where most of the countries published articles.

**Conclusion**

Within the limitations of this study, it can be concluded that the journal gave equal weightage to all types of articles. It was also observed that although a majority of the countries contributed manuscripts to the journal yet India had more than 50% of the publications. Preventive and Social Medicine and General Medicine had the maximum articles. It had 65 publications in 2020 about the COVID-19 pandemic.

Since its inception in 2012, the *J Family Med Prim Care* has provided a quick retrieval of publications which are useful in answering several clinical questions. This multispecialty journal has inspired researchers and academicians to actively participate in research and share their results for clinical implementation. The *J Family Med Prim Care* has shown a positive increase in productivity.

The *J Family Med Prim Care* is comparable to any research journal in all aspects as it aims to provide a bridge to the researchers for the betterment of the patients. This journal has a vast potential to influence the research circle in the future.

**Financial support and sponsorship**

Nil.

**Conflicts of interest**

There are no conflicts of interest.

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