

재활정책

게시일시 및 장소 : 10 월 19 일(토) 08:30-12:30 Room G(3F)

질의응답 일시 및 장소 : 10 월 19 일(토) 11:00-11:30 Room G(3F)

## **P 3-44**

### **bibliometric analysis about topics of public media and experts of Annals of Rehabilitation Medicine**

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#### **Introduction**

Bibliometric means a method of analyzing the information from published materials including books, magazines, journals, newspapers and various hand-held documents. More recently, there is a rapidly growing demand for quantitative measurement about the dissemination of scientific knowledge on the public through various media. So-called alternative bibliometrics, might be an alternative tool to complement the conventional one. The purpose of study was to investigate the articles of ARM using the bibliometric analysis of conventional and alternative aspect, and to verify whether there is a correlation for the topics of interest between expert group and public media.

#### **Material and Method**

1)Articles of Journal : We enrolled only the articles of ARM published since the third issue of 2011, which the society introduced an English-only policy. 2)Methods : This study simultaneously adopted both methodologies of conventional metrics(CM) and alternative metrics(AM). CM was investigated by finding out the type of publication, number of citations, and the specific field of rehabilitation medicine for each article. The types of publication were divided into the following four categories of review article, original article, case report and others. The specific fields were distinguished as 10 subjects, Brain and neurorehabilitation/ Neuromuscular rehabilitation and electrodiagnostic medicine/ Pain and musculoskeletal rehabilitation/ Spinal cord injury rehabilitation/ Physical medicine/ Pediatric rehabilitation/ Prosthetics and Orthotics/ Geriatrics and Cancer rehabilitation/ Cardiopulmonary rehabilitation/ Sports rehabilitation. AM was analyzed using the data provided by Altmetrics.

#### **Result**

From 3rd issue of 2011 to 3rd issue of 2019, total number of articles was 1088. First, the number of original article were 779 and the percentage(71.6%) was the highest, followed by the percentage of case report, corrigendum, erratum, images in this issue, and review article. Second, for the category for the specific field of rehabilitation medicine, both the number of brain and neuro-rehabilitation and pain and musculoskeletal rehabilitation

were 363(33.4%) and 263(24.2%), respectively. In the bibliometric analysis, the number of articles, cited by journal at least once, was 800 and the citations was in the range of 1-128 (mean=5.60±6.22). The number of articles, having at least one point of AAS, was 271 and the AAS was in the range of 1-127 (mean=3.20±8.92). There were a total of 233 articles satisfying the both conditions simultaneously. The number of citations and scores were found to have a statistically significant positive linear correlation.( $r=0.216$ ,  $p=0.001$ ).

### **Discussion**

At the time of this study, the SNS activities of the Korean Academy of Rehabilitation Medicine were extremely low. Therefore, It is also important to increase the impact of academic knowledge on the mass media as well as efforts to increase traditional citation through journals.