Antihypertensive Drug Therapy For Women: A Scientometric Study

Ms. Pooja Ingle[1], Dr. Manisha Sutar[2]
[1, 2] Dept of Library and Information Science
[1, 2] Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,
Aurangabad. Maharashtra, India

Abstract- *Scientometrics on interventions used for adherence of hypertension and diabetes therapies. To identify interventions aimed to improve adherence to medical and non-medical antihypertensive and anti - diabetic therapy. The study is based on the Scientometric evaluation of 317 publications published on Antihypertensive Therapy for women regenerative medicine Journals among German society during the period of 2012-2022. The six scientometric tools Annual Growth Rate (AGR), collaborative index (CI), collaboration coefficient (CC), Degree of collaboration (DC), Relative Growth Rate (RGR) and Doubling Time (DT) and Type of Documents have been used for the data analysis.*

Keywords- Scientometrics, Drug therapy, Hypertension, Ambulatory care, Pregnancy, Antihypertensive.

I. INTRODUCTION

The passage discusses hypertension management in young women, emphasizing safe antihypertensive options for pregnancy. Initial choices for essential hypertension include dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers (CCBs). Avoid ACEIs and ARBs unless medically indicated due to potential fetal risks. Safe options for pregnancy or planning include CCBs, α/β-blocker combos (labetalol preferred), and monitored diuretics. Follow standard guidelines for blood pressure goals; taper/discontinue antihypertensives if readings stay <120/80 mm Hg during pregnancy. A systematic review of 14 trials (1804 women) suggests antihypertensive therapy doesn't significantly affect maternal/perinatal outcomes. Caution with ACEIs/ARBs remains. Prioritize secure medication choices for young women, especially during pregnancy planning.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Khaparde V. S. (2013) her paper conducted the Bibliometric Analysis of Research Publication of Department of Chemistry, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, from 1975 to2012. 774 research publications were analyzed from 144 journals. The study examines year-wise distribution of papers, authorship pattern, journal in which author published.
2. Pandey A and Desai P. N. (2016) have carried out a Scientometric analysis of stem cellresearch output for the year 1990-2014. Publication to exchange research findings is a important aspect of science and is one of the basis of methods to evaluate scientificproductivity. A total of 3,24,175 papers were indexed in Scopus database during the year1990-2014, out of which Indian authors contributed 3964 papers. Indian publication outputincreased from 8 papers in 1990 to 610 papers in 2014, witnessing an annual average growthrate of 18.93%. Among different bibliographic forms, article is the dominant type (74%),followed by reviews, latter, conference papers, etc. he mainstream of stem cell research istherapy, biochemistry, genetics, molecular biology, pharmaceutics, etc.
3. Srimurugan A. & Nattar S. [6] analyzed the D-LIB magazine published during 2000 – 2007which revealed that highest number of paper was published in 2005 and the lowest in 2007.
4. Tupe S.K. & Khaparde V.S , (2016) The Present study deals a Scientometric analysis of4813 references appended to 217 articles contributed by the authors in InformationTechnology and Libraries on DOAJ. during the period of 2005-2014.The study examinesAuthorship Pattern ,Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time of Articles ,Year wise degreeof collaboration It is seen that the single authorship trend in increasing. The study revealedthat most of the articles (57.14%) of articles were contributed by single authors. USA is thetop producing country with 178 (82.03%) publications of the total output. The mean relativegrowth rate for the last five years 2010 to 2014 reduced to (0.13). While the Doubling time fordifferent years gradually increased from (1.00) in 2006 to (7.70) in 2014. The meandoubling time for the first five years (i.e. 2005 to 2009) is only (1.69) which is increased to(5.69) during the last five years (2010 to 2014). The maximum references used printreferences i.e.3154 whereas 1659 references were web references.
5. Velmurugan (2014) described the pattern of authorship and collaborative research onIndian Journal of Pure and

Applied Physics for the year 2009 -2012. The study discussed thevarious factors such as year wise, author wise, volume wise, issue wise distribution ofcontributions during the period of study. The study used the scientometric indicators such asDC, RGR, and DT to measure the data.

III. ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUG THEREPY FOR WOMEN

Hypertension (defined as systolic blood pressure ≥140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure ≥90 mmHg), either pregnancy-related or chronic, is a common complication of pregnancy and the incidence is increasing When severe (defined as systolic blood pressure ≥160 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure ≥110 mmHg), it can lead to stroke and death, but prompt recognition and treatment can reduce the risk of these complications.Hypertension is one of the most important risk factors for cardiovascular diseases (CVD) in the world, including Russia. Current Guidelines for the management of arterial hypertension do not include different treatment strategies for men and women. Gender and age analysis of antihypertensive treatment in men and women could reveal unreasonable and non-optimal treatment in each group. The purpose of this study was to identify the gender features of antihypertensive therapy used by primary care physicians in patients with hypertension.

Materials and methods: The study is based on the Arterial Hypertension Registry established in 2012. The methodology of it has been described previously. Medical data from outpatient cards were entered by doctors of 53 city primary care medical centers and 5 cardiology clinics from 22 regions of the Russian Federation. The study included the data of 35 564 patients from 18 years and older with diagnosis of arterial hypertension. Gender, age, height, body weight, smoking status, office blood pressure (BP), laboratory and instrumental examination methods, diagnosed cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases and co morbidities in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases of the 10th revision [ICD-10], as well as the treatment (antihypertensive and lipid-lowering therapy) were listed.

IV. DEFINITIONAL ANALYSIS

Scientometric: 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 issue reprised to learn certain comments stating that Scientometrics, using Bibliometrics techniques ida part of Bibliometrics”.

Scientometric Analysis:-

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 burrerate expertise (2006).

Scope & L**imitation of the study**:

The present study is based on the Antihypertensive Drug Therapy for Women a: Scientometric Study 2012– 2022.

Objectives of the study:

- To find out the authorship pattern.
- To indicate the Languages wise distribution of periodicals.
- The Documents wise distribution
- To find out the country wise distribution of authors.
- To indicate the Year wise distribution of periodicals.
- To find out Distribution of articles by Institutions
- To find out the State wise distribution of periodicals in India.
- To analyze the country wise distribution of periodicals.

V. DATA ANALYSIS:

Author wise distribution of article.

The Author wise distribution of article shown in Table no. 01

Table No.01. Author Wise Distribution ofan Article

Sr. No.	Author	Frequency	Percentage
1	SIX & MORE THAN AUTHOR	175	55.21
2	FIVE TIME AUTHOR	38	11.99
3	FOUR TIME AUTHOR	37	11.67
4	THREE TIME AUTHOR	30	9.46
6	TWO TIME	25	7.89
7	ONE TIME AUTHOR	10	3.15
8	NA	2	0.63
Total		317	100.00

Table no. 01 shows that, The Author names, the total 317 authors has published the papers in the WEB OF SCIENCE databases on information resources during 2012-2022, the most productive authors are, six and more than author has the highest number 175(55.21%) publication, five

times authors is 38(11.99) And one time author publication 1*10(3.15%)and 2(0.63) is not available author in publication

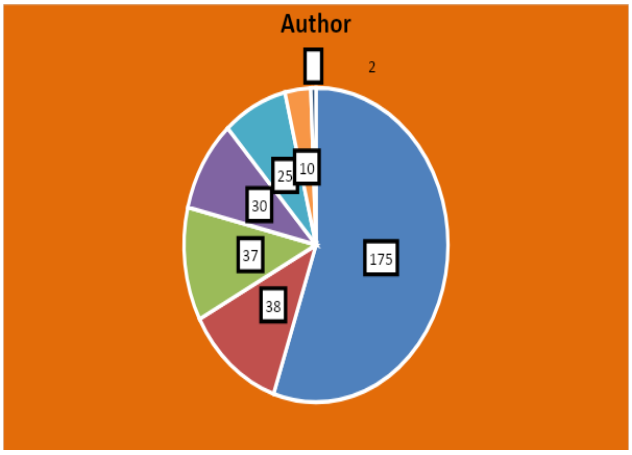


Table no. 01 shows that, The Author names, the total 317 authors has published the papers in the WEB OF SCIENCE databases on information resources during 2012-2022, the most productive authors are, six and more than author has the highest number 175(55.21%) publication, five times authors is 38(11.99) And one time author publication 1*10(3.15%)and 2(0.63) is not available author in publication.

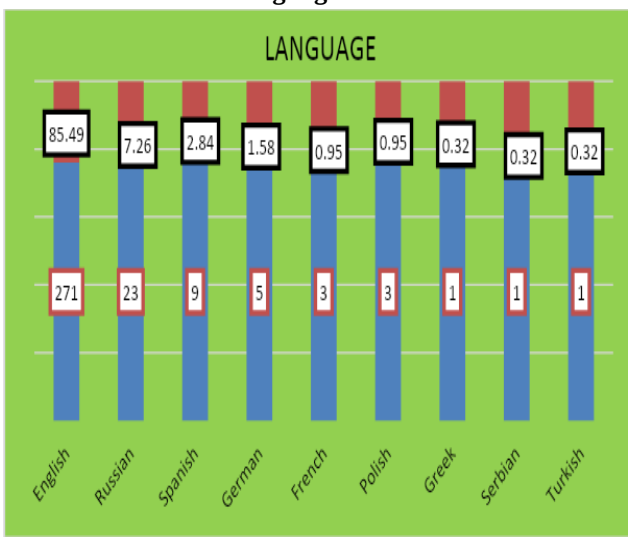
1.2 Languages wise distribution of The Language wise distribution of article shown in Table no. 02

Table No.02. LanguageWise Distribution:-

Sr. No.	Language	Frequency	Percentage
1	English	271	85.49
6	Russian	23	7.26
8	Spanish	9	2.84
3	German	5	1.58
2	French	3	0.95
5	Polish	3	0.95
4	Greek	1	0.32
7	Serbian	1	0.32
9	Turkish	1	0.32
Total		**317**	**100.00**

Table No. 2 Depicts the Languages wise distribution. Out of 317were published in English language 271(85.49%) published in, Russian language frequency 23 percentage is (7.26%), published in Spanish language frequency 9 percentage(7.26%)German language frequency is5 & percentage (1.58%), Polish &French language frequency is equal 3& its percentage (0.95%), Greek, Serbian & Turkish language frequency is 1 and its percentage (0.32%) published in.

Table no. 03. Language Wise Distribution:

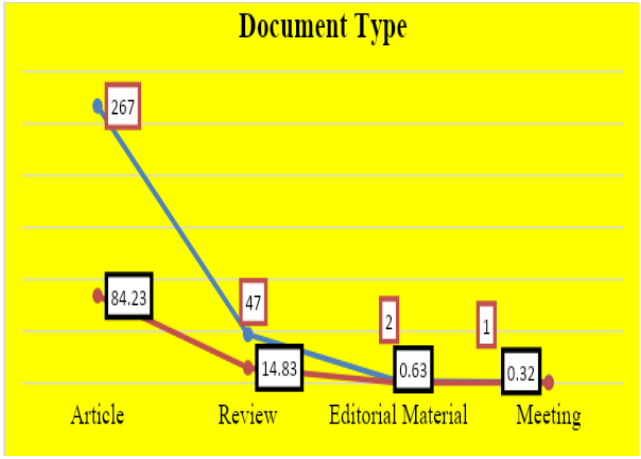


1.3 Documents wise distribution of

The Documents wise distribution of article shown in Table no. 03

Sr.No.	Document Type	Frequency	Percentage
1	Article	267	84.23
2	Review	47	14.83
3	Editorial Material	2	0.63
4	Meeting	1	0.32
Total		**317**	**100.00**

Table No. 3& Figure no.3 gives the publications were divided in to 4 document types,the form wise distribution of publications out of the total 317 publications in Followed by other document type such as Research Article 267 (84.23%), Review Article 47(14.84%) , Editorial Material 2(0.63) and Meeting 1 (0.32) in publication .



The Documents wise distribution of article shown in Table no. 03

Year-Wise Distribution of Contributions

Table No. 4: Year-Wise Distribution of Contributions

Sr. No.	Year	Frequency	Percentage
1	2019	38	11.99
2	2012	38	11.99
3	2014	35	11.04
4	2015	34	10.73
5	2013	34	10.73
6	2020	33	10.41
7	2016	29	9.15
8	2017	27	8.52
9	2021	26	8.20
10	2018	21	6.62
11	2022	2	0.63
Total		**317**	**100.00**

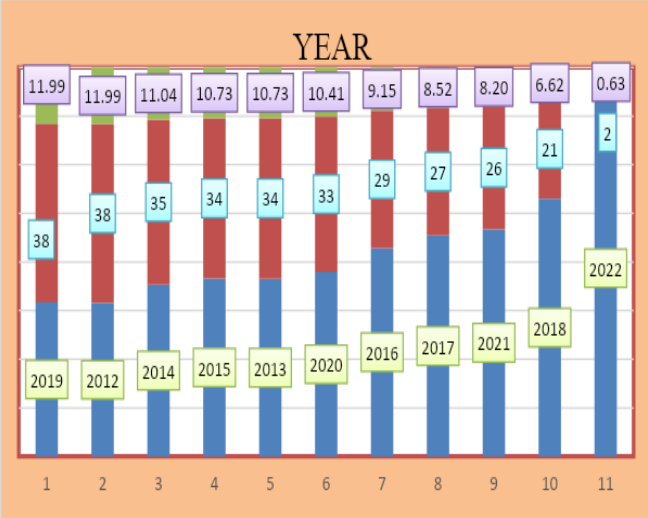


Figure No. 4 Distribution of Contributions (Year-Wise)

The Table no. 4. Reveals that the numbers of research paper published from 2012 to 2022that there are a total of 317 articles in. Table No.1 and Figure No. 1 accordingly, the highest number of articles in 2012 and 2019 frequency is same 38 and percentage(11.99%) and the lowest number of articles in 2022 Frequency2& percentage (0.63%). The Figure above shows the how many articles have contributed in which year.

Table no 5. Keyword wise Distribution of article shown in Table no. 5

Sr.No.	Keyword	Frequency	Percentage
1	Ten Time Keyword	163	51.42
2	Six Time Keyword	23	7.26
3	NineTime Keyword	21	6.62
4	Seven Time Keyword	18	5.68
5	Five Time Keyword	16	5.05
6	NA	16	5.05
7	Three Time Keyword	14	4.42
8	Eight Time Keyword	14	4.42
9	Four Time Keyword	13	4.10
10	One Time Keyword	12	3.79
11	Two Time keyword	7	2.21
Total		**317**	**100.00**

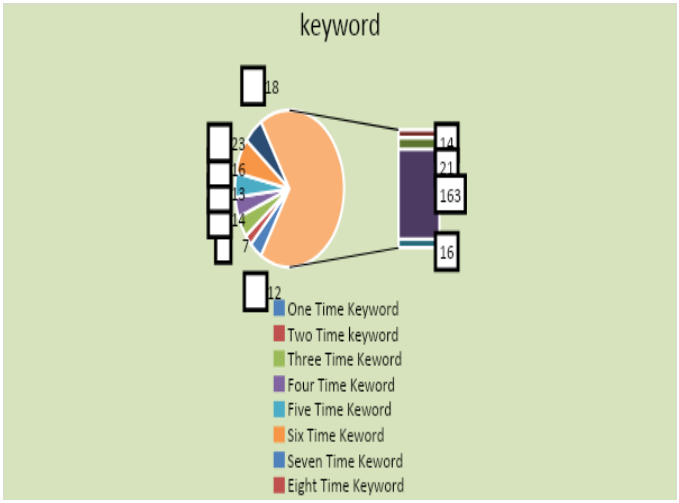


Table No.5 shows the keyword wise distribution of contributions total No.317 of keyword scored the top position with 163(51.42%), followed by 16(5.05%) contribution with 7(2.21%).

Table No. 6 Institute Wise Distribution of Contributions

Sr.No.	Institute	Frequency	Percentage
1	University	206	64.98
2	NA	34	10.73
3	Center	24	7.57
4	Department	21	6.62
5	Institute	19	5.99
6	Hospital	7	2.21
7	College	3	0.95
8	Clinic	3	0.95
Total		**317**	**100.00**

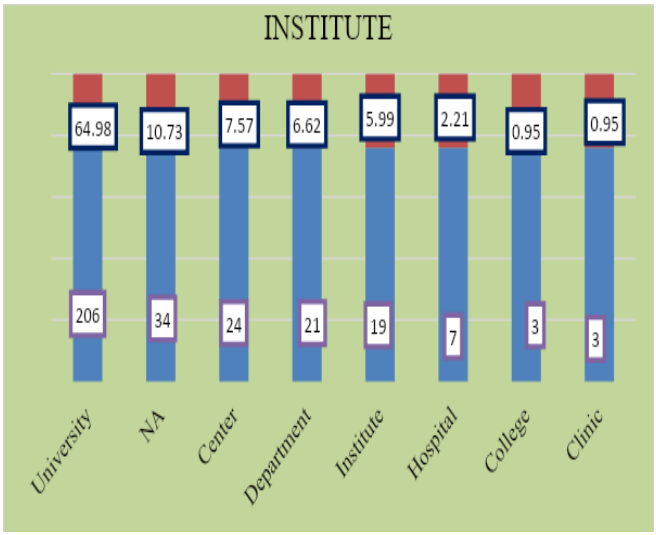
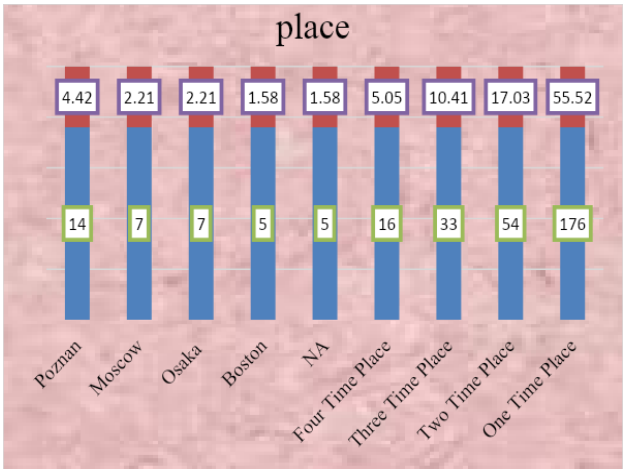


Figure 4. Institution wise distribution of Article

Institution Wise Distribution of Article The distribution of article with sponsoring parental institution where from the collaborators contributed articles was analyzed and interpreted in the table no. 6 The distribution of published papers by institution wise the table 3 reveals that, out of 317 contributors, the highest number 206(64.98%) of contributors are contributed form the University. The centers of stands the second place with 24(7.57%) contributors. There department were stands the third place with 21(7.57%) contributors. The 34(10.73%) contributors has not mention there institution, the 19(5.99%) institution stands on fourth place ,the hospital, 7(2.21%) institution stands on five place & college and clinic is equal 3(0.95) with one publication , Institution wise distribution of Article.

Table No. 7 Place Wise Distribution of Contributions

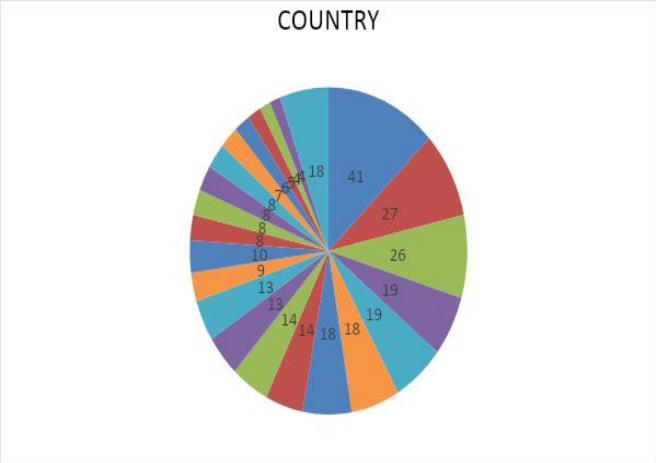
Sr. No.	Place	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poznan	14	4.42
2	Moscow	7	2.21
3	Osaka	7	2.21
4	Boston	5	1.58
5	NA	5	1.58
6	Four Time Place	16	5.05
7	Three Time Place	33	10.41
8	Two Time Place	54	17.03
9	One Time Place	176	55.52
Total		**317**	**100.00**



Sr. No.	Country	Frequency	Percentage
1	USA	41	12.93
2	Russia	27	8.52
3	Italy	26	8.20
4	Japan	19	5.99
5	Germany	19	5.99
6	China	18	5.68
7	Two Time Country	18	5.68
8	Poland	14	4.42
9	France	14	4.42
10	Sweden	13	4.10
11	Spain	13	4.10
12	Canada	9	2.84
13	One Time Country	10	3.15
14	South Africa	8	2.52
15	India	8	2.52
16	England	8	2.52
17	Brazil	8	2.52
18	Australia	7	2.21
19	Egypt	6	1.89
20	Switzerland	5	1.58
21	Taiwan	4	1.26
22	Netherlands	4	1.26
23	Three Time Country	18	5.68
Total		**317**	**100.00**

Table No. 7 Depicts the Country Wise distribution of Periodicals. It can be seen from thetable that the Highest Number of Periodicals are published from USA 41i. e. (12.93%).followed by Russia27 (8.52%) & Italy26(8.20%)

respectively. It was also seen that India stood in the 15th Position with 8 (2.52%) periodicals.



Depicts the Country Wise distribution of Periodicals

VI. CONCLUSION

Scientometrics study helps the researcher to analyze the content of documents. It is observed in the present study that number of articles of Library 3.0 has 202 in five years. The authorship pattern shows that three author 33 (16.34%) contributed maximum than others.

REFERENCES

[1] Akulwar, M. S. & Khaparde, V. S. (2018). A Scientometric Profile on Dublin Core in SCOPUS. International Journal of Library and Information Studies, 8(2), 142-151. https://www.ijlis.org/articles/a-scientometric-profile-on-dublin-core-in-scopus.pdf

[2] Edem, U. S., &OlatLawal, O. (1999). Job satisfaction and publication output among librarians in Nigerian universities. Library Management, 20(1), 39-46.https://doi.org/10.1108/01435129910248678

[3] Garfield, E. (2002). Reflections of a scientometrician/communicator-From current contents to citationology and algorithmic historiography. In China Medical Board Symposium.

[4] Hadagali, G. S., Hiremath, R. S., Gourikeremath, G. N., & Bulla, S. D. (2019). Scientometric analysis of materials science research. Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal), 1-20.https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/2771/

[5] Hadagali, G. S. &et. al. (2022). Scientometric Analysis of Indian Research Output on Nanotoxicology Based on Science Citation Index. In International Conference on Metrics, Indicators, Mapping and Data Visualizations in Webometrics, Informetrics and Scientometrics (pp. 387-397). B. K. Books International. https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=en&user=7cqtTgEAAAAJ&citation_for_view=7cqtTgEAAAAJ:hqOjcs7Dif8C

[6] Hosamani, S. C., & Krishnamurthy, C. (2020). Scientometric Analysis of Indian Physics Literature during 2004-2018. Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal), 1-22. https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4677/

[7] Hosamani, S. C., & Krishnamurthy, C. (2023). Authorship Patterns in Endocrinology Literature: A Scientometric Study. Journal of Indian Library Association, 59(1), 124-142.https://www.ilaindia.net/jila/index.php/jila/article/view/1714

[8] Hosamani, S. C., & Krishnamurthy, C. (2021). Scientometric Assesment of Indian Nephrology Research Output as Reflected in Web of Science Database for the Year 2001-2020. In International Conference on Marching Libraries from Traditional to Hybrid: Connecting, Communicating and Cooperating (ICMLTH – 2021) (pp. 517-526). Shree Publishers and Distributors. https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=en&user=oW_ASWwAAAAJ&pagesize=80&citation_for_view=oW_ASWwAAAAJ:TFP_iSt0sucC

[9] Hosamani, S. C., & Krishnamurthy, C. (2023).World Literature on Cloud Computing Research: A Scientometric Study. JuniKhyat, 5(4), 75-86. https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=en&user=oW_ASWwAAAAJ&pagesize=80&citation_for_view=oW_ASWwAAAAJ:u_35RYKgDlwC

[10] Khiste, G. P., & Surwade, Y. P. (2018). Publication Productivity of "Web 3.0" By Using Science Direct During 2008-2017. International Journal for Science and Advance Research in Technology, 4(3), 1632-1634. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Gajanan-Khiste/publication/324079477_Publication_Productivity_of_Web_30_by_Using_Science_Direct_During_2008-2017/links/5abc81ea0f7e9bfc0455a85a/Publication-Productivity-of-Web-30-by-Using-Science-Direct-During-2008-2017.pdf

[11] Krishnamurthy, C., &Awari, V. H. (2015). Research productivity of Social Science departments as reflected in INDCAT: A study of Karnataka University, Dharwad. International Research: Journal of Library and Information Science, 5(2), 269-274. https://irjlis.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/7-IR-270-52.pdf

[12] Khaparde, V., & Pawar, S. (2013). Authorship pattern and degree of collaboration in Information Technology. Journal of Computer Science & Information Technology, 1(1), 46-54.http://jcsitnet.com/journals/jcsit/Vol_1_No_1_June_2013/3.pdf

[13] Khaparde, V. (2013). Bibliometric analysis of research publication of department of chemistry, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad. Journal of Computer Science & Information Technology, 1(1), 65-73.http://jcsitnet.com/journals/jcsit/Vol_1_No_1_June_2013/5.pdf

[14] Pandey, A., & Desai, P. N. (2016). Emerging Structure of Stem Cell Research in India: An Analysis of Publication Output, 1990-2014. Journal of Scientometric Research, 5(1), 49-61.https://www.jscires.org/sites/default/files/10.5530jscires.5.1.8.pdf

[15] Patil, H. J., & Surwade, Y. P. (2020). Analysis of publication productivity of Coronavirus by Scopus database during 2010 to 2019. Journal of Advanced Library and Information Science, 9(1), 11-16. https://jalis.in/pdf/9-1/Yogesh.pdf

[16] Patil, H. J., & Surwade, Y.P. (2020) Analysis of Webometric Term in Scopus Database during 2000-2019. International Journal of Library and Information Studies, 10(1), 2231-4911. https://www.ijlis.org/archive/ijlis-volume-10-issue-1-year-2020.html

[17] Shettar, I., Hadagali, G. S., & Bulla, S. D. (2019). A Scientometric Analysis on the world literature on MOOCs. In Library in the Life of the User (Proceedings of 9th KSCLA National Conference) (pp. 582-587).https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Iranna-Shettar-2/publication/333679590_A_Scientometric_Analysis_on_the_world_literature_on_MOOCs/links/5cff2ea44585157d15a20362/A-Scientometric-Analysis-on-the-world-literature-on-MOOCs.pdf

[18] Srimurugan, A., & Nattar, S. (2008). Dr. K. Veluthambi: A Biobibliometric Study. Indian Journal of Information Science and Services, 2(1), 23-30. https://www.bitsathy.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/IJISS-Vol.2-No.1-Jan-June-2008.pdf#page=28

[19] Tupe, S. K., & Khaparde, V. S. (2016). Mapping of physics periodicals: A bibliometric study. International Journal of Digital Library Services, 6(3), 1-18.http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/1-18.pdf

[20] Tupe, S. K., &Khaparde, V. S. (2016). Scientometric Study on Journal of Information Technology and Libraries on DOAJ. Knowledge Librarian, 3(3), 10-26. https://www.klibjlis.com/3.3.2.pdf

[21] Velmurugan, C., & Radhakrishnan, N. (2014). Publication research trends on Technical Review journal: a scientometric study. International Journal of Digital Library Services (IJDLS), 4(3), 45-55.http://www.ijodls.in/uploads/3/6/0/3/3603729/5434.pdf

[22] Velmurugan, C. (2014). Authorship Pattern and Collaborative Research Output of Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics (IJPAP). International Journal of Art & Humanity Science (IJAHS), 1(2), 37-41.http://www.ijahs.com/view/authorship-pattern-and-collaboration-research-output-of-indian-journal-of-pure-and-applied-physics-ijpap.pdf