



## Global Health Research Trends: a Bibliometric Review

Noor Diah Erlinawati <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universitas Bengkulu, Indonesia

**Corresponding Author:** Noor Diah Erlinawati, E-mail: [nd.erlinawati@unib.ac.id](mailto:nd.erlinawati@unib.ac.id)

### Article Information:

Received February 10, 2024

Revised February 19, 2024

Accepted February 25, 2024

### ABSTRACT

Global health is in the spotlight as the complexity of health challenges crosses national boundaries. A bibliometric study of global health research trends provides in-depth insights into the evolution, focus and impact of research in achieving a holistic understanding of global health issues. This study aims to analyze global health research trends through a bibliometric approach. The focus was on identifying key themes, patterns of collaboration between countries, the development of scientific publications, and the most cited sources of knowledge in the global health literature. Using bibliometric techniques, this study analyzed scientific publication data from various journal databases and citation indices. Keyword usage, collaboration networks between researchers, and trends in scientific publications were thoroughly analyzed to illustrate the development of global health research. The analysis highlighted dominant research themes in global health such as infectious disease epidemiology, public health, technological innovation in health care, and environmental impacts on health. Collaboration among researchers is widespread among countries, with some developed countries playing a key role. Trends in scientific publications have shown significant growth in recent years. It is concluded that this bibliometric study provides a deeper understanding of the dynamics of global health research. Cross-border collaboration and focus on crucial topics play a key role in addressing global health challenges. This analysis can serve as an important foundation to direct future research and intervention efforts that are more effective in supporting holistic global health.

**Keywords:** *A Bibliometric, Global Health, Review*

Journal Homepage <https://journal.ypidathu.or.id/index.php/jnhl>

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

How to cite: Erlinawati, D, N. (2024). Global Health Research Trends: A Bibliometric Review. *Journal of World Future Medicine, Health and Nursing*, 2(1), 93-105. <https://doi.org/10.70177/health.v2i1.717>

Published by: Yayasan Pendidikan Islam Daarut Thufulah

## INTRODUCTION

Global health research trends have become a major focus in the quest to understand the complex dynamics that affect public health around the world (Barbu, 2023). Bibliometric studies, as a quantitative analysis approach to scientific literature

(Ertefaie et al., 2018), has become a very important instrument for identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the evolution and direction of global health research development (Gao et al., 2019). In recent decades, health research has undergone a significant transformation, driven by technological developments, demographic changes, global health challenges, as well as the need for adequate innovation in the provision of health services (Wosik et al., 2020). A bibliometric review of global health research trends enables a deeper understanding of paradigm shifts, research foci, interdisciplinary collaborations, and their impact on health policy and medical practice.

In this bibliometric review, important aspects covering the global scale of health research will be explored (Jin et al., 2022). From identifying the most dominant research trends, geographical shifts in knowledge contributions, to analyzing collaboration networks between researchers and institutions, this study aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the dynamics of global health research (Ahmad et al., 2016). Through bibliometric analysis, patterns that show changes in research focus over time, mapping of cross-border collaborative networks, and identification of emerging research trends in the global health domain will be discovered (Wedhatama et al., 2021). From epidemiology to medical interventions, from public health issues to health technology innovations, this review will explore critical insights to understand the direction and impact of research efforts in solving evolving health challenges around the world (Bull et al., 2020). More than just presenting data and statistics, this study is expected to provide in-depth insights that serve as a foundation for decision-making, policy development, and strategic orientation for researchers, health practitioners, and policymakers in an effort to address increasingly complex and urgent global health challenges (Macfarlane et al., 2008). Thus, a bibliometric assessment of global health research trends is an important instrument in guiding our efforts to achieve health goals that are more inclusive, sustainable, and responsive to dynamic changes in the global health landscape.

Global health is the result of complex interactions between various factors that affect human health at the global level (Holst, 2020). The process of evolving global health involves various aspects that are intrinsically linked to social, political, economic and environmental dynamics. Here is the process of evolving global health (Castillo-Salgado, 2010). First, globalization and population mobility. The process of globalization has had a significant impact on global health through increased population mobility, international trade and travel, and intercultural interactions. This has resulted in the rapid and global spread of infectious diseases, as well as increasingly variable disease patterns in different parts of the world. This process demands a rapid, coordinated and effective global health response to transboundary health threats (Yao et al., 2014). Second, climate change and the environment. Climate change is one of the main factors affecting global health. Through various mechanisms, climate change can affect disease patterns, the availability of food and clean water resources, and cause natural disasters that impact human health (Dash et

al., 2019). This process is driving increased research and interventions in environmental health and adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Third, migration and unequal access to health. Human migration, whether caused by conflict, environmental change or economic factors, can pose its own health challenges. In addition, unequal access to health care between developed and developing countries is also a focus of global health research. This process requires efforts to reduce disparities in access to health services, as well as develop strategies that are sensitive to the health needs of diverse migrant populations.

The fourth is the response to outbreaks and health crises. The process of responding to infectious disease outbreaks, such as those that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, is an important focus of global health research (Imran et al., 2020), highlighted the importance of global cooperation in addressing universal health threats. In addition, the impact of natural disasters, armed conflicts and other humanitarian crises also demands a rapid and coordinated global health response. Fifth, health technology innovation. The development of global health technology is one of the important aspects in the process of developing global health (Jones et al., 2008). Innovations in telemedicine, digital health information systems, diagnostic and therapeutic technologies, as well as drug and vaccine development are integral to efforts to improve access and quality of healthcare at a global level. Finally, social and cultural factors. Global health processes are also influenced by social and cultural factors. Public health values, beliefs and practices vary across the world. Therefore, global health research also addresses the social and cultural implications of health, as well as strategies to increase community participation in disease prevention and health promotion efforts (Dieleman et al., 2018, pp. 2016–40). Overall, the process of global health development is the result of dynamic interactions between various complex and interrelated factors. Collaborative efforts across disciplines, sectors and countries are key to addressing the increasingly complex and globally connected global health challenges. Through an in-depth understanding of this process, it is hoped that effective and sustainable intervention efforts can be created to improve overall global health and well-being.

There are several positive and negative impacts of the development of global health. The positive impact can be firstly the containment of infectious diseases. Faster global health efforts can help prevent the spread of infectious diseases. A rapid response to outbreaks such as pandemics can reduce the number of victims and minimize economic and social impacts. Second, improved access to health care. With faster global health development, it is expected that access to quality and affordable health care will also increase, especially in developing countries. Third, innovation in treatment and care. Rapid global health research can drive innovation in treatment and care of diseases. This can lead to new discoveries that can improve the quality of life and life expectancy of people globally. However, there are also negative impacts that need to be considered from the faster development of global health, including the first imbalance in access to health care. While there has been an increase in access to

health care, there is still a considerable disparity in access between developed and developing countries. This may exacerbate global health disparities. Second, response to environmental change. Global environmental changes can also affect health, and rapid responses to these may not always be achieved effectively. This may lead to new health problems or worsening of existing health problems. Third, economic implications. The development of faster global health also has complex economic implications, particularly in relation to the costs of developing new health technologies and distributing health care to areas of need.

Global health plays a role in human survival, social stability, and broad economic growth. Some important aspects of global health are firstly the survival and well-being of individuals and communities. Global health is the foundation of individual and societal survival (Murray et al., 2011). By ensuring equitable access to quality health services, we can reduce premature mortality, improve quality of life, and support optimal physical growth and mental development. Secondly, world security and stability. Global health plays a critical role in keeping the world safe (Sweileh, 2017). The global spread of infectious diseases can threaten political, economic and social stability. Prevention, early detection, and control of infectious diseases are key to maintaining stability at the global level (Iyer, 2018). Third, economy and development. Good health enables individuals to be economically productive. When populations are healthy, they can work effectively, contribute to economic growth, and strengthen a country's productive capacity.

Furthermore, the fourth is the response to global health challenges. Global health challenges such as pandemics, climate change, antimicrobial resistance, and other public health crises do not recognize national borders. Addressing these issues requires cross-border cooperation and strong global collaboration to prevent, detect and respond effectively. Fifth, justice and equity. Global health strives for fair access to and equity in health services (Epizitone et al., 2022). This involves efforts to address disparities in access, quality and financing of health services around the world, so that all people have an equal opportunity to live healthy lives. Sixth, innovation and progress. Global health drives innovation in health technologies, medicines, and treatment methods. Investments in research and development for global health bring advances in treatment, diagnosis, and preventive approaches that can broadly benefit the entire population (Dieleman et al., 2016). Seventh is environmental protection. Global health is also closely linked to environmental balance. Efforts to reduce air pollution, climate change, and care for natural ecosystems are part of efforts to maintain global health, because a healthy environment supports human health. Global health is not just a health issue, but also an investment in survival, economic progress, social justice, and world stability.

There are several previous research opinions regarding global health. The first research according to Subandi et al., (2023), with the research title International Relations and Global Health: A Vosviewer Bibliometric Analysis. The results of his research stated that the findings in the study were 2,638 documents in "International

Relations and Global Health", while 938 documents on "Global Health and Bibliometrics" until this article was written, and there were still gaps and novelty for further research using VOSviewer analysis. The second research according to Santi Diwyarthi et al., (2023), with the research title *Advances in Psychotherapy and Counseling to Improve Mental Health Outcomes*. The results stated that emerging trends and areas, such as cultural competence, teletherapy, and technology integration, offer insights into the adaptability of psychotherapy and counseling to contemporary mental health challenges. The third research according to Komedi, (2022), with the research title *Research Trend Of Government Policy On Stunting Intervention: A Bibliometric Review*. The results of his research stated that 1502 journals were optimized into 155 journals which then proceeded to the Analysis stage. 10 topic clusters related to the topic of this research were obtained. After being analyzed, there are recommendations for topics in the eighth to tenth topic clusters to be carried out in the next research, namely around government, political commitment, conflict, maternal child marriage, digital skills, and access.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research method uses bibliometric analysis. This study aims to analyze global health research trends based on bibliometric studies. The research method is key in extracting and analyzing relevant data from scientific publications related to global health (Ardiansyah et al., 2023). In developing this research method, appropriate steps need to be taken to ensure the quality, accuracy and reliability of the analysis results. The following is the design of the research method that will be used in the bibliometric study of global health research trends. The first step in this research method is data collection (Apriliawati, 2020). Data will be obtained through scholarly information sources consisting of academic journals, conferences, and literature related to global health. The selection of valid and up-to-date data sources is important in producing quality analysis. In addition, it is important to ensure that the data covers a sufficient time span to comprehensively represent global health research trends (Rejeb et al., 2021). Once the data has been collected, the next step is to identify the inclusion and exclusion criteria that will be used in this study. The inclusion criteria will define the parameters of scientific publications that are eligible for inclusion in the analysis (Ariyanto, 2023), while exclusion criteria will help in filtering out irrelevant publications (Samsara, 2022). Appropriate inclusion criteria will ensure that the data analyzed is an accurate representation of global health research trends, while exclusion criteria will help in eliminating factors that may cause bias in the results.

Once the data has been collected and the inclusion and exclusion criteria have been established, the next step is data processing. This process involves categorizing the data, checking the validity, and organizing the data into a format suitable for bibliometric analysis. Proper data processing will ensure that the data used in the analysis is of good quality and can produce reliable results. Furthermore, bibliometric



analysis will be the core of this research method. This analysis will involve the use of quantitative methods to extract important information from the data, such as trends in the number of publications, dominant research topics, changes in trends over time, and collaborations between authors, countries, and research institutions (Risidiana Chandra Dhewy, 2022). In addition, the analysis will also involve the use of statistical techniques to understand patterns that emerge from the analyzed data. This analysis will provide deep insights into global health research trends that can contribute significantly to our understanding of the development of global health research. Once the analysis has been conducted, the next important step in this research method is the interpretation of the results. Careful and in-depth interpretation of the results will help in identifying the implications of the findings obtained from the bibliometric analysis. The results of the analysis will be linked back to the research objectives to see the extent to which these findings can support or change our understanding of global health research trends. Proper interpretation will help in generating valid and reliable conclusions. The final step of this research method is the drawing of conclusions. The conclusion will summarize the key findings of the bibliometric analysis and link them back to the research objectives. It will also present the implications of the findings, and suggestions for further research in the context of global health. This conclusion will conclude the research method by providing a clear picture of the contribution of this study to the understanding of global health research trends.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Through bibliometric studies, it is possible to analyze global health research trends that the development of health research reflects complex dynamics in response to changing health challenges around the world. First, the evolution of research topics from communicable to non-communicable diseases reflects research adaptation to evolving demographic changes, lifestyles and determinants of public health. The changing focus of research provides direction for innovative solutions to health problems that vary in different parts of the world. Secondly, cross-border collaboration is essential to the advancement of global health research. Collaboration between researchers from different institutions and countries drives innovation and a better understanding of health problems. This analysis of collaboration networks shows how knowledge and information are developed through close cooperation between researchers. Third, technology plays a key role in the transformation of global health. Developments in telemedicine, artificial intelligence, big data and sensory have changed the paradigm of diagnostics, treatment, and disease prevention. Trends in health technology innovation are catalyzing a revolution in medical practice and health management. This bibliometric review is not just a data analysis, but also a strategic guide for stakeholders in global health. With a deep understanding of research trends, collaboration patterns, and the role of technology, they can formulate more effective policies, allocate resources more wisely, and direct innovative efforts to improve public health at large.

Global health trends are an important topic in bibliometric analysis. Bibliometrics is the quantitative analysis of scientific literature, which includes publications, citations, and

research activities in a particular field or topic. In the context of global health trends, this analysis can provide valuable insights into how health research is evolving and responding to emerging health issues around the world. One important aspect of global health trends that can be analyzed through bibliometrics is the most in-demand and influential research topics. These can include specific diseases, health risk factors, public health interventions, and related medical innovations with global health. Through bibliometric analysis, we can see how research interest in these topics changes over time, and what factors influence this change in interest. In addition, bibliometric analysis can also provide information on the most influential publications in the field of global health. By looking at the number of citations received by these publications, we can evaluate the impact of research in global health and understand the most valuable contributions to the development of global health science.

Furthermore, through bibliometric analysis, we can also see how collaborative researchers and research institutions are in different developing countries. The involvement of developing countries in global health research is important because the health challenges faced by these countries are often different from developed countries. Through close collaboration, researchers can learn from each other and exchange knowledge and experience in addressing complex public health issues. In this analysis of global health trends, one theme that can be explored is the increasing research interest in infectious diseases in developing countries. Along with globalization and Despite climate change, infectious diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis remain a serious threat to public health in many developing countries. Through bibliometric analysis, we can see how research interest in these diseases has evolved over time, and to what extent it has had a positive impact on efforts to control and prevent these diseases.

In addition to infectious diseases, bibliometric analysis can also be conducted to understand trends in research on non-communicable diseases (NCDs) at a global level. NCDs, including diabetes, cancer and cardiovascular diseases, have become a major focus in global health as they are the leading cause of death globally. Through bibliometric analysis, we can see how research interest in NCDs has evolved, as well as innovations in prevention, diagnosis and management of NCDs that have appeared in scientific publications. In addition, in analyzing global health trends, it is also important to explore trends in research on public health and health interventions. Public health is closely related to disease prevention, health promotion, and behavior change efforts to improve the overall health of the community. Through bibliometric analysis, we can see how research interest in public health is changing public health has evolved, and what innovations in health interventions have had the most impact in improving public health in different countries.

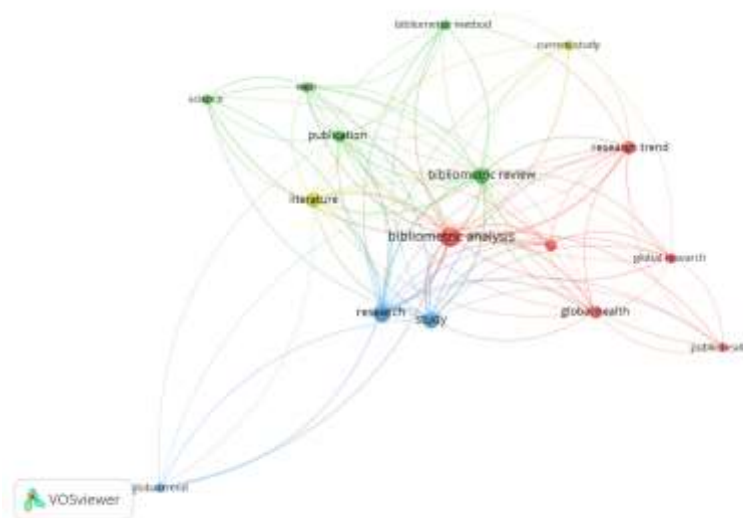
Another important aspect of global health trends that can be analyzed through bibliometrics is developments in health technology and medical innovation. Developments in health technologies, such as telemedicine, big data analytics, and the development of new medicines, have had a significant impact on improving access to and quality of health services in various countries. Through bibliometric analysis, we can see how these innovations are reflected in scientific publications, as well as the extent to which these

innovations have contributed to improving global public health. In addition, bibliometric analysis can also be used to look at trends in research on the determinants of global health, such as the environment, social inequality and healthcare access. Through this analysis, we can understand how research on these determinants of health has evolved over time, and what efforts have been made to address these complex global health challenges. Overall, the bibliometric analysis of tren kesehatan global memberikan wawasan yang berharga tentang bagaimana penelitian kesehatan berkembang dan merespons isu-isu kesehatan global yang terus berubah.

**Tabel 1: Verifikasi Istilah yang dipilih Kesehatan Global**

NO	Term	Occurrences	Relevance
1	Bibliometric analysis	134	1,88
2	Research trend	26	1,65
3	Science	13	1,59
4	Web	12	1,38
4	Research	92	1,28
5	Public health	9	1,05
6	Bibliometric review	59	0,91
7	Literature	45	0,89
8	Global trend	9	0,84
9	Global research	12	0,81
10	Current study	10	0,71
11	Publication	23	0,70
12	Study	64	0,59
13	Bibliometric study	20	0,59
14	Global health	22	0,57
15	Bibliometric method	11	0,56
16			

**Figure 1: Visualization of the Global Health Network**





In Figure 1 above is a network visualization image obtained from data collection through publish or publish in the google scolar section with the keyword Global Health, A Bibliometric Review. Here the researchers took 200 relevant journal papers. The journals that the researchers took were published from 2018-2022. In the figure it can be seen that one component with another component has a relationship. The center in the picture above is bibliometric analysis.

**Figure 2: Density Visualization of Global Health**

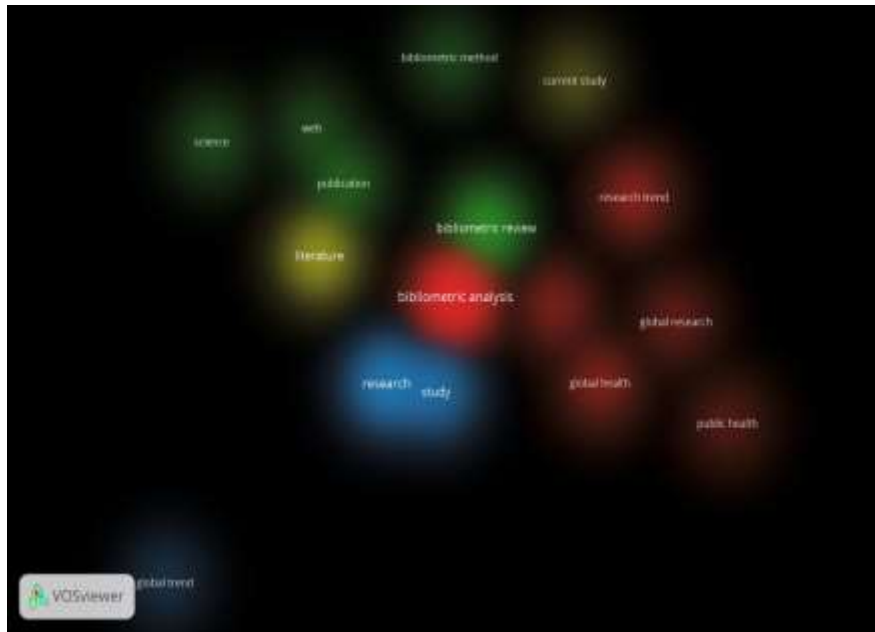


Figure 2 above is a density visualization of global health keywords. It uses colors to show the level of density. The darker the color, the higher the density. For example, on a disease distribution map, darker colors represent areas with a higher number of disease cases. In the figure, the colors are interconnected with each other. The density in the figure above can be seen in the red circle which consists of bibliometric analysis, global health, global research, research tern, and public health.

Rapidly evolving global health challenges encompass a wide range of issues from infectious diseases to lifestyle changes that negatively impact public health around the world. Some of the key challenges that need attention include the spread of infectious diseases, nutrition crisis, obesity crisis, antimicrobial resistance, and access to affordable health services. In addition, inequalities in access to healthcare between developed and developing countries are also a significant challenge. To address these challenges, the following measures can be taken first to improve the global health system. Increased investment in the global health system is essential, especially in developing countries that often face limited resources and inadequate health infrastructure. Support from governments, international agencies and non-governmental organizations is needed to strengthen the global health system and ensure equitable access to health services. Second, preventing the spread of infectious diseases. Preventing the spread of infectious diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other communicable infections should be a priority. This can be done through the promotion of vaccination, education on good health practices, increased access

to medicines, and improved hygiene and sanitation. Third, tackling the nutrition and obesity crisis. Through a holistic approach, efforts should be made to prevent and manage the nutrition and obesity crisis. This involves nutrition education for the public, promotion of healthy eating patterns, and government policies that support the production and access to nutritious food. On the other hand, tackling obesity also requires strict regulation of foods and beverages that have the potential to cause obesity.

The fourth is antimicrobial resistance control. The development of antimicrobial resistance is a serious threat to global health, as it can reduce the effectiveness of treatment against infectious diseases. Therefore, a cross-sectoral approach involving governments, the pharmaceutical industry, and health practitioners is needed to reduce the overuse of antibiotics, improve surveillance of the spread of antimicrobial resistance, and promote more prudent health practices related to antimicrobial use. Fifth, providing access to affordable health services. Access to affordable healthcare is an important human right. The availability of quality and affordable health services needs to be ensured through universal health coverage (UHC) policies and health assistance programs for the poor. In addition, it is also important to pay attention to specific health issues that may arise due to climate change, such as increased global temperatures that impact the pattern of spread of vector-borne diseases. Mitigating the impacts of climate change should also be an integral part of addressing global health challenges. Overall, addressing rapidly evolving global health challenges requires collaboration between countries, international institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector. Support and participation from various parties will strengthen efforts to improve global health and ensure that all people have access to appropriate health services.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that this bibliometric study provides a deeper understanding of the dynamics of global health research. Cross-border collaboration and focus on crucial topics play a key role in addressing global health challenges. This analysis can serve as an important foundation to direct future research and intervention efforts that are more effective in supporting holistic global health. The bibliometric review also illustrates the importance of cross-border collaboration in health research. Collaboration between researchers from different institutions and countries has been a key driver of innovation and progress in understanding global health issues. This analysis of collaboration networks not only reveals the patterns of collaboration but also reflects how knowledge evolves through close collaboration among experts.

## **REFERENCES**

- Ahmad, M., Amin, M. B., Hussain, S., Kang, B. H., Cheong, T., & Lee, S. (2016). Health Fog: A novel framework for health and wellness applications. *The Journal of Supercomputing*, 72(10), 3677–3695. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11227-016-1634-x>

- Apriliawati, D. (2020). Diary Study sebagai Metode Pengumpulan Data pada Riset Kuantitatif: Sebuah Literature Review. *Journal of Psychological Perspective*, 2(2), 79–89. <https://doi.org/10.47679/jopp.022.12200007>
- Ardiansyah, Risnita, & Jailani, M. S. (2023). Teknik Pengumpulan Data Dan Instrumen Penelitian Ilmiah Pendidikan Pada Pendekatan Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif. *Jurnal IHSAN: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 1(2), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.61104/ihsan.v1i2.57>
- Ariyanto, K. (2023). Analisis Bibliometrik Trend Penelitian Pemodelan Matematis Menggunakan Database Google Scholar, Publish or Perish, dan Vosviewer. *Indo-MathEdu Intellectuals Journal*, 4(2), 155–163. <https://doi.org/10.54373/imeij.v4i2.150>
- Barbu, L. (2023). Global trends in the scientific research of the health economics: A bibliometric analysis from 1975 to 2022. *Health Economics Review*, 13(1), 31. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13561-023-00446-7>
- Bull, F. C., Al-Ansari, S. S., Biddle, S., Borodulin, K., Buman, M. P., Cardon, G., Carty, C., Chaput, J.-P., Chastin, S., Chou, R., Dempsey, P. C., DiPietro, L., Ekelund, U., Firth, J., Friedenreich, C. M., Garcia, L., Gichu, M., Jago, R., Katzmarzyk, P. T., ... Willumsen, J. F. (2020). World Health Organization 2020 guidelines on physical activity and sedentary behaviour. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 54(24), 1451–1462. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2020-102955>
- Castillo-Salgado, C. (2010). Trends and Directions of Global Public Health Surveillance. *Epidemiologic Reviews*, 32(1), 93–109. <https://doi.org/10.1093/epirev/mxq008>
- Dash, S., Shakyawar, S. K., Sharma, M., & Kaushik, S. (2019). Big data in healthcare: Management, analysis and future prospects. *Journal of Big Data*, 6(1), 54. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40537-019-0217-0>
- Dieleman, J. L., Sadat, N., Chang, A. Y., Fullman, N., Abbafati, C., Acharya, P., Adou, A. K., Ahmad Kiadaliri, A., Alam, K., Alizadeh-Navaei, R., Alkerwi, A., Ammar, W., Antonio, C. A. T., Aremu, O., Asgedom, S. W., Atey, T. M., Avila-Burgos, L., Ayer, R., Badali, H., ... Murray, C. J. L. (2018). Trends in future health financing and coverage: Future health spending and universal health coverage in 188 countries, 2016–40. *The Lancet*, 391(10132), 1783–1798. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(18\)30697-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)30697-4)
- Dieleman, J. L., Schneider, M. T., Haakenstad, A., Singh, L., Sadat, N., Birger, M., Reynolds, A., Templin, T., Hamavid, H., Chapin, A., & Murray, C. J. L. (2016). Development assistance for health: Past trends, associations, and the future of international financial flows for health. *The Lancet*, 387(10037), 2536–2544. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)30168-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)30168-4)
- Epizitone, A., Moyane, S. P., & Agbehadji, I. E. (2022). Health Information System and Health Care Applications Performance in the Healthcare Arena: A Bibliometric Analysis. *Healthcare*, 10(11), 2273. <https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare10112273>
- Ertefaie, A., Small, D. S., & Rosenbaum, P. R. (2018). Quantitative Evaluation of the Trade-Off of Strengthened Instruments and Sample Size in Observational Studies. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 113(523), 1122–1134. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.2017.1305275>
- Gao, Y., Ge, L., Shi, S., Sun, Y., Liu, M., Wang, B., Shang, Y., Wu, J., & Tian, J. (2019). Global trends and future prospects of e-waste research: A bibliometric

- analysis. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 26(17), 17809–17820. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-019-05071-8>
- Holst, J. (2020). Global Health – emergence, hegemonic trends and biomedical reductionism. *Globalization and Health*, 16(1), 42. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12992-020-00573-4>
- Imran, A., Posokhova, I., Qureshi, H. N., Masood, U., Riaz, M. S., Ali, K., John, C. N., Hussain, M. I., & Nabeel, M. (2020). AI4COVID-19: AI enabled preliminary diagnosis for COVID-19 from cough samples via an app. *Informatics in Medicine Unlocked*, 20, 100378. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.imu.2020.100378>
- Iyer, A. R. (2018). Authorship trends in The Lancet Global Health. *The Lancet Global Health*, 6(2), e142. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(17\)30497-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(17)30497-7)
- Jin, H., Lu, L., & Fan, H. (2022). Global Trends and Research Hotspots in Long COVID: A Bibliometric Analysis. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(6), 3742. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19063742>
- Jones, K. E., Patel, N. G., Levy, M. A., Storeygard, A., Balk, D., Gittleman, J. L., & Daszak, P. (2008). Global trends in emerging infectious diseases. *Nature*, 451(7181), 990–993. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature06536>
- Komedi, K. (2022). RESEARCH TREND OF GOVERNMENT POLICY ON STUNTING INTERVENTION: A BIBLIOMETRIC REVIEW. *Jurnal Arajang*, 5(1), 34–45. <https://doi.org/10.31605/arajang.v5i1.2099>
- Macfarlane, S. B., Jacobs, M., & Kaaya, E. E. (2008). In the Name of Global Health: Trends in Academic Institutions. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 29(4), 383–401. <https://doi.org/10.1057/jphp.2008.25>
- Murray, C. J., Anderson, B., Burstein, R., Leach-Kemon, K., Schneider, M., Tardif, A., & Zhang, R. (2011). Development assistance for health: Trends and prospects. *The Lancet*, 378(9785), 8–10. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(10\)62356-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(10)62356-2)
- Rejeb, A., Treiblmaier, H., Rejeb, K., & Zailani, S. (2021). Blockchain research in healthcare: A bibliometric review and current research trends. *Journal of Data, Information and Management*, 3(2), 109–124. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42488-021-00046-2>
- Risdiana Chandra Dhewy. (2022). PELATIHAN ANALISIS DATA KUANTITATIF UNTUK PENULISAN KARYA ILMIAH MAHASISWA. *J-ABDI: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 2(3), 4575–4578. <https://doi.org/10.53625/jabdi.v2i3.3224>
- Samsara, L. (2022). Tren publikasi collaborative governance sebuah analisis bibliometrik. *Berkala Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 18(2), 308–325. <https://doi.org/10.22146/bip.v18i2.5513>
- Santi Diwyarthi, N. D. M., Pratama, I. W. A., Habibi, H., Anurogo, D., & Maisharah K, S. (2023). Kemajuan dalam Psikoterapi dan Konseling untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Kesehatan Mental. *Jurnal Multidisiplin West Science*, 2(10), 868–880. <https://doi.org/10.58812/jmws.v2i10.702>
- Subandi, Y., Amini, D. S., Nurgiyanti, T., Nuswantoro, B. S., & Wiratma, H. D. (2023). HUBUNGAN INTERNASIONAL DAN KESEHATAN GLOBAL: ANALISIS BIBLIOMETRIK VOSVIEWER. *PRIMER: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin*, 1(5), 545–553. <https://doi.org/10.55681/primer.v1i5.222>

- Sweileh, W. M. (2017). Global research trends of World Health Organization's top eight emerging pathogens. *Globalization and Health*, 13(1), 9. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12992-017-0233-9>
- Wedhatama, O. G., Hanoum, S., & Prihananto, P. (2021). Studi Bibliometrik pada Penelitian Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia Di Bidang Perawatan Kesehatan (Healthcare). *Jurnal Sains Dan Seni ITS*, 10(1), D83–D88. <https://doi.org/10.12962/j23373520.v10i1.60391>
- Wosik, J., Fudim, M., Cameron, B., Gellad, Z. F., Cho, A., Phinney, D., Curtis, S., Roman, M., Poon, E. G., Ferranti, J., Katz, J. N., & Tcheng, J. (2020). Telehealth transformation: COVID-19 and the rise of virtual care. *Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association*, 27(6), 957–962. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jamia/ocaa067>
- Yao, Q., Chen, K., Yao, L., Lyu, P., Yang, T., Luo, F., Chen, S., He, L., & Liu, Z. (2014). Scientometric trends and knowledge maps of global health systems research. *Health Research Policy and Systems*, 12(1), 26. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1478-4505-12-26>
- 

**Copyright Holder :**

© Noor Diah Erlinawati et al. (2024)

**First Publication Right :**

© Journal of World Future Medicine, Health and Nursing

**This article is under:**

