

International scientific productivity on atypical antipsychotic drugs in Singapore: A bibliometric study

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We have carried out a bibliometric study on the scientific publications in relation to atypical antipsychotic drugs (AAD) in Singapore. Using the EMBASE and MEDLINE databases, we selected those documents made in Singapore with AAD descriptors. We applied some bibliometric indicators of production and dispersion, as Price's Law on the increase of scientific literature, and Bradford's Law, respectively. We also calculated the participation index of the different countries (PI). The bibliometric data have also been correlated with some social and health data from Singapore (such as total *per capita* expenditure on health and gross domestic expenditure on research and development). A total of 51 original documents were published between 1997 and 2011. Our results state non-fulfilment of Price's Law (correlation coefficient $r=0.0648$ after exponential adjustment vs. $r=0.2140$ after linear adjustment). The drugs most widely studied are clozapine ($n=21$), risperidone ($n=16$), and olanzapine ($n=8$). Division into Bradford zones yields a nucleus occupied by Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology (6 articles) and Singapore Medical Journal (4 articles). A total of 30 different journals were employed. Four of the first 6 used journals have an IF>2. We found that 37.26% belonged to the "clinical efficacy" group, 31.37% to "tolerance and safety", 19.62% to "experimental pharmacology", and 11.65% to "not specified" group (prescribing pattern articles and reviews). Clinical studies are mainly devoted to schizophrenia ($n=12$) compared with bipolar disorder ($n=2$). USA is the most productive country (PI=32.63), followed by the United Kingdom, Germany and Canada. PI of Singapore is 0.32. In conclusion, the publications on AAD in Singapore are still too few to confirm an exponential growth of scientific literature.

Biography

Francisco López-Muñoz received his Ph.D. in Medicine at Complutense University (Madrid). He worked in the pharmaceutical industry as Medical Director, and currently is Professor of Pharmacology and Director of the International Doctoral School at Camilo José Cela University, Madrid (Spain). He is editor/author of 14 books and 150 chapters related to the psychopharmacology. He has published 110 papers on JCR indexed journals and 170 in Spanish journals. He has participated in 108 scientific meetings, and is member of many scientific societies (Collegium Internationale Neuro-Psychopharmacologicum) and editorial boards. He is Editor-in-Chief of Clinical & Experimental Pharmacology.

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