

## The BIBLIO checklist for reporting the bibliometric reviews of the biomedical literature

Section/Topic	Item No.	Checklist item	Reported on page No.
<b>Title</b>			
Identification	1	Identify the report as a bibliometric review in the title.	
Issues/topics	2	Indicate the key issues/topics under investigation and coverage of time period.	
<b>Abstract</b>			
Structured summary	3	Structured summary including (as applicable): background, methods, results (key findings) and conclusions.	
<b>Introduction/ Background</b>			
Justification/ Rationale/ Explanation	4	Present review of existing knowledge and epidemiological information.	
Objectives	5	Statement of the objective (s) or question (s).	
<b>Methods</b>			
Search engines (data sources)	6	Describe all information sources (such as electronic databases, contact with study authors, trial registers or other grey literature sources).	
Search strategy	7	Keywords and systematization criteria (date of search, language, type of document) for the search.	
Time period	8	The period that the review covers and the justification.	
Eligibility criteria	9	Describe all inclusion and exclusion criteria; languages; study design, type of publication and time period.	
Data refinement (data selection procedure)	10	Remove the irrelevant articles; inspection to eliminate duplicate and unrelated articles (after evaluation of the title, abstract and content).	
Quality assessment (optional)	11	Assessment of papers by three authors and the use of assessing checklists.	
Data synthesis	12	Describe the methods used for summarizing, handling, synthesis, tabulations or schematic displays. Describe how the data were analysed.	
<b>Results</b>			

Descriptive findings (statistics)	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide details of the search and selection process in a flow diagram.</li> <li>- Number of citations retrieved (number of publication, year of publication, type of documents, country of publication, articles with the highest impact, most impactful authors, most impactful articles, authors with the highest production, top journals, top institutions, ...)</li> </ul>	
Schematic map and trend	14	Summarize and/or present the schematic maps and trends using an appropriate software to present citations, journals, authors, top journals, time trends, emerging literature, and any relevant indicators (as applicable) [1-5].	
Tabulation and summarizing the findings	15	<p>General recommendation: Studies under consideration could be summarized and organized by different subtitles and different scenarios. Regardless, results need to be presented in separate tables covering each subtitle. The followings are some options that could help to summarize the findings.</p> <p><i>Option 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Start the presentation with a historical view [when and who first published on the topic].</li> <li>- Report on review papers. The result should be listed in a separate table. Also, specify the review type (scoping review, narrative review, systematic review, and meta-analysis).</li> <li>- Summarize the findings according to the study designs and main study types.</li> </ul> <p><i>Option 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Start the presentation with a historical view [when and who first published on the topic].</li> <li>- Report on review papers. The result should be listed in a separate table. Also, indicate the review type (scoping review, narrative review, systematic review, and meta-analysis) should be specified.</li> <li>- Summarize the findings according to outcome measures or populations. For example, see [6].</li> </ul> <p><i>Option 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Start the presentation with a historical view [when and who first published on the topic].</li> <li>- Report on review papers. The result should be listed in a separate table. Also, specify the review type (scoping</li> </ul>	

		<p>review, narrative review, systematic review, and meta-analysis).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summarize the findings according to concept [7].</li> </ul> <p><i>Option 4.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Start the presentation with a historical view [when and who first published on the topic].</li> <li>- Report on review papers. The result should be listed in a separate table, and also specify the review type (scoping review, narrative review, systematic review, and meta-analysis).</li> <li>- Summarize the findings according to different subtitles relevant to the main topic [8].</li> </ul>	
Synthesis of findings	16	Synthesize the findings as much as possible, find the gap, and propose a model, hypothesis, etc. (if applicable).	
<b>Discussion</b>			
Summary of evidence	17	Summarize the main findings. The findings should be presented in more "general" or "accessible" terms.	
Interpretation	18	Include interpretation consistent with results. Explanations for observed outcomes, similarities, and differences reported would be essential.	
Strengths and limitations	19	Discuss the strengths and limitations.	
Conclusion(s)	20	Provide a general interpretation of the results with respect to the review questions and objectives, as well as potential implications.	

1. McDougal L, Dehingia N, Cheung WW, Dixit A, Raj A. COVID-19 burden, author affiliation and women's well-being: A bibliometric analysis of COVID-19 related publications including focus on low-and middle-income countries. *eClinicalMedicine* 2022; 52: 101606.
2. Henstock L, Wong R, Tsuchiya A, Spencer A. Behavioral theories that have influenced the way health state preferences are elicited and interpreted: A bibliometric mapping analysis of the time trade-off method with VOSviewer visualization. *Front Health Serv* 2022; 2: 848087.
3. Bodea F, Bungau SG, Negru AP, Radu A, Tarce AG, Tit DM, et al. Exploring new therapeutic avenues for ophthalmic disorders: Glaucoma-related molecular docking evaluation and bibliometric analysis for improved management of ocular diseases. *Bioengineering* 2023; 10(8): 983.
4. Sang XZ, Wang CQ, Chen W, Rong H, Hou LJ. An exhaustive analysis of post-traumatic brain injury dementia using bibliometric methodologies. *Front Neurol* 2023; 14: 1165059.
5. Ramli MI, Hamzaid NA, Engkasan JP, Usman J. Respiratory muscle training: a bibliometric analysis of 60 years' multidisciplinary journey. *Biomed Eng Online* 2023; 22(1): 50.
6. Akosman I, Kumar N, Mortenson R, Lans A, De La Garza Ramos R, Eleswarapu A, et al. Racial differences in perioperative complications, readmissions, and mortalities after elective spine surgery in the United States: A systematic review using AI-assisted bibliometric analysis. *Glob Spine J* 2023; 21925682231186759.
7. Tavousi M, Mohammadi S, Sadighi J, Zarei F, Kermani RM, Rostami R, Montazeri A. Measuring health literacy: A systematic review and bibliometric analysis of instruments from 1993 to 2021. *Plos One* 2022; 17(7): e0271524.
8. Montazeri A. Health-related quality of life in breast cancer patients: A bibliographic review of the literature from 1974 to 2007. *J Exp Clin Cancer Res* 2008; 27: 32.

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