A Short Note on Global Research Output on Diabetes

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Abstract

Diabetic patients, during the course of the disease, are most likely to experience depressive symptoms that might ultimately lead to suicidal ideation or suicide. The size of literature in diabetes depression/suicide is a good indicator of national and international eforts to address psychological co-morbidities associated with Diabetes Mellitus (DM).

Keywords: Diabetes; Type 2 diabetes, glucose.

Introduction

e the objective of this study was to give a comprehensive analysis, both quantitative and qualitative, of scienti c literature in diabetes. De nitely, more extensive research is needed in this eld that will eventually re ect on the ultimate objective to improve diagnoses, therapy and minimize the chance of chronic complications development.

A variety of growth factors and cytokines may be released from damaged endothelium, macrophages, and smooth muscle cells. Platelets may adhere to the site of macrophage attachment and release thromboxane and growth factors. Smooth muscle cells may proliferate and migrate, accompanied by thrombus formation, vascular encroachment, and occlusion. To date, no studies have been published to summarize global research e orts, research trends, and geographical distribution of research output in diabetes depression/suicide, despite that several bibliometric analyses in diabetes research activity had been published, therapeutic strategies and prediction of complication. For the purpose of this study, only peer-reviewed articles published in scienti c journals indexed in SciVerse Scopus were retrieved. Gray literature such as governmental and non-governmental reports, brochures, dissertations, theses, and newsletters were not included because some of the gray literature especially thesis and dissertation might have been published as research articles in peer- reviewed journals and therefore, they will create false-positive results due to overlap. e choice of Scopus database was based on the understanding of the author that it is larger than Web of Science pre diabetes.

e current study showed an increasing interest of researchers in

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