COLLABORATION PATTERN IN SUPPLEMENT ISSUES OF "JOURNAL OF ANTIMICROBIAL CHEMOTHERAPY" (1975-1984)

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ABSTRACT: -

This paper attempts to highlights the quantitative assessment of status of the Journal by way of analyzing the various features of Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (Supplements). During 1975-1984 a total of 692 Articles were published in the Journal Supplements by researchers in various countries

KEYWORDS:

Antimicrobials, Authorship Pattern, International collaboration, Communication channels, Journal Supplements.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The *Journal of Antimicrobial*Chemotherapy is among the foremost international journals in antimicrobial research.

Our readership includes representatives of academia, industry and health services, and

includes those who are influential in formulary decisions.

Published monthly, the Journal features original articles on the laboratory aspects and clinical use of antimicrobials including

antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal, and antiprotozoal agents.

In addition to the wealth of primary papers, the journal carries review articles offering in-depth discussion on matters of topical concern. Lively leading articles offer incisive coverage of recent advances and controversies. The journal also published supplements along with some of the main issues.

2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to analyze the content of Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy and make the quantitative assessment of status of the Journal by way of analyzing the following features of Journal Supplements.

- 2.1 Year wise productivity of literature.
- 2.2 Channels of Output.
- 2.3 Authorship Pattern
- 2.6 Country wise productivity.
- 2.7 Place wise Productivity.
- 2.8 Frequency of Keywords.
- 2.9 Collaborative Pattern.

The International collaborative production of articles is the simultaneous action of many people who try to combine their ideas to make a new one. In fact "collaborative" is the process where two or more people work together toward a common goal and they don't required leadership.

3 SCOPE & LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Scope of study is restricted to the "Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy" published during 1975 to 1984. The papers presented in the Journal are analyzed using content analysis technique.

The present study is limited to the total numbers of 2163 papers published during 1975 to 1984.

4 ANALYSIS OF "JOURNAL OF ANTIMICROBIAL"

In views of the objectives of the present study, analysis of "Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy" is presented further.

4.1. Year wise productivity of literature.

The attempt was made to analyse the year wise productivity of Journal during the first decade and is presented in table no. 4.1.

Table No. 4.1: Year wise productivity of literature

Sr. No.	Year	Vol. No.	No of Supplements	Articles form Supplements	
1	1975	1	2	0	
2	1976	2	0	7	
3	1977	3	3	47	
4	1978	4	3	34	
5	1979	5	2	41	
6	1980	6	1	5	
7	1981	7	1	151	
,	1701	8	5		
8	1982	9	3	121	
O	1702	10	3		
9	1983	11	3	194	
9	1703	12	4	194	
10	1984	13	3	92	
10	1701	14	4	72	
	Total	14	37	692	

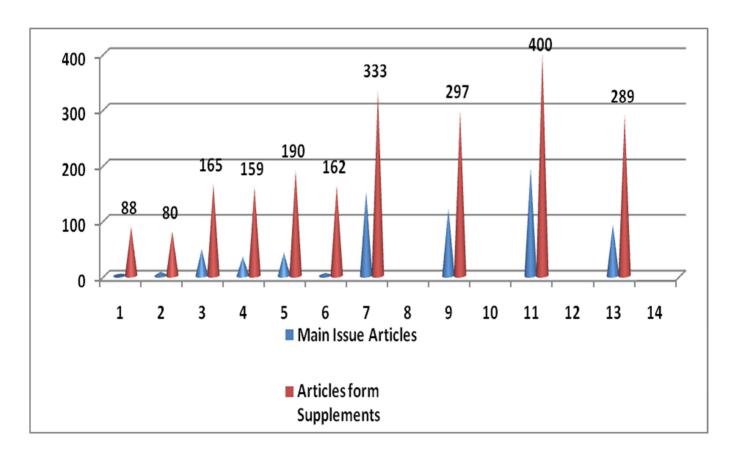


Figure No. 4.1: Year wise productivity of literature

From the above table 4.1 and fig. No. 4.1 it is seen that during the decade (1975-1984) total no of articles published was 2163. However along with the 80 main issues publishing 1471 publications and 37 supplements publishing 692 articles. It has been observed that highest no of articles were published during 1983 i.e. 400 articles collectively.

4.2 Channels of Output

Channel, in communications, refers to the <u>medium</u> used to <u>convey</u> <u>information</u> from a <u>sender</u> (or transmitter) to a <u>receiver</u>. Researchers communicated their publication through variety of communication channels.

Editor's Note Contributors Introduction **Participants** Opening Remarks Closing Remarks Discussion Meeting Summary Sr. No. List of List of Articles Preface Errata Year **Total Total**

Table No. 4.2: Channels of output from Journal Supplements

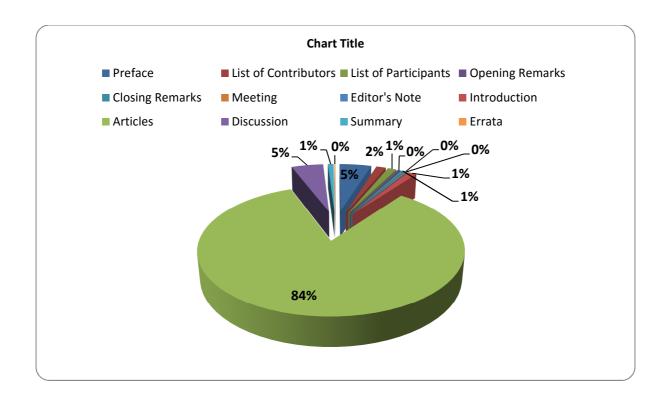


Figure no. 4.2.1: Channels of output from Journal Supplements

It can be observed from table no. 4.2.1 and Figure No. 4.2.1 that, majority supplement articles (582) published under 'Articles' of the Literature published during the decade (1975-1984) followed by Preface and Dissertations each (33) and List of Contributors (10). The total content Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy is List of Participants, Opening Remarks, Closing Remarks, Meeting, Editor's Note, Introduction, Articles, Discussion, Summary, Errata.

4.3 Authorship pattern (Main articles)

Table No.4.3.1: Supplements articles

	Single Author	Number of papers with various authorship					Total Publications	
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	More than six	
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	19	5	4	2	0	0	0	30
1978	8	5	7	3	2	1	0	26
1979	18	6	4	4	1	0	1	34
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	33	27	25	19	14	6	3	127
1982	34	21	22	16	8	4	5	110
1983	37	30	37	30	15	14	18	181
1984	17	12	16	10	7	5	7	74
Total	166	106	115	84	47	30	34	582
%	28.5	18.2	19.8	14.4	8.1	5.2	5.8	100

From the above Table No.4.3.1 it is observed those multiple authors (71.48) are predominate than single (28.52) authors. Authorship trend is towards single author.

4.4 Collaborative Pattern between the countries.

The following tables provides the collaborative pattern across the countries Table No.4.4 Articles published in the supplement issues.

Table No.4.4	Collaborative	Patterns in	the articles

Year	Single Country	Collaboration	Total No. of Articles
1975	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0
1977	30	0	30
1978	26	0	26
1979	32	2	34
1980	0	0	0
1981	124	3	127
1982	106	4	110
1983	166	15	181
1984	69	5	74
Total	553	29	582

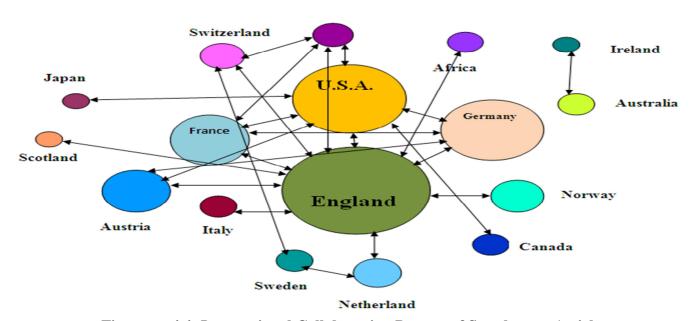


Figure no.4.4: International Collaboration Pattern of Supplement Articles

4.5 Collaborative Pattern between the countries

The following tables provides the collaborative pattern across the countries

Table No.4.5 Collaborative Pattern between the countries

Sr. No.	Countries	Rank	Total
1	England	1	36
2	U.S.A.	2	32
3	Germany	3	21
4	Austria	4	12
5	France	4	12
6	Norway	5	9
7	Netherlands	6	8
8	Switzerland	7	6
9	Africa	8	3
10	Australia	9	2
11	Belgium	9	2
12	Canada	9	2
13	Italy	9	2
14	Sweden	9	2
15	Ireland	10	1
16	Scotland	10	1

It can be seen from the above table No. 4.5 that total no of articles with collaborations among different countries were 29 and 582 articles were published by authors having collaboration with fellow authors from same country. England is the top-most country with 36 articles having collaborations with different countries and U.S.A. is on second number with 32 collaborations with different countries, and followed by Germany is on number with 21 collaborations with different

countries, France had 12 articles having collaboration among other countries. However it is prominently seen that no Indian author had contributed during the first decade i.e. 1975-1984 to the Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy.

It can also be observed that out of 29 collaboration articles 15 (51.76%) articles for the year 1983. Table no. 4.9.1, shows that top most 6 (3.66%) Unité Fonctionnelle de Greffe de Moēlle (U.F.G.M.) – Centre Hayem – Hopital Saint-Louis – 2 place du Dr A. Fournier – 75475 Paris Cedex 10 France follow by at second position 4(2.44%) Department of Medica Microbiology, Southmead Hospital, Bristol, U.K., harma-Forschungszentrum, Bayer AG, Wuppertal West Germany, Merck Sharp & Dohme Hertford Road, Hoddesdon, England, The Squibb Institute for Medical Research Princeton, NJ. 08540, U.S.A., and Brookwood Medical Center Birmingham, Alabama 35209, Glaxo Group Research Ltd, Greenford Middlesex, England, II Interne Lungenabteilung des Pulmologischen Zentrums der Stadt Wien Sanatoriumstraße 2, A-1145 Wien, Austria. Interne Lungenabteilung Pulmologischen Zentrums der Stadt Wien Vienna, Warner-Lambert/Parke-Davis Austria, Pharmaceutical Research 2800 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, 48105 U.S.A. is at third position 3(1.83%) respectively.

5. CONCLUSION:

The Conclusions are based on 582 articles appended at the Supplement Issues of Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (1975-1984). The span of 10 years was taken into consideration that is from 1975 to 1984. The Supplement Issues are theme based and are individual in nature and hence can't be analysed on the frequency of the publication. As the nature of the publication is special theme, it is difficult to rank the top most authors, country and place as the frequency differs in the supplement issues. The attempt is made to analyze the international collaboration only.

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