

Research Trends on Literature Reviews in Scopus Journals by Authors from Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Vietnam, Singapore, and Malaysia: A Bibliometric Analysis from 2003 to 2022

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Abstract Text data mining ('big data methods') is one of the most widely used approaches during the COVID-19 pandemic. In particular, text data mining on Scopus databases or Web of Science (WoS). Text data mining is widely used to collect literature for later bibliometric analysis, and in the end, it becomes a literature review article. Therefore, in this article, we reveal the trend of publication of literature reviews in Scopus journals from Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Vietnam, Singapore, and Malaysia. This article describes two essential parts, namely 1) a comparison of international publication trends and subject area of literature review publications, and 2) a comparison of Top 5 for Authors, Affiliation, Source Title, and Collaboration Country.

Keywords trend publications, literature review publications, Scopus database, Asian Comparison

I. Introduction

Since the COVID-19 pandemic hit the world at the end of 2019, text data mining, or what is known as big data methods (Oswald & Putka, 2017), has developed rapidly. One way of text data mining is to use big data available in indexing databases such as Scopus or the Web of Science (WoS). Text data mining with data literature produces published articles with the type of publication "literature review." Generally, literature reviews use bibliometric analysis, with several tools such as VOSViewers, HistCite, CiteSpace, Python's

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Panda’s library, Pajek software, CitNetExplorer, Tenzing R library, Bibexcel, Bibliometrics, and several other types.

Several publications have shown that specific topics have an increasing publication trend using text data mining from Scopus or WoS, such as publications regarding Big Data in Disaster Recovery (Rosenblum et al., 2023), digital transformation and digital literacy (Farias-Gaytan et al., 2023), science, technology, and innovation in national innovation system (Putera et al., 2022b), and international collaboration (Putera et al., 2022a). Therefore, this paper reveals the trend of ‘literature review’ publication in Scopus journals by authors from Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Vietnam, Singapore, and Malaysia.

II. Data Sources and Queries

In this paper, the literature review is interpreted in the same way as several keywords that are the same as the term, namely semi-systematic review, integrative review, narrative review, systematic review, meta-analysis, review papers, bibliometric analysis, and systematic literature review (Peters et al., 2016). Publication trends were carried out using the Scopus database, accessed on 31 July 2023, using the query in Table 1. In the next step, the analysis was carried out using a Bibliometric Analysis approach (Donthu et al. 2021). Bibliometric analysis was chosen because this method can explore and analyze large amounts of scientific data and reveal developments in specific fields of science. The data obtained were then analyzed based on several clusters, namely 1) a comparison of international publication trends and subject area of Literature review publications and 2) top 5 for author, source title, affiliation, and collaboration country. Cluster analysis using the VOSViewer (Eck and Waltman 2011) was applied. VOSViewer is used to construct and visualize bibliometric networks to find patterns and clusters from selected research topics.

Table 1 Query terms

Countries	Query	Result
Indonesia	((TITLE-ABS-KEY("literature review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("semi systematic review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("literature review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("narrative review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("systematic review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("meta analysis") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("review papers") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("bibliometric*") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("systematic literature review") AND AFFILCOUNTRY(Indonesia)))	8,916 documents found

Japan	((TITLE-ABS-KEY("literature review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("semi systematic review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("integrative review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("narrative review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("systematic review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("meta analysis") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("review papers") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("bibliometric*") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("systematic literature review") AND AFFILCOUNTRY(japan)))	20,027 documents found
South Korea	((TITLE-ABS-KEY("literature review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("semi systematic review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("literature review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("narrative review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("systematic review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("meta analysis") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("review papers") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("bibliometric*") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("systematic literature review") AND AFFILCOUNTRY("south korea")))	15,828 documents found
Viet Nam	((TITLE-ABS-KEY("literature review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("semi systematic review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("literature review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("narrative review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("systematic review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("meta analysis") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("review papers") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("bibliometric*") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("systematic literature review") AND AFFILCOUNTRY("Viet Nam")))	1,906 documents found
Singapore	((TITLE-ABS-KEY("literature review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("semi systematic review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("integrative review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("narrative review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("systematic review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("meta analysis") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("review papers") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("bibliometric*") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("systematic literature review") AND AFFILCOUNTRY("Singapore")))	7,770 documents found
Malaysia	((TITLE-ABS-KEY("literature review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("semi systematic review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("integrative review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("narrative review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("systematic review") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("meta analysis") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("review papers") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("bibliometric*") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY("systematic literature review") AND AFFILCOUNTRY(Malaysia))))	13,933 documents found

III. Comparison of international publication trends and subject area of literature review publications

Based on the results of data mining from the Scopus database, it was found that until the end of July 2023, Japan and South Korea had the most publications of literature reviews compared to the other four Asian countries. Japan published 20,027 articles, with the first article entitled “Geomagnetic pulsations,” published in Space Science Reviews, Vol 10 Issue 3 in 1969. South Korea published 15,828 articles, with the first entitled “Fault Tree Analysis, Methods, and Applications - A Review,” published in IEEE Transactions on Reliability, R-34 Issue 3 in 1985 (W. S. Lee et al., 1985). Meanwhile, four other Asian countries, namely Malaysia, have published 13,933 literature review articles, with the first publication entitled “Stress Coping: A Qualitative and Quantitative Synthesis with Implications for Treatment,” published in The Counseling Psychologist, Vol 14 Issue 4 in 1986 (Matheny et al., 1986). The article “Primary bone tumors in infants: Short literature review and report of 10 cases” became the first article published by an author affiliated with Indonesia and was published in Pediatric Radiology, Vol 15 Issue 6 in 1985 (Kozłowski et al., 1985).

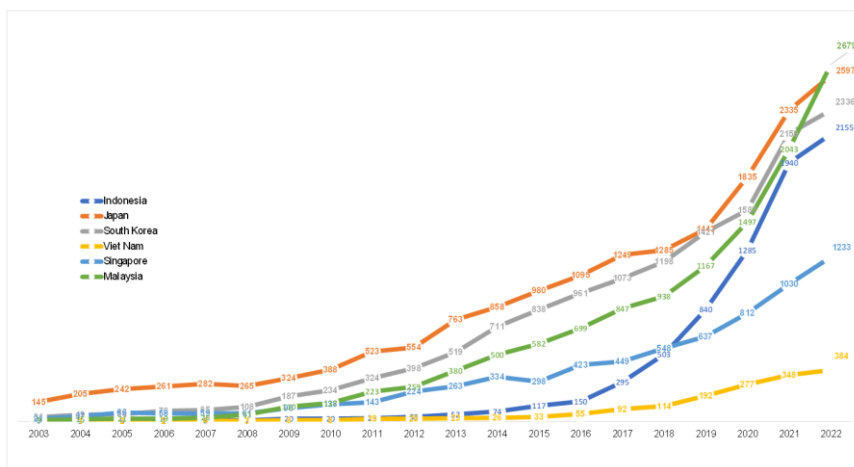


Figure 1 International publication trends of literature review, period 2003-2022

The article is one of 8,916 literature review publications published by authors with Indonesian affiliations. Authors with Singapore affiliations have published 7,700 articles, with the first article being a literature review entitled “Vasoactive intestinal peptide secreting tumors in children: A case report with literature

review,” *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*, Vol 24 Issue 1 in 1988 (Quak et al., 1988). Authors with affiliations from Viet Nam has published 1,906 literature review articles, with the first article titled “Fetus in fetu: A case report and literature review,” published in *Pediatrics*, Vol 105 Issue 6 in 2000 (Hoeffel et al., 2000).

Figure 1. shows the trend of publication of literature reviews over the last twenty years (2003-2022) in six Asian countries. A significant increase in literature review publications occurred in 2019-2022, with an average increase of 60% -90% per year in each country. However, if you look deeper, the average significant increase occurred in the publication of literature reviews published by authors from South Korea (84.94%), Japan (84.05%), and Singapore (81.71%). This condition occurred because it was the time of the COVID-19 pandemic, making it very difficult to conduct research or collect data in the field. Thus, the researchers conducted research using secondary data (literature review).

Table 2 Distribution of subjects of international literature review publications

Rank	Indonesia		Japan		South Korea	
1	Medicine	16,95%	Medicine	50,93%	Medicine	40,78%
2	Computer Science	10,15%	Biochemistry, Genetics, and Molecular Biology	10,10%	Biochemistry, Genetics, and Molecular Biology	7,96%
3	Social Sciences	8,96%	Neuroscience	3,58%	Social Sciences	5,39%
4	Engineering	8,72%	Environmental Science	3,33%	Nursing	5,27%
5	Environmental Science	7,58%	Social Sciences	3,01%	Engineering	4,86%
Rank	Viet Nam		Singapore		Malaysia	
1	Medicine	23,98%	Medicine	43,82%	Medicine	15,77%
2	Environmental Science	8,91%	Biochemistry, Genetics, and Molecular Biology	7,19%	Engineering	12,47%
3	Social Sciences	8,35%	Social Sciences	5,48%	Computer Science	11,26%
4	Business, Management, and Accounting	6,84%	Engineering	5,05%	Social Sciences	8,43%
5	Engineering	6,84%	Nursing	4,60%	Environmental Science	6,71%

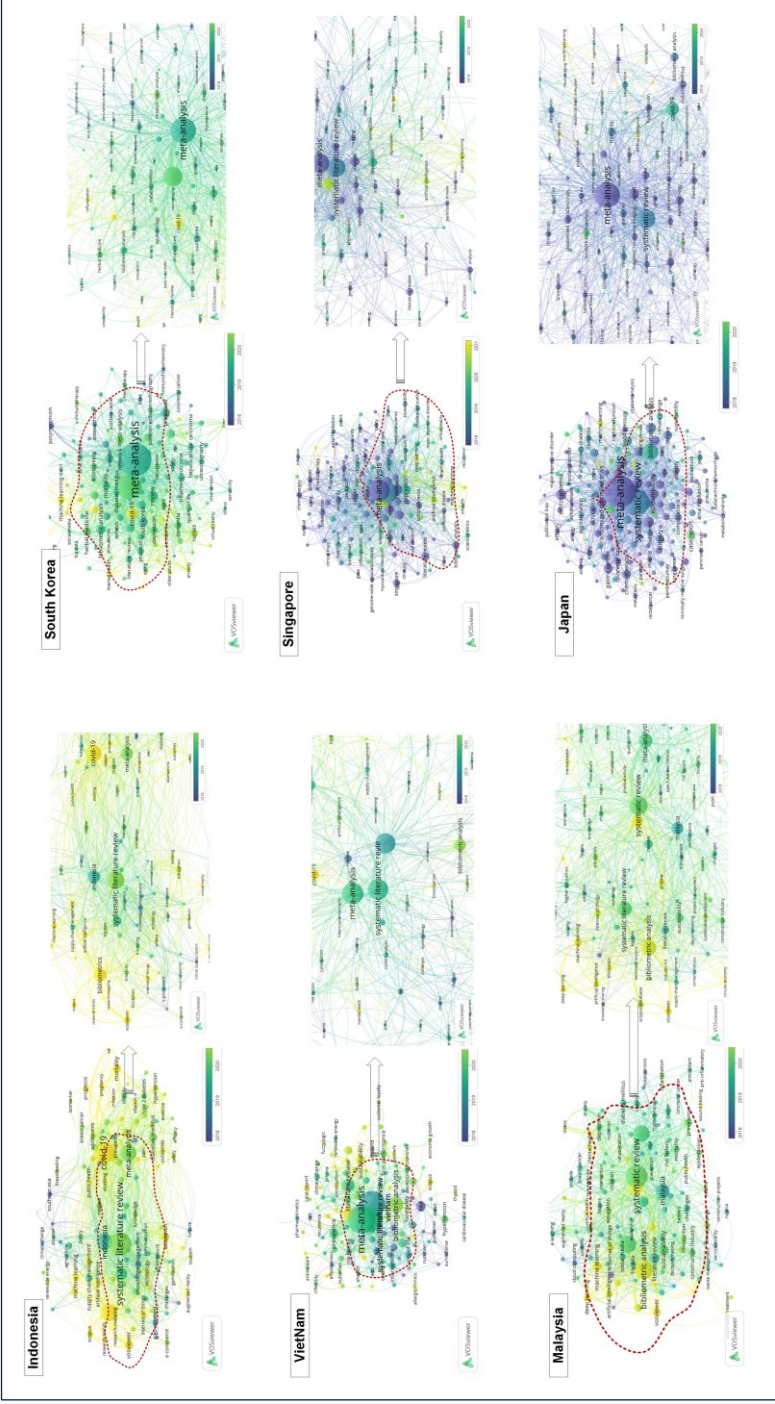


Figure 2 Comparison of Overlay Visualization from research trends of 'literature reviews' in Asia

Table 2 shows that medicine is the most dominant subject in the literature review publications from six Asian countries. The publication of literature reviews from authors with affiliates from Japan (50.93%) is in the subject area of medicine, where Singapore (43.82%) and South Korea (40.78%) follow.

Based on the results of data analysis and visualization (Figure 2), the trend of literature review research topics written and published by authors with affiliations from Indonesia shows that the issue of meta-analysis appeared almost at the same time as the topic of systematic literature review, namely around 2020, then starting in 2021 the case became increasingly popular. Research related to bibliometrics, COVID-19, research mapping, research trends, and VOSViewer in publications related to literature reviews. However, from earlier in the year up to 2018, authors with affiliations from Indonesia wrote a lot on the topics of critical success factors, epidemiology, ecosystem services, food security, and climate change. In 2019, authors with affiliations from Indonesia widely published articles on knowledge sharing, supply chain management, performance means, and literature reviews.

Meanwhile, in Vietnam, until 2018, the topic of literature review research was still widespread, and there was a lot of discussion around text, associations, guidelines, mapping, and reviews. Furthermore, in 2019, content analysis and systematic literature reviews began to be widely published by writing affiliated with Vietnam. Then, in 2020, topics related to meta-analysis, literature review, and scientometrics emerged. Since 2021, many authors affiliated with the country of Vietnam have published research on the issues of bibliometric analysis, text mining, modified Delphi method, COVID-19, the Internet of Things, and sustainability/sustainable development.

Authors affiliated with Singapore have published research topics related to meta-analysis, literature reviews, reviews, guidelines, bibliometric analysis, and epidemiology since before 2018. Then, only in 2019 did issues related to systematic literature reviews begin to be widely published, along with several problems such as anxiety, outcomes, and depression. In 2020, such issues as text mining, scientometrics, public health, and network meta-analysis emerged. Furthermore, along with the rise of the COVID-19 pandemic, 2021 will be the peak of publications related to the topics of COVID-19, deep learning, artificial intelligence, scoping reviews, and machine learning.

Until 2018, authors affiliated with South Korea published literature review articles on polymorphism, rheumatoid arthritis, and systemic lupus erythematosus. Topics related to the most dominant meta-analyses published by authors affiliated with South Korea were widely published in 2019, along with several issues such as reviews, literature reviews, survival, and prognosis. Meanwhile, issues related to systematic literature reviews began to become widely published in 2020, along with the emergence of several topics such as

bibliometric analysis, herbal medicine, big data, text mining, network analysis, and network meta-analysis. In 2021, several issues will appear, such as scoping reviews, complementary and alternative, public health, COVID-19, machine learning, deep learning, artificial intelligence, case reports, and umbrella reviews.

Meanwhile, research topics related to literature reviews published by authors with affiliations from Malaysia until 2018 primarily related to knowledge sharing, knowledge management, cloud computing, and mobile learning. Then, in 2019, topics related to content analysis, decision-making, critical success factors, literature review, and reviews. 2020 is the peak of the publication trend for writers affiliated with Malaysia to publish literature articles related to systematic literature reviews, meta-analyses, systematic reviews, social media, big data, and sentiment analysis. Since 2021, several topics such as bibliometric analysis, VOSViewer, Scopus database, machine learning, deep learning, prism, COVID-19, scoping review, industry 4.0, and Internet of things have begun to be widely discussed in international publications with a global reputation (based on Scopus data).

Authors with affiliations from Japan have published on topics such as meta-analysis, literature reviews, bibliometric analysis, citation analysis, reviews, publication bias, and prognosis from up to 2018. This indicates that the trend of writing literature reviews had developed in Japan before the pandemic era. COVID-19. Furthermore, in 2019, topics such as systematic reviews, mortality, and heart failure began to develop. In 2020, several topics, such as COVID-19, climate change, sustainability, systematic literature reviews, network meta-analyses, and case reports, began to be published. In 2021, new topics such as scoping reviews, artificial intelligence, deep learning, and machine learning began to be discussed in globally reputable journal publications by authors from Japanese affiliates.

Based on Figure 2 and Figure 3, the development of 'literature review' research has developed well in Singapore and Japan. This is marked by the rise of publications related to meta-analysis, literature reviews, and bibliometric analysis until 2018, produced by authors with affiliations from these two countries. In addition, 2020 and 2021 will be the peak of publications using a literature review approach. This happened in the six Asian countries that are the object of this writing. This condition can be understood because, in 2020-2021, the world is experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic. This makes literature reviews an alternative to research and publication carried out by many researchers around the globe. Judging from the results of the analysis, topics such as scoping and umbrella reviews could become trends in future literature publications. This is indicated by the increasing number of publications related to this topic in several Asian countries in 2021.

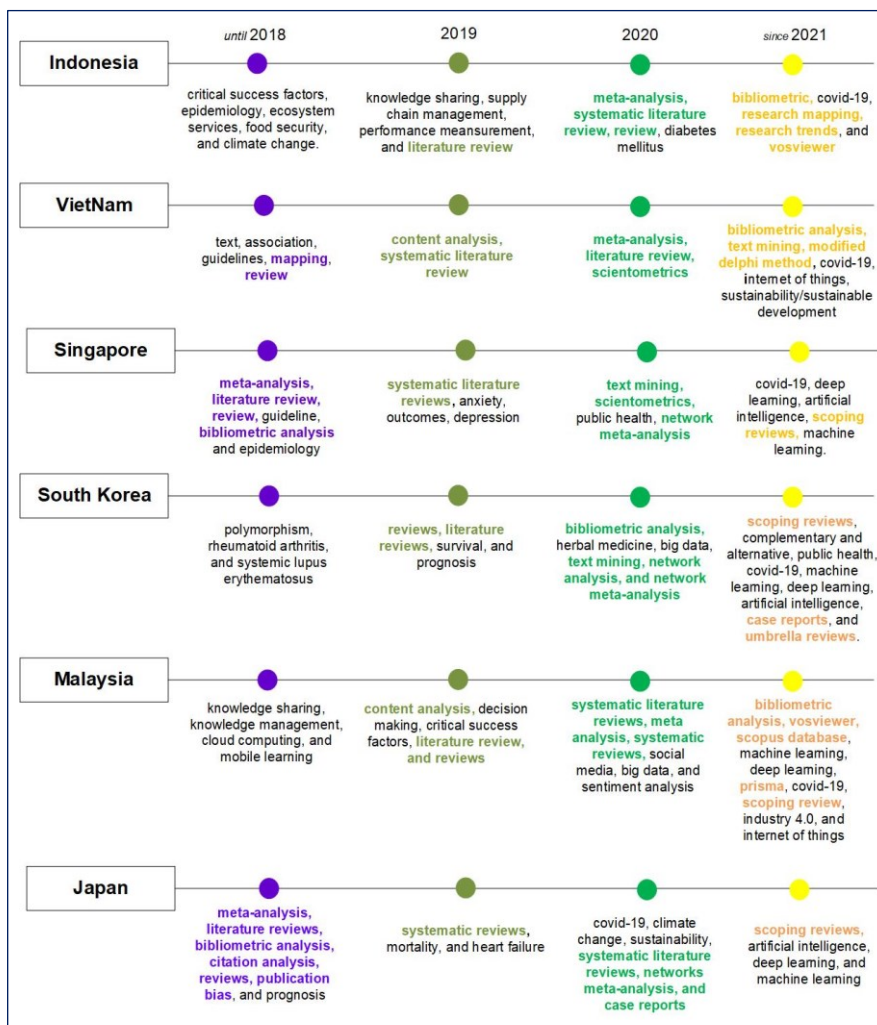


Figure 3 Comparison of research trends 'literature reviews' in Asia

IV. Comparison of Top 5 for Authors, Affiliation, Source Title, and Collaboration Country

Table 3 compares the top 5 authors from six Asian countries with the most published literature reviews. Lee, Y.H (Korea University Anam Hospital, Seoul, South Korea) became the author with the most literature review publications (Total Publication (TP) 365 publications and 7,993 citations) among the top 5

authors from six Asian countries. Then, followed by Takagi, H. (National Hospital Organization Shizuoka Medical Center, Shizuoka, Japan) with 337 publications and 4,484 citations ranked second, and Song, G.G. (Korea University Guro Hospital, Seoul, South Korea) with 291 publications and 6,145 citations in third place.

Meanwhile, when viewed based on the total citations (TC) of the publications produced by the top 5 authors from the six Asian countries, Wong, T.Y. (National University of Singapore, Singapore City, Singapore) became the author with the most citations (48,497 citations), followed by Tran, B.X. (Hanoi Medical University, Hanoi, Viet Nam) became the author of the literature review with the second most citations (32,131 citations). Tran's high citation, B.X., obtained from 'Global, regional, and national age-sex specific all-cause and cause-specific mortality' published in *The Lancet* and co-authored with the Global Burden of Disease Study (GBD) Mortality and Causes of Death Collaborators. Cheng, Ching-Yu (National University of Singapore, Singapore City, Singapore) is the author with the third most citations, with 19,376 citations from his 98 publications.

Pranata, R. (Pelita Harapan University, Tangerang, Indonesia) is the author with the most literature review publications in Indonesia (106 publications and 3,861 citations). The article "Large expert-curated database for benchmarking document similarity detection in biomedical literature search" in the database of 2019 is the first literature review publication he has published (Brown & Zhou, 2019). While "Diabetes mellitus is associated with increased mortality and severity of disease in COVID-19 pneumonia – A systematic review, meta-analysis, and meta-regression: Diabetes and COVID-19" *Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research and Reviews*, Vol 14, Issue 4, being the publication with the most citations (575 citations) from Pranata, R (Huang et al., 2020).

Table 3 Comparison of Top 5 Authors' literature review in Asia

Rank	Indonesia				Japan			
	Author & Affiliation	TP	TC	Author & Affiliation	TP	TC		
1	Pranata, R. (Universitas Pelita Harapan, Tangerang, Indonesia)	106	3,861	Takagi, H. (National Hospital Organization Shizuoka Medical Center, Shizuoka, Japan)	337	4,484		
2	Jayanegara, A. (IPB University, Bogor, Indonesia)	91	789	Furukawa, T.A. (Kyoto University School of Public Health, Kyoto, Japan)	246	14,424		
3	Senseuse, D.I. (Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia)	88	314	Umemoto, T. (National Hospital Organization Shizuoka Medical Center, Shizuoka, Japan)	177	2,727		
4	Prabowo, H. (Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, Indonesia)	73	301	Iwata, N. (Fujita Health University School of Medicine, Toyoake, Japan)	158	5,987		
5	Meyliana (Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, Indonesia)	60	336	Kishi, T. (Fujita Health University School of Medicine, Toyoake, Japan)	113	3,301		
				Viet Nam				
Rank	Author & Affiliation	TP	TC	Author & Affiliation	TP	TC		
1	Lee, Y.H (Korea University Anam Hospital, Seoul, South Korea)	365	7,993	Huy, N.T. (Duy Tan University, Da Nang, Viet Nam)	92	2,000		
2	Song, G.G. (Korea University Guro Hospital, Seoul, South Korea)	291	6,145	Tian, B.X. (Hanoi Medical University, Hanoi, Viet Nam)	61	32,131		
3	Lee, M.S. (Korea Institute of Oriental Medicine, Daejeon, South Korea)	280	6,567	Vuong, H.G. (University of Iowa Hospitals & Clinics, Iowa City, United States)	35	662		
4	Bae, S.C. (Hanyang University Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases, Seoul, South Korea)	151	5,522	Vu, Giang Thu (The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia)	25	5,026		
5	Shin, J.I. (Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea)	150	7,226	Chu, D.T. (Vietnam National University, Hanoi, Hanoi, Viet Nam)	19	7,658		

Rank	Malaysia			Singapore		
	Author & Affiliation	TP	TC	Author & Affiliation	TP	TC
1	Chaiyakunapruk, N. (Monash University Malaysia, Bandar Sunway, Malaysia)	125	3,508	Wong, T.Y. (National University of Singapore, Singapore City, Singapore)	222	48,497
2	Kumar, S. (Swinburne University of Technology Sarawak Campus)	75	3,430	Ng, Cheng Han (Ministry of Health, Government of Singapore, Singapore City, Singapore)	102	1,432
3	Lai, N.M. (Taylor's University Malaysia, Subang Jaya, Malaysia)	70	861	Cheng, Ching-Yu (National University of Singapore, Singapore City, Singapore)	98	19,376
4	Lee, S.W.H. (Monash University Malaysia, Bandar Sunway, Malaysia)	59	3,932	Liu, Jianjun (A-Star, Genome Institute of Singapore, Singapore City, Singapore)	98	8,733
5	Hasan, S.S. (University of Huddersfield, Huddersfield, United Kingdom)	57	815	Tai, E. Shyong (NUS Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, Singapore City, Singapore)	97	18,704

Table 4 Comparison of Top 5 (Affiliation, Source of Title, and Collaboration Country) from 6 Asian Countries

		Indonesia			Japan		
Rank	Affiliation	Source Title	Collaboration Country	Affiliation	Source Title	Collaboration Country	
1	Universitas Indonesia (1288)	IOP Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science (493)	Malaysia (661)	The University of Tokyo (1205)	Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (250)	United States (4287)	
2	Universitas Airlangga (814)	Journal of Physics Conference Series (317)	United Kingdom (427)	Kyoto University (904)	Internal Medicine (224)	United Kingdom (2393)	
3	Bina Nusantara University (626)	AIP Conference Proceedings (278)	Australia (421)	Keio University School of Medicine (630)	Plos One (204)	Germany (1600)	
4	Universitas Gadjah Mada (600)	IOP Conference Series Materials Science and Engineering (162)	United States (395)	University of Tsukuba (570)	BMJ Open (142)	China (1572)	
5	Universitas Padjadjaran (588)	Open Access Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences (129)	Netherlands (294)	Osaka University (524)	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health (107)	Canada (1547)	
		South Korea			Viet Nam		
Rank	Affiliation	Source Title	Collaboration Country	Affiliation	Source Title	Collaboration Country	
1	Seoul National University (1279)	Medicine United States (360)	United States (2995)	Ton-Duc-Thang University (197)	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health (29)	United States (433)	
2	Seoul National University College of Medicine (1107)	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health (245)	United Kingdom (1273)	Duy Tan University (184)	Sustainability Switzerland (27)	Australia (351)	
3	Korea University College of Medicine (939)	Sustainability Switzerland (214)	China (1028)	University of Medicine and Pharmacy at HCMC (171)	Lancet (18)	United Kingdom (279)	

4	Yonsei University College of Medicine (919)	Plos One (201)	Japan (805)	Hanoi Medical University (147)	Plos One (18)	Japan (249)
5	Yonsei University (899)	Journal of Korean Academy of Nursing (114)	Australia (792)	Viet Nam National University Ho Chi Minh City (115)	Radiology Case Reports (17)	China (184)
Malaysia						
Rank	Affiliation	Source Title	Collaboration Country	Affiliation	Source Title	Collaboration Country
1	Universiti Malaya (2017)	Sustainability Switzerland (235)	United Kingdom (1298)	National University of Singapore (3737)	Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (144)	United States (2058)
2	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (1510)	Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (232)	Australia (1125)	NUS Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine (1937)	Annals of The Academy of Medicine Singapore (89)	United Kingdom (1655)
3	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1479)	AIP Conference Proceedings (186)	United States (1031)	Nanyang Technological University (1127)	Plos One (82)	Australia (1363)
4	Universiti Putra Malaysia (1298)	IEEE Access (155)	India (763)	Duke-NUS Medical School (1042)	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health (75)	China (1122)
5	Universiti Sains Malaysia (1222)	Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology (142)	China (730)	National University Health System (943)	Journal of Medical Internet Research (70)	Canada (835)

Takagi, H. (National Hospital Organization Shizuoka Medical Center, Shizuoka, Japan) is the most prolific author of published literature review articles (337 publications with 4,484 citations) from Japanese affiliates. Takagi published his first literature review article in 2006, with a paper titled “Revisiting evidence on lung cancer and passive smoking: Adjustment for publication bias using “trim and fill” algorithm” (Takagi et al., 2006). Meanwhile, the article “Clinical characteristics of COVID-19 in children: A systematic review” *Pediatric Pulmonology*, Vol 55, Issue 10 (Yasuhara et al., 2020), became the publication from Takagi with the highest citations (175 citations). However, from the total citations, Furukawa, T.A. (Kyoto University School of Public Health, Kyoto, Japan) has the highest total citations (14,424 citations) in the top 5 literature review authors with Japanese affiliation.

Lee, Y.H (Korea University Anam Hospital, Seoul, South Korea) is an author with South Korean affiliation who has published the most literature review articles, totaling 365 articles (7,993 citations). “Ankylosing spondylitis susceptibility loci defined by genome-search meta-analysis” was the first literature review article published in the *Journal of Human Genetics*, Vol 50, Issue 9, in 2005 (Y. H. Lee et al., 2005).

Huy, N.T. (Duy Tan University, Da Nang, Viet Nam) is listed as an author affiliated with Viet Nam with the highest number of literature review publications (92 publications, with 2,000 citations). “Cerebrospinal fluid lactate concentration to distinguish bacterial from aseptic meningitis: a systemic review and meta-analysis” is the title of the first literature review publication published by Huy, N.T on *Critical Care*, Vol 14, Issue 6 in 2010 (Huy et al., 2010). While the article “A step by step guide for conducting a systematic review and meta-analysis with simulation data,” published in *Tropical Medicine and Health*, Vol 47, Issue 1 in 2019, became the publication with the most citations from Huy, N.T, with 192 citations (Tawfik et al., 2019).

Chaiyakunapruk, N. (Monash University Malaysia) is the author of the most published literature review articles from Malaysian-affiliated countries, with 125 publications and 3,508 citations. The first literature review article published by Chaiyakunapruk, N. was “Catheter impregnation, coating or bonding for reducing central venous catheter-related infections in adults” *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, 2013 Issue 6 (Lai et al., 2016), and the article with the most citations were from Chaiyakunapruk, N. entitled “Global economic burden of schizophrenia: A systematic review” *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment*, 12 in 2016, with 396 citations (Chong et al., 2016).

Wong, T.Y. (National University of Singapore, Singapore City, Singapore) is the most prolific author with Singapore affiliation, publishing literature review articles with 222 publications and 48,497 citations. “Cardiovascular risk factors for retinal vein occlusion and arteriolar embolism: The atherosclerosis risk in

communities & cardiovascular health studies” became the first literature review article published by Wong, T.Y on Ophthalmology, Vol 112, Issue 4 in 2005 (Wong et al., 2005). Meanwhile, “Global prevalence of glaucoma and projections of glaucoma burden through 2040: A systematic review and meta-analysis” Ophthalmology, Vol 121, Issue 11 in 2014 became the article with the most citations of the article written by Wong, T.Y (3,729 citations) (Tham et al., 2014).

Table 4 compares the top 5 (affiliation, source of title, and collaboration country) from six Asian countries that published literature review articles. Table 3 shows that the National University of Singapore is the affiliate that publishes the most literature review articles in the top 5 affiliates in six Asian countries. The University of Singapore has published 3,737 articles in internationally reputable Scopus-indexed journals and then followed by Universiti Malaya, Malaysia, with 2,017 publications, and NUS Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, Singapore, with 1,937 publications.

Table 4 also shows that Plos One and the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health are the sources of titles widely used as references for publishing literature reviews in four Asian countries (Japan, South Korea, Vietnam, and Singapore). Furthermore, Sustainability Switzerland is a reference for publishing literature reviews in three Asian countries (Malaysia, South Korea, and Viet Nam), the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews is a reference for three Asian countries (Japan, Malaysia, and Singapore), and the AIP Conference Proceedings is a source of title from the publication of literature reviews from Indonesia and Malaysia.

Table 4 provides information that Indonesia and Malaysia are the leading collaborative countries in publishing literature review articles. The main collaboration country in Japan, South Korea, Vietnam, and Singapore is the United States. Meanwhile, for Malaysia, the collaboration country is the United Kingdom.

V. Conclusion

From the analysis of the data above, it is known that there has been an increase in the publication of literature reviews during the 2003-2023 era in six Asian countries (Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Vietnam, Singapore, and Malaysia), and Japan has the most literature review publications—namely, 20,027 articles. A significant increase in literature review publications occurred in 2019-2022, with an average increase of 60% -90% per year in each country. Data analysis also shows that medicine is the most dominant subject area in the publication of literature reviews from six Asian countries. The significant increase in 2019-2022 and medicine being the most dominating subject area in literature review

publications may be influenced by the global COVID-19 pandemic. Social restrictions that make it challenging to collect field data make literature reviews an option for publishing scientific articles. However, this justification needs more profound research. In addition, it is also known that the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, and China are the four countries that are most collaborators for six countries in Asia in publishing literature review articles in Scopus-indexed international journals.

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