



Exploring Current Issues in Health Management: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

Aim: This research provides a complete bibliometric analysis with the goal of exploring and comprehending current health management literature.

Methods: We delve into the current research literature using bibliometric analysis to discover to detect new trends and knowledge gaps. This analysis is an important resource for healthcare practitioners and researchers because it indicates the path to improve health management

Results: The findings of this study contribute to evidence-based decision-making and future research activities focused at addressing the important challenges for healthcare systems.

Conclusion Researchers have offered vital insights into the issues and opportunities confronting health management today, ranging from healthcare financing and economics to technology adoption, patient-centered care, and successful leadership

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Health Management, Healthcare

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INTRODUCTION

Health management is critical in determining the quality, accessibility, and sustainability of healthcare systems. As societies continue to face complex and expanding healthcare challenges, it is becoming increasingly necessary to identify contemporary issues affecting health management (Robins & Davidhizar, 2020). In this respect, bibliometric analysis is useful to analyze and evaluate the research literature, indicating current trends, intellectual structure, and knowledge gaps.

Understanding current health management literature concerns is critical for healthcare policymakers, administrators, practitioners, and researchers in order to offer effective solutions, and handle the challenges that healthcare systems confront. We can acquire useful insights into current challenges, emerging trends, and viable solutions that can promote positive change in healthcare organization management. There may also a kind of researches provide seconder benefits for Health managers and stakeholders by examining the current interest of the scholars. Furthermore, this study may guide the future research by identifying research gaps and areas that require further investigation. By highlighting the current state of knowledge and areas of interest, researchers can strategically direct their efforts on addressing critical challenges and advancing the field of health management.

This bibliometric analysis is intended to be a useful resource for healthcare practitioners, policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders interested in health management. This study will contribute to the existing knowledge base, enhance evidence-based decision-making, and direct future research endeavors in tackling the significant challenges facing health management today by identifying key concerns and trends.

The methodology used for the bibliometric analysis will be presented in the following sections, as will the important findings and insights generated from the study, as well as the implications for healthcare practice, policy, and research. We hope to build a greater awareness of the profession and support the advancement of effective ways to improve healthcare delivery and outcomes for individuals and populations through this comprehensive assessment of contemporary topics in health management. The purpose of this research is to do a complete bibliometric analysis focused on contemporary concerns in health management. This analysis will provide a comprehensive view of the major topics, research themes, and prominent contributors driving the health management environment.

1. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Health management is a multidisciplinary field that guides its ideas, methods, and research with many theoretical frameworks. These theoretical viewpoints serve as a foundation for comprehending the intricacies of healthcare organizations, the dynamics of healthcare delivery, and the obstacles that must be overcome in managing and enhancing healthcare systems. Currently, this field has a few primary themes and regions (Linden, 2011; Hunter & Brown, 2007; Shelmerdine & Williams, 2003). Healthcare funding is one of the major concern. Several studies have emphasized rising healthcare prices and care delivery, and the difficulties in reconciling cost-effectiveness with quality of care (Robinson, 2002; Welfens, 2020).

Healthcare Technology and Innovation might be treated as a second subtheme (Agbo et al., 2019). Researchers have explored the opportunities and threats of technological adoption, as well as the ethical and legal implications of data privacy and security (Qadri et al., 2020; Budd et al., 2020). Advances in healthcare technology have changed treatment delivery, but they also create new issues for health management. Adoption and integration of electronic health records, telemedicine, and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies necessitate strategic planning (Kraus et al., 2021). Patient-Centered Care and Engagement can be evaluated as the third critical theme. The literature has focused on strategies for increasing patient involvement, communication between patients and healthcare practitioners, and patient satisfaction and outcomes (Larson et al., 2019). In recent years, patient-centered care has gotten a lot of attention, with an emphasis on empowering patients and incorporating them in shared decision-making processes (Eklund, 2019). This theme has received an attention with an emphasis on patient empowerment. Strategies for increasing patient involvement and communication among various stakeholders. In addition, research has been performed to determine the importance of patient feedback and experience in leading quality improvement efforts.

Healthcare leadership is considered as the fourth theme (Figueroa et al., 2019). For healthcare systems to succeed, effective leadership is crucial. The characteristics of successful healthcare leaders, the necessity of building a culture of creativity and collaboration, and the obstacles that managers face in complex healthcare organizations have all been explored (Chen and Dekary, 2020). The features of successful healthcare leaders, the necessity of facilitating a culture of

creativity and collaboration have been researched. Furthermore, research has been conducted on the impact of leadership development programs on organizational performance and employee happiness.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative research technique that involves statistically analyzing bibliographic data from scholarly publications. It seeks to investigate and quantify numerous elements of scientific literature, including publication patterns, citation networks, authorship trends, and keyword distributions. Researchers can acquire insights into the intellectual structure of a topic, identify key publications, map research trends, and measure the impact and visibility of research outputs by examining these bibliographic data.

In this context, the main research questions of the study to be carried out are presented below:

- Who are the key authors working on health management as a field of study?
- Which academic journals publish research working on health management?
- Who are the most frequently cited authors?
- Which academic journals are frequently cited by authors studying health care management?

Data Selection and Collection

First, many databases were examined for data retrieval in the study. Web of Science was chosen for this investigation. First, the database was searched using the relevant article entitled "health management". Then, only SSCI, SCI-Expanded and ESCI categories are selected. 18 articles are included.

1156 arresults. Among these in order to focus on further details of the field, first three categories of Web of Science in this particular field are selected. Namely, Public Environmental Occupation Health, Health Care Science Services, Health Policy Services, Multidisciplinay services, Nursing, Social Sciences Interdisciplinary, Business, Management. Finally 420 articles are included.

Data from evaluation studies, book reviews and editorials, articles, book chapters, and proceedings are excluded. For the bibliometric analysis of the data, the biblioshiny program R (3.6.1) was utilized.

Sample and characteristics

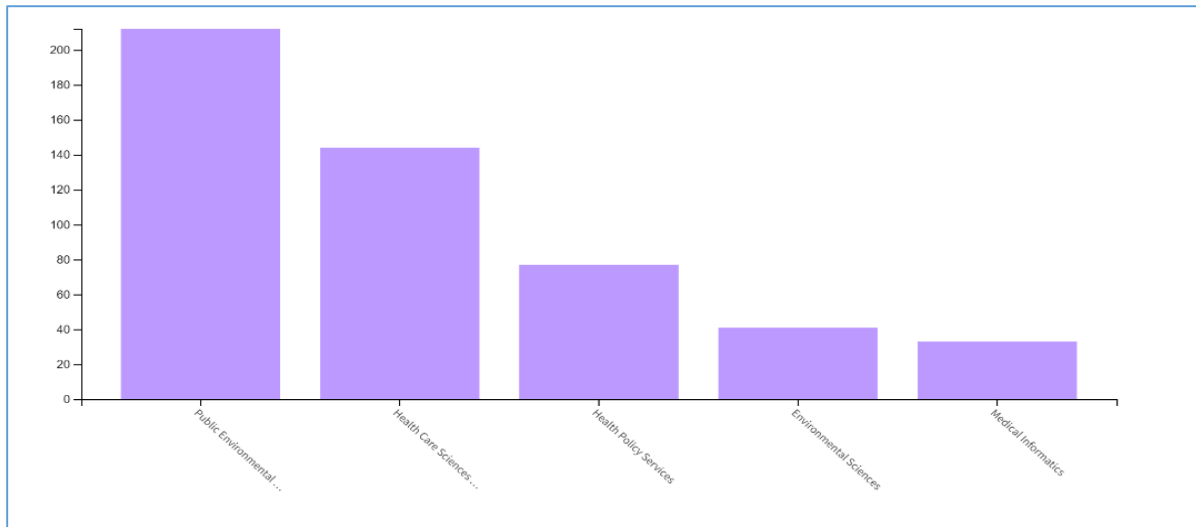


Figure 1: Web of science Top 5 categories

Table 1: Main information of data

Description	Results	Description	Results
Timespan	1983:2023	Keywords Plus (ID)	845
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	167	Author's Keywords (DE)	1145
Documents	420	Authors	1898
Annual Growth Rate %	7,64	Authors of single-authored docs	39
Document Average Age	7,59	Single-authored docs	43
Average citations per doc	9,679	Co-Authors per Doc	5,86
References	12722	International co-authorships %	17,14

3. ANALYSIS

Bibliometric Analysis-Descriptive Analysis

Annual Scientific Production

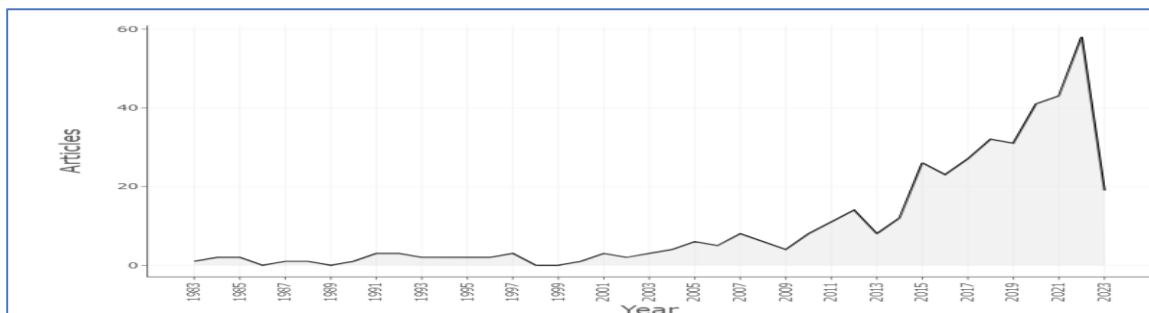


Figure 2: Annual Scientific Production

When the figure 2 is examined annual scientific production can be evaluated. Accordingly, the studies started to emerge around the beginning of 1980s, however until 2000s there is not any significant interest from the scholars. By the mid of 2000s and especially during Covid-19 period, scholars have started to show attention.

Sources

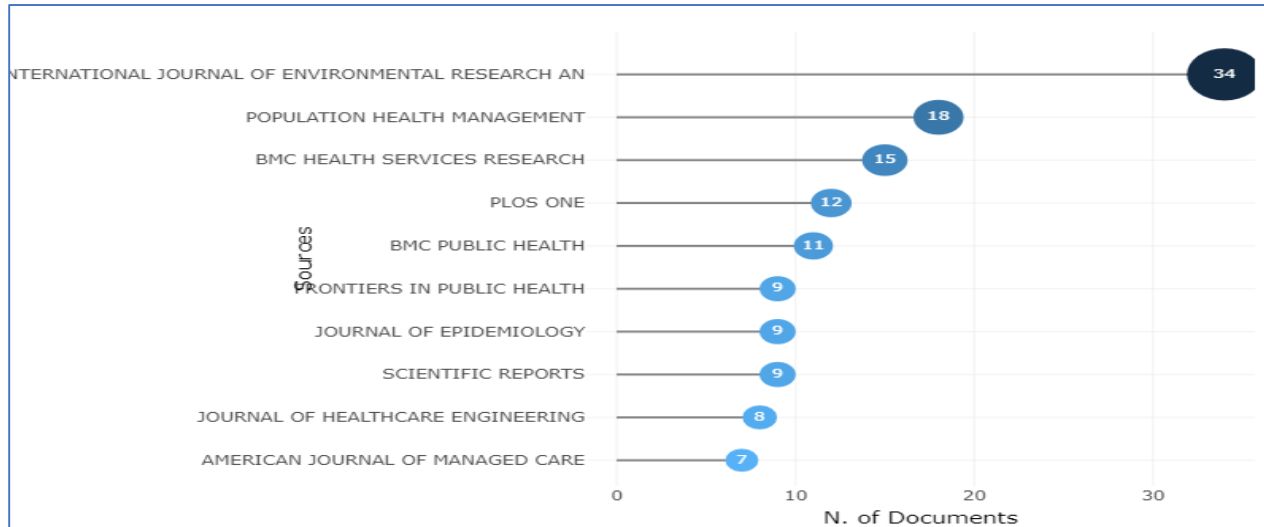


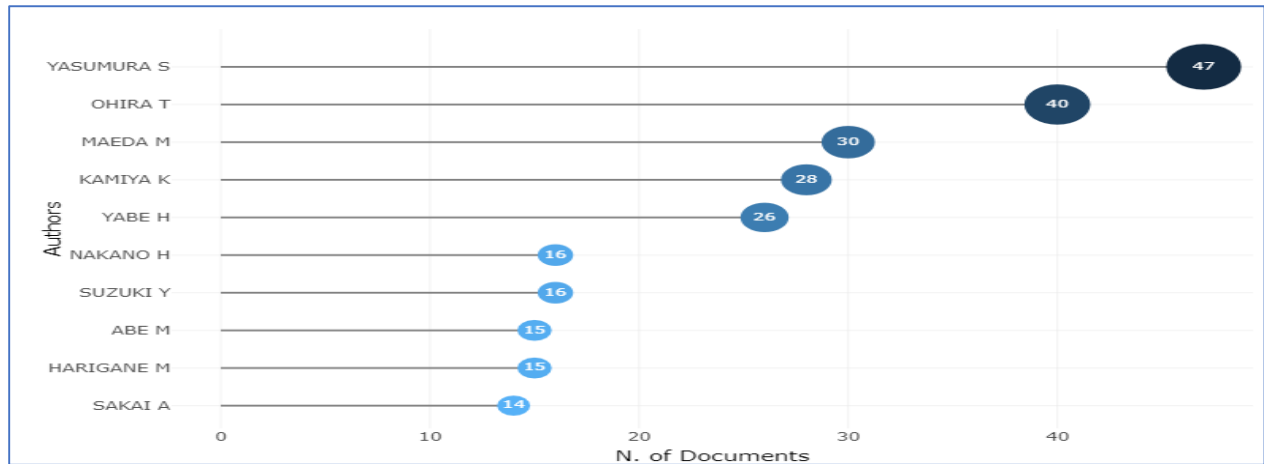
Figure 3: Most relevant sources in the selected categories

Local cited references

Table 2 represents the most cited sources as references in the data set. That shows the frequently used sources to publish in the above-mentioned web of science categories in health management and other related areas.

Table 2: Most Local cited references

Sources	Articles
Plos One	174
Health Affair	129
Lancet	124
Journal of Medical Internet Research	116
JAMA-J Am Med Assoc	107
BMC Health Services Research	106
Social Science & Medicine Journal	103
Health Policy Planning	96
Journal of Epidemiology	96
New England Journal of Medicine	96

Most relevant authors**Figure 4: Most relevant authors**

When the articles and authors explored, Yasumura appears as the most relevant of the selected field. Chira, Maeda, Kamiya and Yabe follows this author. To provide a further detailed information and discussion, it is better to examine the authors' production over time (figure 5)

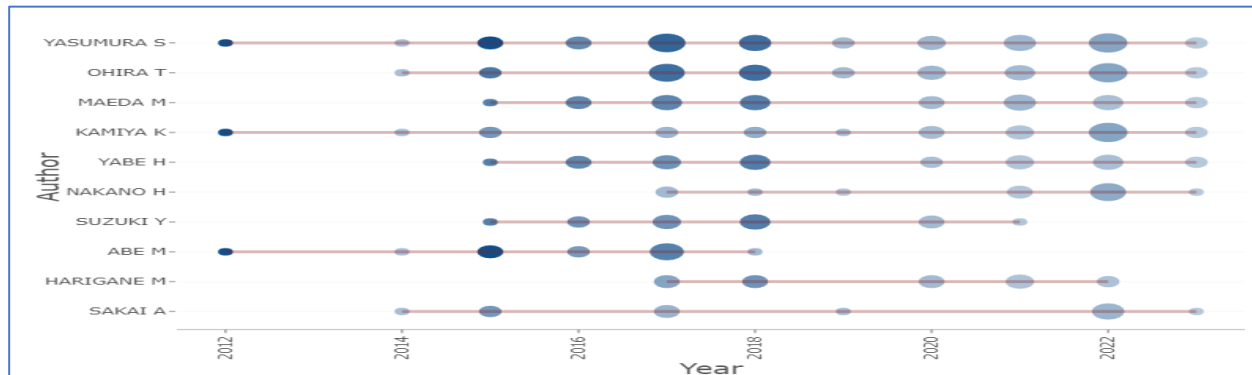
**Figure 5: Authors' production over time**

Figure 5 illustrates the chronological representation of the authors' publication performances. Among the authors, Yasumura and Kamiya stand out as having the longest publication track records between the years 2012 and 2022. To provide additional information, the figure uses large round shapes along the lines to represent the amount of publications made by each author in a given year. These larger circles act as visual markers, emphasizing the authors' productivity over time. Additionally, the figure incorporates small dark circles along the lines, which represent annual citations of the authors' studies. These smaller circles indicate the instances where other researchers have referenced the work of the respective authors in their own publications. Overall,

Figure 5 effectively visualizes the authors' publication performance, with the larger round shapes representing publication counts and the smaller dark circles denoting annual citations.

Country Scientific Production

Table 3 shows the scientific production distribution among the countries. Accordingly Japan is the leading country. USA and China follow in terms of the number of published articles.

Table 3. Scientific production

region	Freq
Japan	419
USA	353
China	129
UK	81
Australia	79
Brazil	73
Germany	52
South Korea	52
Netherlands	31
Italy	24

Documents

Table 4: Highly Cited Documents of the field

	Paper	Total Citations	TC per Year	Normalized TC
1	Yasumura, S., et al. (2012). Study protocol for the Fukushima health management survey. <i>Journal of epidemiology</i> , 22(5), 375-383.	279	23,25	8,57
2	Suzuki, Y. (2015). Psychological distress and the perception of radiation risks: the Fukushima health management survey. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 93, 598-605.	126	14	8,58
3	Chaulagai., et al. (2005). Design and implementation of a health management information system in Malawi: issues, innovations and results. <i>Health policy and planning</i> , 20(6), 375-384.	85	4,47	2,87
4	Hung, M. C., & Jen, W. Y. (2012). The adoption of mobile health management services: an empirical study. <i>Journal of medical systems</i> , 36, 1381-1388.	76	6,33	2,33
5	Tanaka, H., et al. (2016). Non-thermal atmospheric pressure plasma activates lactate in Ringer's solution for anti-tumor effects. <i>Scientific reports</i> , 6(1), 1-11.	71	7,89	4,83

6	Graffigna, et al.,. (2014). How to engage type-2 diabetic patients in their own health management: implications for clinical practice. BMC public health, 14, 1-12.	63	6,3	3,5
7	Kunii, et al.,(2016). Severe psychological distress of evacuees in evacuation zone caused by the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident: the Fukushima Health Management Survey. PLoS One, 11(7), e0158821.	59	7,38	3,93
8	Slabaugh, S.et al.(2015). Leveraging health-related quality of life in population health management: the case for healthy days. Population health management, 20(1), 13-22.et	58	8,29	4,13
9	Zwetsloot, G. I., & Van Marrewijk, M. N. (2004). From quality to sustainability. Journal of Business Ethics, 79-82.	55	2,75	3,38
10	Krishnan, A., et al. (2010). Evaluation of computerized health management information system for primary health care in rural India. BMC health services research, 10(1), 1-13.	55	3,93	2

Keyword analysis

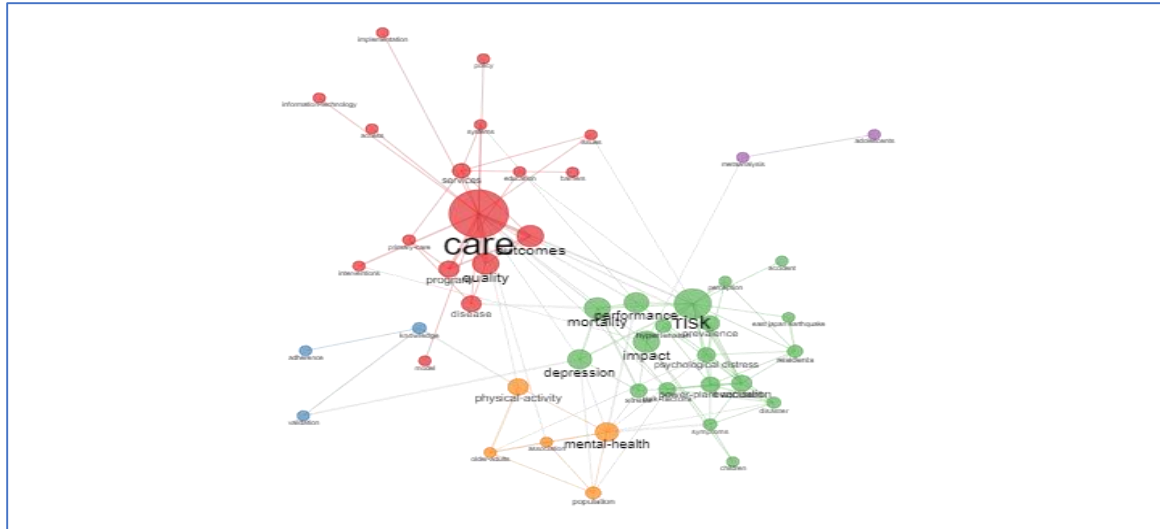
Since the authors usually give the most appropriate terms as keywords in their articles, the analysis of keyword plus can provide additional data that can take the content of the articles one step further and guides the conceptual mapping of the field (See Table 4).

Table 4: Keywords (author keyword and keyword plus)

N	Author keywords	Occurences	Ek Anahtar Sözcük	Sıklık
1	health management	40	care	58
2	Population health management	18	risk	24
4	disaster	12	quality	21
5	public health	12	impact	18
6	Covid-19	11	outcomes	18
7	great east japan earthquake	9	mortality	17
8	nuclear disaster	8	performance	16
9	nursing diagnosis	8	depression	14
10	self-management	8	disease	14

Conceptual background analysis

Conceptual analysis provide us the key themes and the relationships among them. In this research, concept relationships appears in three main clusters as it can be seen in figure 6. Care, risk and mental health are categorized.



4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Healthcare integrated with digital technologies that will cover all healthcare services worldwide paradigm is in the development stage and its development has accelerated. New tools and technologies, all healthcare in the world initiates a digital transformation in systems. This flexible healthcare system eliminates time and location restrictions for this paradigm of continuous health outcomes monitoring and remote immediate intervention, integrated care, self-care and social support. In the near future, this situation it is expected to change the presentation methods. This digital transformation in health systems and fundamental changes contribute greatly to increasing institutional efficiency and improving the quality of patient care will present. Infrastructure tools of the health system aimed at the emergence of new information, communication and medical technologies is seen as. People-centered health quality and accreditation activities in terms of the implementation of this approach can be seen as a tool. Looking at the literature, patient-oriented patient satisfaction of health services and improves service quality, medical errors appears to be reduced. In addition, a people-oriented policy framework on a global scale The World Health Organization's "people orientation" is the competence and considered a fundamental issue for the quality of the health system. Especially in the health sector, which is in the process of intense change in many countries, it can be said that change leaders are among the important strategic resources for institutions. Health care leaders who have successfully implemented the necessary changes by this means; that they can increase the service delivery quality and thus the satisfaction

rates and it can be stated that they can also improve their performance at the same time. This positive contributions of leaders to both the change process and health outcomes considered to be very important for the industry.

The assessment of literature emphasizes significant topics and concerns in current health management research. Researchers have offered vital insights into the issues and opportunities confronting health management today, ranging from healthcare financing and economics to technology adoption, patient-centered care, and successful leadership. Policymakers, healthcare administrators, and academics may design evidence-based strategies and solutions to improve the quality, accessibility, and sustainability of healthcare systems by addressing these concerns. To address the changing nature of health management and stimulate innovation in healthcare delivery, more research and collaboration are required.

Conflict of Interest: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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