



Iranian researchers' contributions to research on COVID-19: A bibliometric analysis and visualization

Mohammad Karim Saberi¹, Arezoo Farhadi¹, Samira Karami¹, Heidar Mokhtari^{*2}

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Abstract

Background: COVID-19 pandemic crisis motivated researchers worldwide to deeply investigate it from different perspectives. As Iran is one of the highly-affected countries by Covid-19, Iranian researchers have focused on studying it. This study aimed at analyzing and visualizing Iranian researchers' papers on COVID-19 from a bibliometric perspective.

Methods: By searching MeSH-selected keywords related to COVID-19 in Scopus, Iranian researchers' papers on COVID-19 were extracted in a CSV format and underwent bibliometric techniques, such as coauthorship analysis, citation, and co-citation analysis, keyword and term co-occurrence mapping and etc. in the Microsoft Excel and VOSviewer software package.

Results: A total of 405 papers were authored by Iranian researchers on COVID-19 during the study period, with the average number of citations per paper of 2.60 and a mean h-index of 15. The majority of papers were original articles in English. Archives of Clinical Infectious Diseases and Archives of Iranian Medicine and Medical Hypotheses were highly ranked publishing journals, respectively. The most productive institute and author were Tehran University of Medical Sciences with 119 papers and Rezaei, N. with 12 papers. Iranian researchers collaborated with the researchers of 73 countries, with the USA ranking first in Covid-19 research, followed by Italy, Canada, and United Kingdom. In publishing papers on COVID-19, Iran ranked first among the Middle Eastern countries and thirteenth internationally.

Conclusion: Iranian researchers were active in 5 main areas of COVID-19 research, including epidemiology, diagnosis, treatment, virology, and systematic review.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, COVID-19, Data visualization, Iran, SARS-CoV-2

Conflicts of Interest: None declared

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Introduction

Since its outbreak worldwide, COVID-19 has demonstrated a rapid spread and an increased number of infected cases. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that COVID-19 spread across 216 countries, areas, or territories in a short time. Globally, there have been 15 785 641 confirmed COVID-19 cases, with 640.016 deaths on

July 26, 2020 (1). Despite its low mortality power in comparison with its 2 family viruses, SAR S and MERS, it causes high mortality (2). This fact has resulted in some fear, anxiety, and mental pressure among people worldwide (3), and COVID-19 has been an urgent public health concern throughout the World (4).

Corresponding author: Dr Heidar Mokhtari, h.mokhtari@pnu.ac.ir

¹ Department of Medical Library and Information Sciences, School of Paramedicine, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran

² Department of Library and Information Science, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran

↑What is “already known” in this topic:

Bibliometric analysis and science visualization are widely used for detecting the intellectual structure of researchers' papers as well as research trends in the publications of journals, institutions, fields, disciplines, and even diseases.

→What this article adds:

This study revealed that Iranian researchers did well in research on COVID-19 by making main contributions in various information resources and from different research institutions. They studied COVID-19 from different perspectives and engaged in relatively acceptable international collaboration.

The COVID-19 global outbreak and pandemic have resulted in the generation of a considerable research body and within only a few months, more than 1000 studies on this topic appeared in the scientific literature (5) as well as more scientific collaboration and ever-increasing production (6), especially in an international level (7). With the crisis influencing all aspects of our life, Covid-19 seems to develop a research trend as a focal point of interest across many scholarly fields (8). However, it needs an increased call of scientific output for reaching better treatments (9). A pandemic publishing change has been observed in which medical journals drastically speed up their publication process for studies on Covid-19 (10, 11). Due to the importance and urgency of different studies on all aspects of COVID-19, bibliometrics can deeply study the scientific output on the infection from different bibliometric perspectives and scientometrics indicators.

Bibliometrics is a useful, popular tool and global evaluative discipline that quantitatively evaluates the scholar activity, including the output of many scientific fields and topics. It can be used for evaluating the scientific agents in the level of individual researchers, journals, countries/regions, fields and subfields, etc. In medical science and health care, it may be applied for health policymaking and resource allocation (12).

Visualization is a term originally used in 1 publication by the National Science Foundation (NSF) in 1987. Information visualization makes a user to analyze and interpret a great deal of information. It represents information better and in a huge capacity in the form of illustrations and images, resulting in more understandability and learning (13).

In case of Covid-19, it can be helpful in identifying the past and current status of research and predict future directions and existing gaps (14). Bibliometrics provides researchers and institutions with crucial strategic information for the promotion of their research outcomes, especially in current worldwide pandemic, ie, COVID-19 (15).

Some bibliometric studies have been done on COVID-19, and the main studies cover the following topics: general and relatively all-inclusive bibliometric studies (16-18); bibliometric study on the global research on Covid-19 (19); Covid-19 global focused topics (20) and co-occurred keywords (21); its medical-related evidence (22); research trends in Covid-19 and in other emerging viral infections (23-25); its global research output indexed in Dimensions database (26) and that of Web of Science (27, 28); COVID-19 early published literature (29); long-term historical and/or bibliometrics study on Covid-19 (17, 30-32); more productive and influential agents in research on COVID-19 (33), including countries (34); and visualization on its research (35, 36). Few studies investigated the contribution of individual countries or regions in this regard (Eg, India (37) and Latin America (38)). Investigating the role of each country in COVID-19 research can inform the role of each country and needed requirements and potential gaps and strengths. As Iran is one of the main COVID-19-affected countries (39), no bibliometric study has been done specifically on the contribution made

by Iranian researchers. This study aimed to address this knowledge gap.

Methods

Databases used

Researchers can use various prestigious databases for conducting bibliometric studies and science visualization, including among others, Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science (WoS). We used the well-known database, Scopus (Elsevier BV Company, USA) as one of the main and commonly used comprehensive reference databases for bibliometric studies in different fields (40). It is regarded as the world's largest abstract and citation database that researchers regularly use in their various bibliometric studies. Some functions of the Scopus facilitate bibliometric analysis, including arranging publications based on their number of citations, publishing date, country, author, journal, or research institution (41). It counts citation numbers for any set of documents as well as measures the Hirsh-index (h-index) as a scientific impact indicator for any set of documents.

Keywords and search strategy

The main keyword of this study was COVID-19. To make a complete and accurate search, the synonyms of the keyword was extracted from MeSH (Medical Subject Headings), which is the National Library of Medicine controlled vocabulary thesaurus for indexing papers. Then, the following search query was used for retrieving related papers:

(TITLE-ABS-KEY ("2019 novel coronavirus disease") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("COVID19") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("COVID-19 pandemic") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("SARS-CoV-2 infection") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("COVID-19 virus disease") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("2019 novel coronavirus infection") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("2019-nCoV infection") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("coronavirus disease 2019") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("coronavirus disease-19") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("2019-nCoV disease") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("COVID-19 virus infection")) AND PUBYEAR > 2018

After retrieving the papers on COVID-19 published around the World and the Middle Eastern countries, we limited the search to Iran.

To avoid bias due to daily updating in the database, data were retrieved from Scopus on a certain day (July 17, 2020). All Iranian researchers' papers on COVID-19 indexed in Scopus were considered without any language limitation from December 1, 2019 to July 17, 2020.

Bibliometric indicators and visualization techniques

Citation analysis was used in this bibliometric study with a focus on the document type and language, high productive journals, authors and research institutes, highly cited papers on COVID-19. Using some visualization techniques, the co-authorship map of Iranian researchers, the co-occurrence map of the most frequently used keywords and terms, and the co-citation map of the sources were depicted.

Note that the analysis of co-authorship focuses mainly on the authors and their affiliations to explore social structure and collaborative networks. The co-occurrence analysis considers the most important words or keywords used in documents, making a field of research to be conceptually structured. It helps to understand the underlying patterns of the document set under study. Finally, the co-citation analysis considers the co-cited documents and their relations, especially their possible subject similarity.

Statistical Analysis

We used the Microsoft Excel 2019 software for bibliometric analysis and VOSviewer software (version 1.6.13) (42) for scientific visualization.

Results

General data

In total, 405 papers authored by Iranian researchers on COVID-19 were indexed in the Scopus database. They received 1057 citations, with the mean rate of 2.60 citations per paper. The h-index of the papers was 15. The majority of papers (n = 170; 41.98%) were original research articles, followed by letter to editors (n = 119; 29.38%), reviews (n = 80; 19.75%), notes (n = 18; 4.44%), editorials (n = 17; 4.20%), and short surveys (n = 1; 0.25%). Most papers were in English (n = 399; 98.52%), followed by Persian (n = 5; 1.23%) and French (n = 1; .25%).

Top journals publishing Iranian researchers' papers on COVID-19

Table 1 shows the top 20 journals publishing papers authored by Iranian researchers on COVID-19. In total, 121 papers (29.88%) were published in these journals, of which, 14 were in Q1 and Q2 journal ranks. Approximately 3.21% (n = 13) of COVID-19 papers were published in the Archives of Clinical Infectious Diseases as the first-ranked journal, followed by the Archives of Iranian Medi-

cine (n = 12; 2.96%), and the Medical Hypotheses (n = 12; 2.96%). Approximately 3.21% (n = 13) of COVID-19 papers were published in the Archives of Clinical Infectious Diseases, followed by Archives of Iranian Medicine (n = 12; 2.96%), and Medical Hypotheses (n = 12; 2.96%).

Top Iranian research institutions highly productive in publishing papers on COVID-19

Table 2 shows the top 10 Iranian research institutes highly-productive in publishing papers on COVID-19. The first to third ranks belonged to Tehran University of Medical Sciences (n = 119; 29.38%), Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences (n = 77; 19.01%), and Iran University of Medical Sciences (n = 64; 15.80%), respectively. However, when considering the average number of citations per paper (as the influence or quality indicator), the first to the third ranks belonged to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences (4.54), National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (3.94), and Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences (3.79), respectively. Six (60%) of these institutes are located in Tehran.

Top Iranian researchers highly productive in publishing papers on COVID-19

Table 3 shows top Iranian researchers who were highly-productive (with at least 5 papers) in publishing papers on COVID-19. As can be seen, Rezaei, N with 12 papers ranked first. Four authors each with 6 papers and 10 authors each with 5 papers ranked the second and third, respectively. Considering the average number of citations per paper, Tabarsi, P (8.40) was in the first rank, followed by Badrfam, R and Zandifar, A (8.33), and Simforoosh, N (6.00). Also, 15 authors (73.33%) were affiliated to universities located in Tehran.

Co-authorship map

Iranian researchers co-authored with the authors of 73

Table 1. Top Journals Publishing Iranian Researchers' Papers on COVID-19

No.	Journal	Documents (N = 405)		h-index 2019	SNIP 2019	SJR 2019	Quartile
		n	%				
1	Archives of Clinical Infectious Diseases	13	3.21	11	0.454	0.236	Q3
2	Archives of Iranian Medicine	12	2.96	45	0.713	0.472	Q2
3	Medical Hypotheses	12	2.96	83	0.509	0.427	Q3
4	Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology	10	2.47	134	1.358	1.555	Q1
5	Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders	9	2.22	30	1.014	0.829	Q2
6	Asian Journal of Psychiatry	8	1.98	29	1.022	0.736	Q2
7	Archives of Medical Research	5	1.23	76	0.76	0.755	Q2
8	Medical Journal of The Islamic Republic of Iran	5	1.23	16	0.699	0.268	Q3
9	New Microbes and New Infections	5	1.23	21	0.602	0.543	Q3
10	Science of The Total Environment	5	1.23	224	1.977	1.661	Q1
11	Dermatologic Therapy	4	0.99	63	0.883	0.583	Q2
12	International Immunopharmacology	4	0.99	106	1.049	0.992	Q1
13	Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	4	0.99	23	1.025	0.447	Q3
14	Iranian Journal of Public Health	4	0.99	31	0.742	0.318	Q3
15	Journal of Cellular Physiology	4	0.99	167	1.186	1.267	Q1
16	Journal of Medical Virology	4	0.99	111	0.78	0.855	Q2
17	Phytotherapy Research	4	0.99	121	1.423	0.905	Q2
18	Academic Radiology	3	0.74	92	1.075	0.954	Q1
19	Daru Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	3	0.74	39	1.107	0.532	Q2
20	Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome Clinical Research and Reviews	3	0.74	29	0.982	0.672	Q2

Table 2. Top Iranian Institutions Highly Productive in Publishing Papers on COVID-19

SCR*	Institution	Documents (N = 405)		Total Citation (rank)	Citations/Paper (rank)	h-index (rank)
		N	%			
1 st	Tehran University of Medical Sciences	119	29.38	280 (2)	2.35 (6)	9 (2)
2 nd	Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	77	19.01	292 (1)	3.79 (3)	10 (1)
3 rd	Iran University of Medical Sciences	64	15.80	161 (4)	2.52 (5)	5 (4)
4 th	Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	37	9.14	168 (3)	4.54 (1)	6 (3)
5 th	Tabriz University of Medical Sciences	29	7.16	37 (8)	1.28 (8)	5 (4)
6 th	Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences	26	6.42	46 (7)	1.77 (7)	3 (6)
7 th	Mashhad University of Medical Sciences	22	5.43	25 (9)	1.14 (9)	3 (6)
8 th	Isfahan University of Medical Sciences	18	4.44	18 (10)	1.00 (10)	3 (6)
9 th	National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease Tehran	16	3.95	63 (5)	3.94 (2)	4 (5)
10 th	Children's Medical Center TUMS	15	3.70	47 (6)	3.13 (4)	3 (6)

Table 3. Top Iranian Researchers Highly Productive in Publishing Papers on COVID-19

Author's Name	No. of Articles	Total Citation (R)	Citations/Paper (Rank)	h-index (R)	Affiliation	Author ID
Rezaei, N	12	46	3.83 (4)	3	Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	57209784995
Badrfam, R	6	50	8.33 (2)	2	Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	54994198100
Haseli, S	6	16	2.67 (6)	2	Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	57202386588
Saffaei, A	6	36	6.00 (3)	1	Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	56429617700
Zandifar, A.	6	50	8.33 (2)	2	Alborz University of Medical Sciences, Karaj, Iran	57130779000
Aminnejad, R	5	10	2.00 (7)	1	Qom University of Medical Sciences, Qom, Iran	56721304500
Gholamrezaezhad, A	5	4	.80 (9)	1	Keck School of Medicine of USC, Los Angeles, United States	10044363200
Izadi, M	5	5	1.00 (8)	1	Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	16230256600
Moradi, G	5	3	.60 (10)	1	Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences, Sanandaj, Iran	48161434000
Naser Moghadas A.	5	0	.00 (11)	0	Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	55362978300
Sahraian	5	0	.00 (11)	0	Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	55886074600
Shalbafan, M	5	10	2.00 (7)	2	Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	56641835000
Tabarsi, P	5	42	8.40 (1)	1	Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	22954831100
Taheri, M. S	5	19	3.80 (5)	2	Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran	56186823500
Talebi Bezin Abadi, A	5	5	1.00 (8)	1	Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran	57194487001

countries in papers on COVID-19. A total of 23 countries coauthored at least 5 papers and were entered for depicting the co-authorship map. As Figure 1 shows, Iranian researchers coauthored with American researchers in writing 70 papers in the first rank. The second and third ranks belonged to Italian researchers with 31 papers and Canadian and English researchers each with 25 papers, respectively.

Iranian researchers' highly cited papers on COVID-19

Out of 405 papers, 177 (43.7%) received at least 1 citation. Table 4 shows the bibliographic information on the top 13 papers (including 6 original research articles, 5 reviews, and 2 letters) that received at least 20 citations. The most highly cited paper was authored by Aminian et al (2020) titled as "COVID-19 Outbreak and Surgical Practice: Unexpected Fatality in Perioperative Period" with 55 received citations. Published in one of the influential journals, ie, *Annals of Surgery*, the paper discusses surgical practice in the initial phase of COVID-19.

Comparing with the Middle Eastern countries

Table 5 shows the total contribution and rank of the Middle Eastern countries on COVID-19. These countries published 1362 papers on COVID-19. Iran (n = 405; 29.74%) and Turkey (n = 307; 22.54%) ranked first and second in this regard, respectively, and contributed to 52.28% of the papers authored by the Middle Eastern countries. Other 15 countries contributed to publishing 47.72 papers on COVID-19.

Comparing with other countries

Table 6 shows the total contribution and the rank of other countries on COVID-19. They published 25 327 papers on COVID-19. The United States (n = 4503; 17.78%), China (n = 2998; 11.84%), and Italy (n = 2078; 8.20%) ranked first to third in this regard. Other 15 countries contributed to publishing 47.72 papers on COVID-19, and only 2 Middle Eastern countries (Iran in the 13th rank and Turkey in the 16th rank) were among the World's top 20 countries.

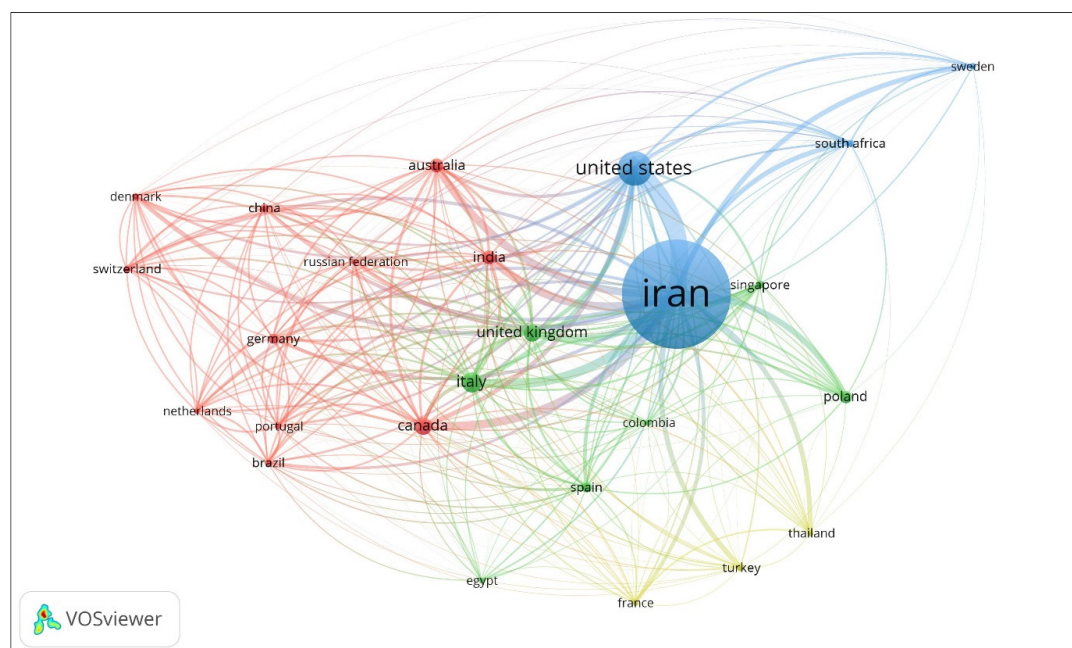


Fig. 1. Co-authorship Map of Countries That co-authored with Iran on COVID-19

Table 4. Top Highly Cited Papers Published by Iranian Researches on COVID-19

R	Authors	Title	Year	Source title	Cited by	Doc type
1	Aminian, A et al	COVID-19 Outbreak and Surgical Practice: Unexpected Fatality in Perioperative Period	2020	Annals of surgery	55	Article
2	Asadi-Pooya A A and Simani L.	Central nervous system manifestations of COVID-19: A systematic review	2020	Journal of the Neurological Sciences	43	Review
2	Zandifar A and Badrfam R	Iranian mental health during the COVID-19 epidemic	2020	Asian Journal of Psychiatry	43	Letter
2	Habibzadeh P and Stoneman E K	The novel coronavirus: A bird's eye view	2020	International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	43	Review
2	Malik Y S et al	Emerging novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)—current scenario, evolutionary perspective based on genome analysis and recent developments	2020	Veterinary Quarterly	43	Article
3	Moein S T et al	Smell dysfunction: a biomarker for COVID-19	2020	International Forum of Allergy and Rhinology	41	Article
4	Sahraei Z et al	Aminoquinolines against coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): chloroquine or hydroxychloroquine	2020	International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents	35	Article
5	Dhama K et al	COVID-19, an emerging coronavirus infection: advances and prospects in designing and developing vaccines, immunotherapeutics, and therapeutics	2020	Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics	31	Review
6	Karimi-Zarchi M et al	Vertical Transmission of Coronavirus Disease 19 (COVID-19) from Infected Pregnant Mothers to Neonates: A Review	2020	Fetal and Pediatric Pathology	26	Review
7	Sharifi-Razavi, A Karimi N, and Rouhani N	COVID-19 and intracerebral haemorrhage: causative or coincidental?	2020	New Microbes and New Infections	24	Article
8	Farnoosh G et al	Understanding the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and coronavirus disease (COVID-19) based on available evidence - A narrative review	2020	Journal of Military Medicine	22	Review
9	Saghazadeh A, and Rezaei N.	Immune-epidemiological parameters of the novel coronavirus—a perspective	2020	Expert Review of Clinical Immunology	21	Article
10	Takian A, Raoofi A, and Kazempour-Ardebili S	COVID-19 battle during the toughest sanctions against Iran	2020	The Lancet	20	Letter

Keyword co-occurrence map

Iranian researchers used 685 unique keywords in their 405 papers on COVID-19. The keywords with the higher number of occurrences were "Human", "Coronavirus Dis-

ease 2019", "COVID-19", "Pandemic", "Virus Pneumonia", "Coronavirus Infection", "Pandemics", "Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2" and "Pneumonia", respectively. Figure 2 depicts the co-occurrence

<http://mjiri.iums.ac.ir>

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Table 5. Contribution of Middle Eastern Countries to COVID-19 Papers (n = 1362)

No.	Country	Documents	% of Total	Rank
1	Iran	405	29.74	1
2	Turkey	307	22.54	2
3	Saudi Arabia	179	13.14	3
4	Israel	128	9.40	4
5	Egypt	109	8.00	5
6	United Arab Emirates	51	3.74	6
7	Iraq	31	2.28	7
8	Lebanon	29	2.13	8
9	Qatar	29	2.13	8
10	Jordan	28	2.06	8
11	Oman	22	1.62	9
12	Cyprus	19	1.40	10
13	Kuwait	14	1.03	11
14	Bahrain	3	0.22	12
15	Yemen	3	0.22	12
16	Palestine	3	0.22	12
17	Syrian Arab Republic	2	0.15	13

Table 6. Contribution of Middle Eastern Countries on Publishing Papers on COVID-19 (n = 1362)

Rank	Country	Papers	% of the Total
1	United States	4503	17.78
2	China	2998	11.84
3	Italy	2078	8.20
4	United Kingdom	1998	7.89
5	India	1093	4.32
6	Canada	767	3.03
7	France	753	2.97
8	Germany	716	2.83
9	Australia	657	2.59
10	Spain	646	2.55
11	Switzerland	425	1.68
12	Brazil	411	1.62
13	Iran	405	1.60
14	Singapore	355	1.40
15	Netherlands	347	1.37
16	Turkey	307	1.21
17	Belgium	264	1.04
18	Hong Kong	259	1.02
19	Japan	251	0.99
20	South Korea	235	0.93

map of the keywords with the minimum co-occurrence of 20. The most highly used keywords were included in 3 main clusters. The first cluster (in red) mainly focuses on epidemiological aspects. The second main cluster (in

green) mainly considers the diagnosis and treatment aspects, and the third (in blue) highlights the virology of COVID-19.

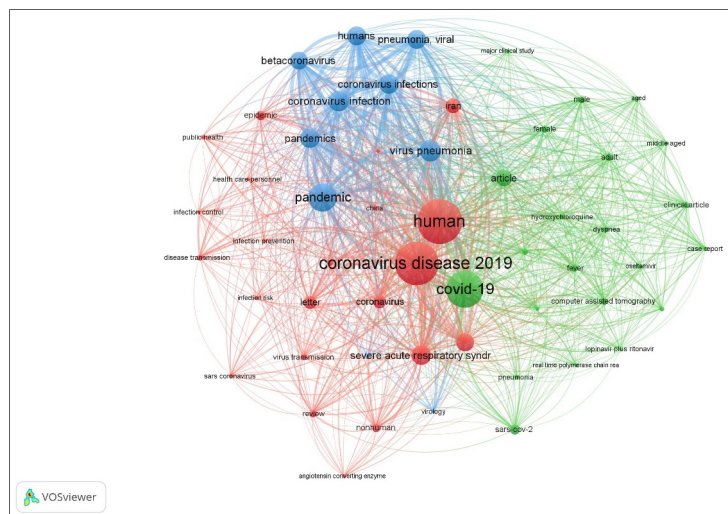


Fig. 2. Keyword Co-occurrence Map of Iranian Researchers' Papers on COVID-19

Title /abstract term co-occurrence map

A total of 6257 terms were extracted from the titles and abstracts of the papers on COVID-19 authored by Iranian researchers. Determining 10 as a threshold, the term co-occurrence map was depicted by terms with at least 10 times of co-occurrences (Fig. 3). The main terms in the first cluster (in red) were fever, lung, inflammation, mechanism, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, and pathogenesis. This cluster can be titled "Pathology of COVID-19." In the second cluster (in green), some terms, such as article, paper, literature, Scopus, PubMed, and systematic review were included and can be named as

"COVID-19 systematic reviews. "The third cluster (in blue) can be titled as "COVID-19 Epidemiology," as some related terms, such as epidemic, mortality rate, Iran, data, model, analysis, year, day, and number can be seen in it.

Co-citation map

In the papers authored by Iranians on COVID-19, about 3895 documents were cited, including journals, books, etc. for identifying core sources; all 15 sources receiving at least 50 citations were included in the co-citation map. As can be seen in Figure 4, the first to third ranks in receiving citations belonged to the Lancet (425 citations), New Eng-

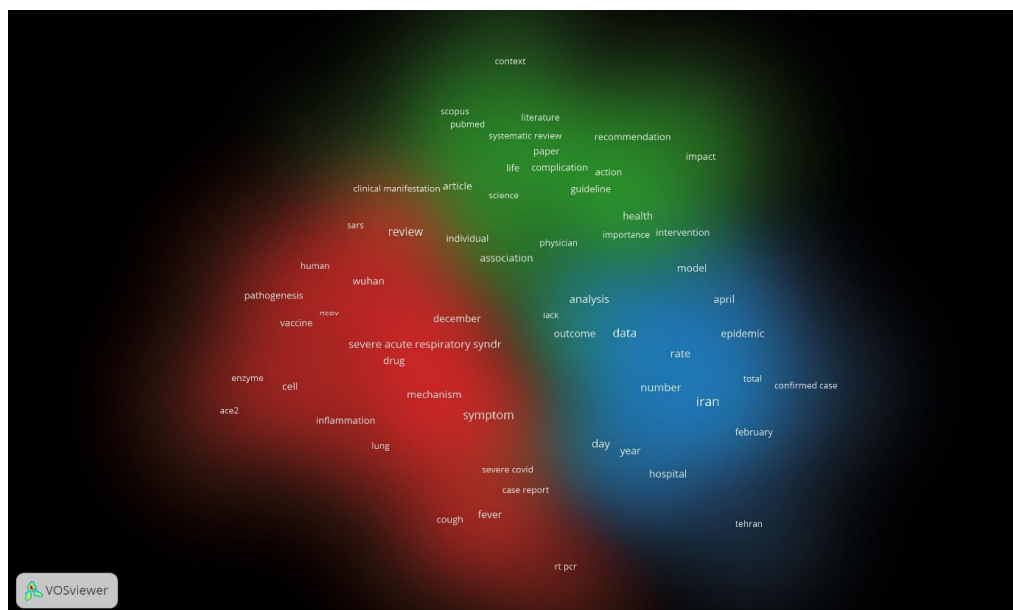


Fig. 3. Title/Abstract Term Co-occurrence Map of Iranian Researchers' Papers on COVID-19

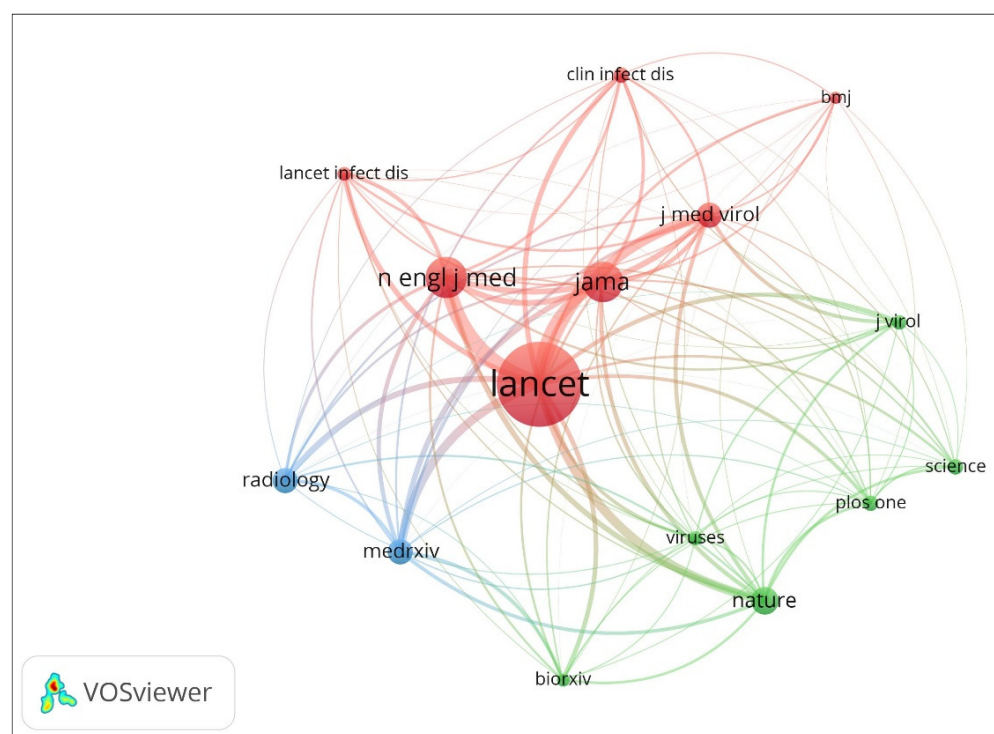


Fig. 4. Co-citation Map of Sources Cited by Iranian Researchers in Their Papers on COVID-19

land Journal of Medicine (NEJM) (166 citations), and Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) (161 citations).

Discussion

In this bibliometric study, we aimed at investigating Iranian researchers' role in research on COVID-19 by identifying highly productive authors, sources, and research institutes and analyzing their citations and mapping their scientific activities on the topic. We can know evaluate the contribution made by Iranian researches regarding various aspects of COVID-19.

Iranian researchers have contributed considerably in research on COVID-19 in its short time by publishing 405 papers of all types (generally original articles) mostly in prestigious and high impact medical journals and receiving 1507 citations from different related sources. Despite their variety, the contributing authors and universities or research institutions were not countrywide. As the distribution of highly productive and influential ones show, most productive research institutes are located in Tehran and most highly-productive researchers are affiliated to the institutions in Tehran, as the capital city; thus, other institutes and universities in other parts of the country should heavily participate in research on COVID-19.

Iranian researchers more collaborated with European researchers on COVID-19. Iran is ranked first among the Middle Eastern countries, which is notable as the contribution of Asian countries in international research on COVID-19 has been evaluated rather low (24). Despite its high rank among the World, Iran needs to collaborate with Asian countries more than ever to discover and solve local problems related to this crisis. However, as more international collaboration is needed for better understanding of Covid-19 (18) and discovering more efficient solutions (6) by focusing on treatment and vaccination (30), Iranian researchers should collaborate with international scientists to help discover possible solutions. Also, they should consider other underexplored topics, such as mental health problems, employing new techniques for treatment (22), and finding urgent solutions for prevention and control (32).

Iranian researchers considered all main worldwide trends in COVID-19(35) in their studies on COVID-19, including its epidemiology, diagnosis and treatment and virology. These are of hot topics on COVID-19 (14, 36). In addition, they cited highly-prestige journals in the medical field such as the Lancet, the New England Journal of Medicine and JAMA, that some proven to be more active in COVID-19 research, such as the Lancet (19).

Countries throughout the World attempt to increasingly participate in research on the COVID-19 pandemic, and Iran is not an exception. A study on the global level perspective of COVID-19 research output during the 1989 and March 2020 in WoS database showed that related publications were published by 127 countries worldwide, including Iran. In line with our findings, USA has been the most productive country on COVID-19 research (27). China had published most of the literatures (35) and as Iran established a close cooperation with USA (43). Irani-

an researchers and research institutes should consider that international collaboration with different countries will promote their research on COVID-19, as it is necessary that the global research collaboration among high- and low-middle-income countries in the various stages of the prevention and control of the pandemic be emphasized.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study revealed that Iranian researchers did well in research on COVID-19 by making main contributions in various information resources from different research institutions, by investigating COVID-19 from different perspective, and by engaging in international collaboration.

In this study, all scientific publications on COVID-19 were analyzed without making any limitations on paper language and type. Future studies can focus on certain languages (such as Persian) or individual paper types (such as original articles) as well as other countries and regions.

As a limitation of the study, we used only Scopus (Elsevier BV Company, USA) as one of the well-known bibliometric databases. Other comparative studies can be done in other databases, such as Google Scholar, Web of Science (WoS), and PubMed. Studying the relationship between the citation counts of COVID-19 papers and sharing them in social media can be helpful in detecting highly considered and heavily concerned items by the general public.

Finally, our study can inform Iranian research institutes and universities as well as authors about topics with potential for deep study on COVID-19. It also suggests a pattern for further bibliometric studies on the topic for individual countries.

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Ethical Statement

This study has been ethically approved by the ethics committee of Hamadan University of Medical Sciences (code number: IR.UMSHA.REC.1399.354).

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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