



Sleep paralysis: A scientometric study

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Abstract

The study is based on the Scientometrics analysis of 267 Research article published joint optimization of dynamic resource during the period of 2019-2023. This Study will review on to find out Year-wise, to find out keyword wise Contribution. To find out Document type Distribution the findings must reveal various aspects of the characteristics and patterns of contributions of the study.

Keywords: Scientometrics, rapid eye movement, sleep paralysis, WEB of science

Introduction

Scientometrics is the science of measuring and analyzing science. In practice, Scientometrics is often done using Bibliometrics which is a measurement of the impact of (scientific) publications. Scientometrics is the science of method scientific output similar to Bibliometrics used by librarians and information scientist. (Agrawal, Aruna, 1982); related fields are the history of science and technology philosophy of science and sociology of scientific knowledge. (Eugene arfield, 1995) ;application of mathematical and statistical methods of scientific literature (Derek de solla, 2000) ; to identify national an international network and tomap the development of new fields of science and technology as well as to know the inner logic of science evelopment (yadavJaisi Ram, 1984) ; this enables to evaluate the size of scientific production on the assumption that the essence of scientific activity is the assumption the production of knowledge (Eugene Garfield, 2002); open access has emerged in the last few years as serious alternative to additional commercial publishing models taking the benefits offered by technology one step further (Wasudevan K T 1995); one significant finding in the field is principle of cost escalation to the effect that achieving further findings at a given level of importance grow exponentially more costly in the expenditure of efforts and resources (Manavalan R 1982) ; other characteristics of open access journals are that author relation copyrights and they must self- achieved content in an independent repository

Definitional Analysis

Scientometrics

According to bankapur, M.B. and Kumabar, (1993) "Scientometrics is a more general that Bibliometrics. It is interesting to know, that both disciplines have a large overlap. It is surprised to learn certain comments stating that both disciplines have a large overlap. It is surprised to learn certain comments stating that Scientometrics, using Bibliometrics techniques id a part of Bibliometrics".

According to (2006), wouters, a cart intension has always existed between academic Scientometrics and political practical, Scientometrics, the letter of which has been described as a hybrid of social science and bur rerate expertise (2006).

Sleep paralysis

Sleep paralysis refers to the phenomenon in which resumption of consciousness occurs while muscle atonia of REM (rapid eye movement) sleep is maintained, leading to intense fear and apprehension in the patient as the patient lies awake without the ability to use any part of their body. The Incubus phenomenon is characterized by a hallucination with a feeling of pressure on the thorax while carrying out aggressive and/or sexual acts. It tends to be accompanied by anxiety, paralysis, and feelings of suffocation.

It prevents movement of body parts in response to the dreams and muscles of the body become paralyzed temporarily. If the patient achieves wakefulness in this state, it creates the dissociation between perception and motor control that is characteristic of sleep paralysis

Signs and symptoms

The core symptom of sleep paralysis is the inability to move the body when falling asleep or waking. However, during these episodes, people may experience other symptoms, including:

- being unable to speak during the episode
- hallucinating and sensations
- feeling pressure on the chest
- having difficulty breathing
- sweating
- headaches and muscle pains

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Review of Literature

Khparde &Pawar (2013) studied the authorship pattern and author's collaborative research in Information Technology

with a sample of 17917 articles collect from LISA during 2000-2009. The average number of authors per article is 1.80. In the study the degree of collaboration (C) during the overall 10 years (2000-2009) is 0.71 but the year wise degree of collaboration is almost same in all the years of mean value 0.49. According to 10 years of period, the multi-authorship articles are higher and predominant on single authorship. The study found that the researches in Information Technology are keep toward team research or group research rather than solo research.

Khparde (2013) the paper studied the Bibliometric Analysis of Research Publication of Department of Chemistry, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, from 1975 to 2012. It analyzed all the 774 research publications from the 144 journals. It examines year-wise distribution of papers, authorship pattern, journal in which author publish, it revealed that the number of publications has increased consistently from the year 1975 to the year 2012. 25% of the total publications have been made in 2009, 2010, and 2011. And the majority of the publications are made with 4 authors. And also, the majority of the research paper published in journal of heterocyclic chemistry.

(Alhamdi, Khparde&Kaneekar, 2014) they attempted on bibliometric analysis of ten volumes (57-66) in the field of journal of Documentation. It is based on the references appended to International Journal of "Journal of Documentation" during 2001-2010. The present study is based on 15150 references appended to 364 articles contributed by the authors in Journal of Documentation. It was found that Journals Citations are more in number than other citations. In Authorship pattern it was found that Solo Researchers are Predominant than Collaborative Researchers. The extent of collaboration was not much popular among the Journal of Documentation. The mean relative growth for articles and citation in the first five years 2001 to 2005 is reduced according to the last five years 2006 to 2010. The value of group co-efficient (gp) was only 0.46. It was seen that researchers cited latest documents. Universities are the major contributors. The study shows the UK, USA, Finland, and Denmark, have the majority of most cited records in Journal of Documentation. Out of 364 articles there are 175 articles have pages length from 11 to 20.

Objectives of the Study

The primary objective of this study is to understand the growth of scientometrics Study are sleep paralysis scientometrics during the period 2019-2023 More specific objectives are as follows

1. To find out Year-wise of publication.
2. To find out journal wise contribution.
3. To find out keyword wise Contribution.
4. To find out Document type Distribution.
5. To find out author contribution.

Scope and Limitation of the Study

The present study is based on the Scientometric for sleep paralysis. The present study is based on over all 267 contributions during 2019-2023

Data Collection

Data can be numerically expressed that is quantified quantifiable or objective (Fasibs off and Dely, 1990) the data was collected from Eric, with the help of spas and excel. Total 267 contributions during 2019-2023

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Scientometric analysis is a branch of Bibliometrics. It is an important joint optimization of dynamic resource for understanding of the subject it aims at measuring the utility of documents and relationship between documents and fields.

The present study is based on the Scientometric for research sleep paralysis. The present study is based on over all 267 contributions during 2019-2023.

Table 1: To find out Year-wise of publication

sir.no	year	Frequency	Percentage
1	2023	49	18.35
2	2022	51	19.10
3	2021	69	25.84
4	2020	54	20.22
5	2019	44	16.48
Total		267	100

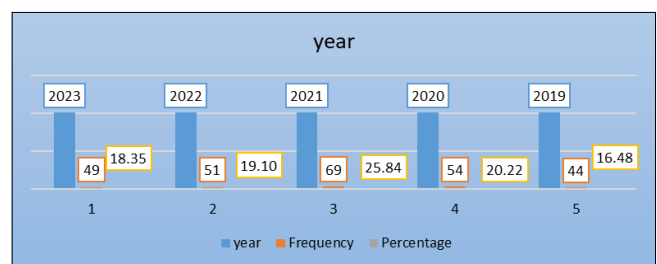


Fig 1

It can be observed from the table No. 1.1& amp; Figure no. 1.1 out of the total 267 contributions majority of the contributions 69 were contributed in 2021 were as minimum contributions i.e. 44 in 2019 contributions were contributed in 2019& amp; 2023.

Table 2: To find out journal Wise Contribution

Sr. No	Journal	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sleep	13	4.87
2	Sleep Medicine	13	4.87
3	Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine	12	4.49
4	Journal of Sleep Research	9	3.37
5	Dreaming	5	1.87
6	Sleep and Breathing	5	1.87
7	Medicine	5	1.87
8	Nature and Science of Sleep	4	1.50
9	Translational Psychiatry	4	1.50
10	American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine	3	1.12
11	Behavioral Sleep Medicine	3	1.12
12	Brain Sciences	3	1.12
13	European Psychiatry	3	1.12
14	Frontiers in Neuroscience	3	1.12
15	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	3	1.12
16	Annals of Palliative Medicine	2	0.75
17	Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	2	0.75
18	Bmc Neurology	2	0.75
19	Brain and Behavior	2	0.75
20	British Journal of Anaesthesia	2	0.75
21	Canadian Journal of Anesthesia- Journal Canadien D Anesthesie	2	0.75
22	Chest	2	0.75

23	Cns Neuroscience & Therapeutics	2	0.75
24	Consciousness and Cognition	2	0.75
25	Cranio-The Journal of Craniomandibular & Sleep Practice	2	0.75
26	Evolution Psychiatrique	2	0.75
27	Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy	2	0.75
28	Frontiers in Neurology	2	0.75
29	Frontiers in Psychiatry	2	0.75
30	Frontiers in Psychology	2	0.75
31	Frontiers in Public Health	2	0.75
32	International Journal of Neuroscience	2	0.75
33	International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology	2	0.75
34	Journal of Clinical Medicine	2	0.75
35	Journal of Critical Care	2	0.75
36	Journal of English And Germanic Philology	2	0.75
37	Journal of Experimental Biology	2	0.75
38	Medical Hypotheses	2	0.75
39	Muscle & Nerve	2	0.75
40	Neurological Sciences and Neurophysiology	2	0.75
41	Neurology	2	0.75
42	Neurotherapeutics	2	0.75
43	Peptides	2	0.75
44	Sleep and Biological Rhythms	2	0.75
45	One Time Journal 1*121 = 121	121	45.32
Total		267	100

It Can Be Observed from Table No. 02 The Journal Wise Distribution of Contributors, The Table 2 Reveals That Out of The Total 267 Contributors Has Contributed During 2019-2023, Majority Wise Highest Journal Is A Sleep 13(4.87) And the Second Is Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine 12(4.49) And the Last Is Sleep and Biological Rhythms 2(0.75)

Table 3: To find out Document Type Distribution

sr.no	Document	Frequency	Percentage
1	Article	195	73.03
2	Review	48	17.98
3	Meeting Abstract	14	5.24
4	Editorial Material	4	1.50
5	Letter	3	1.12
6	Article; Proceedings Paper	2	0.75
7	Correction	1	0.37
Total		267	100

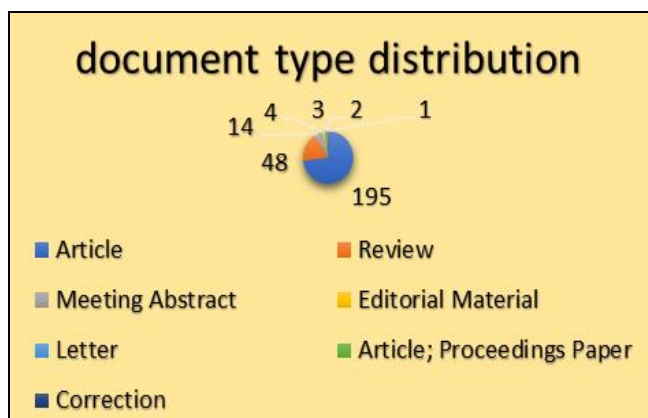


Fig 2

Table No 3. Document Type distribution of the contribution article is high. i.e. frequency 195 with 73.03%. and is lowest document type being correction i.e. 1 frequency with 0.37%

Table 4: To find out Author contribution and Distribution

Sr. No	Author	Frequency	Percentage
1	Wróbel-Knybel, P	5	1.87
2	Jalal, B	5	1.87
3	Kliková, M	4	1.50
4	Raduga, M	4	1.50
5	Ohayon, MM	4	1.50
6	Quaedackers, L	3	1.12
7	Rauf, B	3	1.12
8	Barateau, L	2	0.75
9	Benham, G	2	0.75
10	Dauvilliers, Y	2	0.75
11	Donfrancesco, R	2	0.75
12	Evrard, R	2	0.75
13	Hinton, DE	2	0.75
14	Kayaba, M	2	0.75
15	Singh, M	2	0.75
16	Thorpy, M	2	0.75
17	Thorpy, MJ	2	0.75
18	one-time author 1*219=219	219	82.02
Total		267	100

The table no.4 Author contribution and Distribution It can be observed 2019-2023 year in the majority wise highest Wróbel-Knybel, P 5(1.87) and the lowest is Thorpy, MJ2(0.75) and all data is 267.

Table 5: To find out keyword wise Contribution.

Sr. No	Keyword	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sleep	16	5.99
2	Executive	8	3.00
3	Rem-Sleep	7	2.62
4	Quality-Of-Life	6	2.25
5	Posttraumatic-Stress-Disorder	5	1.87
6	Double-Blind	3	1.12
7	Eye-Movement	3	1.12
8	Insomnia	3	1.12
9	Prevalence	3	1.12
10	Sodium	3	1.12
11	Brain-Computer	2	0.75
12	Childhood	2	0.75
13	Continuing	2	0.75
14	Disorders	2	0.75
15	Egyptian	2	0.75
16	Hallucinations	2	0.75
17	Histamine	2	0.75
18	Hypocretin	2	0.75
19	Motor	2	0.75
20	Multiple	2	0.75
21	Near-Death	2	0.75
22	Orexin	2	0.75
23	Paralysis	2	0.75
24	Positive	2	0.75
25	Rapid-Eye-Movement	2	0.75
26	Restless	2	0.75
27	Sensed	2	0.75
28	Toxin	2	0.75
29	One Time Keywords 1*138=138	174	65.17
Total		267	100

The table no. keyword contribution and Distribution It can be observed the majority wise highest SLEEP, 16(5.99) and the lowest is TOXIN 2(0.75) it is observed year 2019-2023.

Findings

It can be observed from the table No. 1.1 & Figure no. 1.1 out of the total 267 contributions majority of the contributions 69 were contributed in 2021 were as minimum contributions i.e. 44 in 2019 contributions were contributed in 2019 & 2023.

Document Type distribution of the contribution article is high. i.e. frequency 195 with 73.03%. and is lowest document type being correction i.e. 1 frequency with 0.37% Author contribution and Distribution, it can be observed 2019-2023 year in the majority wise highest Wróbel-Knybel, P 5(1.87) and the lowest is Thorpy, MJ2(82.02) and all data is 267.

Keyword Contribution and Distribution, It Can Be Observed the Majority Wise Highest Sleep, 16(5.99) And the Lowest Is Toxin 2(0.75) It Is Observed Year 2019-2023.

Conclusion

SP has received more attention from the unscientific world. The stigma associated with individuals suffering from SP has also prevented sufferers from reporting at medical institutions. As such, most sufferers revert to other confidential means such as herbalists, religious leaders, and traditional priests for a solution. The Tenement Museum houses one of the most unique collections in the world, but we don't have your story yet. These stories, and the stuff within them – whether it's a beloved recipe, an old pair of scissors, a well-used sofa, or a memory, worn and soft after repeated tellings can remind each of us that we are here, that we exist, and that there is always something to learn from each other.

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