Chapter 6
Exponential and Research Quantity of the Publications on Forensic Medicine

P. Ramesh Babu
Alliance Broadcast Pvt. Ltd, India

ABSTRACT

The study analyses the research publications of forensic medicine growth that between 11 (0.26%) in 1989 and 447 (10.76%) in 2013. The largest output was found in 447 publications in 2013, followed by 420 (10.38%) in 2015. Value n in the field of forensic medicine is being analysed. It has a calculated exponential growth of $n = 4.4320914$; author data is presented in the analysis. The whole values of A for Indian output were measured 0.84. It is analysed that the world output in forensic medicine, the value of B, are also found to be increasing and decreasing trend during the study period.

INTRODUCTION

The origin of Forensic Medicine remains lost in a distant past, whenever the principles of medical sciences met those of law and justice (Kovacevic, 1989; Kaye, 1992). Perhaps it began with the Code of Hammurabi (1792–1750 BCE), which imposed sanctions for errors in medical and surgical practices. The same type of punishment also existed in Persia. Forensic dissections of bodies began in the 13th century at the University of Bologna in Italy by a surgeon and teacher of anatomy (Saukko and Kright, 2004). Surprisingly, these forensic dissections appeared before the hospital autopsies that started by the end of the 19th century with Rokitansky, Virchow,

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and the advent of the pathogenesis of diseases and cellular pathology. Modern Scientometrics is mostly based on the work. The latter created the and founded the which is heavily used for Scientometric analysis. A dedicated academic journal was established in 1978. The industrialization of science increased the quantity of publications and research outcomes and the rise of the computers allowed effective analysis of this data,

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The research was intended to analyse the special characteristics and structure of social networks among Korean medical schools for the purpose of providing knowledge regarding medical field structure, dynamics, and potential paradigm development (Kang & Park, 2010). The growth of malaria research at Global Level and the distribution of articles in various journals for the period 1955–2005 (Ravichandra Rao & Divya Srivastavab, 2010). The data have been extracted from a database, which has been developed in-house from MEDLINE, SCI, TDB, Ovid Heath Information and Indian Science Abstracts. Study indicates that the exponential model fits the data on journals, articles and authors. Tehran University of Medical Sciences as the top medical university of Iran was compared with some of top medical universities around the world (Abolghassemi Fakhree & Jouyban, 2011). The qualitative stands up to independent rather than comparative scrutiny. The results shows that of the 240 papers analysed, 27 used ad hoc or no references to qualitative; methodological terms such as thematic analysis or constant comparative methods were used inconsistently; qualitative was a catch-all panacea rather than a methodology with well-argued terms or contextual definition (Ball. E Mc Loughlin & Darvill, 2011). The quantity and citation impact of scientific papers in the field of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM). The data are collected from 19 CAM journals in the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-E) database during 1980–2009, and 17,002 papers are identified for analysis (Fu. J.Y, et al., 2011).

The research output of 9909 global and 4862 Indian Himalayan R&D publications, as covered in Scopus database during 2004-13. It compares the contribution, citation impact and international collaborative publications share of top 10 most productive countries, and the place of India among them. It mainly examines Indian output, with a focus its annual average growth rate (13.21%), citation impact per paper (1.86%), distribution of citations (with 62.40% publications received one or more citations), share of international collaborative papers (16.29%) and contribution of leading collaborative countries, distribution of output by broad subject areas, publication productivity and citation impact of thirty leading institutions and authors; media of communications and characteristics of highly cited papers (Gupta & Ritu Gupta,2014).
Current Drivers of Interdisciplinarity: The What and the Why
[www.igi-global.com/chapter/current-drivers-of-interdisciplinarity/190506?camid=4v1a](www.igi-global.com/chapter/current-drivers-of-interdisciplinarity/190506?camid=4v1a)

Tweet Portraiture: Understanding the Gist of Electronic Identities through Microblogged Messaging in Social Media Using NCapture and NVivo 10
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