

信息报道

寄生虫病预防控制所2002-2006年发表论文统计分析

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摘要

【摘要】 目的 通过论文分析, 从一个侧面看该所的科技活动。方法 收集2002年组建中国CDC寄生虫病预防控制所5年来发表的所有论文信息, 检索web of knowledge, 以2002年为基线, 进行数量、类型及其被引频次分布的纵、横向分析。结果 2002-2006年, 在国内外48种杂志发表论文共272篇, 其中2003-2006年发表论文数、在核心期刊和在SCI收录期刊发表论文数均呈增长态势。研究性、论述性和报告性论文分别占54.8%、36.0%和9.2%; 研究的内容覆盖血吸虫病、疟疾、棘球蚴病、丝虫病、内脏利什曼病、食源性土源性寄生虫病以及新发寄生虫病, 由于防治工作现状与储备的需求, 其中血吸虫病、疟疾分别占44.5%和15.4%; 论文投向保持全国期刊>国外期刊>地方性期刊的模式, 分别占87.9%、11.0%和1.1%; 论文态势平衡度2002年为6.5%, 2003-2006年为10.2%~15.4%; 272篇论文中被SCI收录的期刊34篇, 经检索web of knowledge, 被SCI论文引用187篇次, 平均被引5.5次/篇; 被引9次以上的论文6篇, 占被引总篇数的27.3%, 最高被引频次为84; 在各业务科室间论文的分布存在不均衡性。结论 研究方向、内容符合国家疾病预防控制中心寄生虫病预防控制所的职能与疾病预防控制的科技需求, 研究水平在提高, 一些论文在国内外具有一定的影响。

关键词 [寄生虫病](#) [专业机构](#) [文献计量学](#)

分类号

An Analysis on Papers Published by the National Institute of Parasitic Diseases in 2002-2006

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Abstract

【Abstract】 Objective To partially evaluate the scientific and technological activities of the Institute of Parasitic Diseases, China CDC, through publication analysis. Methods Information on the papers published in the last 5 years was collected since the renaming of the Institute in 2002. Number, category and being cited frequency of the publications were analyzed using the data of 2002 as baseline. Results 272 papers were published at 48 national and international periodicals during 2002-2006. The total number, the number of papers published at the core journals and at the SCI journals all increased in the year 2003-2006. Publications on research, review and report occupied 54.8%, 36.0% and 15.4% respectively, covered schistosomiasis, malaria, echinococcosis, filariasis, visceral leishmaniasis, food-borne and soil-transmitted parasitic infections, and newly emerging parasites with 44.5% and 15.4% on schistosomiasis and malaria respectively. 87.9%, 11.0% and 1.1% of the articles were published at the national, international and local journals respectively. The balance rate for the trends of papers submitted in 2002 was 6.5%, and 10.2%-15.4% in 2003-2006. 34 of the 272 papers were included in SCI journals. Retrieval through the web of knowledge revealed that 187 citations were found in the SCI papers with an average of 5.5; 6 papers were cited for more than 9 times each, occupying 27.3% of the overall citations, the highest being 84 citations. There was an unbalanced distribution of the publications among the departments of the Institute. Conclusion The results indicate that the research direction and content are in line with the tasks of the Institute and with the scientific merits of disease control; the level of research is increasing and some of the publications exert certain impact at home and abroad.

Key words [Professional institution](#) [Parasitic disease](#) [Document metrology](#)

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