

Poster

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Poster 4

[P-4-04] Trends in Cancer and Suicide Research: Analysis using title of journal articles in PubMed

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The purpose of this study is to investigate research trends related to “cancer” and “suicide” from the titles of academic publications on both topics published in PubMed. Approximately 20 million academic publications published between 1953 and 2023, available on PubMed, were targeted. Searches were conducted on PubMed using the search terms “cancer suicide,” “tumor suicide,” “glioma suicide,” “sarcoma suicide,” “melanoma suicide,” and “cystoma suicide” in accordance with the search formula developed by Ishida et al. (2023). No restrictions were placed on the article type. The titles and publication years of the academic papers retrieved were analyzed. The analysis was conducted using NTT Data Mathematical Systems' Text Mining Studio 6.3.0. The analysis methods included publication year trends, word frequency analysis, and comparisons based on word frequency analysis. In the comparison based on word frequency analysis, the data was divided into two groups: before 2000 and after 2001, and a chi-square test was performed. This was the year when the WHO's suicide prevention guidelines, which were adopted by many countries in 2000, were published, and it was considered that this had an impact on research trends. The analysis methods are publication trends, word frequency analysis, and contrast by word frequency analysis. In the contrast by word frequency analysis, articles were categorized into those published before 2000 and those published after 2001, and a chi-square test was conducted. The results showed that there were more studies on suicide in cancer cells, such as apoptosis, before 2000, and more studies on suicide in cancer patients after 2001. Research on both “cancer” and “suicide” had been dominated by biological aspects such as gene analysis. However, it was thought that the research area has since shrunk, and there has been a transition to a research area centered on psychiatry and psychology.