

TEXTO & CONTEXTO ENFERMAGEM JOURNAL: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze scientific production of *Texto & Contexto Enfermagem* journal available on Scopus.

Method: This is a bibliometric study, with a search carried out in November 2024, using the ISSN "0104-0707". Descriptive statistics were applied using the bibliometrix R software and the Biblioshiny application.

Results: A total of 2,038 papers were indexed between 2009 and 2024, with a predominance of original articles (1,882; 92.3%) and 90 (4.4%) literature reviews. Brazil produced the largest number (1,864; 91.5%), followed by Portugal, Canada and the United States of America. The most frequent keywords were "Nursing", "Nursing Care", "Primary Health Care", "Family" and "Patient Safety". A total of 5,418 authors were identified, with an average of 4.5 per document and international co-authorship of 16.7%. Cite Score increased from 0.5 in 2011 to 1.8 in 2023. The most cited articles were theoretical-methodological, evidencing that methodological rigor is essential to drive scientific and technological progress.

Conclusion: The growth and visibility of scientific production of *Texto & Contexto Enfermagem* journal, which comes from university institutions, at national and international level, was identified. There is a wide range of topics and the authors have formed international collaboration networks.

DESCRIPTORS: Nursing. Bibliometrics. Review. Scientific Communication and Diffusion. Periodical.

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REVISTA TEXTO & CONTEXTO ENFERMAGEM: ESTUDO BIBLIOMÉTRICO

RESUMO

Objetivo: Analisar a produção científica da Revista Texto & Contexto Enfermagem, disponibilizada na Scopus.

Método: Estudo bibliométrico, com busca realizada em novembro de 2024, utilizando o ISSN "0104-0707". Aplicou-se estatística descritiva com uso do *software bibliometrix R* e do aplicativo *Biblioshiny*.

Resultados: Indexaram-se 2.038 trabalhos, entre 2009 e 2024, com predomínio de artigos originais 1.882 (92,3%) e 90 (4,4%) revisões de literatura. O Brasil produziu o maior número (1.864;91,5%), seguido de Portugal, Canadá e Estados Unidos da América. As palavras-chave mais frequentes foram: "Nursing", "Nursing Care", "Primary Health Care", "Family" e "Patient Safety". Identificaram-se 5.418 autores, com média de 4,5 por documento e coautoria internacional de 16,7%. O *Cite Score* passou de 0.5 em 2011 para 1.8 em 2023. Os artigos mais citados foram os teórico-metodológicos, evidenciando que o rigor metodológico é fundamental para impulsionar o progresso científico e tecnológico.

Conclusão: Identificou-se o crescimento e a visibilidade da produção científica da Revista Texto & Contexto Enfermagem, que provém de instituições universitárias, em âmbito nacional e internacional. Há abrangência de temáticas e os autores formaram redes de colaboração internacionais.

DESCRIPTORIOS: Enfermagem. Bibliometria. Revisão. Comunicação e Divulgação Científica. Publicação periódica.

REVISTA TEXTO & CONTEXTO ENFERMAGEM: ESTUDIO BIBLIOMÉTRICO

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Analizar la producción científica de la revista Texto & Contexto Enfermagem, disponible en Scopus.

Método: Estudio bibliométrico, con búsqueda realizada en noviembre de 2024, utilizando el ISSN "0104-0707". Se aplicó estadística descriptiva utilizando el *software bibliometrix R* y la aplicación *Biblioshiny*.

Resultados: Se indexaron 2.038 trabajos entre 2009 y 2024, con predominio de artículos originales 1.882 (92,3%) y 90 (4,4%) revisiones de literatura. Brasil produjo el mayor número (1.864;91,5%), seguido de Portugal, Canadá y Estados Unidos de América. Las palabras clave más frecuentes fueron "Nursing", "Nursing Care", "Primary Health Care", "Family" y "Patient Safety". Se identificaron 5.418 autores, con un promedio de 4,5 por documento y una coautoría internacional del 16,7%. El *Cite Score* pasó de 0,5 en 2011 a 1,8 en 2023. Los artículos más citados fueron los teórico-metodológicos, lo que demuestra que el rigor metodológico es fundamental para impulsar el progreso científico y tecnológico.

Conclusión: Se identificó el crecimiento y visibilidad de la producción científica de la revista Texto & Contexto Enfermagem, proveniente de instituciones universitarias, a nivel nacional e internacional. La temática es amplia y los autores han formado redes de colaboración internacionales.

DESCRIPTORIOS: Enfermería. Bibliometría. Revisión. Comunicación y Divulgación Científica. Publicação Periódica.

INTRODUCTION

This bibliometric investigation aims to contribute to science in the field of nursing and to highlight the scientific relevance of *Texto & Contexto Enfermagem* (T&C) journal, which is an internationally circulated journal, published since 1992, without interruption of publications by the *Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina* (UFSC) Graduate Program¹. Its mission is “To disseminate the production of scientific and technological knowledge in health and nursing, valuing the quality of research and improvement of health sciences”^{2:1}. It is currently free and open access, with continuous publication, with an online version (ISSN 1980-265x), in English, Spanish or Portuguese. It is indexed in the following databases and portals: Scopus; CINAHL; *Literatura Latino-Americana e do Caribe em Ciências da Saúde* (LILACS); CUIDEN-PLUS; LATINDEX; Redalyc; EBSCOhost; ULRICHSWEB Global Series Directory; Open Access Library (OALib); Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources (ROAD); Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ); CABELL’S – Directory of Publishing Opportunities; *Base de Dados Nacionais da Enfermagem* (BDENF); and Virtual Health Library (VHL)².

In relation to classification, it presents Qualis/CAPES (2017-2020) A3, Cite Score 2023 1.8 and Scientific Journal ranking (SJR) 0.228. It is the nursing journal with the second highest Cite Score Scopus among the journals in Latin America. Thus, it can be inferred that T&C is a reference for theoretical-scientific basis for nursing at national and international levels.

T&C is a journal that has a printed version (ISSN 0104-0707) and thematic issues. Starting from issue three in 2012, the journal began to be available only in online format, and thematic issues (1992–2009)³. This latter characteristic was cited as the reason for its prominence, as a bibliometric study identified a large number of articles on aging⁴.

In recent years, global bibliometric studies have been developed in several areas of knowledge^{5–7}. However, few have been carried out in specialized journals, being prevalent in the areas of psychiatry⁸, geriatrics and gerontology⁹, public health¹⁰, and intensive care¹¹, as well as in specific topics, such as palliative care by nurses¹², moral harassment and nursing¹³, and COVID^{14–15}, and scientific productions from different areas of knowledge about radiodermatitis¹⁶, transgender people’s mental health¹⁷, among others.

Bibliometric studies are based on a set of principles and guidelines of information science. Their purpose is to analyze the quantitative aspects of production, dissemination and use of registered information, providing an essential contribution to the current assessment of science¹⁸.

The use of bibliometric indicators is important for the creation of strategic actions related to the assessment and qualification of scientific production of journals, researchers, institutions and countries. Bibliometrics has contributed to the study of the record of scientific production. It consists of the application of statistics to bibliography and has three classic laws: Lotka’s Law (1926), which allows measuring authors’ productivity, who produce the most in a given area of knowledge; Bradford’s Law (1934), which allows verifying the dispersion of scientific knowledge (addresses the journals that publish the most on a given topic); and Zipf’s Law (1949), which presents the model of distribution and frequency of words in texts¹⁹. In this regard, bibliometric studies allow researchers to analyze the metrics of the areas of knowledge of their interest¹⁸.

In nursing, it is worth noting that the growth in scientific productivity is linked to the expansion of graduate studies in nursing in Brazil, as demonstrated by the increase in the number of graduate courses and programs and the training of graduates²⁰. Considering this scenario, it is considered relevant to undertake efforts to understand what has been published in T&C and to present indicators of scientific production in this journal. There is evidence that certain journals are recognized or will be recognized in the scientific community and, therefore, more and more relevant publications are directed to them²¹.

Thus, this study is justified by investigating the characteristics of scientific dissemination in T&C, contributing to nursing analysis. It can also show how production is distributed by year, geographic area, identifying the authors with the greatest productivity by topic, citations, among other aspects. The research question on which this study was reflected was: Does the indexing of T&C articles in the Scopus database comply with the laws and bibliometric principles of Lotka and Zipf? In order to answer this question, the objective is to analyze scientific production of T&C made available in the Scopus database.

METHOD

This is a bibliometric study with a descriptive and quantitative approach. The following five stages were followed: definition of research question and choice of bibliometric methods; selection of databases; use of bibliometric software for the analyses; representation of results obtained in the third stage; and interpretation and reporting of results²².

Scopus was chosen because it is an open-access source of relevant academic content, containing comprehensive information on a wide range of topics in the world's scientific literature, especially in the health field. The database was accessed via the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (In Portuguese, *Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior* – CAPES) Journal Portal, through the Federated Academic Community network, using the researcher's credentials.

The ISSN "0104-0707" was used in the search, and no time frame was defined, thus, all articles deposited in Scopus until November 29, 2024, the day on which data collection occurred, were included for analysis. Descriptive statistical analysis was used, using the R software, which is an open-source environment and ecosystem, in conjunction with the Bibliometrix package (<http://www.bibliometrix.org>), a bibliometric tool launched in 2017, designed for information processing, such as term extraction, descriptive analysis, matrix construction and similarity normalization²³. Using Biblioshiny presents a greater number of possibilities in analysis²⁴. The data were analyzed and interpreted according to the theories that underpin studies on bibliometric analysis¹⁹.

The analysis procedures considered the quantitative evolution of production, publications per year, type, such as article, review, editorial and others (Erratum, Note and Letter), geographic distribution, author affiliation, Zipf's Law, frequency of keywords, Lotka's Law, author productivity, citation and co-authorship. Citation analysis is an important indicator in bibliometric studies, through which it is possible to estimate the influence of certain documents, sources, authors, organizations and countries, and measure their relevance, based on the number of citations in a given *corpus*. Co-authorship analysis is considered a formal measure of collaboration, in which the relationship between authors or their institutions is established when they publish a scientific document together. The results were presented in graphs, tables and statistical calculations.

Public data sources were used in the research; therefore, it was not submitted for consideration by the Research Ethics Committee, but the study respected all ethical standards and precepts of Resolution 510/2016.

RESULTS

The present bibliometric study of articles from T&C indexed in Scopus allowed us to find 2,038 articles from 2009 to 2024. The articles were written by 5,418 authors, of which 44 authors were identified in a single article and 49 articles were single-authored. As shown in Table 1, it is possible to identify the characterization data of productions analyzed in this bibliometric study.

Table 1 – Characterization of data acquired from Scopus. Florianópolis/SC, Brazil, 2024 (N=2,038).

Variables	Description	Results
Key information about the data	Average citations per document	5,839
	References (n)	50,218
Document content	Keywords plus (ID)	1,179
	Author keywords (DE)	2,423
Authors (n)	Authors	5,418
	Authors in single document	44
	Single-authored documents	49
Authors' collaboration (n)	Co-authors per document	4.5
	International co-authorship (%)	16.7
Document types n (%)	Original article	1,882 (92.3)
	Reviews	90 (4.4)
	Editorial	54 (2.7)
	Other – Erratum (9), Note (2), Letter (1)	12 (0.6)

Regarding the prevalence of publications per year, the highest percentage of publications was in 2015 (n=157; 7.7%), followed by 2019 (n=155; 7.4%) and 2020 (n=150; 7.4%). There was a constant increase until 2013, with a small decline in 2014, a maximum peak in 2015 and a constant increase in 2019, followed by maintenance of the mean number of publications from 2020 onwards.

Brazil produced the largest number of recovered articles (1,864; 91.5%), followed by Portugal (118; 5.8%), Canada (110; 5.4%), United States of America (USA) (68; 3.3%), Spain (62; 3.0%) and Chile (41; 2.0%).

In the affiliation of publications, the leaders were UFSC (456; 22.3%), *Universidade de São Paulo* (321; 15.7%), *Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro* (132; 6.5%), *Universidade Federal de Santa Maria* (106; 5.2%), *Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul* (100; 4.9%), *Universidade Federal do Ceará* (86; 4.2%), University of Toronto (78; 3.8%), *Universidade Estadual de Maringá* (77; 3.7%), *Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais* (77; 3.7%) and *Universidade Federal da Bahia* (70; 3.4%).

As for Cite Score, a constant increase in citations of T&C articles is identified, rising from 0.5 in 2011 to 1.8 in 2023 (Figure 1 and Table 2).

Concerning the mean number of citations per year, 2017 stood out, with an average of 1.21 citations, followed by 2018 and 2020, with 0.97 citations (Table 3).

Table 4 displays the five most cited publications globally, with their respective titles, authors, year of publication, total number of publications, documents per year and number of times per citable year.

According to Lokta's Law, regarding the authors' production, the following collaborations between authors and the number of scientific productions of the last 14 years were identified, each with 26 articles: Akwatu Khenti (Khenti A – 48 articles); Bruna Brands (Brands B – 43 articles); Maria Itayra Coelho de Souza Padilha (Padilha MI – 36 articles); Robert Mann (Mann R); and Sonia Silva Marcon (Marcon SS).

By applying Zipf's law, which describes the frequency between words, the ten most frequent keywords in scientific productions identified were "Nursing" (785; 49%), "Nursing Care" (162; 10%), "Primary Health Care" (127; 8%), "Family" (103; 6%), "Mental Health" (74; 5%), "Qualitative Research"

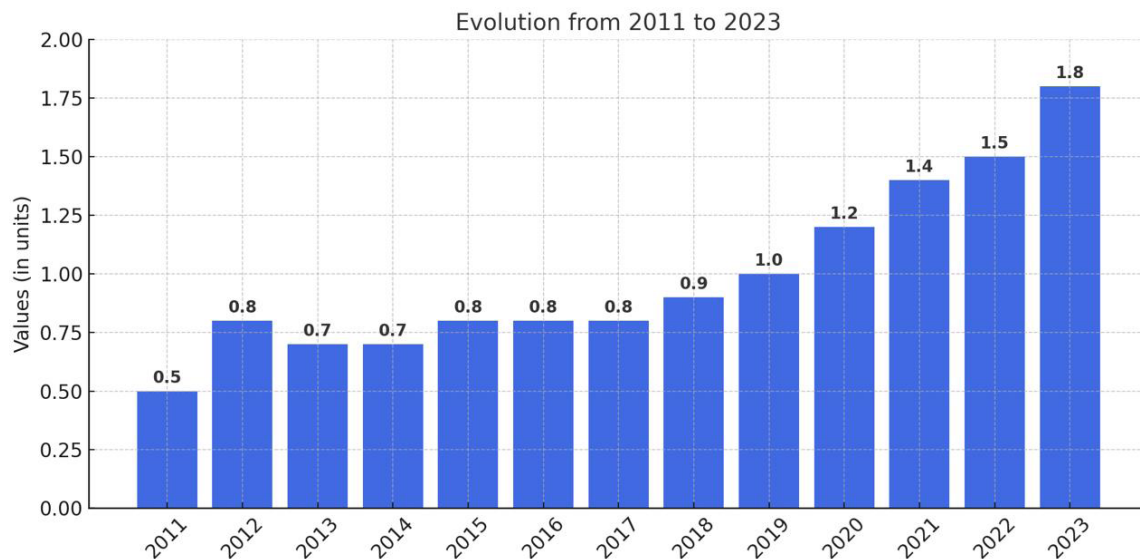


Figure 1 – Scopus Cite Score of *Texto & Contexto Enfermagem*. Florianópolis/SC, Brazil, 2024.

Table 2 – Characterization of *Texto & Contexto Enfermagem* Cite Score over the years. Florianópolis, Brazil, 2024 (N=2,038).

Year	Periods	Quotes	Documents	Quote Score
2011	2008-2011	144	285	0.5
2012	2009-2012	327	415	0.8
2013	2010-2013	320	417	0.7
2014	2011-2014	371	497	0.7
2015	2012-2015	456	552	0.8
2016	2013-2016	448	547	0.8
2017	2014-2017	429	550	0.8
2018	2015-2018	523	560	0.9
2019	2016-2019	564	553	1.0
2020	2017-2020	646	548	1.2
2021	2018-2021	711	514	1.4
2022	2019-2022	752	504	1.5
2023	2020-2023	917	496	1.8

(73; 5%), “Patient Safety” (88; 5%), “Education” (72; 4%), “Adolescent” (66; 4%), and “Health Education” (66; 4%). Concerning the characterization of international collaborations, it is possible to identify that Brazil has a strong relationship of scientific productions with Portugal, Canada, Chile, USA, and Spain as well as a network of collaborations between authors from different countries (Figure 2). The journal stands out in this area, having achieved in 2023, Scopus Cite Score 1.8 and classification in Quartile 2

Table 3 – Characterization of the mean number of cited documents from *Texto & Contexto Enfermagem* in Scopus. Florianópolis/SC, Brazil, 2024 (N=2,038).

Year	Mean DC* per article	N	Mean DC* per year	Citable years
2009	7.38	87	0.46	16
2010	7.16	86	0.48	15
2011	6.33	126	0.45	14
2012	8.08	133	0.62	13
2013	7.57	143	0.63	12
2014	6.94	133	0.63	11
2015	7.46	157	0.75	10
2016	7.83	128	0.87	9
2017	9.68	144	1.21	8
2018	6.76	141	0.97	7
2019	4.85	155	0.92	6
2020	4.86	150	0.97	5
2021	2.61	127	0.65	4
2022	1.81	118	0.60	3
2023	0.83	124	0.42	2
2024	0.07	86	0.07	1

* DC= Documents cited.

Table 4 – Most cited articles from *Texto & Contexto Enfermagem* globally in Scopus. Florianópolis/SC, Brazil, 2024 (N=2,038).

Title	Authors	Year	Total Citations	DC* per year
Discourse of the Collective Subject: Social representations and communication interventions	Lefevre F, Lefevre AMC	2014	92	8.36
Use of the bibliographic reference manager in the selection of primary studies in integrative reviews	Mendes KDS, Pereira Silveira RCC, Galvão CM	2019	69	11.50
What has the COVID-19 pandemic taught us about adopting preventive measures?	de Oliveira AC, Lucas TC, Iquiapaza RA	2020	66	13.20
Occupational stress and dissatisfaction with quality of work life in nursing	Azevedo BS, Nery AA, Cardoso JP	2017	53	6.63
Active aging and its relationship to functional independence	Ferreira OGL, Maciel SC, Costa SMG, Silva AO, Moreira MASP	2012	49	3.77

*DC= Documents cited.

DISCUSSION

This bibliometric study presents the characteristics of T&C publications indexed in Scopus, highlights the journal's progress over the years, and enables reflections on its potential contribution to the field of nursing in dissemination of knowledge. T&C accepts the submission of original manuscripts, reflections, reports of experience and/or technological innovation, reviews, and letters to the editor. From 2022 onwards, manuscripts that are not formatted according to the journal's standards may be submitted. However, the initial submission must follow the scientific article standard. After review and final acceptance of the articles, they must be formatted by the authors in accordance with T&C's specific requirements. It is worth noting that original and unpublished manuscripts have priority for publication², which was confirmed when identifying the concentration of publications of original studies and reviews. Moreover, T&C has adhered to the principles of open science, contributing to a future of Citizen Science²⁵.

An average of 120 to 140 articles were published per year, which require a rigorous assessment process. The year 2015 saw the largest number of publications, followed by 2019 and 2020. The highest number of citations occurred in 2017, which may reflect the growth and increased visibility of T&C. In this sense, the entire journal team's commitment and dedication to increasing the quality and scientific dissemination in nursing since its first issue in 1992 stands out¹. The number of articles published annually in nursing research has grown over time. Nursing has proven to be a highly specialized area, and most of its high-impact articles have been published by authors linked to teaching and research institutions⁷.

In this study, the states of Santa Catarina, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Rio Grande do Sul were identified as those responsible for the concentration of higher education institutions with the highest number of publications in T&C. This result reinforces the potential of the South and Southeast regions in scientific knowledge production, which bring together the best federal universities in Latin America, with UFSC ranked eighth and third nationwide, according to the Webometrics Ranking of World Universities for 2024²⁶. It is worth highlighting the concentrated effort of researchers at these universities to expand doctoral training in other regions of the country. In 2024, two doctoral courses in nursing were authorized by CAPES in the North Region.

The number of authors working abroad was 16.7%. The co-authors included international institutions and researchers from Portugal, Canada and the USA, among other countries. In recent years, the journal's editorial board has invested heavily in the professionalization and internationalization of the journal. An external selection of national and international editors was carried out through a public notice. There are currently six associate editors linked to UFSC and the editor-in-chief, and six external associate editors, three of whom are from international universities. The editorial board works in alignment with the national and international research community to improve diversity in science²⁷. The journal publishes all articles in English, also with a version in Portuguese or Spanish, if that is the language of article submission².

In addition to investing in the publication of articles in English, the importance of projects in collaboration with foreign researchers is highlighted as a strategy to attract authors from other countries to publish in Brazilian journals. To enhance publications, with international visibility and participation in expanding collaboration networks between universities in Brazil and other countries. Authors point out the challenge of internationalizing Brazilian journals themselves, which involves support from both funding agencies and universities so that they support national journals, given that the research and innovation process is closely interconnected with scientific publication, a condition for the advancement of Brazilian scientific production²⁸.

A bibliometric study conducted on Web of Science revealed that Brazil is the fourth country with the highest scientific output in relation to Gross Domestic Product *per capita*, demonstrating the country's scientific and research potential. This suggests that, despite its economic limitations compared to other nations, Brazil still manages to maintain a notable level of scientific activity and innovation²⁹. Hence, T&C has invested in internationalization and preservation of depth and consistency regarding issues relevant to the Brazilian nursing field³⁰.

Based on a historical series that compared seven international journals, considered to be the standard of excellence, with seven national journals indexed in SciELO, which hosts a significant part of the national production. It was recommended that other indicators be used in the assessment processes of journals, in addition to the Impact Factor (IF) and that they consider the specificities of each area. It was pointed out that, in nursing, innovations and discoveries have a greater impact in the long term, and, therefore, assessment should be differentiated. In this logic, Cite Score is a fairer option to complement assessment, since it uses a longer time interval to count citations, which reduces the distortion between the numbers obtained³¹. Cite Score measures the impact of publications through citations. It is a measure that represents the average annual number of citations of articles published in a journal. All citations received by a publication in a given year are counted and divided by all articles published in the period, in the previous three years. These citations are recorded in Scopus.

However, the IF is still considered the "gold standard" and the *raison d'être* of science. It was created in 1950 to measure the use of collections in libraries with physical space restrictions, a problem that no longer exists today. Therefore, it is an analog indicator that is still being used in a digital universe. In the digital world, articles remain indefinitely within the reach of users, being read and downloaded for long periods, which suggests the need for other indicators that measure these different uses³¹.

Nursing is a productive area worldwide, but it needs to invest in having qualified and up-to-date knowledge of concepts, trends and processes related to scientific publishing management. This will further contribute to maintaining scientific integrity as well as promoting, leading teams and applying good publishing practices. In a study conducted in Brazil through an online survey with 197 nurses, little knowledge was found about trends in scientific publishing and good research practices, regardless of the level of training (master's or doctoral degrees). This can compromise the quality of production and scientific vehicles used to disseminate this knowledge³². To promote scientific rigor and dissemination of knowledge, it is recommended that quality, rather than quantity, be always chosen in publishing³³.

Thus, the potential of bibliometric analysis stands out, as it allows the quantitative assessment of the characteristics of a scientific publication¹¹. Just as bibliometric analysis of nursing literature can provide insights into the current state and dynamics of the nursing profession⁵.

In the present study, an increase in publications was identified, with the largest number of original research articles, which differs when analyzing the number of citations, in which the majority of articles with the most citations are not of this type. A bibliometric study that assessed the global research activity related to nursing, from 2009 to 2020, found that review articles received a greater number of citations than original research articles⁵.

In nursing studies, the USA has been the most prolific country in producing literature and international collaboration⁵. International cooperation in nursing research has been dominated by developed regions, and a similar situation shows that the top five countries in the world in terms of the number of high-impact articles were the USA, Australia, the UK, Canada and Sweden. Although inter-regional collaborations are beginning to emerge, there is much room for improvement in this regard⁷.

However, from the bibliometric analysis of original articles in the *Enfermería Intensiva* journal from 2001 to 2020, it was identified that there is little international, regional and institutional collaboration. Most of the articles come from authors who work institutionally located in hospitals and university

centers, and geographically in the communities of Madrid, Catalonia, Navarra and Andalusia¹¹. The journal has established itself in the overview of scientific research in nursing in Spain, and presents bibliometric indicators similar or even superior to other publications in its field¹¹. There are several problems associated with nursing research activity, including regionally focused activity and inactivity of developing regions in terms of international collaborations, which need to be addressed by policy makers, nursing managers and academics⁵.

The importance of nursing as a science of care in clinical processes has been demonstrated throughout the history and evolution of this profession, all over the world. There has been an increase in nursing research over time. Most of it is published in English and focuses mainly on specific areas of nursing, such as oncology or psychiatry. Spain ranks eighth in the world in nursing research²⁹.

It is noted that the thematic terms of high-impact articles in nursing research have gradually evolved from “disease” and “therapy” to “symptoms”. In recent years, women, students, cancer and symptomatic care have been the current areas of focus in nursing research⁸. The authors’ keyword analysis scores “quality of life”, “mental health”, “nursing student education” and “adolescent” as common topics of focus in the nursing field⁵.

The most cited articles in this bibliometric approach address the theoretical-methodological process in research and innovation, a fundamental phenomenon, evident in areas such as health and nursing. It is worth noting that the most cited article was “Discourse of the Collective Subject: Social representations and communicative interventions”, cited 90 times and written by Lefevre and Lefevre, in which the authors present the Discourse of the Collective Subject (DCS) method as a way of recovering social representations³⁴. In a bibliometric study, in which data from 50 studies were analyzed, including 36 dissertations and 14 theses, in the area of information science, which used the DCS method, the contribution of the UFSC Graduate Program in Information Science was found with the most expressive number of 20 studies and regularity of research³⁵.

In this study, it was identified that the most cited articles demonstrate innovative theoretical-methodological approaches, rigorous protocols and advanced analytical techniques. This emphasis conveys the growing awareness of the importance not only of results, but also of theories and methods used to achieve them. With the accelerated pace of scientific and technological discoveries, demonstrating the quality and robustness of research methods has become vital for the validity and reliability of science³⁶.

Furthermore, scientific journals need to continually improve their practices, also to contribute to knowledge translation (KT). T&C has been attentive to these issues, publishing editorials^{37–38} and articles³⁹ that value KT. As an innovative practice and with the support of Santa Catarina Research and Innovation Support Foundation, T&C implemented a Blog⁴⁰ and encourages authors to prepare their texts presenting the results of their published research in simple language, contributing to the popularization of science and dissemination and translation of scientific knowledge. Moreover, to increase the insertion, visibility and citation of articles, in 2024, the T&C app was developed and launched. It is another tool that, like the T&C Blog, increases the visibility of what is produced in universities for the benefit of society in general.

CONCLUSION

This bibliometric study of T&C articles indexed in Scopus identified 2,038 articles, from 2009 to 2024, written by 5,418 authors, using 50,218 references and 2,423 keywords. Brazil has a strong relationship of scientific productions in partnership with Portugal, Canada, Chile, the USA and Spain as well as a network of collaborations between authors from different countries. Cite Score went from 0.5 in 2011 to 1.8 in 2023. The most cited articles were theoretical-methodological ones. Thus, it is evident that methodological rigor is essential to drive scientific and technological progress.

The growth and visibility of T&C's scientific production, which comes from university institutions, at national and international level, was identified. There is a wide range of topics and the authors have formed international collaboration networks.

For future research, it is suggested that other search databases be included as well as combining the quantitative approach with the qualitative one.

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CONTRIBUTION OF AUTHORITY

Study design: Silva DC, Silva MB, Lorenzini E.

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DATA AVAILABILITY

The dataset that supports the findings of this study is not publicly available.

