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ES, Kavitha, "CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians: A Bibliometrics Study" (2021). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 5702.

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CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians: A Bibliometrics Study

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Abstract

Bibliometrics can help libraries to understand their local community's journal usage patterns, and to identify the most influential journals to subscribe to. Collection development can be informed by bibliometrics data on both the relative influence of journals in the worldwide community, and on the publication and citation patterns. The study analysis the *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* from 2010 to 2019. On the study period, 419 articles published and received 2,52,572 citations. It is noticed that citation per year is 25257.2 and citation per paper calculated as 602.8. The cites per authors noticed as 69859. It is clear that paper per authors is 231.3 and authors per paper are 2.61. H index calculated for 2010-2019 as 114 and G index calculated as 419. HC index of *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* noticed as 107, HI index noticed as 32.9 and HI norm of *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* noticed as 74. AWCR is 50000.29, AW index calculated as 223.61 and AWCRpA calculated as 14117.39. *MK Barton* was the most promising author who contributed 76 articles (18.14%), *A Jema* contributed 25 articles and *M Fillon* contributed 21 articles on the study period. *By 2030 that the solo research productivity will have 68.3 percent growth and joint research productivity will have 44.8 percent growth in the CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians.* .

Keywords: Bibliometrics, CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians

Introduction:

Bibliometrics analyses the impact of research outputs using quantitative measures. Bibliometrics complements qualitative indicators of research impact such as peer review, funding received, and the number of patents and awards granted. Together they assess the quality and impact of research. It provides evidence of the impact of your research outputs when applying for jobs, promotion or research funding. Bibliometrics helps to find new and emerging areas of research. Bibliometrics assist to identify potential research collaborators. Bibliometrics identify journals in which to publish. Bibliometrics can help libraries to understand their local community's journal usage patterns, and to identify the most influential journals to subscribe to. Collection development can be informed by bibliometrics data on both the relative influence of journals in the worldwide community, and on the publication and citation patterns of an institution's researchers themselves. Librarians too play a role in observing, tracking, and validating the institution's research performance trends by tracking publishing output and impact.

Overview about *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*

CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians is one of the oldest peer-reviewed journals in oncology published since 1950 by the American Cancer Society. The journal also retains the highest impact factor of all ISI-ranked journals. *CA* reaches a very wide and diverse group of health professionals, and provides an unparalleled opportunity to present information to these professionals about cancer prevention, early detection, treatment of all forms, palliation, advocacy issues, quality-of-life topics, and more. As the flagship journal of the American Cancer Society, the journal publishes mission-based content that impacts patient care. *CA* is free to access online and also provides free journal-based continuing education for physicians and nurses.

Aims and Scope: *CA* provides cancer care professionals with up-to-date information on all aspects of cancer diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. The journal focuses on keeping physicians and healthcare professionals informed by providing scientific and educational information in the form of comprehensive review articles and online continuing education activities on important cancer topics and issues that are important to cancer care, along with publishing the latest cancer guidelines and statistical articles from the American Cancer Society.

Review of Literature

Asad Abdi, Norisma Idris, Rasim M Alguliyev and Ramiz M Aliguliyev (2018) was conducted with an aim to provide a summary of research activity in current journal and characterize its most important aspects of Information Processing & Management (IP & M) for the period from 1980 to 2015. The analysis showed that 2,913 papers were published in journal and 67.15% of the articles published document types. The study identified top 10 prolific authors, top 10 institutions and top 24 prolific countries with number of papers. It is noticed that the period 1980-1985 to the period 2010-2015 degree of collaboration has been increased in 3 times. **Murugathas, K and Navaneethakrishnan, S (2016)** attempted to identify co-authorship pattern, geographical distribution of authors, productive institutions, prolific authors, productive articles and the impact of the research work published in CMJ from 2003 to 2012, The study revealed multi authored articles occupy prominent position indicating cooperative research work. Three author contributions was the highest ranked authorship pattern. Majority (90%) of the authors publishing articles in CMJ were from Sri Lanka. The most productive article received 57 citations recorded in SCOPUS data-base. The study provides suggestions to improve the impact of the research articles published in CMJ. **P, Sankar and E S, Kavitha (2015)** aimed to analyze the research output performance of Journal of Emerging Market Finance research articles during the period 2002-2014. The analysis cover mainly the number of articles, authorship pattern, average number of references per articles length of articles, paper per author and authors per paper, number of cited documents, citation per year, citation per paper and author and identified the year-wise distribution of H index, G index, HG, HI and AWCR. The degree of collaboration in JEMF ranged from 0.30 to 0.86 which collaborative works are remarkably observed.

Mahendra Kumar (2014) presented a bibliometric analysis of the journal titled "Library Herald" for the period between 2011 to 2014. The result showed that out of 114 articles single author contributed 65 (57.01%) articles while the rest 49 (42.98%) articles were contributed by joint authors. Study reveals that most of the contributions are from India with 89.47 % and

the rest 10.52 % only from foreign sources. **Roy, Sanku Bilas and Basak, Moutusi, (2013)** examined the articles published in Journal of Documentation for authorship pattern, degree of collaboration, geographical distribution of papers and citation analysis. The studies carried out for this paper found that majority of papers are multi- authored. The degree of collaboration is found to be 0.51. The geographical distribution reveals that the contribution by United Kingdom is the highest. The average citations per paper are 43. **Kevin Wan Utap Anyi, A.N. Zainab, N.B. Anuar (2009)** This paper covers a total of 82 bibliometric studies on single journals (62 studies cover unique titles) published between 1998 and 2008 grouped into various fields. The results show that Asian and African contributions is high and a high number of bibliometrists are Indians and as such coverage of Indian journals is high and the quality of the journals and their importance either nationally or internationally are inferred from their indexation status. **Zainab, A.N., Anyi, K.W.U and Anuar, NB (2009)** analysis 272 articles published in Malaysian Journal of Computer Science from 1985-2007. It is observed and expected authorship productivity tested using Lotka's Law of author productivity, identification and listing of core authors. The citation analysis of resources referenced as well as the age and half-life of citations; the journals referenced and tested for zonal distribution using Bradford's law of journal scattering; the extent of web citations; and the citations received by articles published in MJCS and impact factor of the journal based on information obtained from Google Scholar, the level of author and journal self-citation.

Need for the Study:

The periodicals are the indicators of literature growth in any field of knowledge. They emerge as the main channel for transmitting knowledge. Due to the escalating cost of the periodicals and lack of adequate library budgets the selection of any particular journal for a library should be done more carefully. Therefore, the library authorities are forced to reduce the number of journal subscriptions. Bibliometric analysis has many applications in the Library and Information science filed in identifying the research trends in the subject, core journals, etc. and thereby framing new subscription policy for tomorrow. These studies will be helpful for librarians to plan a better collection development

Methodology:

Bibliometrics aim to quantify and monitor the importance of published research by analysing the number of times other researchers refer to (cite) a given publication. The publications analysed are usually, but not exclusively, journal articles. Individual articles can be analysed by the number of times they are cited. The data pertaining to *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* regarding 419 articles made from in 2010 to 2019. Then they are tabulated and analysed for making observations. Journals can also be given an impact factor based on the number of citations made to articles within them. In the present study the attempt has been made to carry out a details study for the 10 volumes of the journal and i.e. for the period of 2010-2019.

Table 1
Year wise publications

Year	No of Issues	Articles	Percentage
2010	6	40	9.55
2011	6	48	11.46
2012	6	38	9.07

2013	6	37	8.83
2014	6	41	9.79
2015	6	46	10.98
2016	6	43	10.26
2017	6	43	10.26
2018	6	44	10.50
2019	6	39	9.31
Total	60	419	100

The table presents the year wise publication of the articles in *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*. It is noticed that on the study period, 60 issues were published with equal number of issues in the every year. Totally 419 articles published in ten years. Among the period, highest number of articles (48 articles-11.46%) was published in 2011 and lesser number of articles (37 articles – 8.83%) was published in 2013.

Table 2
Authorship pattern

Year	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Five Authors	More than 5	Total
2010	15	9	6	9	1		40
2011	23	5	7	11	1	1	48
2012	11	4	7	14	2		38
2013	14	5	8	10			37
2014	13	8	7	13			41
2015	17	4	9	14	2		46
2016	15	2	9	15	2		43
2017	12	3	8	15	5		43
2018	12	8	6	14	3	1	44
2019	14	1	4	17	3		39
Total	146	49	71	132	19	2	419

The table presents the authorship pattern of the *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* on the study period of 2010 to 2019. Totally 146 articles contributed by single authors and remaining 273 articles contributed by multiple authors. 49 articles contributed by two authors, 71 articles contributed by three authors, 132 articles contributed by four authors. 19 articles contributed by five authors and two articles contributed by more than 5 authors.

Table 3
Degree of Collaboration

Year	Single	Collaborative	DC
2010	15	25	0.625
2011	23	25	0.521
2012	11	27	0.711
2013	14	23	0.622
2014	13	28	0.683
2015	17	29	0.63

2016	15	28	0.651
2017	12	31	0.721
2018	12	32	0.727
2019	14	25	0.641
Total	146	273	0.652

The table no 3 shows the degree of collaboration of *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*. Degree of collaboration is an examination of the prominent area of inquiry in bibliometric studies indicating the trend in patterns of single and joint authorship in the publication of *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* during the period under study shown in the above table. The precise nature and magnitude of collaboration cannot be easily determined by the usual methods of observation or interview because of the complex nature of human interaction that takes place between or among collaborators over a period of time (Subramanyam, 1983). However, the extent of collaboration made in a particular domain or a given set of literature can be measured through some quantitative techniques. In this direction, Subramanyam (1983) has developed a formula for calculating degree of collaboration as:

$$DC = \frac{NM}{NM + NS}$$

Here: DC=Degree of collaboration;
 NM=number of Multiple authored papers; and
 NS=Single authored papers.

It is found that the degree of collaboration in *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* ranged from 0.521 to 0.727 during the publication from 2010 to 2019. Therefore, the collaborative works are remarkably observed in *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*. In other words, contributions of joint authors are dominant in *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, as mentioned in Table 3. As the degree of collaboration exceeds 0.5, it indicates a high degree of collaborative research in *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* which is already evident from Table 3.

Table 4
Distribution of total number of contributors

Year	Total Authors	Percentage
2010	92	8.42
2011	109	9.98
2012	106	9.71
2013	88	8.06
2014	102	9.34
2015	118	10.81
2016	116	10.62
2017	127	11.63
2018	123	11.26
2019	111	10.16
Total	1092	100

The table shows the total number of authors contributed in *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*. Among the ten years of publications, More number of authors contribution noticed on 2017, 2018 and 2015 such as 127 (11.63%) of authors contributed in 2017, 123 (11.26%) of authors contributed in 2018 and 118 (10.81%) of authors contributed in 2015. Lesser number of authors contributed in 2014, 2010 and 2013 such as 102 (9.34%) of the authors contributed in 2014, 92 (8.42%) of the authors contributed in 2010 and 88 (8.06) of authors contributed in 2013.

Table 5
To most Contributors

Author	Total Contribution	Percentage
MK Barton	76	18.14
A Jema	25	5.97
M Fillon	21	5.01
KD Miller	18	4.30
R Siegel	18	4.30
RL Siegel	18	4.30
OW Brawley	14	3.34
JH Dreyfuss	13	3.10
T Gansler	12	2.86
CE DeSantis	11	2.63
E Ward	11	2.63
RA Smith	10	2.39

The table presented that authors contribution of *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*. Among the study period, *MK Barton* was the most promising author who contributed 76 articles (18.14%), *A Jema* contributed 25 articles and *M Fillon* contributed 21 articles on the study period.

Table 6
Distribution of Citation, Citations per year and Citation Per authors

Year	Cites	%	Cites Per Year	%	Cites Per Author	%
2010	25621	10.14	2562.1	5.12	6965	9.97
2011	53537	21.20	5948.53	11.90	12003	17.18
2012	37072	14.68	4634.06	9.27	11648	16.67
2013	4652	1.84	664.6	1.33	1582	2.26
2014	10787	4.27	1797.86	3.60	3225	4.61
2015	36942	14.63	7388.4	14.78	9481	13.57
2016	62580	24.78	15645	31.29	19149	27.40
2017	6535	2.59	2178.29	4.36	1783	2.55
2018	11329	4.49	5664.5	11.33	2898	4.15
2019	3517	1.39	3517	7.03	1147	1.64
Total	252572	100	50000.3	100.00	69881	100

The table presents the citations, citations per year and citation per authors of *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*. Among the study period the journal received 252572 citations. It is identified that 24.78% (62580) of citations received in 2016 and 53537 (21.20%) of the citations received in the year 2011. Compared with the years, lesser number of citations received in 2013 (4652 citations – 1.84%) and 2019 (3519-1.39%). Among the study period, the citations per year calculated as 50000.3. Higher level of citation per year identified in 2016 (15645citation per year-32.29%) and 2015 (7388.4 citations per year – 14.78%). Lesser level of citations per year noticed in 2013 (664.6 citations per year -1.33). Among the study period, the total number of citations per author calculated as 69881. Higher level of citations per author noticed in 2016 as 19149 citations per authors (27.40) and lesser level of citations per author noticed in 2019 as 1147 citations per authors (1.64%)

Table 7
Time Series Analysis: Solo Research and Joint Research

			Solo Research		Collaborative Research	
	X	X ²	Y ¹	XY ¹	Y ²	XY ²
2010	-4	16	15	-60	25	-100
2011	-3	9	23	-69	25	-75
2012	-2	4	11	-22	27	-54
2013	-1	1	14	-14	23	-23
2014	0	0	13	0	28	0
2015	1	1	17	17	29	29
2016	2	4	15	30	28	56
2017	3	9	12	36	31	93
2018	4	16	12	48	32	128
2019	5	25	14	70	25	125
Total	5	85	146	36	273	179

Time Series Analysis: Solo Research

Straight Line equation $Y_c = a + bX$

Since $\sum x = 0$

$$a = \sum Y/N = 146/10 = 14.6$$

$$b = \sum XY/\sum x^2 = 36/85 = 0.423$$

Estimated Solo research on *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* in 2030 is

$$\text{when } X = 2030 - 2014 = 16$$

$$= 14.6 + 0.423 * 16 = 21.368$$

This shows that by 2030 that the solo research productivity will have 68.3 percent growth in CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians

Time Series Analysis: Joint Research

Straight Line equation $Y_c = a + bX$

Since $\sum x = 0$

$$a = \sum Y/N = 273/10 = 27.3$$

$$b = \sum XY/\sum X^2 = 179/85 = 2.10$$

Estimated literature in 2030 is when $X = 2030 - 2014 = 16$
 $= 27.3 + 2.10 * 16 = 60.9$

This shows that by 2030 that joint research productivity will have 44.8 percent growth in the *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*

Table 8
Top Cited 20 Articles

Cites	Authors	Title	Year
46137	RL Siegel, KD Miller, A Jemal	Cancer statistics, 2016	2016
40646	A Jemal, F Bray, MM Center, J Ferlay,	Global cancer statistics	2011
25511	R Siegel, D Naishadham,	Cancer statistics, 2012	2012
22144	LA Torre, F Bray, RL Siegel, J Ferlay,	Global cancer statistics, 2012	2015
16942	A Jemal, R Siegel, J Xu, E Ward	Cancer statistics, 2010	2010
11833	RL Siegel, KD Miller, A Jemal	Cancer statistics, 2015.	2015
9690	W Chen, R Zheng, PD Baade, S Zhang,	Cancer statistics in China, 2015	2016
9645	F Bray, J Ferlay, I Soerjomataram,	Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries	2018
4830	R Siegel, E Ward, O Brawley, A Jemal	Cancer statistics, 2011: the impact of eliminating socioeconomic and racial disparities on premature cancer deaths.	2011
3080	RL Siegel, KD Miller, A Jemal	Cancer statistics, 2019	2019
2915	R Siegel, C DeSantis, K Virgo, K Stein,	Cancer treatment and survivorship statistics, 2012	2012
2883	KD Miller, RL Siegel, CC Lin,	Cancer treatment and survivorship statistics, 2016	2016
2685	P Agostinis, K Berg, KA Cengel,	Photodynamic therapy of cancer: an update	2011
2598	CE DeSantis, CC Lin, AB Mariotto,	Cancer treatment and survivorship statistics, 2014	2014
2577	R Siegel, C DeSantis, A Jemal	Colorectal cancer statistics, 2014	2014
2219	D Saslow, D Solomon, HW Lawson,	American Cancer Society, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology, and American Society for Clinical Pathology screening guidelines	2012
2125	E Giovannucci, DM Harlan, MC Archer,	Diabetes and cancer: a consensus report	2010

1945	C DeSantis, J Ma, L Bryan,	Breast cancer statistics, 2013	2014
1885	RL Siegel, KD Miller, SA Fedewa,	Colorectal cancer statistics, 2017	2017

The table shows the top most 20 cited articles in *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*. The *Cancer statistics, 2016* authored by RL Siegel, KD Miller, A Jemal received 46137 citation and *Global cancer statistics, 2011* authored by A Jemal, F Bray, MM Center, J Ferlay received 40646 citations. *Cancer statistics, 2012* authored by R Siegel, D Naishadham received 25511.

Table 9
Top 20 GS Rank Articles

Cites	Authors	Title	Year	GSRank
25511	R Siegel, D Naishadham,	Cancer statistics, 2012	2012	1
40646	A Jemal, F Bray, MM Center, J Ferlay,	Global cancer statistics	2011	2
16942	A Jemal, R Siegel, J Xu, E Ward	Cancer statistics, 2010	2010	3
2915	R Siegel, C DeSantis, K Virgo, K Stein,	Cancer treatment and survivorship statistics, 2012	2012	4
2685	P Agostinis, K Berg, KA Cengel,	Photodynamic therapy of cancer: an update	2011	5
2219	D Saslow, D Solomon, HW Lawson,	American Cancer Society, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology, and American Society for Clinical Pathology screening guidelines	2012	6
2125	E Giovannucci, DM Harlan, MC Archer,	Diabetes and cancer: a consensus report	2010	7
1402	CL Rock, C Doyle,	Nutrition and physical activity guidelines for cancer survivors	2012	8
1227	LH Kushi, C Doyle, M McCullough,	American Cancer Society Guidelines on nutrition and physical activity for cancer prevention: reducing the risk of cancer with healthy food choices and physical activity	2012	9
1224	C DeSantis, R Siegel, P Bandi,	Breast cancer statistics, 2011	2011	10
1207	EG Van Meir, CG Hadjipanayis,	Exciting new advances in neuro-oncology: the avenue to a cure for malignant glioma	2010	11
929	AMD Wolf, RC Wender, RB Etzioni,	American Cancer Society guideline for the early detection of prostate cancer: update 2010	2010	12

664	EP Simard, EM Ward, R Siegel,	Cancers with increasing incidence trends in the United States: 1999 through 2008	2012	13
661	LL Northouse, MC Katapodi, L Song,	Interventions with family caregivers of cancer patients: meta-analysis of randomized trials	2010	14
643	M Maluccio, A Covey	Recent progress in understanding, diagnosing, and treating hepatocellular carcinoma	2012	15
622	RA Smith, V Cokkinides, D Brooks,	Cancer screening in the United States, 2010: a review of current American Cancer Society guidelines and issues in cancer screening	2010	16
608	R McCorkle, E Ercolano, M Lazenby,	Self-management: Enabling and empowering patients living with cancer as a chronic illness	2011	17
590	R Wender, ETH Fontham, E Barrera Jr,	American Cancer Society lung cancer screening guidelines	2013	18
583	D Jelovac, DK Armstrong	Recent progress in the diagnosis and treatment of ovarian cancer	2011	19
556	R Siegel, D Naishadham,	Cancer statistics for hispanics/latinos, 2012	2012	20

The table presents the top 20 articles of *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* cited in the Google Scholar. R Siegel, D Naishadham's *Cancer statistics, 2012* articles having 25511 cites ranked first in Google Scholar and A Jemal, F Bray, MM Center, J Ferlay's *Global cancer statistics 2011* having 40646 cites ranked second in Google Scholar and A Jemal, R Siegel, J Xu, E Ward's *Cancer statistics, 2010* articles having 16942 cites ranked third in the Google Scholar.

Results and Discussion

It is noticed that on the study period, 60 issues were published with equal number of issues in the every year. Totally 419 articles published in ten years. Among the period, highest number of articles (48 articles-11.46%) was published in 2011 and lesser number of articles (37 articles – 8.83%) was published in 2013. Totally 146 articles contributed by single authors and remaining 273 articles contributed by multiple authors. 49 articles contributed by two authors, 71 articles contributed by three authors, 132 articles contributed by four authors. 19 articles contributed by five authors and two articles contributed by more than 5 authors. It is found that the degree of collaboration in *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* ranged from 0.521 to 0.727 during the publication from 2010 to 2019. Therefore, the collaborative works are remarkably observed in *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*. Among the ten years of publications, More number of authors contribution noticed on 2017, 2018 and 2015 such as 127 (11.63%) of authors contributed in 2017, 123 (11.26%) of authors contributed in 2018 and 118 (10.81%) of authors contributed in 2015. Lesser number of authors contributed in 2014, 2010 and 2013 such as 102 (9.34%) of the authors contributed in 2014, 92 (8.42%) of the authors contributed in 2010 and 88 (8.06) of authors contributed in 2013. MK Barton was the most promising author who contributed 76 articles (18.14%), A Jema contributed 25 articles and M Fillon contributed 21 articles on the study period. Among the study period the

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Conclusion:

Bibliometrics is a tool by which the state of science and technology can be observed through the overall production of scientific literature, at a given level of specialisation. As the flagship journal of the American Cancer Society, ***CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*** reaches a diverse group of oncology specialists, primary care clinicians, and other professionals who interact with cancer patients. On the study period, 419 articles published and received 2,52,572 citations. It is noticed that citation per year is 25257.2 and citation per paper calculated as 602.8. The cites per authors noticed as 69859. It is clear that paper per authors is 231.3 and authors per paper are 2.61. *MK Barton* was the most promising author who contributed 76 articles (18.14%), *A Jema* contributed 25 articles and *M Fillon* contributed 21 articles on the study period. *By 2030 that the solo research productivity will have 68.3 percent growth and joint research productivity will have 44.8 percent growth in the CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians.*

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