

Global Landscape of Urban Health Research: A Bibliometric Analysis

Mohd Faiz Ibrahim, Haidar Rizal Toha, Shaharom Nor Azian Che Mat Din

Public Health Division, Johor State Department of Health, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Rapid urbanisation and poor city planning exposed the urban population to hazards and risk which lead to poor health outcomes. This paper aims to provide an overview of the global research trends and to evaluate the urban health research outputs by countries, institutions, authors, collaborations, highly cited papers and popular issues in this research field. **METHODS:** The bibliometrics data for this paper is derived from the Scopus database. For ease of analysis, publications published in 2019 were excluded. The publications outputs were explored over time and analysed to summarize the overall research characteristics. **RESULTS:** The systematic search identified 10,331 documents related to urban health. The number of publications was stagnant until the 1960s and then increased steadily. The United States was the most active country working in the field of urban health followed by the United Kingdom and China. The three most leading institutions were Columbia University, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The three most active journals were Journal of Urban Health, American Journal of Public Health and Social Science and Medicine, whereas the top three prominent authors are Kruger A, Delany-Moretlwe S, and Steyn K. The most common authors keywords in the publications were “urban health,” “mental health,” and “epidemiology”. **DISCUSSION:** We came to an understanding that there is dearth in the number of publications over various regions. More efforts are needed on urban health research in particular at the area of rapid conurbation.

KEYWORDS: Bibliometric analysis, urban health, urban population

Growth Data of Healthy Orang Asli Children in Pahang Compared to Who Child Growth Standards.

Latifatul-Nur Ahmad Hanbali

Jabatan Kesihatan Negeri Pahang

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: World Health Organization Child Growth Standards (WCGS) states that under five years old children globally grow similarly when their health and care needs are met regardless of ethnicity, socioeconomic status or food. Orang Asli (OA) children in Malaysia tend to suffer stunting, wasting and severe thinness when referred to these standards. This study aims to explore the differences between WCGS and the growth data of OA children below 5 years old in Pahang. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among children under five years old in OA settlements and recruited 932 samples from 11 districts of Pahang. Parameters of height-for-age, weight-for-age, and BMI-for-age for both male and female were recorded and plotted on WCGS. Percentage of sample fall in z-score less than negative two standard deviations (SD) were recorded. **RESULTS:** The median age for boys (n=493) was 24 months and showed SD of 16.1. The median age for girls (n=439) is 23.0 months with SD of 15.9. All growth data among boys elicit statistically significant differences compared to WCGS ($p < 0.001$) as well as weight-for-age and BMI-for-age for girls ($p < 0.001$). The percentage among boys and girls of height-for-age $z \leq -2SD$, weight-for-age $z \leq -2SD$ and BMI-for-age $z \leq -2SD$ were (38.3% and 30.8%), (23.1% and 20.5%) and (11.0% and 9.3%), respectively. **CONCLUSION:** The study showed substantial lower median anthropometric z-scores when compared to WHO Child Growth Standards except height-for-age for girls.

KEYWORDS: growth data, Orang Asli children, WHO Child Growth Standards