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ISO 9001 AND ISO 7101-BASED BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON MEDICAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN SCOPUS

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Abstract:
This study presents a bibliometric analysis of scientific publications on medical quality management based on data retrieved from the Scopus database. Statistical data were collected from Scopus and analyzed using Microsoft Excel, VOSviewer, and the MapChart online platform to provide visual representations of the research findings. The analysis examined annual publication trends, the most productive authors, the countries with the highest number of publications, and the most frequently used keywords in the field. The study also incorporates the scientific literature reviewed as part of the author's ongoing PhD dissertation research.

Keywords: Scopus, Microsoft Excel, VOSviewer, MapChart, ISO 9001, ISO 7101, healthcare, hospital, clinic, healthcare services, quality management, risk management, patient safety.

ISO 9001 VA ISO 7101 DOIRASIDA TIBBIY SIFAT MENEJMENTI TADQIQOTLARINING SCOPUS BIBLIOMETRIK TAHLILI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Scopus bazasidagi ma’lumotlar asosida tibbiyotda sifatni boshqarish mavzusiga oid qilingan ilmiy ishlar bo‘yicha adabiyotlar tahlili o‘tkazildi. Tadqiqotda Scopus bazsidan statistik ma’lumotlar olindi. Olingan natijalar Microsoft excel, VOSviewer dasturlari hamda MapChart online dasturlari orqali ko‘rgazmali holga keltirildi. Tadqiqot ilmiy ishlarni yillarda statistik o‘zgarishi, eng samarali ishlar olib borgan olimlar, eng ko‘p ilmiy ishlar qilingan davlatlar hamda keng qo‘llanilgan kalit so‘zlarni tahlil qilish orqali amalga oshirildi. O‘tkazilgan tadqiqot PhD darajasini olish uchun olib borayotgan dissertatsiyam bo‘yicha o‘rganilgan ilmiy ishlarni ham o‘z ichiga oladi.

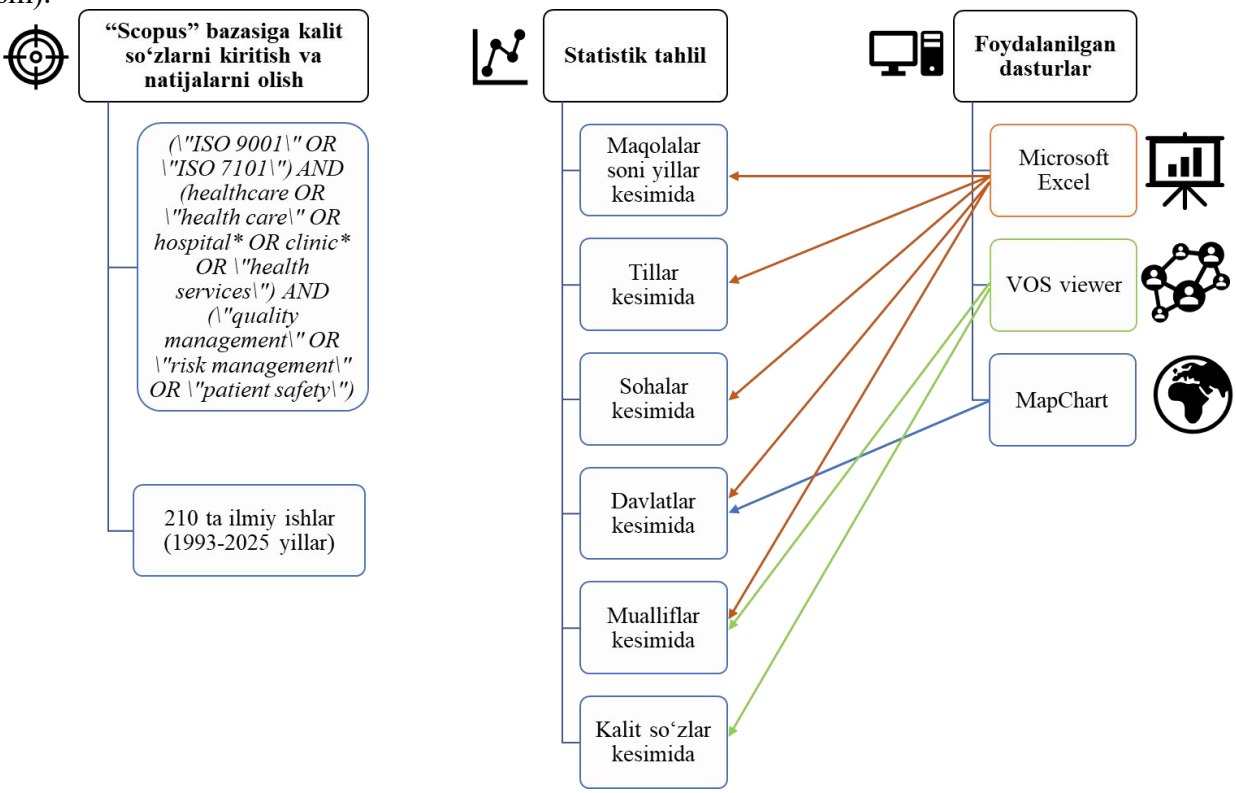
Kalit so‘zlar: Scopus, Microsoft excel, VOSviewer, MapChart, ISO 9001, ISO 7101, sog‘liqni saqlash, kasalxona, klinika, sog‘liqni saqlash xizmatlari, sifat menejmenti, xavflarni boshqarish, bemor xavfsizligi.

So‘nggi yillarda sog‘liqni saqlash tizimida sifatni boshqarish, xavflarni kamaytirish hamda bemor xavfsizligini ta’minlash masalalari global miqyosda dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ayniqsa, xalqaro standartlar, jumladan ISO 9001 hamda ISO 7101 asosida tibbiy xizmatlar sifatini boshqarish tizimlarini joriy etish ilmiy tadqiqotlarning asosiy yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylangan. Ushbu yo‘nalishda olib borilgan ilmiy ishlarni tizimli o‘rganish, ularning rivojlanish dinamikasini aniqlash hamda asosiy ilmiy sohalarni belgilash muhim hisoblanadi [1].

Mazkur tadqiqotda Scopus ilmiy ma’lumotlar bazasi asosida tibbiyotda sifat menejmenti, risklarni boshqarish va bemor xavfsizligi yo‘nalishida chop etilgan maqolalar bibliometrik tahlil qilindi.Tahlilnio‘tkazishquyidagibosqichlardaamalgaoshirildi(1-

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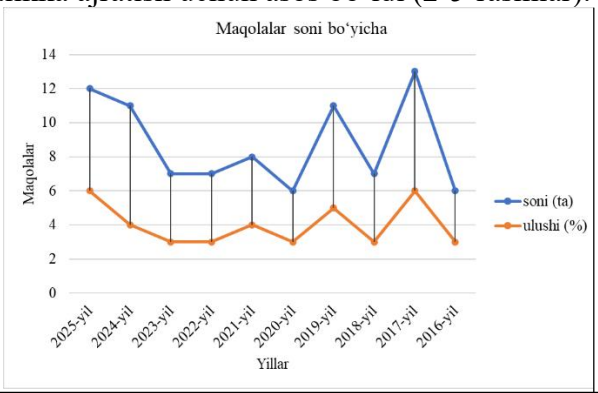


1-rasm. Tahlilni o'tkazish bosqichlari.

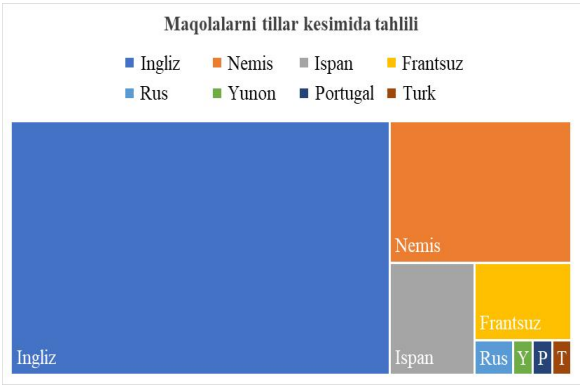
Qidiruv quyidagi kalit so'zlar kombinatsiyasi orqali amalga oshirildi:

(\"ISO 9001\" OR \"ISO 7101\") AND (healthcare OR \"health care\" OR hospital* OR clinic* OR \"health services\") AND (\"quality management\" OR \"risk management\" OR \"patient safety\").

Kuzatishlar natijasida Scopus bazasida barcha sohalar va ilmiy izlanishlarni dastlabki yillaridan 2025-yilgacha olib borilgan tadqiqotlar soni 210 tani tashkil qildi. Olingan natijalardan so'nggi 10 yillikdagi tadqiqotlarni kuzatish hamda eng ko'p ilmiy ishlar olib borgan mualliflarni yuqori o'ntalikka ajratish uchun asos bo'ldi (2-5-rasmlar).

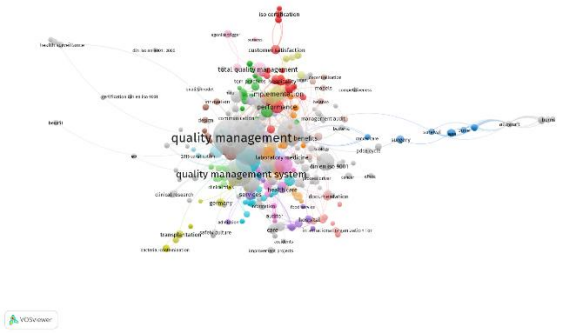


2-rasm. Mavzuga oid so'ngi 10 yillikda maqolalar chop etilishi.

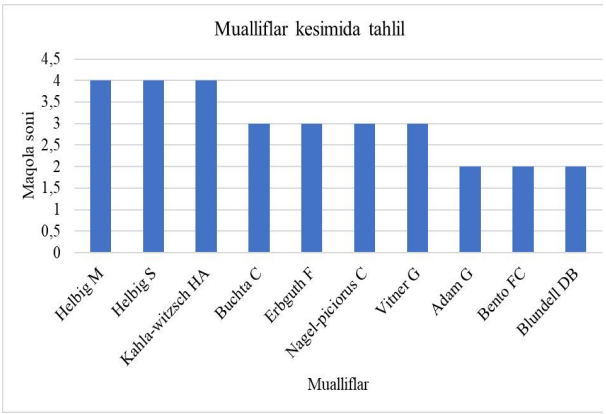


3-rasm. Eng ko'p maqola yozilgan tillar.

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4-rasm. Kalit so‘zlar bo‘yicha tahlil.

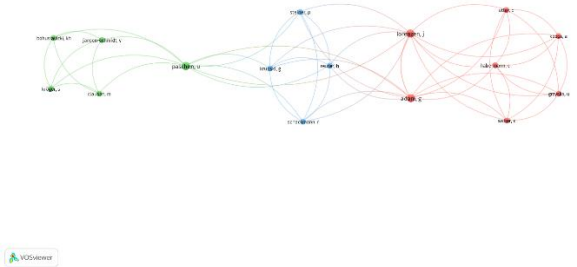


5-rasm. Eng ko‘p maqola yozgan mualliflar.

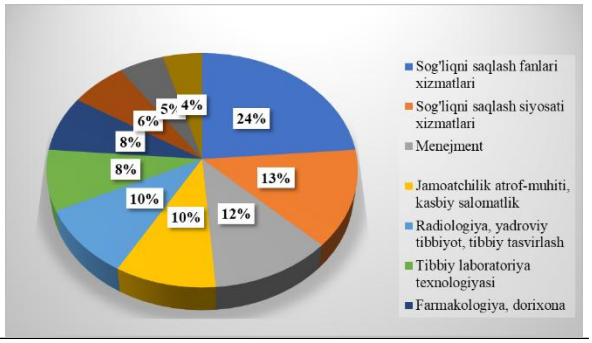
2-rasmda kuzatilgan ayrim yillarda sezilarli o‘zgarishlar bu davrlar tegishli standartlarning yangilanishi, sertifikatlash jarayonlarining faollashishi yoki global sog‘liqni saqlash inqirozlari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin[2]. Tillar bo‘yicha tahlil ingliz tilidagi nashrlar mutlaq ustunlikka ega ekanini, boshqa tillardagi maqolalar ulushi esa nisbatan pastligicha qolayotganini ko‘rsatdi (3-rasm).

Kalit so‘zlar bo‘yicha “VOSviewer” dasturi orqali amalga oshirilgan tahlili natijasida bir nechta yirik tematik klasterlar shakllandi (4-rasm)[3][4][5][6]. Ulardan asosiylari “quality management”, “patient safety”, “risk management” va “clinical governance” atrofida jamlangan bo‘lib, sog‘liqni saqlashda sifat menejmenti tizimlarining asosiy ilmiy yo‘nalishlarini aks ettiradi[7]. Ayrim klasterlar ma’lum klinik sohalar (masalan, laboratoriya diagnostikasi, jarrohlik, birlamchi tibbiy yordam) bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, ISO standartlarining amaliy qo‘llanilish yo‘nalishlarini ham namoyon etadi.

Mualliflar o‘rtasidagi qiyosiy tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra, mazkur yo‘nalishda bir nechta yetakchi mualliflar va mualliflar guruhlari shakllangani aniqlandi (5-6-rasmlar). Ushbu mualliflar asosan Yevropa va Shimoliy Amerika mamlakatlaridagi yirik universitet va tibbiyot markazlariga tegishli bo‘lib, ular o‘rtasidagi xalqaro hamkorlik tarmog‘i ham ancha zich ekani kuzatildi.

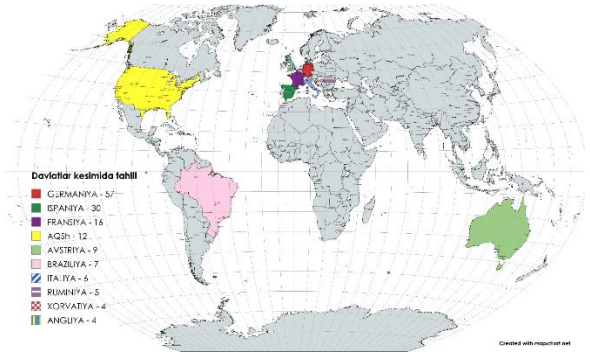


6-rasm. Mualliflar bo‘yicha tahlil[8].

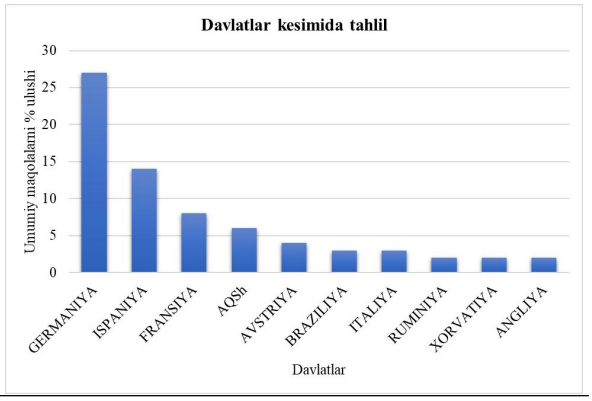


7-rasm. Sohalar kesimida tahlil.

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8-rasm. Davlatlar kesimida Mapchart tahlili[9].



9-rasm. Davlatlar kesimida tahlil.

Ma'lumotlar bazalarining qamrovini oshirish va ularning alohida sohalar turlariga nisbatan moyilligini kamaytirish uchun alohida harakatlar talab etiladi[10]. Lekin ushbu yo‘nalishda ilmiy ishlar kamligi bois o‘nta sohalar qamrab olindi. Bunga ko‘ra jami 25 ta sohalarda ilmiy ishlar qilingan bo‘lib, “Sog‘liqni saqlash fanlari xizmatlari” sohasida 37 ta ilmiy ishlar olib borilgan bu umumiy ishlarning 17.6 % ini, tanlab olingan sohalar bo‘yicha esa 24% tashkil qiladi (7-rasm).

Davlatlar kesimidagi tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra, maqolalar soni bo‘yicha yetakchi mamlakatlar qatoriga AQSh, Buyuk Britaniya, Yaponiya va ayrim Yevropa Ittifoqi davlatlari kiradi (8-9-rasmlar). MapChart asosida tuzilgan xarita ISO 9001, ISO 7101 doirasidagi tadqiqotlar geografik jihatdan asosan rivojlangan mamlakatlarda jamlanganini yaqqol ko‘rsatadi [11][12][13][14].

Olingan natijalar ISO 9001 va ISO 7101 standartlariga asoslangan sog‘liqni saqlashdagi sifat menejmenti bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar global miqyosda barqaror rivojlanayotganini tasdiqlaydi. Yillik o‘sish dinamikasi va kalit so‘zlar klasterlari bu sohaning tadqiqot kun tartibini “bemor xavfsizligi”, “xavflarni boshqarish” hamda “tashkiliy sifat tizimlari” kabi yo‘nalishlar belgilab berayotganini ko‘rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, mamlakatlar kesimidagi natijalar rivojlangan davlatlar ustunligini, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar, jumladan, Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari ulushi esa nisbatan past ekanini ko‘rsatadi. Bu holat mazkur hududlarda ISO 7101 kabi yangi standartlarni joriy etish va ularning samaradorligini baholashga qaratilgan empirik tadqiqotlarni kengaytirish zarurligidan dalolat beradi.

Bibliometrik tahlil metodologiyasi tanlangan fan sohasining intellektual tuzilmasini va rivojlanish tendensiyalarini ko‘rsatib berish bilan birga, yangi tadqiqotlar uchun ilmiy bo‘shliqlarni aniqlashga ham xizmat qiladi. Bizning holatda ISO 7101 bilan bevosita bog‘liq maqolalar sonining nisbatan kamligi, ushbu standartning yaqinda qabul qilingani va amaliyotga joriy etish bosqichida ekanidan dalolat beradi. Kelgusida ushbu standartning turli tibbiyot muassasalarida qo‘llanilishi, bemor xavfsizligi ko‘rsatkichlariga ta’siri va iqtisodiy samaradorligini baholovchi tadqiqotlar soni ortishi kutiladi.

Xulosa.

Scopus ma’lumotlar bazasi asosida olib borilgan bibliometrik tahlil ISO 9001 va ISO 7101 doirasida sog‘liqni saqlashda sifat menejmentiga oid ilmiy nashrlar soni so‘nggi o‘n yillikda sezilarli darajada oshganini ko‘rsatdi. VOSviewer dasturi yordamida qurilgan kalit so‘zlar, mualliflar va mamlakatlar tarmoqlari mazkur yo‘nalishdagi ilmiy hamjamiyatning asosiy markazlari va tematik klasterlarini aniqlash imkonini berdi. Natijalar rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar, xususan, O‘zbekiston sog‘liqni saqlash tizimida ISO 7101 standartini joriy etish bo‘yicha ilmiy izlanishlarni kengaytirish uchun muhim metodologik asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Adabiyotlar.

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