A Statistical Review of Surgical Treatment for Diabetic Foot Ulcer

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Edi   ial

Diabetic foot ulcers (DFU) are a prevalent problem among diabetics, especially the elderly. It has a high recurrence rate and is linked to limb amputation, mortality, and signi cant healthcare expenses.   e management of patients with DFU is a di   cult and time-consuming undertaking. Previous research has shown that the foundation of a good therapeutic e ect for DFU includes surgical approaches such as cleaning, dressing, o -loading, bio lm management, vascular status evaluation, and operations, in addition to blood glucose/HgA1c level control and anti-infection. Surgical management is one of them, and it is crucial for controlling and healing.   e analysis and quanti cation of article content and parameters in certain topic areas to re ect relevant information and trends is known as bibliometrics [1].   ese are provided in a graphic and complete manner to assist researchers and clinicians in comprehending the academic basis and frontier, research focus and hot subjects, trends, active authors, institutions and journals, relevant associations, cooperation, and so on.

is knowledge will undoubtedly aid them in their research, work, and studies. Plastic and reconstructive surgery, orthopaedics, diabetes management, nursing, and neurology have all begun to use bibliometric analysis in their clinical practise. By extracting published data from the Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection, we conducted a bibliometric study on surgical management for DFU in order to provide researchers and clinicians with vital information and advice in this   eld.   is is the   rst bibliometric analysis that we are aware of that focuses on surgical management of DFU [2]. We ran a search of the terms AND a subject search of the WoS Core Collection database, retrieved for papers published from 2000 to 2019, with data from 2020 excluded.   e author information, institution, nation, journal, keyword, category, grant, citation, and other information were all acquired from the WoS records. All of these pieces of information were subjected to bibliometric analysis using CiteSpace.

It uses data statistics, coword, and co-citation analysis to create charts and network maps. Similarity, cooperation, and association were demonstrated by signi cant word co-occurrence and/or references co-cited. Nodes, lines, rings, clusters, labels, and colour were used to create network visualisation maps.   e size of each node symbolises the total number of citations or record counts, and each node represents a unit such as a journal, author, or publication.   e number of citations increases as the node grows in size. In most cases, a line connects two nodes and shows their collaboration and association.   e rings wrap around the node, forming the node's size indirectly. Each ring's area represents the number of citations in a given year [3].

To di erentiate, colour was used.   e warmer the hue of the rings, the closer the year; the colder the colour, the further the year. It is critical to the pivot node, which has a purple outer ring, is o en of high centrality, which suggests it has greater association and cooperation. Furthermore, a huge node, dubbed a landmark node, signi es a high number of citations. A cluster is a collection of comparable and associated nodes that is represented by a certain location. Adjacent clustering usually corresponds to similar topics, and the colour indicates the information   ow between clusters.   e most representative noun phrase determined by several methods is the