A Scientometric and Bibliographic Analysis of Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis in Uro-Oncology: Trends and Key Insights from the Scopus Database

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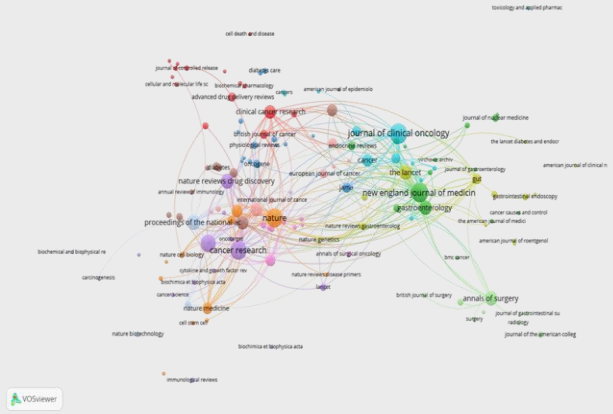
Background

Uro-oncology is a rapidly evolving multidisciplinary field. Systematic reviews and meta-analyses (SR-MAs) are crucial for synthesizing the growing body of evidence and guiding clinical practice. This study aimed to analyze the publication trends, bibliographic characteristics, key contributors, and emerging research areas within uro-oncology SR-MAs indexed in the Scopus database over a ten-year period (2020-2025).

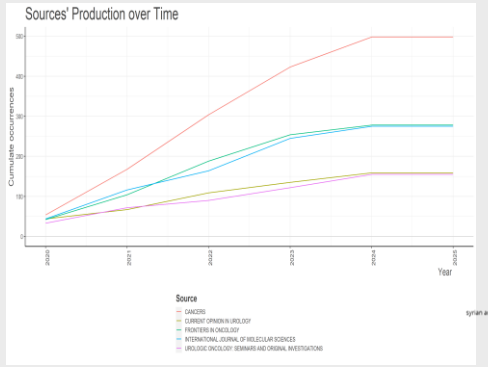


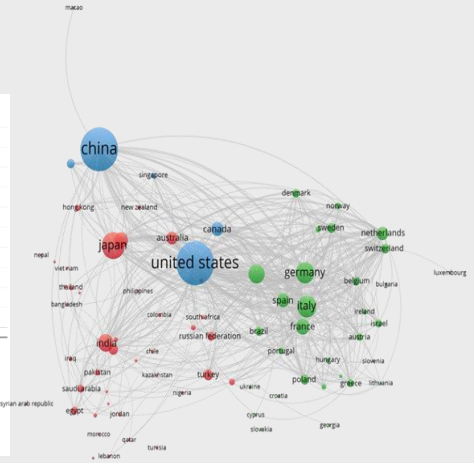
Methods

This descriptive-analytical study utilized the Scopus database to identify all systematic reviews and meta-analyses published in the top 20 uro-oncology journals between 2020 and 2025. Bibliometric and scientometric analyses were conducted using EndNote, R (with Bibliometrix and Biblioshiny), and VOSviewer. Data extracted included publication year, journal, authors, keywords, and citation counts. Bradford's Law was used to identify core journals. Inclusion criteria were SR-MAs from the top 20 uro-oncology journals indexed in Scopus with complete metadata. Exclusion criteria included non-review articles, reviews from other journals, and incomplete metadata.

Results

The average citations per article showed a declining trend from 5 in 2020 to less than 1 in 2025. Core journals identified included Cancers, Frontiers in Oncology, and International Journal of Molecular Sciences. Cancers demonstrated the highest cumulative article production. In terms of influence (H-index), International Journal of Molecular Sciences led, followed by European Urology and Cancers. Keyword co-occurrence analysis indicated emerging research areas such as integrating immunotherapy and chemotherapy for bladder cancer, molecular biomarker development, and the use of biobanks. Categories."





Implications

The study highlights a concerning trend of declining research output and citation impact in uro-oncology SR-Mas between 2020 and 2025. This decline may be attributed to various factors, including evolving research priorities, financial constraints, and the impact of global events. The identification of core journals and influential authors provides valuable insights into the central hubs of knowledge production. The study also underscores the growing importance of biobanks and the need for improved standardization and accessibility.