# Article information:

Bibliometric Analysis on the Progress of Chronic Heart Failure - PubMed  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35525461/>

# Article summary:

1. This article provides a bibliometric analysis of global chronic heart failure research from 2009 to 2019.

2. The analysis revealed that the United States of America was the leading country, Duke University was the leading institution, and Stefan D Anker was the most productive researcher in this field.

3. Keywords such as mortality, risk, outcomes, association, and dysfunction were identified as main hotpots and frontier directions of CHF research.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy due to its use of bibliometric analysis to provide an overview of global chronic heart failure research from 2009 to 2019. The data used for the analysis was retrieved from Web of Science Core Collection on June 25th 2020 according to a set search strategy which ensures accuracy and reliability. Furthermore, the authors have used two bibliometrics tools - CiteSpace V (Drexel university, Chaomei Chen) and VOS viewer (Leiden University, van Eck NJ) - for analyzing published literature and exploring research hotspots and frontier directions which further adds credibility to their findings.

However, there are some potential biases in the article that should be noted. Firstly, it does not explore any counterarguments or present both sides equally when discussing the findings of their study. Secondly, it does not mention any possible risks associated with chronic heart failure research which could be important for readers to consider when interpreting the results presented in this article. Lastly, there is a lack of evidence provided for some of the claims made by the authors which could weaken their argument if not addressed properly.

In conclusion, this article is generally reliable and trustworthy due to its use of bibliometric analysis but there are some potential biases that should be noted when interpreting its findings such as lack of exploration into counterarguments or possible risks associated with chronic heart failure research as well as lack of evidence provided for some claims made by the authors.

# Topics for further research:

* Counterarguments to chronic heart failure research
* Risks associated with chronic heart failure research
* Evidence for claims made in chronic heart failure research
* Bibliometric analysis of chronic heart failure research
* Exploration of research hotspots in chronic heart failure research
* Frontier directions in chronic heart failure research

# Report location:

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