

Mapping the scientific production on economic regulation and health systems

Natalia Carolina Cañar Muñoz¹

Oscar Marino López-Mallama²

To reference this article / Cómo citar este artículo / Para citar este artículo: Cañar-Muñoz, N. C., & López-Mallama, O. M. (2025). Mapping the scientific production on economic regulation and health systems. *Revista Criterios*, 32(2), 28-45. <https://doi.org/10.31948/rc.v32i2.4700>



Reception date: March 3, 2025

Review date: May 15, 2025

Approval date: June 26, 2025

Abstract

The study analyzed scientific literature on economic regulation and its relationship with health systems. To this end, a bibliometric approach based on the PRISMA-ScR principles was employed. A Scopus search based on inclusion and exclusion criteria identified 201 articles. The results show that research in this field started in 2006 and experienced significant growth in 2020 and 2021. The United States leads in academic contributions, followed by other countries with highly regulated health systems. An analysis of bibliographic networks identified three main research clusters: the efficiency and accessibility of health systems; competition and market governance; and regional variations in regulatory approaches. These findings underscore the importance of economic regulation for the sustainability and equity of health systems, and emphasize the need for further research in the context of emerging economies.

Keywords: government regulation; audit; health; economics; health care system; bibliometrics



Review article. Research conducted as part of project PS-0225 by the Semillero de Investigación en Economía de la Salud – SELMA, affiliated with the GISAP group at the Institución Universitaria Antonio José Camacho, Santiago de Cali, Valle del Cauca, Colombia.

¹ Health Administration student, Institución Universitaria Antonio José Camacho; member of Semillero en Economía de la Salud – SELMA, affiliated with the GISAP group, Institución Universitaria Antonio José Camacho, Santiago de Cali, Valle del Cauca, Colombia. E-mail: ncanar@estudiante.uniajc.edu.co

² PhD candidate in Administration with an emphasis on Government and Public Policy, Universidad del Valle. Professor, Institución Universitaria Antonio José Camacho; member of the Semillero en Economía de la Salud – SELMA, affiliated with the GISAP group, Institución Universitaria Antonio José Camacho, Santiago de Cali, Valle del Cauca, Colombia. E-mail: omarinolopez@admon.uniajc.edu.co

Mapeo de la producción científica sobre la regulación económica y los sistemas de salud

Resumen

En el presente estudio, se analiza la producción científica sobre la regulación económica y su relación con los sistemas de salud. Para ello, se empleó un enfoque bibliométrico, a partir de los principios de la declaración PRISMA-Scr. La búsqueda en Scopus, basada en los criterios de inclusión y exclusión, permitió identificar 201 artículos. Los resultados señalan que las investigaciones en este campo iniciaron en 2006, con un crecimiento notable en 2020 y 2021. Estados Unidos lidera en contribuciones académicas, seguido de otros países con sistemas de salud altamente regulados. El análisis de redes bibliográficas permitió identificar tres clústeres principales de investigación: eficiencia y accesibilidad de los sistemas de salud, competencia y gobernanza del mercado, y variaciones regionales en los enfoques regulatorios. Estos hallazgos reflejan la importancia de la regulación económica para la sostenibilidad y equidad de los sistemas de salud; asimismo, se destaca la necesidad de mayor investigación en contextos de economías emergentes.

Palabras clave: regulación gubernamental; fiscalización; salud; economía; sistema de salud; bibliometría

Mapeamento da produção científica sobre regulação econômica e sistemas de saúde

Resumo

O estudo analisou a literatura científica sobre regulação econômica e sua relação com os sistemas de saúde. Para isso, foi utilizada uma abordagem bibliométrica baseada nos princípios PRISMA-Scr. Uma pesquisa na Scopus baseada em critérios de inclusão e exclusão identificou 201 artigos. Os resultados mostram que a pesquisa nesse campo começou em 2006 e teve um crescimento significativo em 2020 e 2021. Os Estados Unidos lideram as contribuições acadêmicas, seguidos por outros países com sistemas de saúde altamente regulamentados. Uma análise das redes bibliográficas identificou três grupos principais de pesquisa: eficiência e acessibilidade dos sistemas de saúde; concorrência e governança de mercado; e variações regionais nas abordagens regulatórias. Essas descobertas ressaltam a importância da regulamentação econômica para a sustentabilidade e a equidade dos sistemas de saúde, e enfatizam a necessidade de realizar pesquisas adicionais no contexto das economias emergentes.

Palavras-chave: regulamentação governamental; fiscalização; saúde; economia; sistema de saúde; bibliometria



Introduction

Healthcare systems are dynamic and complex structures that are constantly evolving, linking multiple actors with diverse motivations who interact with each other (López-Mallama, 2023; Mantilla et al., 2023; López-Mallama et al., 2023). Its main objective is to guarantee the health of the population, protect their financial well-being, and offer accessible services, all under each country's economic capacity (Andrade et al., 2024; Galvis et al., 2022; Pan American Health Organization (PAHO, 2020). To fulfill this purpose, health systems rely on four essential functions: stewardship, financing, resource generation, and service provision (Montaño & García-Perdomo, 2024; Centro de Estudios en Protección Social y Economía de la Salud [Proesa], 2020).

In addition to providing medical care to individuals and communities, health systems implement strategies that influence policies and actions in other sectors. These strategies aim to address the social, environmental, and economic determinants that impact health (Cotonieto-Martínez & Rodríguez-Terán, 2021; García & Esquer, 2024). From an economic perspective, these systems function within environments where market failures are evident, given the variety of actors and institutions involved in the sector's planning, resource allocation, and regulation (Arellano, 2022). These actors interact within market, regulatory, and governance frameworks, giving rise to relationships of coordination, subordination, and participation (Tacumá & Tovar, 2021).

In the context of globalization and neoliberal economic policies —characterized by trade liberalization, reduced public spending, privatization, and the deregulation of economic inequalities— poverty and income inequality have increased, affecting equitable access to health services (Treacy, 2021). At the same time, public health faces challenges arising from demographic transition, marked by population aging and an increase in chronic noncommunicable diseases (UN. CEPAL, 2022; Pinilla et al., 2021). Similarly, the epidemiological transition has led to the development of

programs to prevent and treat prevalent and emerging communicable diseases (Boucourt et al., 2022).

Studying health systems from the perspective of economic regulation allows us to analyze their macroeconomic impact on population health, productivity, and quality of life. At the microeconomic level, we can study the dynamics of agents and decision-making within the health ecosystem. These issues are closely linked to the third Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), which focuses on health and well-being. Specifically, it addresses universal coverage (target 3.8) and health financing (target 3.C) (Javier & Cuadros, 2022; Lomeli, 2020; United Nations, n.d.).

Although several studies have addressed economic regulation as a factor influencing the efficiency and equity of health systems, previous research, such as that by Rodríguez et al. (2024), Montaño and García-Perdomo, (2024), and Báscolo et al. (2024), have pointed out that there are gaps in our understanding of how health systems, especially in emerging economies, apply regulatory policies in the face of economic challenges. In this regard, the objective of this study is to analyze the state of scientific research on economic regulation and health systems using a bibliometric and qualitative approach based on the PRISMA-ScR statement. Through this analysis, we will identify the topics studied, the authors and agencies involved, and the emerging trends in this field (Nasrallah et al., 2022; Osorio et al., 2023; 2025).

Methodology

To conduct this review, the procedures stipulated in the PRISMA-ScR statement for systematic literature reviews (Camacho-Castro & Monge-Olivarría, 2023; Cervantes et al., 2024; Page et al., 2021) were integrated with the bibliometric methods proposed by Donthu et al. (2021). These methods allow for the evaluation and quantification of scientific research results, as they provide a comprehensive view of the impact and evolution of a field of knowledge over a given period (Arango, Espinal et al., 2021; Rodríguez Orejuela et al., 2021).

The methodological process was developed in stages, namely:

Source of information: The information was extracted from the Scopus database, due to its prestige, wide coverage, and statistical analysis capabilities ([Echchakoui, 2020](#); [Pranckutė, 2021](#)).

Search strategy: the following search equation was used (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("health systems") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("national health systems") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("healthcare models") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("theory of economic regulation") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Health Care Coordination and Monitoring") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Government Regulation")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (OA, "all")).

The keywords were selected from the DeCS/MeSH terms in the BVSalud database of Bireme and the UNESCO Thesauri ([Espíndola et al., 2020](#); [Carrillo-Vera et al., 2024](#); [Olarte & Muñoz, 2025](#)).

Eligibility criteria: completed research was included; article type; open access; the article was related to the topic of the review; no language restrictions; and no publication date restrictions. Duplicate articles in the database were excluded, as were articles whose main topic did not correspond to the topic of the review, working papers, newsletters, technical reports, recommendations and technical standards, books, abstracts, academic courses, conference notes, conference proceedings, editorials, and letters to the editor ([Fajardo et al., 2024](#)).

Extraction process: Once the final sample of documents was obtained, it was downloaded in CSV format, including all the fields provided by Scopus ([Osorio et al., 2025](#)). Microsoft Excel was used to consolidate and systematize the information collected ([Burguet & Burguet, 2020](#); [Ramírez et al., 2025](#)).

Information processing: Data analysis was carried out in two stages, based on the methodology of [Donthu et al. \(2021\)](#). In the first stage, performance was evaluated by analyzing individual contributions to research using bibliometric indicators. In the second stage, a visual representation or network map was created to examine the interconnections between the elements studied and define trends in the field; for this purpose, VOSviewer software was used ([Bukar et al., 2023](#); [Gómez Velasco et al., 2021](#); [Reina-Guaña, 2024](#); [Silva et al., 2021](#)).

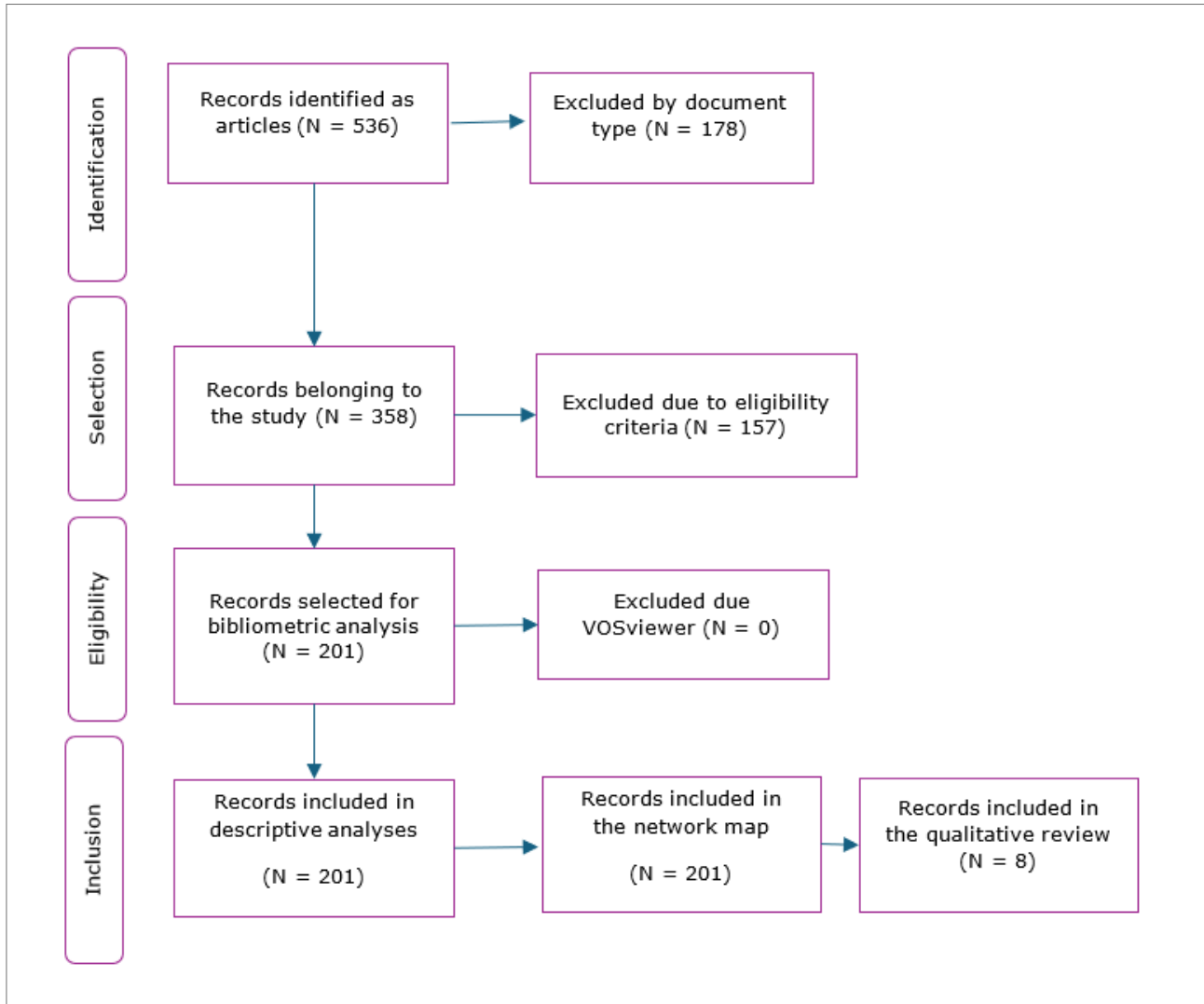
Ethical component: the review was conducted following the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki ([World Medical Association, 2025](#)) and the provisions of [Resolution 8430 of 1993](#), which classifies this type of study as risk-free, given that it employs retrospective documentary research techniques and methods ([Acosta-Sarasty & Zambrano-Acosta, 2022](#)).

Results

Figure 1 shows the eligibility criteria according to the order established in the methodology, through the development of each phase of the PRISMA flow chart. A total of 536 articles were retrieved in the search, and 335 were excluded for not meeting the inclusion criteria. Finally, 201 were included for descriptive analysis and eight for cluster analysis ([Forero-Peña et al., 2020](#); [Olarte & Muñoz, 2025](#); [Orellana et al., 2024](#); [Caballero & Mojica, 2021](#)).

Figure 1

PRISMA flow chart



Note. Adapted from [Haddaway et al. \(2022\)](#).

Performance evaluation

Chronological indicator

According to data extracted from the Scopus database, research on economic regulation and health systems dates back to 2006. The first document, published by [Dietrich \(2006\)](#) that year, concludes that pharmaceutical faculties should impart knowledge not only of chemistry, but also of the health system, social skills, cost structures, clinical benefits, and the cost-benefit ratio of medicines. Figure 2 shows an initial growth in publications, peaking in 2020 and 2021 with 28 publications total.

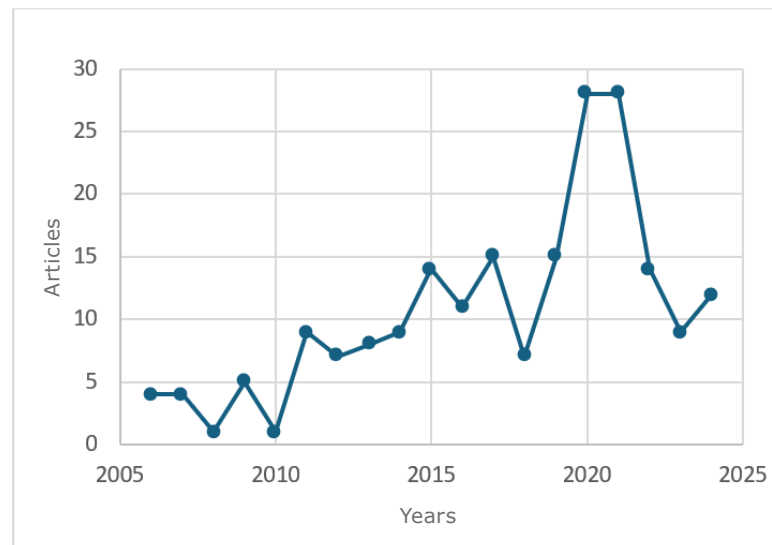
Figure 2*Scientific output over time***Country indicator**

Figure 3 shows the worldwide scientific output. Notably, the United States accounts for over a quarter of the published documents, with 49 publications. This indicator also demonstrates the contributions of other countries to the field of study, including the United Kingdom with 31 publications, Brazil with 28, Australia with 22, and Canada with 19.

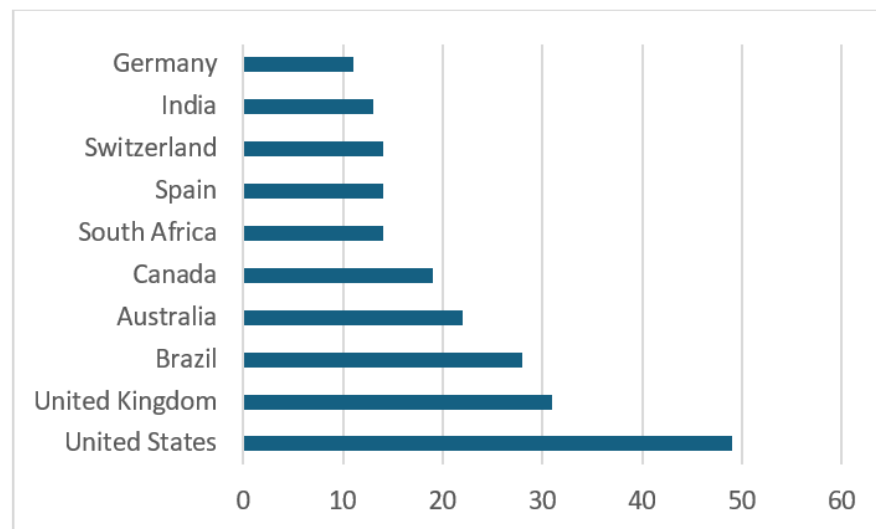
Figure 3*Scientific output by country***Magazine indicator**

Table 1 shows the ranking of the five leading journals with the most publications related to the review topic. According to the SJR index, these journals stand out for their high international academic impact. In the Colombian context, they are classified as TOP by Publindex.

Table 1*Scientific output by journal*

Journal	Publications	Quartiles	SJR
BMC Health Services Research	11	Q1	1.029
Plos One	9	Q1	0.839
Health Research Policy And Systems	8	Q1	1.563
Cadernos de Saude Publica	7	Q2	0.765
Ciencia e Saude Coletiva	7	Q2	0.579

Indicator of most influential authors

Table 2 lists the five most influential authors and the number of research studies they have conducted. Brazil stands out with three publications. The h-index assesses a researcher's work quality and influence (Koltun & Hafner, 2021). Busse has the highest score, followed by Bernal.

Table 2*Scientific output by authors*

Author	Publications	H-Index	Affiliation
Andreazza, Rosemarie	3	6	Universidade Federal de São Paulo; Sao Paulo, Brasil
Andrade, Maria Da Graça Garcia	2	7	Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, Brasil
Araújo, Eliane Cardoso De	2	3	Universidade Federal de São Paulo; Sao Paulo, Brasil
Bernal-Delgado, Enrique	2	23	Instituto Aragonés de Ciencias de la Salud, Zaragoza, España
Busse, Reinhard	2	66	Technische Universität Berlin, Berlín, Alemania

Indicator for seminal texts

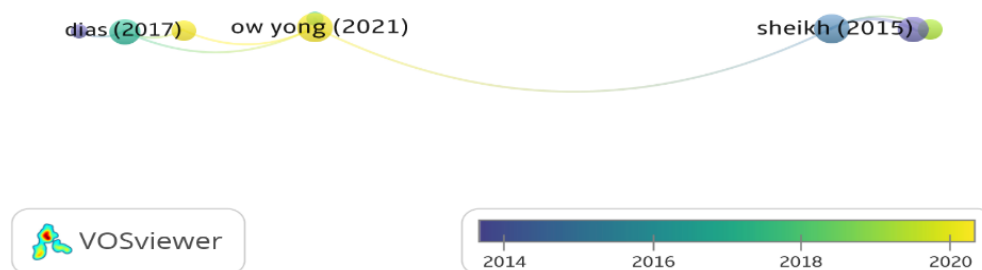
The five most cited articles, according to the Scopus database (see Table 3), cover a variety of topics including the COVID-19 pandemic (Aquino et al., 2020), the consolidation of the hospital market (Cutler & Scott-Morton, 2013), the use of big data in healthcare (Auffray et al., 2016), traditional medicine (Fokunang et al., 2011), and perceptions of the pandemic (Hager et al., 2021). This diversity reflects how research on economic regulation and health systems interrelates with global social, political, and technological issues (Loschiavo & Fucci, 2024).

Table 3*Most cited articles*

Article title	Journal	Year	Author (s)	No. of citations
Social distancing measures to control the COVID-19 pandemic: Potential impacts and challenges in Brazil	Ciencia e Saude Coletiva	2020	Aquino et al.	355
Hospitals, market share, and consolidation	JAMA	2013	Cutler and Scott-Morton	254
Making sense of big data in health research: Towards an EU action plan	Genome Medicine	2016	Auffray et al.	219
Traditional medicine: Past, present and future research and development prospects and integration in the national health system of Cameroon	African Journal of Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicines	2011	Fokunang et al.	156
Knowledge, attitude, and perceptions towards the 2019 Coronavirus Pandemic: A bi-national survey in Africa	PLoS ONE	2021	Hager et al.	126

Visual representation analysis***Bibliographic coupling network***

Articles are considered linked when they share one or more references in their bibliographies, which suggests that they may cover related topics ([Boeris, 2010](#)). This analysis is based on the strength of coupling, determined by the total number of citations or references in common ([Mas-Tur et al., 2021](#); [Phan Tan, 2022](#)). Figure 4 shows the bibliographic coupling network ([Van Eck & Waltman, 2014](#)).

Figure 4*Coupling network*

The bibliographic coupling network helps us identify the main trends or dominant themes in a field of study. In this case, three clusters were identified and represented by different colors. Cluster 1 consists of the studies by [Camacho et al. \(2017\)](#), [Vasconcellos and Morel \(2012\)](#), and [Walls et al. \(2020\)](#); cluster 2 involves the studies by [Campbell et al. \(2019\)](#), [George and Iyer \(2013\)](#), and [Sheikh et al. 2015](#); and cluster 3, the studies by [Azzopardi-Muscat et al. \(2017\)](#) and [Ow Yong and Koe \(2021\)](#).

Discussion

The notable growth in 2020 and 2021 coincides with the COVID-19 pandemic, an event that intensified scientific production on topics related to economic regulation in health, access to services, financing, and government response (Hale et al., 2021; Kickbusch & Holzscheiter, 2021). The pandemic tested the regulatory capacity of health systems, sparking debates about state intervention, drug price regulation, and striking the right balance between efficiency and equitable access to services (Arellano, 2022; Forero-Peña et al., 2020).

The United States is known for its substantial investment in research and development (R&D), which has strengthened its position as a leader in health-related scientific publications (Gyawali et al., 2020; Woloshin et al., 2020). Additionally, the U.S. healthcare model is characterized by a high degree of privatization and fragmented regulation. This has generated sustained interest in studying regulatory policies, costs, and healthcare reforms that enable access to medical care (Cutler et al., 2019; Himmelstein et al., 2020).

In Latin America, healthcare systems such as Brazil's prioritize universal and free care, which requires a type of economic regulation focused on public financing and cost control to ensure access to care (Juárez et al., 2024; Quispe & Avega, 2024). On the other hand, in countries such as Mexico and Colombia, the privatization of some services and the coexistence of private and public insurance result in more complex regulatory approaches that seek to balance market competitiveness with universal coverage (García & Esquer, 2024; López-Mallama, 2023; Restrepo-Zea & Zapata-Cortés, 2022; López-Mallama et al., 2024).

In Europe, economic regulation takes different forms. Countries such as the United Kingdom, with its National Health Service, opt for state-planned economic regulation (Zalakain, 2022). Germany, on the other hand, implements a mixed model in which private insurance plays an important role in health coverage (Fernández-Sánchez et al., 2021). This difference in regulatory models has direct implications for the efficiency of the system and equity in access to health services, as Reyes-Morales et al. (2024) argue.

In regions such as Asia and Africa, regulatory variations are influenced by levels of economic development and available resources. Many African health systems face significant challenges in terms of infrastructure and resources. This has led to innovations in care, such as the integration of traditional medicine with regulatory policies and the implementation of pharmaceutical price regulations to limit the impact of poverty on access (Atwoli et al., 2022). Meanwhile, Asian countries such as China have made progress in economically regulating health services by integrating emerging technologies, such as telehealth, which marks a departure from traditional approaches that focus on physical infrastructure (Rodríguez-Pérez, 2024).

Journals that lead scientific production in this field, such as BMC Health Services Research and Health Research Policy and Systems, are recognized for their prestige and high impact factor. According to the SJR (Scimago Journal Rank) index, these publications are in the Q1 quartile, reflecting their influence within the global scientific community (Duque & Duque, 2022). Previous studies, such as that by Ávila-Toscano et al. (2022), have shown that journals in the Q1 quartile tend to address the most relevant topics and disseminate knowledge to the greatest extent. These findings suggest that research on economic regulation and health systems is emerging as a key area within global health policy, indicating that it is becoming a priority topic in these journals (Gómez-Hurtado, 2021).

In their recent publications, the most influential authors have had the following objective: to analyze the contexts of influence and textual production of the Emergency Care Network Policy (RUE) in Brazil using the policy cycle approach (Nogueira et al., 2024); conduct a genealogical analysis of deafness, that is, an analysis of the practices of knowledge and power in Brazilian health policy (García et al., 2022); describe the elements present in medical practice that contribute to understanding its recognized low adherence to the guidelines of the Brazilian Primary Health Care (PHC) Policy (Reis et al., 2018); review working hour regulations for residents in different countries, with an emphasis on night shifts (Maoz et al., 2023); and identify predictors for patients

who report unfavorable outcomes but high satisfaction and vice versa, following total knee arthroplasty (Schöner et al., 2025).

Analysis of the most cited articles provides a clear picture of the topics that have had a significant influence on academic literature and global health policy. Aquino et al. (2020) summarize the available evidence on the impact of social distancing measures on the epidemic and analyze the implementation of these measures in Brazil. Cutler and Scott-Morton (2013) discuss how hospital market consolidation affects competition, prices, and quality of care; Auffray et al. (2016) emphasize the growing importance of big data in health research and health policy formulation. Fokunang et al. (2011) present how research on traditional medicine can influence policy-making and health regulation. Finally, Hager et al. (2021) emphasize the importance of public perceptions and attitudes in the implementation of public health policies.

The identification of research trends revealed three tendencies: the first focused on the efficiency of the healthcare system and its influence on public policy (cluster 1). Studies by Camacho et al. (2017), Vasconcellos and Morel (2012), and Walls et al. (2020) investigate how economic regulation influences the performance of health systems in terms of costs, coverage, and access to health services. The second focuses on market regulation and competition in healthcare (cluster 2). The studies by Campbell et al. (2019), George and Iyer (2013), and Sheikh et al. (2015) focus on regulatory aspects related to competition, the market, and healthcare system governance. The third cluster was regional and global perspectives on health system regulation (cluster 3). The studies by Azzopardi-Muscat et al. (2017) and Ow Yong and Koe (2021) address health regulation based on the political, economic, and social characteristics of different societies.

Conclusions

The increase in academic research on economic regulation and healthcare systems reflects the scientific community's growing interest in addressing these issues and responds to global factors, including the ongoing pandemic, regulatory reforms, and the need for financial sustainability in healthcare systems. The goal

is to achieve equitable access to healthcare for the population.

The United States and other developed countries' leadership in scientific production on economic regulation and health systems reflects the importance of the issue in contexts with diverse, highly regulated health systems. However, the lower participation of developing countries and emerging economies underscores the importance of promoting research in these regions to improve our understanding of regulatory dynamics while considering resource limitations and structural inequalities.

The presence of high-impact journals, particularly in the Q1 and Q2 quartiles, affirms the importance of economic regulation in health as a primary area of research. These publications provide decision-makers with information to address the challenges of economic regulation in health systems while considering the specific characteristics of each territory.

The most cited articles on economic regulation and health systems encompass a wide range of interconnected topics, including responses to health emergencies, hospital market consolidation, the use of data for health decision-making, and the integration of traditional treatments. The relevance of these studies for understanding health systems and economic regulation allows us to address issues related to equity, efficiency, and sustainability in health services.

The identified clusters illustrate the main areas of research: the efficiency and accessibility of health systems; market competition and governance; and regional variations in regulatory approaches. Addressing these issues is essential for formulating public policies that improve the economic performance of health systems and ensure equitable access to quality care for all patients.

The bibliometric review has limitations, given that it used a single database (Scopus), which could have excluded relevant studies indexed in other sources. Furthermore, the selection of articles focused on open-access publications; while this facilitated the availability of information, it could also have generated bias by leaving out studies with restricted access.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest of a personal, political, financial, intellectual, racist, religious, or other nature.

Ethical Responsibilities

The authors declare that they did not engage in any unethical practices or omit any legal aspects when conducting the research.

Sources of funding

The authors declare that they have not received any financial support for this work.

References

- Acosta-Sarasty, P. A., & Zambrano-Acosta, C. (2022). El pensamiento crítico-reflexivo: Una competencia básica en la formación de los estudiantes de Enfermería [Critical-reflective thinking: A basic skill in nursing student training]. *Revista Criterios*, 29(1), 240-253. <https://doi.org/10.31948/rev.criterios/29.1-art13>
- Andrade, K. V., Cabezas, A. G., Osuna, J. V., López, O. M., & Salazar, B. (2024). El marketing en las empresas de salud en Colombia [Marketing in healthcare companies in Colombia]. *Ciencia Latina Revista Científica Multidisciplinar*, 8(1), 4137-4152. https://doi.org/10.37811/cl_rcm.v8i1.9760
- Aquino, E. M., Silveira, I. H., Moreira, J., Aquino, R., Almeida, J., Dos Santos, A., Ferreira, A., Victor, A., Teixeira, C., Borges, D., Paixão, E., Oliveira, F. J., Pilecco, F., Menezes, G., Gabrielli, L., Leite, L., Chagas, M., Ortelan, N., Ferreira, Q., ...Silva, R. (2020). Medidas de distanciamiento social no controle da pandemia de COVID-19: Potenciais impactos e desafios no Brasil [Social distancing measures in controlling the COVID-19 pandemic: Potential impacts and challenges in Brazil]. *Ciência & Saúde Coletiva*, 25(supl 1), 2423-2446. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1413-81232020256.1.10502020>
- Arango, E., Ceballos, R., & Osorio, C. F. (2021). Investigación en publicidad política: un análisis bibliométrico [Political advertising research: a bibliometric analysis]. *Revista Guillermo de Ockham*, 18(2), 181-189.
- Arellano, M. A. (2022). Consecuencias de la COVID-19 en la economía y las finanzas públicas en México: más allá de la pandemia [Consequences of COVID-19 on the economy and public finance in Mexico: Beyond the pandemic]. *El Trimestre Económico*, 89(355), 829-864. <https://doi.org/10.20430/ete.v89i355.1307>
- Atwoli, L., Erhabor, G. E., Gbakima, A. A., Haileamlak, A., Ntumba, J.-M. K., Kigera, J., Laybourn-Langton, L., Mash, B., Muhia, J., Mulaudzi, F. M., Ofori-Adjei, D., Okonofua, F., Rashidian, A., El-Adawy, M., Sidibé, S., Snouber, A., Tumwine, J., Yassien, M. S., Yonga, P., ... Zielinski, C. (2022). Conferencia sobre Cambio Climático COP27: Se necesita una acción urgente para África y el mundo [COP27 Climate Change Conference: Urgent action is needed for Africa and the world]. *Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública*, 46, 1. <https://doi.org/10.26633/RPSP.2022.215>
- Auffray, C., Balling, R., Barroso, I., Bencze, L., Benson, M., Bergeron, J., Bernal-Delgado, E., Blomberg, N., Bock, C., Conesa, A., Del Signore, S., Delogne, C., Devilee, P., Di Meglio, A., Eijkemans, M., Flicek, P., Graf, N., Grimm, V., Guchelaar, H.-J., ... Zanetti, G. (2016). Making sense of big data in health research: Towards an EU action plan. *Genome Medicine*, 8(1), 71. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13073-016-0323-y>
- Ávila-Toscano, J., Romero-Pérez, I., Saavedra-Guajardo, E., & Marenco-Escuderos, A. (2022). Determinantes de la producción de artículos científicos de ciencias sociales en Colombia incluidos en WoS-Scopus y otros índices: Árbol de clasificación y regresión [Determinants of the production of social science articles in Colombia included in WoS-Scopus and other indexes: Classification tree and regression]. *Revista Interamericana de Bibliotecología*, 45(1), e339712. <https://doi.org/10.17533/udea.rib.v45n1e339712>
- Azzopardi-Muscat, N., Schroder-Bäck, P., & Brand, H. (2017). The European Union Joint Procurement Agreement for cross-border health threats: What is the potential for this new mechanism of health system collaboration? *Health Economics, Policy and Law*, 12(1), 43-59. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744133116000219>

- Báscolo, E., Debrott, D., Houghton, N., & Vance, C. (2024). Regulación y desempeño de los sistemas de salud: una revisión de los marcos de análisis [Health system regulation and performance: a review of analytical frameworks]. *Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública*, 48, e42. <https://doi.org/10.26633/RPSP.2024.42>
- Boeris, C. (2010). *Aplicación de métodos bibliométricos a la evaluación de colecciones: El caso de la Biblioteca del Instituto Argentino de Radioastronomía* [Application of bibliometric methods to the evaluation of collections: The case of the Library of the Argentine Institute of Radio Astronomy] [Tesis de pregrado, Universidad Nacional de La Plata]. Repositorio Institucional de La UNLP. <https://sedici.unlp.edu.ar/handle/10915/2914>
- Boucourt, E., Izquierdo, A., Bernal, E., & Acosta, M. P. (2022). Vigilancia epidemiológica y prevención de las enfermedades infecciosas emergentes y re-emergentes [Epidemiological surveillance and prevention of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases]. *Journal of Science and Research*, 7(CININGEC II), 338-366. <https://revistas.utb.edu.ec/index.php/sr/article/view/2729>
- Bukar, U. A., Sayeed, S., Abdul, S. F., Yogarayan, S., Amodu, O. A., & Raja, R. A. (2023). A method for analyzing text using VOSviewer. *MethodsX*, 11, 102339. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mex.2023.102339>
- Burguet, I., & Burguet, N. (2020). Empleo del excel para el procesamiento de los criterios de expertos mediante el método de evaluación de comparación por pares [Use of excel for processing expert criteria using the peer review method]. 3C TIC, *Cuadernos de Desarrollo Aplicados a las TIC*, 9(4), 17-43. <https://doi.org/10.17993/3ctic.2020.94.17-43>
- Caballero, H. C., & Mojica, M. (2021). El derecho a la salud, el litigio y el aporte de la Corte Constitucional colombiana: Una revisión sistemática de literatura [The right to health, litigation, and the contribution of the Colombian Constitutional Court: A systematic review of the literature]. *Interface - Comunicação, Saúde, Educação*, 25, e200331. <https://doi.org/10.1590/interface.200331>
- Camacho-Castro, G., & Monge-Olivarría, C. (2023). Influencia de las noticias falsas en plataformas digitales sobre la conciencia pública [Influence of fake news on digital platforms on public awareness]. *Gestionar, Revista de Empresa y Gobierno*, 3(1), 45-59. <https://doi.org/10.35622/j.rg.2023.01.004>
- Camacho, P., Henriques, P., Anjos, L. A. d., & Burlandy, L. (2017). Obesidade e políticas públicas: Concepções e estratégias adotadas pelo governo brasileiro [Obesity and public policy: Concepts and strategies adopted by the Brazilian government]. *Cadernos de Saúde Pública*, 33(7), e00006016. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0102-311x00006016>
- Campbell, A., McCarty, D., Rieckmann, T., McNeely, J., Rotrosen, J., Wu, L-T., & Bart, G. (2019). Interpretation and integration of the federal substance use privacy protection rule in integrated health systems: A qualitative analysis. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 97, 41-46. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsat.2018.11.005>
- Carrillo-Vera, Y.-A., Llanos-Redondo, A., & Rivera-Porras, D. (2024). Smoking as cause of organic dysphonia secondary to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A systematic review. *Salud Uninorte*, 40(3), 991-1023. <https://dx.doi.org/10.14482/sun.40.03.412.336>
- Centro de Estudios en Protección Social y Economía de la Salud (Proesa). (2020). Trazabilidad en el flujo de recursos del sistema de salud [Traceability in the flow of resources in the healthcare system]. *Documentos de Trabajo Proesa*, (21). <https://www.icesi.edu.co/proesa/images/publicaciones/documentos-de-trabajo/proesa-dt-21.pdf>
- Cervantes, E. N., Contreras, M. I., García, S. A., & Colunga-Rodríguez, C. (2024). Calidad de vida en el trabajo y conflicto trabajo-familia en salud ocupacional: revisión de la literatura científica [Quality of Life at Work and Work-Family Conflict in Occupational Health: Scientific literature review]. *Revista Republicana*, (36), 97-110. <https://doi.org/10.21017/Rev.Repub.1045>

- Cotonieto-Martínez, E., & Rodríguez-Terán, R. (2021). Salud comunitaria: una revisión de los pilares, enfoques, instrumentos de intervención y su integración con la atención primaria [Community health: a review of pillars, approaches, intervention tools and its integration with primary care]. *Journal of Negative and No Positive Results*, 6(2), 393-410. <https://doi.org/10.19230/jonnpr.3816>
- Cutler, D., & Scott-Morton, F. (2013). Hospitals, Market Share, and Consolidation. *JAMA*, 310(18), 1964. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2013.281675>
- Cutler, D., Skinner, J. S., Stern, A. D., & Wennberg, D. (2019). Physician beliefs and patient preferences: A new look at regional variation in health care spending. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 11(1), 192-221. <https://doi.org/10.1257/pol.20150421>
- Dietrich, E. (2006). The division of labour in healthcare —The role of the pharmacist. *Pharmacy Education*, 6(2), 149-153. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15602210600636273>
- Donthu, N., Kumar, S., Mukherjee, D., Pandey, N., & Lim, W. M. (2021). How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, 133, 285-296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.04.070>
- Duque, P., & Duque, E. J. (2022). Tendencias emergentes en la literatura sobre el compromiso del cliente: Un análisis bibliométrico [Emerging trends in the literature on customer engagement: A bibliometric analysis]. *Estudios Gerenciales*, 38(162), 120-132. <https://doi.org/10.18046/j.estger.2022.162.4528>
- Echchakoui, S. (2020). Why and how to merge Scopus and Web of Science during bibliometric analysis: The case of sales force literature from 1912 to 2019. *Journal of Marketing Analytics*, 8(3), 165-184. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41270-020-00081-9>
- Espíndola, A. C., Treuherz, A., Murasaki, R. T., Gonzalez, D., & Mújica, O. J. (2020). Nuevos descriptores en ciencias de la salud para clasificar y recuperar información sobre equidad [New descriptors in health sciences for classifying and retrieving information on equity]. *Revista Panamericana de Salud Pública*, 44, e98. <https://doi.org/10.26633/RPSP.2020.98>
- Fajardo, R. E., Saavedra, M. L., & Gómez, M. (2024). Revisión narrativa de literatura: Capacidades de innovación en la sostenibilidad empresarial de pymes [Narrative literature review: Innovation capabilities in the business sustainability of SMEs]. *Revista científica Pensamiento y Gestión*, (54), 170-197. <https://doi.org/10.14482/pege.54.611.092>
- Fernández-Sánchez, H., Vasquez-Ventura, I. S., Ortiz-Vargas, I., Jazmin-Laureano, O., Salazar-Mendoza, J., Del Ángel-Salazar, E. M., & Zepeta-Hernández, D. (2021). Enfermeros mexicanos en Alemania en tiempos de Covid-19 [Cartas al editor] [Mexican nurses in Germany during Covid-19 [Letters to the editor]]. *Salud Pública de México*, 63(6), 824. <https://doi.org/10.21149/13194>
- Fokunang, C., Ndikum, V., Tabi, O., Jiofack, R., Ngameni, B., Guedje, N., Tembe-Fokunang, E., Tomkins, P., Barkwan, S., Kechia, F., Asongalem, E., Ngoupayou, J., Torimiro, N., Gonsu, K., Sielinou, V., Ngadjui, B., Angwafor, I., Nkongmeneck, A., Abena, O., ... Lohoue, J. (2011). Traditional Medicine: Past, present and future research and development prospects and integration in the National Health System of Cameroon. *African Journal of Traditional, Complementary and Alternative Medicines*, 8(3). <https://doi.org/10.4314/ajtcam.v8i3.65276>
- Forero-Peña, D. A., Carrión-Nessi, F. S., Camejo-Ávila, N. A., & Forero-Peña, M. J. (2020). COVID-19 en Latinoamérica: una revisión sistemática de la literatura y análisis bibliométrico [COVID-19 in Latin America: a systematic review of the literature and bibliometric analysis]. *Revista de Salud Pública*, 22(2), 246-252. <https://doi.org/10.15446/rsap.v22n2.86878>

- Galvis, L. F., Ordóñez, D. M., & López, O. M. (2022). Factores económicos en la prevención y promoción dentro del SGSSS en Colombia 2010 a 2020 [Economic factors in prevention and promotion within the SGSSS in Colombia 2010 to 2020]. *Revista Sapientia*, 14(27), 18-27. <https://doi.org/10.54278/sapientia.v14i27.116>
- García, H., & Esquer, D. (2024). Comparative analysis of the Mexican and Colombian health system. *Población y Salud en Mesoamérica*, 21(2). <https://doi.org/10.15517/psm.v21i2.54151>
- Garcia, N., Garcia, M., Silveira, F. C., & Rodriguez-Martín, D. (2022). A surdez na política de saúde brasileira: Uma análise genealógica [Deafness in Brazilian health policy: A genealogical analysis]. *Ciência & Saúde Coletiva*, 27(4), 1567-1580. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1413-81232022274.09142021>
- George, A., & Iyer, A. (2013). Unfree markets: Socially embedded informal health providers in northern Karnataka, India. *Social Science & Medicine*, 96, 297-304. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2013.01.022>
- Gómez, N. Y., Chaviano, O. G., & Ballesteros, L. (2021). Dinámicas de la producción científica colombiana en economía [Dynamics of Colombian scientific production in economics]. *Lecturas de Economía*, (95), 277-309. <https://doi.org/10.17533/udea.le.n95a344139>
- Gómez-Hurtado, R. E. (2021). La producción científica de las IES colombianas en Scopus (2006-2015). *Bibliotecas*, 39(1), 1-28. <https://doi.org/10.15359/rb.39-1.2>
- Gyawali, B., Hey, S. P., & Kesselheim, A. S. (2020). Evaluating the evidence behind the surrogate measures included in the FDA's table of surrogate endpoints as supporting the approval of cancer drugs. *EClinicalMedicine*, 21, 100332. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2020.100332>
- Haddaway, N. R., Page, M. J., Pritchard, C. C., & McGuinness, L. A. (2022). PRISMA2020: An R package and Shiny app for producing PRISMA 2020-compliant flow diagrams, with interactivity for optimised digital transparency and Open Synthesis. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 18(2), e1230. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1230>
- Hager, E., Odetokun, I. A., Bolarinwa, O., Zainab, A., Okechukwu, O., & Al-Mustapha, A. I. (2021). Knowledge, attitude, and perceptions towards the 2019 Coronavirus Pandemic: A bi-national survey in Africa. *PLOS ONE*, 16(2), e0247351. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0236918>
- Hale, T., Angrist, N., Goldszmidt, R., Kira, B., Petherick, A., Phillips, T., Webster, S., Cameron-Blake, E., Hallas, L., Majumdar, S., & Tatlow, H. (2021). A global panel database of pandemic policies (Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker). *Nature Human Behaviour*, 5(4), 529-538. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-021-01079-8>
- Himmelstein, D. U., Campbell, T., & Woolhandler, S. (2020). Health care administrative costs in the United States and Canada, 2017. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 172(2), 134-142. <https://doi.org/10.7326/M19-2818>
- Javier, J. J., & Cuadros, D. (2022). Situación del Sistema de Salud en el Perú al 2021 y Agenda Pendiente [Status of the Health System in Peru as of 2021 and Pending Agenda]. *Sociedad & Tecnología*, 5(3), 474-490. <https://doi.org/10.51247/st.v5i3.257>
- Juárez, L. A., Carrasco-Portiño, M., Cuba-Fuentes, M. S., Posenato, L. P., Bermúdez-Tamayo, C., & Pérez-Muto, V. (2024). Reformas de atención primaria en América Latina: avances en Brasil, Chile, Colombia, México y Perú [Primary health care reforms in Latin America: advances in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru]. *Gaceta Sanitaria*, 38, 102430. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gaceta.2024.102430>
- Kickbusch, I., & Holzscheiter, A. (2021). Can geopolitics derail the pandemic treaty? *BMJ*, (375), e069129. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj-2021-069129>
- Koltun, V., & Hafner, D. (2021). The h-index is no longer an effective correlate of scientific reputation. *PLOS ONE*, 16(6), e0253397. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0253397>
- Lomelí, L. (2020). La economía de la salud en México [The health economy in Mexico]. *Revista CEPAL*, (132), 195-208. <https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/74a9aa45-9f50-44b7-ac54-b9a1e7dfaed4/content>

- López-Mallama, O. M. (2023). ¿Una nueva gestión pública para el Sistema de Salud colombiano? [A new public management for the Colombian health system?] *Repertorio Científico*, 25(3), 116-125. <https://doi.org/10.22458/rc.v25i3.4761>
- López-Mallama, O. M., Montaña-Ramírez, L. Y., Estrada-Valencia, M. A., Mantilla-Mejía, H., & Salazar-Villegas, B. (2023). Estrategias exitosas en el turismo de salud: un análisis del suroccidente de Colombia entre 2015 y 2019 [Successful strategies in health tourism: an analysis of southwestern Colombia between 2015 and 2019]. *Journal of Economic and Social Science Research*, 3(4), 48-67. <https://doi.org/10.55813/gaea/jessr/v3/n4/80>
- López-Mallama, O. M., Zapata, Y. A., Banguero, K. Y., Andrade, K. V., & Salazar, B. (2024). Análisis de la Reforma del Sistema General de Seguridad Social en Salud 2022–2026: una mirada desde el Plan Decenal de Salud Pública [Analysis of the Reform of the General Social Security System for Health 2022–2026: a perspective from the Ten-Year Public Health Plan]. *Ciencia Latina Revista Científica Multidisciplinar*, 8(1), 1650-1664. https://doi.org/10.37811/cl_rcm.v8i1.9560
- Loschiavo, M. A., & Fucci, L. (2024). Regulación de la desinformación digital: Un estudio sociojurídico sobre las fake news y salud en el caso brasileño [Regulation of digital disinformation: A socio-legal study on fake news and health in the Brazilian case]. *Oñati Socio-Legal Series*, 14(3), 719-738. <https://doi.org/10.35295/osls.iisl.1804>
- Mantilla, H., López, O. M., & Salazar, B. (2023). Turismo de salud en Colombia: un enfoque estratégico [Health Tourism in Colombia: A Strategic Approach]. *LATAM Revista Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades*, 4(2), 4568-4578. <https://doi.org/10.56712/latam.v4i2.919>
- Maoz, R., Waitzberg, R., Breuer, A., Cram, P., Bryndova, L., Williams, G. A., Kasekamp, K., Keskimaki, I., Tynkkynen, L.-K., Van Ginneken, V., Kovács, E., Burke, S., McGlacken-Byrne, D., Norton, C., Whiston, B., Behmane, D., Grike, I., Batenburg, R., Albreh, T., ... Rose, A. J. (2023). Work like a Doc: A comparison of regulations on residents' working hours in 14 high-income countries. *Health Policy*, 130, 104753. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthpol.2023.104753>
- Mas-Tur, A., Roig-Tierno, N., Sarin, S., Haon, C., Sego, T., Belkhouja, M., Porter, A., & Merigó, J. M. (2021). Co-citation, bibliographic coupling, and leading authors, institutions, and countries in the 50 years of Technological Forecasting and Social Change. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 165, 120487. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2020.120487>
- Montaña, J. I., & García-Perdomo, H. A. (2024). ¿La relación médico-paciente puede mejorar al sistema de salud en Colombia? [Can the physician-patient relationship improve the health system in Colombia?] *Salud Uninorte*, 40(3), 1083-1092. <https://doi.org/10.14482/sun.40.03.770.583>
- Nasrallah, N., Atayah, O. F., El Khoury, R., Hamdan, A., & Obaid, S. (2022). Intellectual structure of knowledge management: A bibliometric analysis of the Journal of Information and Knowledge Management. *Journal of Information & Knowledge Management*, 21(01), 2250001. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S0219649222500010>
- Nogueira, L. F., Castro, L. A., Andreazza, R., & Chioro, A. (2024). Urgent and emergency health care network policy in Brazil: Influence and text production contexts. *Revista de Saúde Coletiva*, 34, e34028. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0103-7331202434028en>
- Olarte, M. M., & Muñoz, C. M. (2025). Sustainable practices in the cocoa value chain: A systematic literature review. *Tendencias*, 26(1), 191-215. <https://doi.org/10.22267/rtend.252601.270>

- Orellana, J. E., Guerrero, R. N., Morales, V., & Orellana, M. (2024). Odontología y Bioética: Revisión sistemática [Dentistry and Bioethics: Systematic review]. *Salud Uninorte*, 40(2), 590-601. <https://doi.org/10.14482/sun.40.02.886.346>
- Osorio, C. F., Arango, E., & Loaiza, J. A. (2025). Inteligencia artificial generativa: análisis bibliométrico de su impacto en la sociedad y sus consideraciones para el mundo empresarial [Generative artificial intelligence: bibliometric analysis of its impact on society and its implications for the business world]. *Revista Guillermo de Ockham*, 23(1), 247-263. <https://doi.org/10.21500/22563202.6961>
- Osorio, C. F., Arango, E., & Rodríguez, H. A. (2023). Voz a voz electrónico: una revisión sistemática de literatura [Electronic Voice-to-Voice: A Systematic Literature Review]. *Revista Guillermo de Ockham*, 21(1), 273-287. <https://doi.org/10.21500/22563202.5492>
- Ow Yong, L. M., & Koe, L. (2021). War on diabetes in Singapore: A policy analysis. *Health Research Policy and Systems*, 19(1), 15. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12961-021-00678-1>
- Page, M. J., McKenzie, J. E., Bossuyt, P. M., Boutron, I., Hoffmann, T. C., Mulrow, C. D., Shamseer, L., Tetzlaff, J. M., Akl, E. A., Brennan, S. E., Chou, R., Glanville, J., Grimshaw, J. M., Hróbjartsson, A., Lalu, M. M., Li, T., Loder, E. W., Mayo-Wilson, E., McDonald, S., ... Alonso-Fernández, S. (2021). Declaración PRISMA 2020: Una guía actualizada para la publicación de revisiones sistemáticas [The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews]. *Revista Española de Cardiología*, 74(9), 790-799. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.recesp.2021.06.016>
- Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). (2020). Las funciones esenciales de la salud pública en las Américas. Una renovación para el siglo XXI. Marco conceptual y descripción [The Essential Public Health Functions in the Americas: A Renewal for the 21st Century. Conceptual Framework and Description]. <https://www.paho.org/en/documents/essential-public-health-functions-americas-renewal-21st-century-conceptual-framework-and>
- Phan Tan, L. (2022). Bibliometrics of social entrepreneurship research: Cocitation and bibliographic coupling analyses. *Cogent Business & Management*, 9(1), 2124594. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2022.2124594>
- Pinilla, M. A., Ortiz, M. A., & Suárez-Escudero, J. C. (2021). Adulto mayor: Envejecimiento, discapacidad, cuidado y centros día. Revisión de tema [Older adult: Aging, disability, care, and day centers. A review]. *Salud Uninorte*, 37(2), 488-505. <https://doi.org/10.14482/sun.37.2.618.971>
- Pranckutė, R. (2021). Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus: The Titans of Bibliographic Information in Today's Academic World. *Publications*, 9(1), 12. <https://doi.org/10.3390/publications9010012>
- Quispe, J., & Avega, K. (2024). Impacto del plan estratégico de salud en la gobernabilidad de los países de América Latina [Impact of the strategic health plan on governance in Latin American countries]. *Trascender*, 2(1), 1-24. <https://doi.org/10.51343/revtrascender.v2i1.1246>
- Ramírez, M. F., Franco, M. H., Vega, A., & Cataño-Buritica, J. (2025). La producción científica sobre la administración pública en América Latina. Un estudio bibliométrico 2012-2022 [Scientific production on Public Administration in Latin America. A bibliometric study 2012-2022]. *Revista Republicana*, (37), 91-106. <https://doi.org/10.21017/Rev.Repub.1108>
- Reina-Guaña, E. (2024). Un análisis bibliométrico de evaluaciones de calidad de datos en sistemas de gestión académica [A bibliometric analysis of data quality assessments in academic management systems]. *Novasinerгия*, 7(1), 163-179. <https://doi.org/10.37135/ns.01.13.10>
- Reis, D., De Oliveira, L. C., Andreazza, R., Cardoso, E., & Correia, T. (2018). Nem herói, nem vilão: Elementos da prática médica na atenção básica em saúde [Neither hero nor villain: Elements of medical practice in primary health care]. *Ciência & Saúde Coletiva*, 23(8), 2651-2660. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1413-81232018238.16672016>

- Resolución 8430 de 1993. (1993, October 4). Ministerio de Salud. <https://www.minsalud.gov.co/sites/rid/lists/bibliotecadigital/ride/de/dij/resolucion-8430-de-1993.pdf>
- Restrepo-Zea, J. H., & Zapata-Cortés, O. L. (2022). La gobernanza del sistema de salud colombiano desde la perspectiva de los actores [The governance of the Colombian healthcare system from the perspective of stakeholders]. *Revista del CLAD Reforma y Democracia*, 83, 241-272. <https://doi.org/10.69733/clad.ryd.n83.a277>
- Reyes-Morales, H., García-Peña, M., Lazcano-Ponce, E. (2024). La atención primaria como eje del sistema nacional de salud [Primary care as the cornerstone of the national health system]. *Salud Pública de México*, 66(5), 631-636. <https://doi.org/10.21149/15744>
- Rodríguez, D. F., Páez, Ángel E., Román, D., & Rodríguez, E. (2024). Participación ciudadana, gobernanza democrática y derecho al desarrollo: una revisión sistemática [Citizen participation, democratic governance, and the right to development: a systematic review]. *Telos: Revista de Estudios Interdisciplinarios en Ciencias Sociales*, 26(1), 198-214. <https://doi.org/10.36390/telos261.13>
- Rodríguez, A., Osorio, C. F., & Peláez, J. (2021). Dos décadas de investigación en electronic word-of-mouth: un análisis bibliométrico [Two decades of research on electronic word-of-mouth: a bibliometric analysis]. *Revista Científica Pensamiento y Gestión*, (48), 251-275. <https://doi.org/10.14482/pege.48.658.84>
- Rodríguez-Pérez, L. M. (2024). Análisis de la inversión pública en salud: Tendencias, impacto y desafíos globales [Analysis of public investment in health: Global trends, impact, and challenges]. *Revista Científica en Ciencias Sociales*, 6, 1-15. https://revistascientificas.upacifico.edu.py/index.php/PublicacionesUP_Sociales/article/view/601
- Schöner, L., Steinbeck, V., Busse, R., & Marques, C. J. (2025). Satisfied with the worst health outcomes or unsatisfied with the best: Explaining the divergence between good patient-reported outcomes and low satisfaction and vice versa among knee arthroplasty patients – a retrospective cohort study. *Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery and Research*, 20(1), 88. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13018-025-05507-7>
- Sheikh, K., Saligram, P. S., & Hort, K. (2015). What explains regulatory failure? Analysing the architecture of health care regulation in two Indian states. *Health Policy and Planning*, 30(1), 39-55. <https://doi.org/10.1093/heapol/czt095>
- Silva, J. C., Pabón, J. A., & Barrientos, E. J. (2021). El desarrollo regional y la sostenibilidad: Revisión sistemática y análisis bibliométrico [Regional development and sustainability: Systematic review and bibliometric analysis]. *Revista Universidad y Empresa*, 23(41), 1-36. <https://doi.org/10.12804/revistas.urosario.edu.co/empresa/a.10403>
- Tacumá, C. P., & Tovar, B. E. (2021). La relación entre bioética y salud pública [The relationship between bioethics and public health]. *Revista Latinoamericana de Bioética*, 21(2), 143-156. <https://doi.org/10.18359/rubi.5020>
- Treacy, M. (2021). Los determinantes sociales de la salud en la etapa neoliberal: un abordaje de las desigualdades desde la economía política [Social determinants of health in the Neoliberal phase: An approach on inequalities from a perspective of political economics]. *Ensayos de Economía*, 31(58), 134-157. <https://doi.org/10.15446/ede.v31n58.89606>
- United Nations. (n.d.). Sustainable Development Goals. <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>
- UN. CEPAL. (2022). *Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean: inclusion and rights of older persons*. ECLAC. <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48568-ageing-latin-america-and-caribbean-inclusion-and-rights-older-persons>

- Van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2014). Visualizing bibliometric networks. In Y. Ding, R. Rousseau, & D. Wolfram (Eds.), *Measuring Scholarly Impact* (pp. 285-320). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-10377-8_13
- Vasconcellos, A. G., & Morel, C. M. (2012). Enabling policy planning and innovation management through patent information and co-authorship network analyses: A study of tuberculosis in Brazil. *PLoS ONE*, 7(10), e45569. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0045569>
- Walls, H., Cook, S., Matzopoulos, R., & London, L. (2020). Advancing alcohol research in low-income and middle-income countries: A global alcohol environment framework. *BMJ Global Health*, 5(4), e001958. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2019-001958>
- Woloshin, S., Patel, N., & Kesselheim, A. S. (2020). False-Negative Tests for SARS-CoV-2 Infection—Challenges and Implications. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 383(6), e38. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMp2015897>
- World Medical Association (WMA). (2025). WMA DECLARATION OF HELSINKI – ETHICAL PRINCIPLES FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH INVOLVING HUMAN PARTICIPANTS. <https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki/>
- Zalakain, J. (2022). La organización de los servicios de atención a la dependencia en Europa. *ZERBITZUAN*, 77, 5-22. <https://doi.org/10.5569/1134-7147.77.01>

Contribution

Natalia Carolina Cañar-Muñoz: analysis and interpretation of results, writing the introduction, methodology, discussion, conclusions, and writing the original draft.

Oscar Marino López-Mallama: analysis and interpretation of results, writing of the introduction, methodology, discussion, conclusions, and final draft: review and editing.

All authors participated in preparing the manuscript, reading it, and approving it.