

SCHIZOPHRENIA AND APOLIPOPROTEIN: A 10-YEAR BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a chronic and complex mental disorder that significantly impacts one's quality of life. The expansion of proteomic studies over the past decade offers a better understanding of the underlying pathophysiology of schizophrenia and the formulation of a protein targeted therapeutic approach. This study aimed to conduct a bibliometric analysis on the role of apolipoprotein as a biomarker in schizophrenia to provide a summary of its chronicle, present state and to identify potential future research directions. **Materials and method:** Publications on the association between schizophrenia and apolipoprotein were retrieved from the Scopus database using the search terms "schizophrenia" and "apolipoprotein". Only original or review articles in English published between 2013 and 2023 were included. The bibliometric analysis was carried out using the R software packages Bibliometrix and Biblioshiny. **Results:** The filtered search identified 89 documents (80 original articles and 9 review articles) that generally showed an increasing trend with an annual growth rate of 10.31 percent. There were 580 authors that contributed to this field, with an average of eight to nine people co-authoring each paper. Altogether, 64 journals contributed to this field, with Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, Frontiers in Psychiatry, and Translational Psychiatry being the three most productive. China leads in scientific production, followed by the Netherlands and the United States. In terms of country collaboration, the United Kingdom and Germany had the highest level of collaboration. The important keywords in the clusters were schizophrenia, biomarkers, proteomics, apolipoprotein E, antipsychotic drugs, bipolar disorder, and obesity. According to the thematic evolution analysis, apolipoprotein E has been frequently discussed and associated with schizophrenia and antipsychotic drugs. **Conclusion:** The association between schizophrenia and apolipoprotein has grown in significance over the past decade. Our findings highlight the potential role of apolipoprotein E in the establishment of schizophrenia and warrant further exploration.

Keywords: Schizophrenia, Apolipoprotein, Bibliometric analysis, Biomarkers