REPORTING OF INDIAN MEDICAL LITERATURE IN
THE INDEX MEDICUS AND THE EXCEPETPA MEDICA

Surveys the growth of Indian medical societies and periodicals, gives a quantitative measure of the output of Indian medical literature. Studies the extent of coverage and speed of reporting of Indian medical literature in the Index medicus and the Excerpta medica. The use of the Biogeography of scientific publications of South and South East Asia as the basis. Coverage of periodicals as a whole and problems relating to seepage and scatter of Indian medical literature are the other aspects dealt with.

INTRODUCTION

The history of medicine in India can be traced as far back as the Vedic period. The several systems of medicine practised in ancient and medieval India have given us a rich knowledge. The contributions of medical prodigies like Caraka, Susruta, Vagbatta etc. have made a great impact on the growth of medical science in India in the subsequent times. It was only in the beginning of the Seventeenth century, Western medicine got emplanted into our country. From about Eighteenth century, the study and practice of medicine began to be placed on a better scientific knowledge.

The establishment in 1784 of the Asiatic Society of Bengal marked the beginning of scientific research in India. Along with other branches of knowledge, biological sciences received the due attention of the Asiatic Society. The subject of medicine was originally included under the activities of the biological sciences branch of the Society and it was only in 1906, a separate branch for medicine was created. The year 1823 is yet another landmark in the history of medicine in India. In this year the first medical society, the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta was established, and the first medical periodical, the Transactions...
1 and 2. In Table 1, the number of contributions on medicine appearing in periodicals, as reported in the Bibliography of scientific publications of South and South East Asia (hereafter referred to as the Bibliography) for the years 1956 to 1964 is given. It may be seen that the output of Indian periodical literature in medicine has shown a steady increase through the years.

In Table 2, the number of books on medicine, which have been noticed by the Indian national bibliography during the years 1958 to 1964 is given. Indian medical books are mostly on the subjects of Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Naturopathy, Unani, Gemology etc. They are also of varying standards. Books on Sexology, Birth Control and Public Health also appear in a good number.

Scope of the Study

The present study on the reporting of Indian medical literature in the Index medicus and the Excerpta medica is yet another in the series of studies being made by us on the reporting of Indian scientific literature in major international abstracting and indexing services [6, 9, 10, 11, 12]. Exhaustiveness and speed of reporting of Indian medical literature in one international indexing service and in one international abstracting service are examined in this paper. Coverage of Indian periodicals as a whole in these two services is also studied. The problems of seepage and scatter of Indian medical literature which have relevance to the extent of coverage of literature in international abstracting and indexing services are the other aspects dealt with in this study.

Methodology

This study has been made basing the Indian contributions on medicine, noticed in the Bibliography in the year 1962. Reports and theses have not been taken into consideration. In checking the entries of the Bibliography with the Index medicus and the Excerpta medica a few difficulties have been met with. The annual index of the Index medicus does not provide any indication as to the issue number or month of the Index medicus wherein a particular contribution has been noticed. As a result, each monthly issue of the Index medicus has to be scanned individually to locate the relevant entries. The Index medicus, being an indexing periodical notices the contributions rapidly. As it has been observed that more than 99.5 per cent of the contributions are covered within a time-lag of 6 months, search for Indian contributions in this service has been limited up to June 1963 issue. All the issues of the Index medicus from January 1962 to June 1963 have been checked to locate the Indian contributions.

Checking of Indian contributions in the Excerpta medica presented yet another problem. The Excerpta medica which used to be published in 21 sections till 1962 increased the number of sections to 25 thereafter. Each section has its own separate annual index. In order to locate the entries, as many as 75 indices covering three years had to be checked. Since the annual indices of various sections for the year 1964 was not readily available to us for consultation, the index of each issue of the different sections for the year 1964 had to be checked. As this procedure was found to be time-consuming, an alternative method was attempted. In this method the entries of Indian contributions were divided first into the subjects of the various sections of the Excerpta medica and then checked in the respective sections. In this method also, difficulties were met with in the case of inter-disciplinary titles. For such titles, all the possible sections where they are likely to be reported, had to be scanned. It was feared that in this method, some entries might not be traced at all. It then left us no other alternative than to check all the sections of the Excerpta medica from January 1962 to June 1964 for locating the Indian contributions. For this purpose 77,277 entries of 1962, 85,063 entries of 1963 and 48,278 entries of 1964 i.e. 210,618 entries in total of the Excerpta medica had to be checked. The search in the Excerpta medica was up to June 1964, as it has been noticed that about 98.5 per cent of the Indian contributions are covered within a time-lag of 18 months. It is likely that some of the entries of the Bibliography of 1962 might have been covered in the Excerpta medica beyond June 1964, but it may be reasonably assumed that this would be a negligible percentage.
REPORTING OF INDIAN MEDICAL LITERATURE

2 EXTENT OF REPORTING

Table 3 gives the periodical-wise distribution of the contributions noticed by the Bibliography in 1962 and their coverage in the Index medicus and the Excerpta medica. It may be seen from this table that the Index medicus and the Excerpta medica have covered 38.5 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively of Indian medical literature of the year 1962. The coverage of Indian medical literature in both the services offers scope for improvement. It may also be pointed out here, that the coverage of Indian literature in the Excerpta medica is found to be poorer in relation to the abstracting services of other subjects examined in our earlier studies [6,9,10,11,12].

3 QUICKNESS IN REPORTING

The quickness in reporting of Indian medical literature in the two services has also been studied and the data have been presented in Table 4. The time-lag is determined by calculating the number of months elapsed between the indexing of the article in the Bibliography and the appearance of its abstract or index in the respective services. In the Excerpta medica, the abstracts of interdisciplinary articles have been given in all the relevant sections. As a result, the time-lag in the coverage of one and the same article varies from section to section. In such cases, the least time-lag has been taken into account. The comparison of speed of reporting between an abstracting service and an indexing service is not equitable for obvious reasons. The speed of reporting in the Excerpta medica, an abstracting service, cannot be compared equitably with the speed of reporting in the Bibliography, an indexing service. Therefore, in the present study one indexing service and one abstracting service were taken for studying the time-lag in relation to the Bibliography. The Bibliography has been taken as the base, because it has been the only secondary publication in India covering Indian scientific literature till December 1964. The Bibliography used to cover mainly original contributions and within 1-2 months after their publication. It may also be reasonably expected that most of the contributions reported in the Bibliography are worth coverage by international abstracting and indexing services.

From Table 4, it may be seen that the maximum time-lag in reporting in the case of the Index medicus is 10 months whereas in the case of the Excerpta medica it is 23 months. Within a time-lag of six months the Index medicus has covered 818 contributions (98.5 per cent) of the total number of contributions covered. Of the total 293 contributions covered in the Excerpta medica, 119 contributions (40.6 per cent) have been covered within a time-lag of 6 months; 141 contributions (48.1 per cent) have been covered within 7-12 months; that is within the time-lag of 12 months 260 articles (88.7 per cent) have been covered; within the time-lag of 18 months, 288 articles (98.3 per cent) have been covered.

The Index medicus has been able to provide a faster service, whereas the Excerpta medica, notwithstanding the fact that it is an abstracting service, has to considerably improve the speed of reporting of Indian literature.

4 COVERAGE OF PERIODICALS

Out of the 77 periodicals (vide Table 3) covered by the Bibliography, 17 periodicals were regularly indexed in the Index medicus. From yet another 9 periodicals, selected review articles were indexed in the Index medicus in 1962. Though the coverage in Index medicus of Indian medical periodicals as such is poor, a perusal of the list of periodicals covered in the Index medicus in the years 1962 and 1963 shows that efforts are being made to cover more and more Indian medical periodicals. In these two lists, it has been stated, that selected review articles from 3 more periodicals i.e. Indian journal of dermatology and venereology, Journal of the Anatomical Society of India and Maharashtra medical journal will be covered from 1963; two more periodicals i.e. Indian practitioner and Journal of the Indian medical profession will be regularly covered from 1963; Calcutta medical journal will be regularly covered from 1964; Antiseptic and Patna journal of medicine will be regularly covered from 1965. From Table 3, it appears that Bombay hospital journal, Indian journal of anaesthesia Indian journal of surgery, Indian medical record, Journal of the Indian Pediatric Society, Journal of J J Group of Hospitals
and Medical College, Journal of postgraduate medicine and Punjab medical journal carry a large number of contributions. The Index medicus may cover the aforesaid journals in order to ensure a more comprehensive reporting of Indian literature. Those journals wherefrom only selected articles are being covered now may also be fully covered by the Index medicus in future.

Out of the 77 periodicals, the Excerpta medica has covered 37 periodicals. From the list of periodicals covered in the Excerpta medica in 1964, it appears that Bombay hospital journal, Indian journal of microbiology, Indian medical forum, Indian medical record, Journal of obstetrics and gynaecology of India, are being covered by them. But from Table 3, it is seen that the contributions from these periodicals which were noticed in the Bibliography in 1962 were not covered in the Excerpta medica. It is possible that the Excerpta medica has started covering these periodicals from 1964 only. The periodicals, Armed forces medical journal (India), Indian journal of anaesthesia, Journal of post graduate medicine, Maharashtra medical journal, Punjab medical journal are not covered by the Excerpta medica. These periodicals publish quite a good number of papers. The Excerpta medica may cover these periodicals also to provide an exhaustive coverage of Indian medical literature. It also appears from the list of periodicals covered in the Excerpta medica in 1964 that the periodicals, Eastern anthropologist, Indian heart journal, Indian journal of dermatology, Indian journal of psychiatry, Indian journal of radiology, Indian journal of social work, Law quarterly review, Journal of correctional work, Journal of genetics, Journal of Mysore Medical Association, Journal of obstetrics and gynaecology, Journal of rehabilitation in Asia, Oriental archives of ophthalmology, Proceedings of the All India Ophthalmological Society, Samiksha have been covered by the Excerpta medica, but they have not been covered by the Bibliography.

5 DEPTH OF COVERAGE OF PERIODICALS

For examining the depth of coverage of periodicals, only those periodicals which have been covered in all the three services have been taken into account. The number of such periodicals in found to be 14. The findings are presented in Table 5.

From Table 5, it appears that the depth of coverage of Indian periodicals in the Excerpta medica is rather low. This is supported also by the data given in Table 3 wherefrom it may be seen that less than 25 per cent of the contributions are covered in the case of 18 periodicals; less than 50 per cent of the contributions are covered in the case of 8 periodicals; less than 75 percent of the contributions are covered in the case of 3 periodicals; and cent per cent of the contributions are covered in the case of only one periodical. One possible reason for this low percentage in the depth of coverage of periodicals in the Excerpta medica may be stricter criteria for selection of contributions as it is an abstracting service. But this reason does not appear to hold good when we examine the standard of the some of the Indian contributions covered in the Excerpta medica. The paper "Integrated general health survey in India" by S C Seal published in the Indian journal of public health (Vol. 6 No. 1, pp. 1-7) has not been reported in the Bibliography on account of its popular nature, whereas it has been covered in the Excerpta medica (Sec 17, Vol. 9, Ser. No. 24). There are also numerous instances where important contributions reported in the Bibliography, have not been covered in the Excerpta medica. The coverage of the papers published in the Indian journal of malarialogy (Vol. 16 Nos. 1 & 2, March, June 1962) is examined here by way of illustration. [Please see next page]

It may be mentioned that all the above papers excepting the last one have been reported by the Index medicus. While the papers under S. Nos. 1 and 3 are of similar nature, only the paper under S. No. 1 has been covered in the Excerpta medica. It is also not comprehensible as to why the papers under S. Nos. 4-7 have not been covered at all.

6 PROBLEMS OF SEEPAGE AND SCATTER

The periodicals, Altech, Bombay technological, Bulletin of the Botanical Survey of India, Food science, Indian dairymen, Indian
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title of the paper</th>
<th>Coverage in the Excerpta medica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Varma B K, Prasad R M, Dass N L, Sinha V P</td>
<td>Studies on the incidence and transmission of filariasis in Monghyr (Bihar) (pp 17-26)</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Basu P C, Mondal M M, Chowdhury D S</td>
<td>Studies on Plasmodium berghei Vincke &amp; Lips, 1948 Pt 32, Effect of the lowering and raising body temperature of the host (white rat) on the course of P. berghei (pp 33-40)</td>
<td>Not covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nair C P</td>
<td>Filariasis in the Kerala State Pt 7, Survey of Ponani (Palghat District) (pp 47-62)</td>
<td>Not covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Neogy B P, Sen A K</td>
<td>Anopheles stephensi as a carrier in rural Bengal (pp 81-5)</td>
<td>Not covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ramakrishnan S P, Mohan B N</td>
<td>An enzootic focus of simian malaria in Macaca radiata radiata Geoffroy of Nilgiris, Madras State, India (pp 87-94)</td>
<td>Not covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Grewal M S</td>
<td>Studies on the blood parasites of the white-throated munia, Uroloncha malabarica Linnaeus Plasmodium (relictum) praecox Grassi &amp; Feletti, 1890 (pp 99-109)</td>
<td>Not covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sharma M I D, Kalra R L</td>
<td>Studies on the Ovicidal action of organo-phosphorus compounds against Culex fatigans (pp 111-28)</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dalip Singh, Raghavan N G S</td>
<td>Duration of patent infection of Litomosoides carinii in the albino rat (pp 193-201)</td>
<td>Covered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From Table 6, it is seen that out of the total number of contributions covered in the Bibliography, 93.5 per cent are from core periodicals, 4.0 per cent from the periodicals of broader subjects, 0.2 per cent from the periodicals or border-line subjects and 2.3 per cent from the periodicals on alien subjects. It may be pointed out that Indian medical literature is concentrated mainly in core periodicals pertaining to the subjects of medicine, and only 4.5 per cent of the literature is likely to escape the notice of the international services on account of seepage and scatter of literature. This aspect may perhaps require further detailed study as an earlier paper by us with regard to Indian mathematical literature [11] presents a different trend.

The Index medicus has covered 38.1 per cent of the total literature, of which 37.0 per cent of the contributions belong to core periodicals and 1.1 per cent of contributions to the periodicals of broader subjects. The Excerpta medica has covered 13.5 per cent of the total literature, of which 13.2 per cent of the contributions belong to the core periodicals and 0.3 per cent of contributions belong to the periodicals of broader subjects.

A study of the different categories of periodicals carrying medical contributions has also been made and the data is presented in Table 7. From among the periodicals carrying medical contributions covered by the Bibliography in 1962, 62.3 per cent belong to the core subject of medicine, 14.3 per cent belong to broader subjects, 4.0 per cent belong to border-line subjects and 19.4 per cent belong to alien subjects.

The Index medicus has covered about half of the core periodicals and only 1 out of 11 periodicals of the broader subjects. Its coverage in respect of periodicals belonging to border-line subjects or alien subjects is found to be nil. The Excerpta medica has covered about three fourths of the core periodicals; 2 out of 11 periodicals of the broader subjects; and 1 out of 3 periodicals of the border-line subjects. This service has not been also covering any of the periodicals belonging to subjects alien to medicine.
The above findings show that international abstracting and indexing services devoted to a particular subject discipline are at a disadvantage to ensure exhaustive coverage of literature for the reason that articles of a particular subject discipline, appear not only in core periodicals, but also in periodicals of broader subjects, border-line subjects and alien subjects, and as such are liable to escape notice.

National abstracting and indexing services can however ensure exhaustive coverage and act as a feeder service to international abstracting and indexing services, solving the problems of seepage and scatter. As regards Indian scientific literature, the Indian science abstracts being published by Insdoc since January 1965, not only ensures bibliographical control of Indian scientific literature but also provides a feeder service to international abstracting and indexing services. Other national abstracting services such as the Indonesian abstracts, Pakistani science abstracts, Roumanian science abstracts may also be cited as examples.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

6. KRISHNAN (A) and SURINDER MOHAN Indian documents in Chemistry and Technology: A study of the coverage and quickness of reporting in international documentation tools. (Paper presented at the DRTC Seminar on 'Documentation Periodicals' Bangalore, May 1963).
9. RAJAGOPALAN (T S), DEO (M S), MUKHERJI (Soma) and TRIPATHY (G N) Coverage of Indian documents on agriculture in three bibliographical periodicals. (Paper presented at the DRTC Seminar on 'Documentation Periodicals' Bangalore, May 1963).
10. RAJAGOPALAN (T S) and SEN (B K) Reporting of Indian physics literature in the Physics abstracts. (Ann Lib Sci Doc. 12; 1965: 87-95).
11. RAJAGOPALAN (T S), SEN (B K), GOGIA (K L) and GERA (J C) Reporting of Indian mathematics literature in the Mathematical reviews and the Bulletin scientifique. (Ann Lib Sci Doc., 12; 1965: 137-50).
12. RAJAGOPALAN (T S), SEN (B K), ROY (S) and UPADHYAYA (P D) Reporting of Indian agricultural literature in some CAB abstracting services. (Ann Lib Sci Doc. 11; 1964: 87-99).
13. RANGANATHAN (S R) Retrospective bibliography of Asian learned periodicals (unpublished).
APPENDIX 1

MEDICAL SOCIETIES FOUNDED AFTER 1920.

All Bengal Compounders' Association, Calcutta. Contd. as Bengal Pharmaceutical Association, Amalgamated with Indian Pharmaceutical Association, Bengal Branch.

All India Association for the Propagation of Homoeopathy & Naturopathy, Onavelika, All India Dental Association, Bombay. (1946)

All India Homoeopathic Medical Association, Delhi.

All India Nature Cure Association, Lucknow.

All India Occupational Therapists' Association, Bombay. (1955?)

All India Ophthalmological Society, Bombay. (1931)

Anatomical Society of India, Poona. (1952?)

Association of Otolaryngologists of India, Madras. (1948)

Association of Practitioners of India, Bombay. (1952?)

Association of Physicians of India, Bombay. (1953?)

Association of Physiologists & Pharmacologists of India, Delhi. (1957?)

Association of Surgeons of India, Madras. (1941)

Ayurved Prachar Santha, Bombay.

Bengal Pharmaceutical Association, Calcutta. Contd from All Bengal Compounders' Association.

Bengal Tuberculosis Association, Calcutta. (1936?)

Bihar Health Services Association, Patna. (?)

Bombay Homoeopathic Association, Bombay.

Bombay Psychological Association, Bombay.

Bombay Psychological Association, Bombay.

Bombay Veterinary Medical Association, Nagpur.

Calcutta Doctors' Association, Calcutta.

Calcutta Medical Aid & Research Society, Calcutta.

Calcutta Nurses' Association, Calcutta.

Calcutta Psychical Society, Calcutta. (1932?)

Cardiological Society of India, Calcutta. (1949)

Catholic Hospital Association of India, Delhi.

Central Co-operative Anti-Malaria Society, Calcutta. (1933?)

Central Homoeopathic & Biochemical Association, Lashkar.

Charatar Medical Relief Society & Ayurvedic College, Nadiad, Gujrat.

Christian Medical Association of India, Nagpur.

Citizens' Nature Cure Society, Bombay.

Diabetic Association of India, Bombay.

District Homoeopathic Medical Practitioners Association, Arogonda, Chittoor.

Family Planning Association of India, Bombay. [Branches in different states], (1949)

Federation of Obstetric and Gynaecological Societies of India, Bombay. (1950)

Free Ophthalmic Hospitals Society, Bombay.

Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Association, Bombay.

Godhra Medical Practitioners Association, Godhra, Gujrat.

Government Ayurvedic & Unani College Graduates' Association, Mysore.

Homoeopathic Practitioners' Association, Bombay. (1953?)

Immunity Scientific Association, Calcutta. (1945?)

Indian Association for the Advancement of Medical Education, Madras.

Indian Association for Chest Diseases, Delhi. (1959)

Indian Association of Dermatologists & Venereologists, Bombay. (1935?)

Indian Association of the History of Medicine, Madras. (1956?)

Indian Association of Leprologists, Attur, Madras. (1956)

Indian Association of Mental Hygiene, (1930?)

Indian Association of Pathologists, Bombay. (1958?)

Indian Association of Physiotherapists, Bombay. (1955)

Indian Cancer Society, Bombay. (1954)

Indian Hospital Pharmacists' Association, Delhi.

Indian Leprosy Association, Calcutta.

Indian Medical Association, Calcutta. (1929) [Branches in different states]

Indian Pediatric Society, Calcutta. (1962?)

Indian Pharmaceutical Association, Banaras (?), Contd from United Provinces Pharmaceutical Association, [Branches in different states], (1939)

Indian Pharmaceutical Congress Association, Calcutta.

Indian Provincial Medical Association, Calcutta. (1920?)

Indian Psychiatric Society, Poona.
Indian Psychoanalytical Society. Calcutta. (1938)
Indian Psychological Association. Calcutta. (1926?)
Indian Psychotherapeutical Society. Calcutta.
Indian Public Health Association. Calcutta. (1956)
Indian Radiological Association. Madras. (1948?)
Indian Society of Anaesthetists. Indore. (1949)
Indian Society of Gastroenterology. Delhi.
Indian Society of Haematology. Delhi. (1959)
Indian Society of Malaria & Other Communicable Diseases. Delhi.
Kanpur Clinical Society of the G.S.M.V. College. Kanpur.
Lady Chelmsford All India League for Maternity & Child Welfare in India. (1921?)
Madras Government Nurses' Association. Madras. (?) (1964?)
Madras Medical College Association. Madras.
Madras Psychology Society. Madras. (1944)
Mysore Medical Association. Bangalore. (1928)
Mysore State Ayurvedic Congress. Bangalore
National Society of India for Malaria & Other Mosquito Borne Diseases. Delhi. (1950)
Neurological Society of India. Bombay. (1951)
Nikhil Karnatak Ayurveda Pracharak Mandala (1947?)
Obstetrics & Gynaecological Society of Northern India. Delhi. (1940?)
Pharmaceutical Society of India. Madras. (1939?)
Pharmaceutical Society. Saugar University. Sagar.
Physicians' Association of Madras. Madras. (1962?)
Physiological Society of India. Calcutta.
Seth Gordhandas Medical College Staff Society. Bombay. (1945?)
Society of Experimental Medical Sciences (India). Calcutta.
Society for the Study of Industrial Medicine. Calcutta. [Branches in different states].
Sindicato Nacional des Farmaceuticos da India Portuguesa. Goa. (1954?)
Tropical Diet Research Society. Calcutta.

[Note:- 1) The references at [2, 3, 4, 7, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18] in the bibliography at the end of the paper, and the Union catalogue of periodicals in cards maintained at the Insdoc, have been consulted in the preparation of the above list.
2) The year of foundation is given wherever it has been possible to find the information readily].
APPENDIX 2

LIST OF MEDICAL PERIODICALS STARTED
PUBLICATION AFTER
1920

Bulletin of the Carmichael Medical College.
Belgachia, Calcutta. 1920-
Indian and Eastern Druggist. London.
Contd as Indian and Eastern Chemist.
1920-37


Archivos Indo-Portugueses de Medicina e Historia Natural. Nova Goa. [Pt]. Contd as Archives da Escola Medico-Cirurgica de Nova Goa. Ser A & Ser B. 1921-27


Andhra Medical Journal. Madras. 1923-30
Health. Madras. 1923-38

Indian Medical & Pharmaceutical Review. Calcutta. 1923-

Proceedings. All India Conference of Medical Research Workers. Delhi. 1923-


Dhanwantari. Aligarh. [Hi]. 1924-

Health Bulletin. Simla, Calcutta. 1924-

Indian Medical Research Memoirs. Indian Research Fund Association. Calcutta. 1924-


Oriental Watchman and Herald of Health. Poona. 1924-


Indian Journal of Psychology. Indian Psychological Association. Calcutta. 1926-

Journal of the Christian Medical Association of India, Burma and Ceylon. Mysore. Contd from Journal of Medical Mission in India. 1926-

Medical Review of Reviews. Calcutta. 1926-31

Nature Healer. Calcutta. 1926-30

Archivos da Escola Medico-Cirurgica de Nova Goa. Nova Goa. Contd from Archives Indo-Portugueses de Medicina e Historia Natural. [Pt]. Ser. A. 1927-

Vaidya Jivan. Cuttack. [Or]. 1928-


Homoeopathic Bulletin. Calcutta. 1929-

Leprosy in India. British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Indian Council. Delhi. 1929-

Medical Practitioner. Madras. 1929-


Record of the Malaria Survey of India. Calcutta. Contd as Journal of the Malaria Institute of India

Hahnemannian Gleanings. Calcutta. 1930-

Indian Medical Service News. Simla. 1930-1933


Journal, Indian Association for Mental Hygiene. 1930-37(?)

Proceedings of the All-India Ophthalmological Society, Madras. 1930-

Radiant Health. Amritsar. 1930-

Ayurveda Chandrika. Nellore [Tel]. 1931-

Health of the School Child, Allahabad. 1931-

REPORTING OF INDIAN MEDICAL LITERATURE

Medico-Surgical Suggestions. Madras. 1932-
Miscellany. South Indian Branch, Indian Medical Association. 1932-
Mohaqq. Bharat Tibbiya College. Saharanpur. [Ur]. 1932-
Epidemic Diseases Summary. 1933-
Indian Journal of Pediatrics. Indian Pediatrics Society and Institute of Child Health. Calcutta. 1933-
Medical Digest. Bombay. 1933-
Health & Happiness. Madras. 1934-
Daktar Bhai. Dalvar Chemical Co. Dinapore [Hi]. 1935-
Indian Journal of Medicine & Survey. Banga (Punjab). 1935-
Journal of Indian Medicine. Madras. 1935-
Eastern Medical Journal. Madras. 1936-
Journal of the Bengal Tuberculosis Association. Calcutta. 1936-
Seth G S Medical College Magazine. Bombay. 1936-45
Journal, Indian Red Cross Society. Calcutta. Contd from Red Cross. 1937-
Transactions of the Medical College Reunion. Calcutta. 1937-44
Arogya Mandir. Bombay. [Ma]. 1938(?)-
Calcutta Medical Review. Calcutta. 1938-
Indian Medical Review. Delhi. 1938-
Journal of the Malaria Institute of India. Calcutta. Contd from Record of the Malaria Survey of India, Contd as Indian Journal of Malariology. 1938-45
Journal, Stanley Medical College. Madras. 1938(?)-
Medical Science. Madras. 1938-
Bengal Public Health Journal. Calcutta. 1939-
Homoeopathic Outlook. Bombay. 1939-
Indian Journal of Pharmacy. Indian Pharmaceutical Association. Banaras. 1939-
Indian Journal of Surgery. Association of Surgeons, Madras. 1939-
Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. Lahore. 1939 (?)-
Nara Nari. Calcutta. [Be]. 1939-
Pharmacist. Pharmaceutical Society of India. Madras. 1939-
Vaidya Chandrika. Tiruchy. [Ta]. 1939-
Bengal Public Health Bulletin. Calcutta. 1940-
Homoeopathic Herald. Calcutta. 1940-
Indian Journal of Ophthalmology. Poona. 1940-
Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. Obstetrics and Gynaecological Society of Northern India. Delhi. 1940-
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Indian Physician. Bombay. 1942-
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Indian Health Gazette. 1944-47
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Armed Forces Medical Journal (India). Armed Forces Medical College. Poona. Contd from Army Medical Corps Journal. 1945-
Immunity Bulletin. Immunity Research Laboratory. Calcutta. 1945-
Indian Pharmacist. Calcutta. 1945-56
Proceedings of the Seth GORDHANDAS Medical College Staff Society. Bombay. 1945(?)-
Journal of the SRIRAM CHANDRA BHANJ Medical College. Cuttack. 1946-
People's Health. 1946-50
Yoga. Yoga Institute. Bombay. 1946-
Arogya. Gorakhpur. [Hi]. 1947-
Ayurveda Patrika. Ayurveda Seva Sangh. Nasik. [Ma]. 1947-
Continued
Ciba Monographs. Ciba Pharmacy Ltd. Bombay. 1947-

Indian Journal of Malarialogy. Indian Council of Medical Research. Calcutta. Contd from Journal of the Malaria Institute of India. 1947-


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Indian Journal of Radiology. Indian Radiological Association. Madras. 1947-


Journal of the All-India Dental Association. Calcutta. Contd from Indian Dental Journal. 1947-


Samiksa. Journal of the Indian Psychoanalytical Society. Calcutta. 1947-

Ciba Medical Notes. Ciba Pharmacy Ltd., Bombay. 1948-

Guntur Medical College Magazine. Guntur. 1948-


Indian Medical Guide. 1948-

Indian Pathology. Delhi. 1948-

Indian Practitioner. Bombay. 1948-

International Journal of Sexology. Bombay. Contd from Marriage Hygiene. 1948-


Sachitra Ayurved. Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan Ltd., Calcutta. [Bil]. 1948-

Glaxo Volume. Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., Bombay. 1949-

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[Note:- The references at [1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 13, 14, 15, 19] in the bibliography at the end of the paper, and the Union catalogue of periodicals in cards maintained at the Inadoc, have been consulted in the preparation of the above list.]

LANGUAGE SYMBOLS

Be- Be- Bengali Mul- Multilingual
Bil- Bil- Bilingual Or- Oriya
Gu- Gu- Gujarati Pt- Portuguese
Hi- Hi- Hindi Pu- Punjabi
Ka- Ka- Kannada Ta- Tamil
Ma- Ma- Marathi Ur- Urdu
Ml- Ml- Malayalam

No language symbol has been used for the periodicals published in English.
### TABLE 1

**INDIAN PERIODICAL CONTRIBUTIONS ON MEDICINE**

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### EXTENT OF REPORTING

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Total 2169 826 293

Percentage 100.0 38.1 13.5

Explanation of the Symbols:
- **A** = Full coverage
- **B** = 75% to 99%
- **C** = 50% to 74%
- **D** = 25% to 49%
- **E** = Below 25%
- **x** = No coverage

[IM] - Only selected review articles from this periodical are stated to be covered in Index medicus.

[IM-C year] - To be covered in Index medicus routinely from the year given after C

[IM-C year] - Selected review articles are stated to be covered in Index medicus from the year given after C.
### TABLE 4

**TIME-LAG IN REPORTING**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Difference in time-lag from the Bibliography (in months)</th>
<th>INDEX MEDICUS</th>
<th>EXCEPTRA MEDICA</th>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>826</strong></td>
<td><strong>293</strong></td>
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**Percentage**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time-lag</th>
<th>INDEX MEDICUS</th>
<th>EXCEPTRA MEDICA</th>
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<tr>
<td>1-6 months</td>
<td>98.5%</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-12 months</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-19 months</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 months onwards</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
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### TABLE 5

**DEPTH OF COVERAGE OF PERIODICALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of contributions from 14 common periodicals reported in the Bibliography</th>
<th>No. of contributions from 14 common periodicals covered in the Index medicus</th>
<th>( \times \frac{100}{\text{Col 1}} )</th>
<th>No. of contributions from 14 common periodicals covered in the Excerpta medica</th>
<th>( \times \frac{100}{\text{Col 1}} )</th>
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<tr>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>871</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>22.8</td>
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### TABLE 6

**SEEPAGE AND SCATTER: ANALYSIS OF ARTICLES**

<table>
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<th>Coverage in different categories of periodicals</th>
<th>No. of contributions reported in the Bibliography in 1962</th>
<th>No. of contributions covered in the Index medicum</th>
<th>No. of contributions covered in the Excerpta medica</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
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<td>Core periodicals</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Periodicals on Borderline subjects</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<td>Periodicals on Alien subjects</td>
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<td>293</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<td>Categories of periodicals</td>
<td>No of periodicals covered by the Bibliography in 1962</td>
<td>No. of periodicals covered by the Index medicus</td>
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<td>PERCENTAGE</td>
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<td>Periodicals on Border-line subjects</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
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Note: The table shows the analysis of periodicals covered by the Bibliography in 1962, the Index medicus, and the Excerpta medica. The columns represent the total number of periodicals covered in the Bibliography, with percentages calculated for each category.