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Research Productivity and Trends in Sepsis Research Publication Among Asian Countries: A Scientometric Study

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ABSTRACT
Sepsis is one of the most life-threatening diseases. It is the body's extreme response to an infection; it's a life-threatening condition. This study analyses sepsis research productivity and growth using scientometric tools. Scientometrics is a quantitative tool for scientific research; through this analysis, we can assess the quality of scientific development. The present study aims to conduct a detailed quantitative and qualitative analysis of country-wise sepsis research output in Asia using scientometric indicators and tools. Recent developments in quantitative, computational, and scientific network-based methods that enhance knowledge measurement, mapping, and scientific evaluations are new and innovative methods in bibliometrics and scientometrics. These have become necessary because of the growth of academic communication and advances in research. This assessment applies modern mathematical methods for bibliometric and scientometric research by using Web of Science (WOS).
Keywords:- Sepsis study, Scientometrics, H-Index, Growth of Sepsis, Asian Countries, Science mapping.

1. INTRODUCTION

When the body's reaction to an infection gets out of control and begins to harm its own tissues and organs, it can lead to sepsis, a potentially fatal illness. The immune system causes extensive inflammation rather than successfully combating the infection, which can hinder the regular operation of critical organs like the heart, liver, kidneys, and lungs. Sepsis can progress to septic shock, a severe stage marked by a significant drop in blood pressure. If left untreated, septic shock can be fatal because it lowers blood supply to the organs, causing organ failure. One of the main causes of death in the world is sepsis. However, due to difficulties with data collection, diagnosis, and reporting, it is still challenging to gather precise and trustworthy population-level data on its incidence and mortality.

The data released showed 11 million deaths and 48.9 million cases related to sepsis worldwide in 2020, 20% of all deaths. Children under the age of five accounted for nearly half (20 million) of all estimated sepsis cases globally. An estimated 15 people would have sepsis as a side effect of receiving medical care for every 1000 hospitalized patients. Although sepsis can strike anyone anywhere in the world, there are notable regional differences in its incidence and mortality, with lower-middle-income nations (LMICs) having the greatest rates. Sepsis is expensive; in high-income nations, the average hospital-wide cost of sepsis was estimated to be more than $32,000 per patient.

This study demonstrates the growth of sepsis research at the Asian countries' level and the author's h-index, document types, subject-wise, and the most productive journal in sepsis research through using scientometric tools and exposure. “Sepsis.” WHO – World Health Organisation (July 21, 2026a).

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1.1 Precautionary signs and Observable changes

The symptoms of sepsis depend on the seriousness and vary in intensity. Symptoms may include fever or low temperature, shivering, confusion, and changes in mental status. The patient may exhibit fast, shallow breathing; cold and clammy skin; sweating without a clear reason; shivering; extreme body pain or discomfort; a high heart rate; a weak pulse or low blood pressure; and low urine output. In children, the following may also develop: rapid breathing, convulsions, pale skin, lethargy, and difficulty waking. Sepsis can affect anyone, regardless of immunity. It's more common in older age (above 65); pregnant women; those with serious medical conditions; diabetes patients; obese patients; cancer patients; kidney disease patients; and those with weakened immune systems or severe injuries. 'Sepsis' "Mayo Clinic (July 23, 2026)".

1.2 Objectives of Study

The Primary Objectives are framed with the particular theory of the present study as mentioned below;
To analyse the growth of scientific literature in Sepsis Disease research output during the years 2016-2025.
To examine the relative growth rate and doubling time of Sepsis Disease research.
To measure the productivity of Sepsis Disease research from Asian countries.
To identify the most productive authors.
To identify the top twenty H-Index for the most productive authors.
To find out the most preferred journal for publication of Sepsis research from Asian Countries
To compare and measure the analysis of Asian country-wise Sepsis Disease research output performance.
To determine the document-wise research concentrations in Sepsis Disease research in the study period.
To evaluate the language-wise distribution in Sepsis Disease research.
To test the applicability of Bradford's law: research productivity in journals and articles that comply with the implications of scattering in Sepsis research from Asian countries' research publications.

1.3 Hypothesis

The researcher has prepared the following hypothesis to investigate the authenticity of the aims of the present examination. Accordingly, the following hypotheses are developed based on some of the objectives.
There is an expanding pattern in the relative growth and correspondingly a decreasing pattern in the doubling time in sepsis research.
The distribution of sepsis research output articles and journals relatively conforms to the implications of Bradford's Law.

1.4 Scientometric

Sadik Batcha M and Baskaran C (2007) analysed the publication activity of G8 countries in cardiology: USA, UK, Italy, Germany, France, Canada, and Russia. Most prolific institutions are located in G8 countries and produced 13028 records from 1969 to 2006. This research is based on the MEDLINE database, which is published by the National Library of Medicine. The publication of journals among G8 countries, first placed of journal of the American College of Cardiology, which produced the highest output (18.9 per cent), followed by circulation (13.6 per cent).
Scientometrics is expanded to the quantitative analysis of scientific statistical information and its various branches. It is used in science policy, research management, and science administration. Scientometrics mainly focuses on measuring and evaluating the productivity of scientific publications, impact, and growth of scientific research across all disciplines using quantitative methods. Scientometrics seeks to integrate the intellectual and cognitive structure of scientific research by analysing the relationships among authors, institutions, journals, and scientific publications. (Garfield, 2009) Latest developments in mathematical analytic tools like VOSviewer, Biblioshiny, CiteSpace, Bibliometrix, Citation and Network analysis tools, Science mapping tools, Citation metrics tools, Literature mapping tools, Data processing tools, etc., are very helpful tools for bibliometrics and scientometrics research. This paper made an attempt to list the innovative tools available for bibliometric and scientometric analysis and to provide a comprehensive review of them.

1.5 Literature Reviews

Literature reviews are the backbone of all research; these reviews clearly explain the route of all research-related studies. Basically, these reviews provide a clear understanding of the topic of research and the need for new investigation. Most researchers use common platforms to collect sources from academic resources like journals, books, publications, magazines, newspapers, government-approved data, articles, etc. Literature reviews help with both knowledge acquisition and learning new ways of thinking through the reading of new literature reviews.

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Sepsis outcome is reliant not only on the clinical phenotype of the individual but also on many parameters, such as age, infective source, and initiation of therapy. So there seems to be heterogeneity in sepsis patients based on these factors that can alter the outcome. Intra-group heterogeneity in sepsis, as reported in recent years, underscores our lack of understanding of the complexity of the disease.

The application of scientific quantitative methods involves handling scientific analysis and an information process. The field of scientometrics gained prominence with the establishment of the journal Scientometrics by Tibor Braun in Hungary in 1978. Scientometrics expanded to the quantitative analysis of scientific statistical information in its various branches. It is used in science policy and research management, and science administration. Scientometrics mainly focuses on measuring and evaluating the productivity of scientific publications, impact, and growth of scientific research across all disciplines using quantitative methods. Scientometrics seeks to integrate the intellectual and cognitive structure of scientific research by analysing the relationships among authors, institutions, journals, and scientific research publications.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Data were extracted from Web of Science (WoS), then selected from the Web of Science Core Collection, and all records with "Sepsis" were selected, totalling 31419 data points, and filtered to the years 2016 to 2025 (10 years) and limited to Asian countries.

sepsis (Topic) and AFGHANISTAN or ARMENIA or AZERBAIJAN or BAHRAIN or BANGLADESH o r BHUTAN or BRUNEI or CAMBODIA or PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA or CYPRUS or GEORGIA or INDIA or INDONESIA or IRAN or IRAQ or ISRAEL or JAPAN or JORDAN or KAZAKHSTAN or KUWAIT or KYRGYZSTAN or LAOS or LEBANON or MALAYSI A or MONGOLIA or MYANMAR or NEPAL or OMAN or PAKISTAN or PALESTINE or PHILIPPIN ES or QATAR or SAUDI ARABIA or SINGAPORE or SOUTH KOREA or SRI LANKA or SYRIA or TAIWAN or TAJIKISTAN or THAILAND or TIMOR LESTE or TURKEY or UNITED ARAB EMIRATES or UZBEKISTAN or VIETNAM or YEMEN (Countries/Regions) and **2025** or **2024** or **2023** or **2022** or **2021** or **2020** or **2019** or **2018** or **2017** or **2016** (Final Publication Year)

Figure 1 Methodology Data Extract from Web of Science - "Sepsis



2.1 The mean RGR of articles over the specific period of the interval is mathematically given by:

Rt (P) = [logP (t)-logP (0)]
Rt = Relative growth rate of articles over a specific period of time.
LogP (0) = Logarithm of initial number of articles logP (t)
= Logarithm of the final number of articles.

2.2 Doubling Time

Doubling time is determined as the time expected for the articles to double the existing amount. It has been measured using the following formula:
Dt is given by (t) =0.693/R
Where R is the relative growth rate of articles
Dt = It is directly related to RGR.

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3. RESULTS

This study presents the Sepsis research publication output. It measures performance from a global perspective of publication status. This scientific research is in a particular discipline, and it shows its performance at the global level in sepsis research.

Table 1: Year-wise Growth of Publications in Sepsis Research

S. No.	Publication Year	Records	Cum Records	Percentage (%) 31419
1	2016	1854	1854	5.90
2	2017	1935	3789	6.16
3	2018	2128	5917	6.77
4	2019	2421	8338	7.71
5	2020	2980	11318	9.48
6	2023	3518	14836	11.20
7	2021	3571	18407	11.37
8	2022	3760	22167	11.97
9	2024	4083	26250	13.00
10	2025	5169	31419	16.45
Total		**31419**		**100.00**

Figure 2 Year-wise Publications in Sepsis Research



Table 1 and Figure 2 shows that year-wise research publication output in the sepsis research for the period 2016-2025, shows that 2025 has occupies first place with 5169 (**16.45%**) research publications, followed by 2024 with 4083 (**13.00%**) second place, and the third place is not continued in the year of 2023; the change in 2022 is the third place of year-wise publication with 3760 (**11.97%**), 2021 has occupies fourth place with 3571(**11.37%**) publications, 2023 with 3518 (**11.20%**) publications, 2020 has 2980 (**9.48%**) publications, 2019 with 2421 (**7.71%**) publications, 2018 with 2128 (**6.77%**) publications, 2017 with 1935 (**6.16%**) publications, 2016 with 1854 (**5.90%**) publications.

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Table 2 Growth of scientific literature in Sepsis research output during the years 2016-2025.

Document Types	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Grand Total
Article	1505	1595	1768	1967	2445	3005	3113	2866	3424	4259	**25947**
Article; Book Chapter	1	1		1	1	2					**6**
Article; Data Paper			1		1						**2**
Article; Proceedings Paper	12	17	6	12	9	5	8		1		**70**
Article; Publication with Expression of Concern		1		1	2						**4**
Article; Retracted Publication	2	6	11	10	27	36	58	2	5	2	**159**
Article; Withdrawn Publication									1		**1**
Biographical-Item						1					**1**
Book Review					1						**1**
Correction	5	1	6	6	6	7	15	17	37	33	**133**
Editorial Material	37	37	23	26	40	28	26	29	37	51	**334**
Letter	44	53	51	46	58	49	58	48	51	105	**563**
Meeting Abstract	124	78	100	123	91	46	77	73	103	151	**966**
Retraction				1	3	3	4	8	6		**25**
Review	124	146	162	223	296	388	398	474	418	568	**3197**
Review; Book Chapter				4							**4**
Review; Publication with Expression of Concern						1					**1**
Retracted Publication				1			3	1			**5**
Total	**1854**	**1935**	**2128**	**2421**	**2980**	**3571**	**3760**	**3518**	**4083**	**5169**	**31419**

Table 2 clearly explains that the article document types that appeared in the articles have shown a predominant contribution (4259), and after including like articles, book chapters, reviews, and meeting abstracts, etc. the total came upto (5169) in the year 2025. In 2024 and 2023, (4083) and (3518) were the overall results, respectively. From the above table, it can be deduced that journal articles predominate over other research publications. This is more due to the vital place of journals as a medium of scientific research than any other form of research publication in the scientific field.

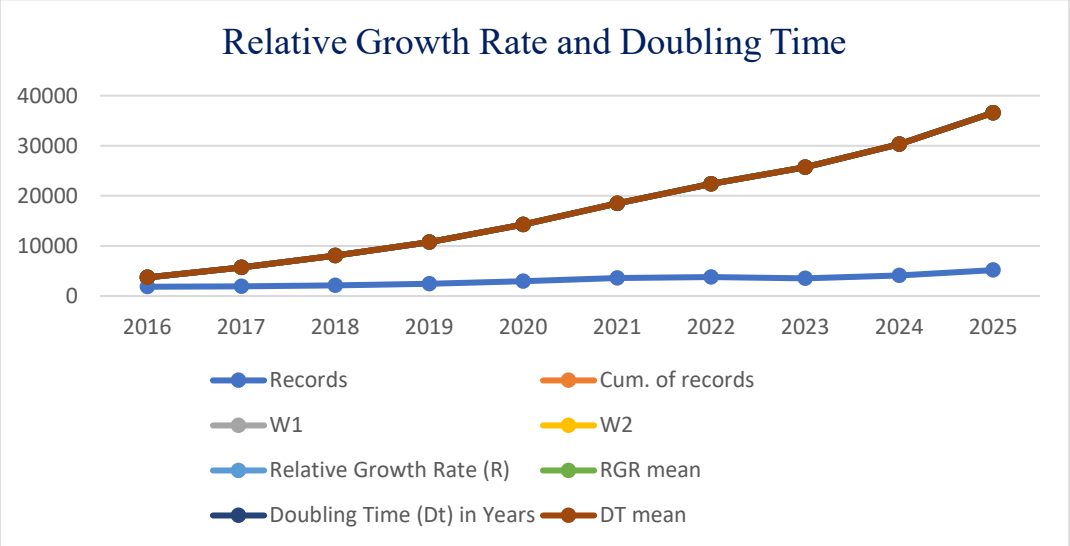
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Table 3: The relative growth rate and doubling time of Sepsis Disease research.

S. No.	Publication Year	Records	Cum. Of records	W1	W2	Relative Growth Rate ®	RGR mean	Doubling Time (Dt) in Years	DT mean
1	2016	1854	1854	0	7.53	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.51
2	2017	1935	3789	7.53	8.24	0.71		0.97	
3	2018	2128	5917	7.57	8.69	1.12		0.62	
4	2019	2421	8338	7.66	9.03	1.37		0.51	
5	2020	2980	11318	7.79	9.33	1.54		0.45	
6	2021	3571	14889	8.00	9.61	1.61	1.82	0.43	1.92
7	2022	3760	18649	8.18	9.83	1.65		0.42	
8	2023	3518	22167	8.23	10.01	1.77		0.39	
9	2024	4083	26250	8.17	10.18	2.01		0.34	
10	2025	5169	31419	8.31	10.36	2.04		0.34	
Total	**2016–2025**	**31419**				—	**1.39**	**4.47**	**1.22**

Table 3 indicates the Analysis of the growth rate in Sepsis research output as one of the vital aspects of the deliberation. The present analysis aims to identify the trends and growth prospects in all research. However, an increase in Sepsis research has made it extremely difficult for scientists and researchers to keep in regular touch with the recent trends in their fields.
This table shows relative growth rate data and doubling time for total research output and Sepsis research. It is noticeable that relative growth rates have progressively increased from 0.71 in 2017 to 2.04 in the year 2025. In the study period from 2016 to 2025, the mean relative growth rate is 1.39.

Figure 3 Relative Growth Rate and Doubling Time



The doubling time for publications of all sources in Sepsis research output has decreased from 0.97 in 2017 to 0.34 in 2025. During the study period, the doubling time is 4.47. The Mean Doubling Time for the study period from 2016 to 2025 has been calculated as 1.22.
Hence, the hypothesis that the relative growth rate (RGR) of total scientific publications shows an increasing trend and the doubling time (DT) for publications reflects a decreasing trend is supported; the hypothesis is proved.

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Table 4:The Language-wise distribution in Sepsis Disease research.

S. No.	Language	No. of Articles	Percentage (% 31419)
1	English	31375	**99.86**
2	Turkish	22	**0.07**
3	Japanese	7	**0.02**
4	Chinese	7	**0.02**
5	Spanish	4	**0.01**
6	German	2	**0.01**
7	French	1	**0.00**
8	Russian	1	**0.00**
	Total	**31419**	**100.00**

Table 4 clearly shows the language-wise publication. The highest number of publications, language-wise, was seen in English with 31375 (99.86%) publications, followed by Turkish 22 (0.07%), Japanese and Chinese 7 (0.02%), Spanish 4 (0.01%), German 2 (0.01%) and French and Russian 1 (0.00).

Table 5 Top 20 productivity of Sepsis research in Asian countries.

S. No.	Country	Records	Percentage (%) 31419
1	People's R. China	18004	57.30
2	USA	3151	10.03
3	Japan	2831	9.01
4	**India**	**2334**	**7.43**
5	South Korea	2066	6.58
6	Taiwan	1416	4.51
7	UK	1152	3.67
8	Turkey	1148	3.65
9	Thailand	716	2.28
10	Israel	696	2.22
11	Canada	691	2.20
12	Saudi Arabia	657	2.09
13	Australia	649	2.07
14	Iran	602	1.92
15	Germany	551	1.75
16	Italy	514	1.64
17	Singapore	513	1.63
18	France	459	1.46
19	Pakistan	436	1.39
20	Netherlands	409	1.30

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Table 5 shows the top 30 productivity rates in sepsis research from Asian countries. The first place is the People's Republic of China with 18004 (57.30%). Second place in this table is occupied by the USA; although the USA is not an Asian country, it is included in the authors' collaboration as if it were part of Asia. It is listed in the table as an Asian country. The USA is ranked second with 3251 (10.03%). The third place in the table is Japan with 2831 (9.01%). India is ranked fourth in this table with 2334 (7.43%). The 20th place is occupied by the Netherlands with 409 (1.30%).

Table 6: The Top twenty H-index for the most productive authors.

S. No	H-index	Unit	Citation sum within h-core	All Citations	All Articles
1	53	Wang Y	5373	11463	554
2	50	Zhang Y	23652	29291	506
3	46	Zhang J	4518	8610	380
4	46	Wang J	4862	8784	396
5	43	Liu Y	22072	26089	413
6	42	Li Y	3708	8030	446
7	42	Chen Y	3589	7253	377
8	42	Zhang H	4380	6680	245
9	41	Yang Y	3223	6055	300
10	39	Li L	3584	6391	279
11	39	Liu J	5971	8500	294
12	39	Zhang L	3684	7121	332
13	38	Li J	3577	7007	372
14	38	Iba T	5215	6194	104
15	36	Wang L	3006	5859	333
16	36	Wang H	2839	5266	281
17	36	Zhao Y	4897	6148	150
18	36	Li Q	3545	5269	206
19	36	Li X	2670	4934	280
20	34	Wu J	2934	4121	141

Data were extracted from Web of Science (WoS), and the BibExcel tool was used to identify authors' H-index. Table 6 shows that the top author is Wang Y (Wang, Yue) from Nantong University, Affiliated Hospital, Department of Emergency Medicine, People's R China, who published 554 Articles with a total citation count of 11463 and an h-index of 53. Zhang Y (Zhang, Yun) from Capital Medical University, Beijing Tongren Hospital, Department of Emergency Medicine, Beijing, People's R China, has published 506 Articles with a total citation count of 29291 and an h-index of 50. Zhang J has published 380 Articles with a total citation count of 8610 and an h-index of 46. Wang J has published 396 Articles with a total citation count of 8784 and an h-index of 46 in the same position. Finally, in 20th place, Wu J has been noted; Wu J contributed 141 Articles with a total citation count of 4121.

Table 7 The journal most preferred for publication of Sepsis research from Asian Countries

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S. No	Source	No of Articles
1	Scientific Reports	774
2	Frontiers In Immunology	599
3	Shock	575
4	Medicine	527
5	International Immunopharmacology	488
6	Plos One	447
7	Frontiers In Medicine	416
8	BMC Infectious Diseases	385
9	Frontiers In Pharmacology	306
10	Critical Care Medicine	293
11	Critical Care	275
12	Journal Of Inflammation Research	268
13	Experimental And Therapeutic Medicine	231
14	International Journal of Molecular Sciences	222
15	Frontiers In Pediatrics	206
16	Journal Of Clinical Medicine	204
17	Infection And Drug Resistance	203
18	Frontiers In Cellular and Infection Microbiology	198
19	American Journal of Emergency Medicine	189
20	Journal Of Critical Care	187

Figure 4 Top Twenty Most Preferred Journals for Sepsis Research Publication

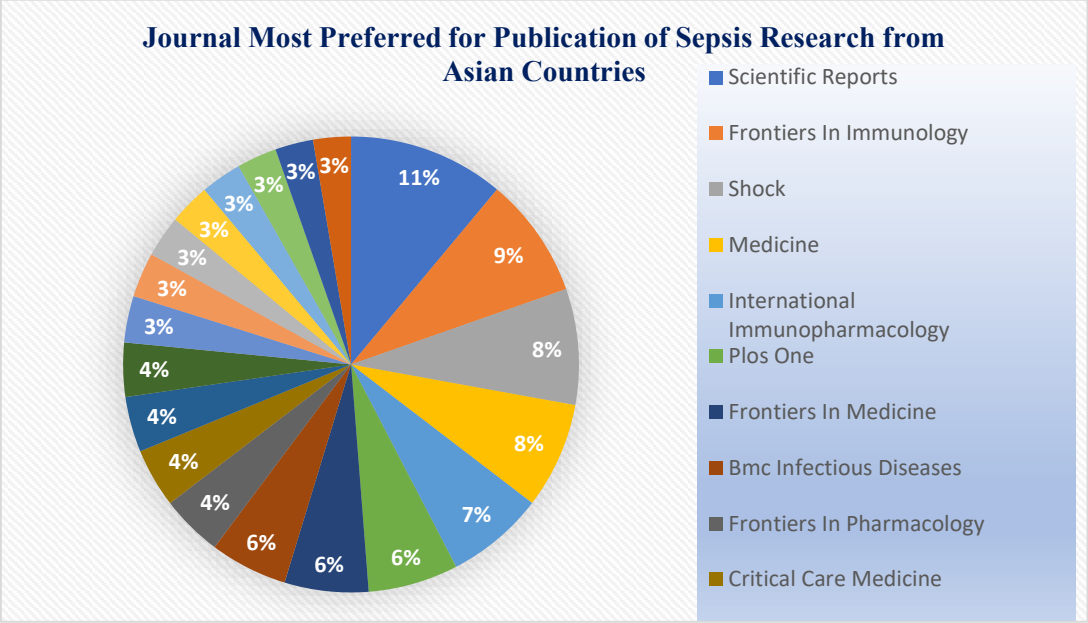


Table 7 and Figure 4 show the top 20 sources of publications on the list. The top source in the sepsis publication list is Scientific Reports (774). The second-highest place is Frontiers in Immunology with 599 publications. The third place in this source table is Shock with 575 publications. Followed by Medicine with 527, International Immunopharmacology with 488, PLOS ONE with 447, Frontiers in Medicine with 416, BMC Infectious Diseases

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with 385, Frontiers in Pharmacology with 306, Critical Care Medicine with 293, Critical Care with 275, Journal of Inflammation Research with 268, Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine with 231, International Journal of Molecular Sciences with 222, Frontiers in Paediatrics with 206, Journal of Clinical Medicine with 204, Infection and Drug Resistance with 203, Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology with 198, American Journal of Emergency Medicine with 189, Journal of Critical Care with 187.

Table 8 Document-wise research concentrations in Sepsis Research in the study period.

S. No.	Subject	Records	Percentage (%) 31419
1	General & Internal Medicine	5396	17.17
2	Pharmacology & Pharmacy	3737	11.89
3	Immunology	3618	11.52
4	Research & Experimental Medicine	2761	8.79
5	Biochemistry & Molecular Biology	2152	6.85
6	Science & Technology - Other Topics	2143	6.82
7	Infectious Diseases	1944	6.19
8	Cell Biology	1940	6.17
9	Surgery	1776	5.65
10	Pediatrics	1764	5.61
11	Cardiovascular System & Cardiology	1496	4.76
12	Microbiology	1464	4.66
13	Hematology	1325	4.22
14	Chemistry	1070	3.41
15	Urology & Nephrology	879	2.80
16	Oncology	841	2.68
17	Emergency Medicine	675	2.15
18	Respiratory System	645	2.05
19	Neurosciences & Neurology	609	1.94
20	Public, Environmental & Occupational Health	586	1.87

Table 8 shows a subject-wise list of sepsis research publications; the top 20 document-wise list of overall records in sepsis research publications is 31419. The top of the table is General and Internal Medicine, with 5396 (17.17%) records. The second position is occupied by Pharmacology and Pharmacy with 3737 (11.89%). Third ranked in the table is Immunology with 3618 (11.52%) records. The 20th place is occupied by Public, Environmental, and Occupational Health with 586 (1.87%) publications.

Figure 5 VOSviewer on Co-Occurrence Of Sepsis In Research

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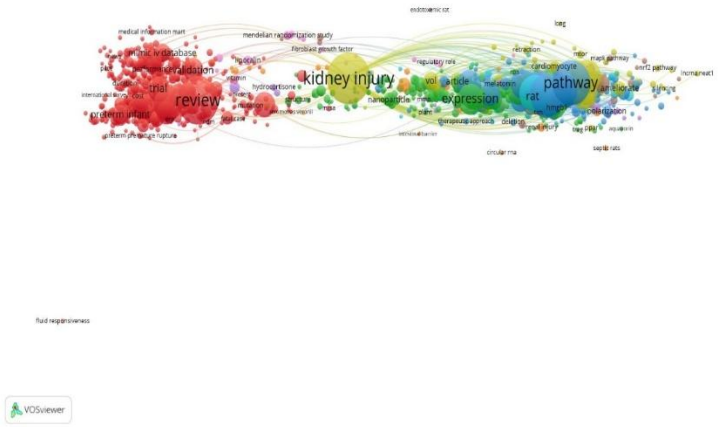


Table 9 To test the applicability of Bradford's law: research productivity in journals and articles

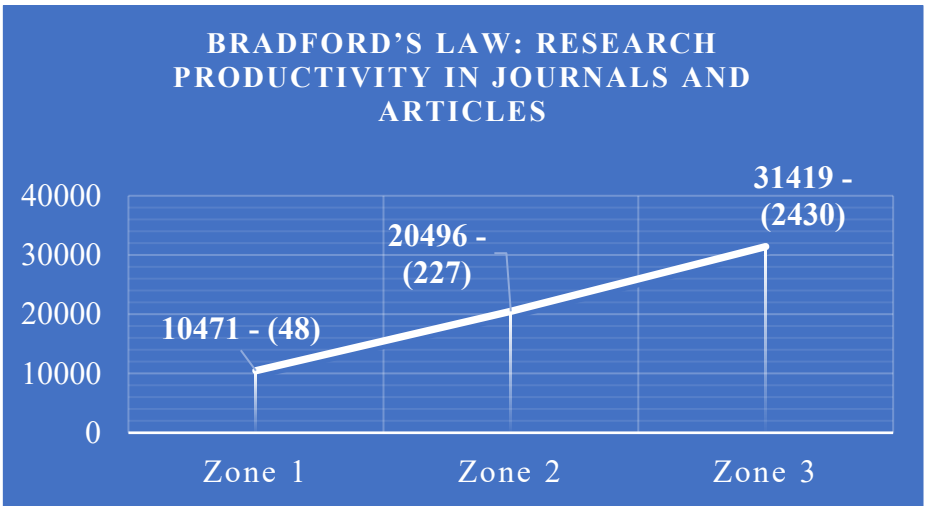
Zones	No. of Journals	No. of Publication	Cum. No. of Publication	% of Publications 31419	Multiplier Factor
Zone 1	48 (1.77%)	10471	10471	33.3	-
Zone 2	227 (8.39%)	10475	20946	33.3	4.72
Zone 3	2430 (89.83%)	10473	31419	33.3	10.70
Total	**2705**	**31419**		99.9	**15.42 (7.71)**

Table 9 presents tests and analysis of the applicability of Bradford's law: research productivity in journals and articles. The small group of 48 journals identified in the core zone 1 represents 1.77% of the journals covered and 10471 (33.33%) of the articles. The second, more extensive group of 227 (8.37%) journals identified in zone 2 has 10475 (33.3%) articles, and the third-largest zone, 2430 (89.83%) of journals covered, has the next 10473 (33.3%) articles. The Bradford multiplier between zone 1 and zone 2 is 4.72, and between zone 2 and zone 3 is 10.70. The average multiplier value is 7.71.

The distribution of sepsis research output journals and publications largely conforms to Bradford's Law. Hence, the hypothesis is supported.

Figure 6

Bradford's Law Zones



4. FINDINGS

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As specified in the objective, this study provides detailed information about sepsis research in Asian countries. The accumulated research output (total number of publications in Asian countries in sepsis research is **31419**; the years chosen are from 2016 to 2025.

It is observed that the year 2025 occupies first place with 5169 (16.45%) publications, 2024 obtained second place with 4083 (13.00%) publications, and 2022 takes third place in the list with 3760 (11.97%). The relative growth rate has been increasing, which means that the rate of increase is high in terms of the segment, and this has been highlighted by the doubling time for publications, which is less than the relative growth rate. The growth '**mean relative rate'** is 1.39 and **'mean doubling time'** is 1.22. **(Hypothesis is Proved)**

The findings clearly indicate that the Article type of document has shown a highly dominant contribution of 25947 (82.58%). It ranked first in terms of the total number of publications during the study period. The majority of sepsis research publications preferred to publish their findings in journal articles. The others were followed by 'reviews', meeting abstracts', 'letters', and 'editorial materials.

The productivity of sepsis research in Asian countries: the People's R China is in first position with 18004 (57.30%), the second place occupied by the United States of America (USA); actually, the USA is not an Asian country, but with author collaboration it comes under the Asian list with 3151 (10.03%). Japan ranks third with 2831 (9.01%). India ranks fourth in sepsis research publications in Asian countries, with 2,334 (7.43%) publications.

H-Index of the most prolific author on sepsis research: Wang Y; total number of articles is 554, citations are 11463, and citation sum within h-core is 5373; H-Index is 53. The second place is occupied by Zhang Y, with a total number of articles of 506, citations of 29291, and citation sum within h-core of 23652; H-Index 50. There were 2705 journals in which sepsis research has been published throughout the study. There have been 774 contributions published by a single journal, Scientific Reports, and it's ranked in the first position. The second position in the list is Frontiers in Immunology with 599 articles. The third position is Shock with 575 articles published.

Subject-wise, research concentration in sepsis research in general and internal medicine is at the top of the table with 5396 (17.17%). This is followed by pharmacology and pharmacy, which accounted for 3737 (11.89%), and immunology, which accounted for 3618 (11.53%).

There is one finding: the significance of the study is year-wise publication; it is 2025 (5169) and 2024 (4083), and did not continue in 2023; 2022 accounted for 3760 (11.97%), and 2021, 3571 (11.37%), is another finding through this study. So, the distribution shows variation in non-chronological order. Bradford's Law: zone 1 and zone 2 are 4.72, and it is 10.70 between zone 2 and zone 3. The average multiplier value is 7.71. **(Hypothesis is Proved)**

5.CONCLUSION

This scientometric analysis presents a systematic summary of Asian countries' sepsis research trends from 2016 to 2025. The study reveals a growth in sepsis research and scholarly interest in various sources. Collaboration with Asian countries and year-wise research trends are both increasing. Most sepsis research output is published in journal articles. Scientific recommendations are to publish research papers in journal articles. This study shows that the People's Republic of China has the highest article productivity among Asian countries. The English language is the medium of research communication, as it is widely used in Asian countries, among the most productive authors, and in authors' H-indexing. Developing countries need to address various issues related to research, skills development, governance, and technology development protocols and improve their competitiveness in the field of sepsis research. This study's findings help understand the behaviour and impact of sepsis research. This study may assist with policy-related as well as academic communication gaps. This study may help bridge the gaps in policy-related and academic communication

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