



Using Scientometric Methods to Rehabilitate Stroke and Diabetes Patient

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DESCRIPTION

An audit of the writing distributed in the Web of Science over the last decade has continued the multidisciplinary approach to dealing with the restoration of patients with stroke and diabetes in this article. Using scientometric techniques, a survey of the writing was conducted. The exploration bearings around here were determined using VOS Viewer programming. A scientometric examination has uncovered a useful distributed logical result for the treatment of diabetes and stroke. In light of subjective exploration and the results of these investigations, the focus was broken down.

The groups with the watchwords in the title and conceptual by the creators who distributed in the Web of Science were investigated, and field research bearings were planned. The proper consideration of diabetes and its various consequences, including stroke and its neurologic complexities, necessitates the quick identification of research findings in various types of prescriptions and their viability when applied to various patient groups, such as diabetic patients, whose recovery after a stroke is similar to that of a nondiabetic patient following hemodynamic adjustment, despite the fact that it takes longer and has less favourable outcomes. The review's impediments refer to the way the information is evaluated, which is based on the Web of Science. The multi-point of view approach entails examining the challenges and opportunities associated with developing thorough and understandable examination techniques to detect complex anomalies by utilising multiple viewpoints to investigate a similar anomaly. This multi-viewpoint strategy was designed to complement a patient-centered plan and assessment. We gathered and broke down client work process designs, choice help objectives, and diabetes patient communication inclinations using diabetes and stroke logical creation, organised meetings, and record examination. The goal of this meta-analysis using scientometric techniques is to identify potential treatment options for diabetic patients who have had a stroke.

Despite the fact that there are still ongoing studies to determine

the diabetic patient's specific methodology in current stroke recovery, no specific strategy has been identified for them in comparison to patients without diabetes. The main difference between diabetic and non-diabetic patients is the length of recovery time. Diabetes mellitus may have an impact on post-stroke clinical development, especially in the early stages, by increasing the augmentation of the harmed region of the brain. There have been few studies that have focused on the effects of diabetes on useful outcomes after a stroke, and their results are not conclusive.

Following the scientometric analysis and examination of the specific writing, the authors wish to increase their familiarity with experts on the related topics. The proper management of diabetes and its numerous complications, such as stroke and nervous system science, necessitates the rapid identification of various types of treatments and their applicability to various patient groups. The diabetic patient's recovery after a stroke after hemodynamic adjustment is similar to that of nondiabetic patients, but it takes longer and has less favourable outcomes. SGLT2 inhibitors are affected by and large cerebrovascular events; however, the outcomes for stroke after using them vary depending on the type of stroke, with a possible advantage for hemorrhagic stroke prevention.

Preliminary studies comparing the effects of SGLT2 inhibitors on different stroke subtypes are needed. Finally, we believe that scientometric strategies enable a quick and effective examination of the exploration bearings created by logical creation in the field, resulting in a firm commitment to working on ways to treat diabetes and stroke patients' illnesses and long-term medications.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares there is no conflict of interest in publishing this article has been read and approved by all named authors.

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| Received: | 02- March-2022 | Manuscript No: | AASRFC-22-13177 |
| Editor assigned: | 04- March-2022 | PreQC No: | AASRFC-22- 13177 (PQ) |
| Reviewed: | 18- March -2022 | QC No: | AASRFC-22- 13177 |
| Revised: | 23-March-2022 | Manuscript No: | AASRFC-22- 13177 (R) |
| Published: | 30-March-2022 | DOI: | 10.36648/0976-8610.13.3.56 |

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Citation Armaan Y M (2022) Using Scientometric Methods to Rehabilitate Stroke and Diabetes Patient .Appl Sci Res. 13:56

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