Supplemental Table for: Looking in or out?: A bibliometric study of the interdisciplinarity of medical education research.

**Top Ten Web of Science Categories based on the appearance in a journal.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Categories | Journal Appearances (n; %) | Web of Science index and abridged scope note coverage |
| Education & Educational Research | 460; 4.7 | SSCI: Resources on the full spectrum of education, from theoretical to applied, from nursery school to Ph.D. Included in this category are resources on pedagogy and methodology as well as on the history of education, reading, curriculum studies, education policy, and the sociology and economics of education, as well as the use of computers in the classroom. |
| Public, Environmental & Occupational Health | 300; 3.1 | SCIE: Resources dealing with epidemiology, hygiene, and health; parasitic diseases and parasitology; tropical medicine; industrial medicine; occupational medicine; infection control; and preventive medicine. Also included are resources on environmental health; cancer causes and control; aviation, aerosol, and wilderness medicine.  SSCI: Resources on social medicine, health behavior, health education, safety research, and community mental health. Resources concerned with the health of particular groups such as adolescents, elderly, or women are included in this category. |
| Medicine, General & Internal | 223; 2.3 | SCIE: Resources on medical specialties such as general medicine, internal medicine, clinical physiology, pain management, military and hospital medicine. Resources focusing on family medicine and primary health care services are placed in the Primary Health Care category. |
| Surgery | 219; 2.2 | SCIE: Resources on general surgical topics including the different types of surgery (cardiovascular, neurosurgery, orthopedic, pediatric, or vascular); allied disciplines of surgery (surgical oncology, pathology, or radiology); and surgical techniques (arthroscopy, microscopy, or endoscopy). |
| Psychiatry | 203; 2.1 | SCIE: Resources on clinical, therapeutic, research, and community aspects of human mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders.  SSCI: Resources that focus on the origins, diagnosis, and treatment of mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders. Areas covered in this category include adolescent and child psychiatry, forensic psychiatry, geriatric psychiatry, hypnosis, psychiatric nursing, psychiatric rehabilitation, psychosomatic research, and stress medicine. |
| Neurosciences | 197; 2.0 | SCIE: Resources on all areas of basic research on the brain, neural physiology, and function in health and disease. The areas of focus include neurotransmitters, neuropeptides, neurochemistry, neural development, and neural behavior. Coverage also includes resources in neuro-endocrine and neuro-immune systems, somatosensory system, motor system and sensory motor integration, autonomic system as well as diseases of the nervous system. |
| Management | 193; 2.0 | SSCI: Resources on management science, organization studies, strategic planning and decision-making methods, leadership studies, and total quality management. |
| Pharmacology & Pharmacy | 182; 1.9 | SCIE: Resources on the discovery and testing of bioactive substances, including animal research, clinical experience, delivery systems, and dispensing of drugs. This category also includes resources on the biochemistry, metabolism, and toxic or adverse effects of drugs. |
| Clinical Neurology | 181; 1.9 | SCIE: Resources on all areas of clinical research and medical practice in neurology. The focus is on traditional neurological illnesses and diseases such as dementia, stroke, epilepsy, headache, multiple sclerosis, and movement disorders that have clinical and socio-economic importance. This category also includes resources on medical specialties such as pediatric neurology, neurosurgery, neuroradiology, pain management, and neuropsychiatry that affect neurological diagnosis and treatment. |
| Nursing | 165; 1.7 | SCIE/SSCI: Resources on all aspects of nursing science and practice such as administration, economics, management, education, technological applications and all clinical care specialties. |