

How to Deal with Anxiety: Bibliometric Analysis in Islamic Perspective

Nur Fadhillah Mukarrami^{1*}, Syahidin Syahidin², Elan Sumarna³

[1] Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia. [2] Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia. [3] Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia.

Abstract

This study provides a bibliometric review of research on anxiety treatment based on Islamic perspectives, which involves a systematic search in various scopus databases visualized with VOSviewer, then analyzed and evaluated based on country bibliographic pairs, institution bibliographic pairs, journal bibliographic pairs, and co-occurrence of author/topic keywords. A total of 357 relevant studies were then analyzed and selected following the criteria of studies in the last 10 years (2014-2024). The statistical analysis was applied to examine the bibliometric data produced through the investigation, identification, and extraction procedures. The results showed that the United States (based on country bibliography pairs), Department of Psychology (based on agency bibliography pairs), and Frontiers in Psychology (based on journal bibliography pairs) became the most influential in the discussion of anxiety and how to handle it from an Islamic perspective. Anxiety, religion and depression are keywords that often appear in this field.

Keywords: Anxiety; Spiritual; Islamic

Article Info

Artikel History: Submitted: 2024-02-11 | Published: 2024-03-27

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24127/gdn.v14i1.9672>

Vol 14, No 1 (2024) Page: 21 - 33

(*) Corresponding Author: Nur Fadhillah Mukarrami, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia, Email: nurfadhillahmukarrami@gmail.com



This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO) notes that nearly one billion people around the world experience mental health disorders. As many as 64.3% of the 1,522 respondents had anxiety or depression problems. After conducting an online self-examination by the Indonesian Psychiatric Association, it was explained that many mental health disorders occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic. So it is known as the Age of Anxiety, which means the age of anxiety. At this time people are required to adjust to a new lifestyle, and information whose sources are unclear makes people experience anxiety, fear, and even depression (Republika, 2020).

The WHO defines mental disorders as a clinical disturbance in the functioning of cognition, emotion regulation, or behavior. The higher the level of anxiety, the more dangerous it is for the sufferer. One of the impacts of this dangerous anxiety is the trigger for suicide (Ma'mun, 2023). Drg. R Vensya Sitohang M.Epid, Director of Mental Health at the Indonesian Ministry of Health, noted that in 2022, there were 826 suicides, an increase of 6.37% from the number of 772 cases in 2018. This figure is much higher compared to the most cases in Singapore in 2023, which to date has reached 476 victims. Drg. Vensya emphasized that the data on suicides in 2023 is still in the process of validation (Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2020).

The subject of anxiety is a serious one, and there is a great deal of research on the subject, in terms of general and Islamic psychology, medicine, academia, social and even spirituality. Although anxiety is not always a heavy burden and varies depending on each individual's experience, it should not be underestimated. Anxiety can lead to loss of focus and sub-optimal performance in completing tasks for those who experience it (Nugraha, 2020).

This study tries to provide an overview of ways to overcome anxiety from an Islamic religious perspective. The purpose of this bibliometric review is to First, the study seeks to identify current research trends in the therapy of learning anxiety from an Islamic religious perspective. This study will conduct a complete bibliometric evaluation to identify the most often discussed subjects and techniques, offering a more in-depth understanding of recent research advances in this area. Second, this study aims to assess the quality of prior research on anxiety from an Islamic perspective. This research aims to assess the reliability and validity of current studies by examining methodological rigor, research design, and potential biases. Additionally, it seeks to identify opportunities for enhancing future research. Lastly, the study endeavors to pinpoint gaps in knowledge and propose potential areas for future research on anxiety management from an Islamic standpoint.

This study employs a bibliometric examination of literature focused on anxiety management within the Islamic religious framework as the foundation for its rationale. Given the significance of mindfulness and spirituality in Islamic teachings, the exploration of anxiety in Islam holds particular importance. The objective of this study is to enhance the existing literature on anxiety therapy by evaluating the effectiveness of diverse therapeutic approaches from an Islamic standpoint. This study's identification of the most successful therapies can provide insights that can assist the general public, educators, and mental health professionals in developing effective techniques to alleviate anxiety in persons who experience it. Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative approach used to evaluate and examine literature pertaining to a specific subject. It offers insights into research patterns, prominent authors, and the most frequently referenced publications within a particular field. This review, utilizing various academic databases, concentrates on research published in the past decade to uncover pertinent information.

METHOD

Design

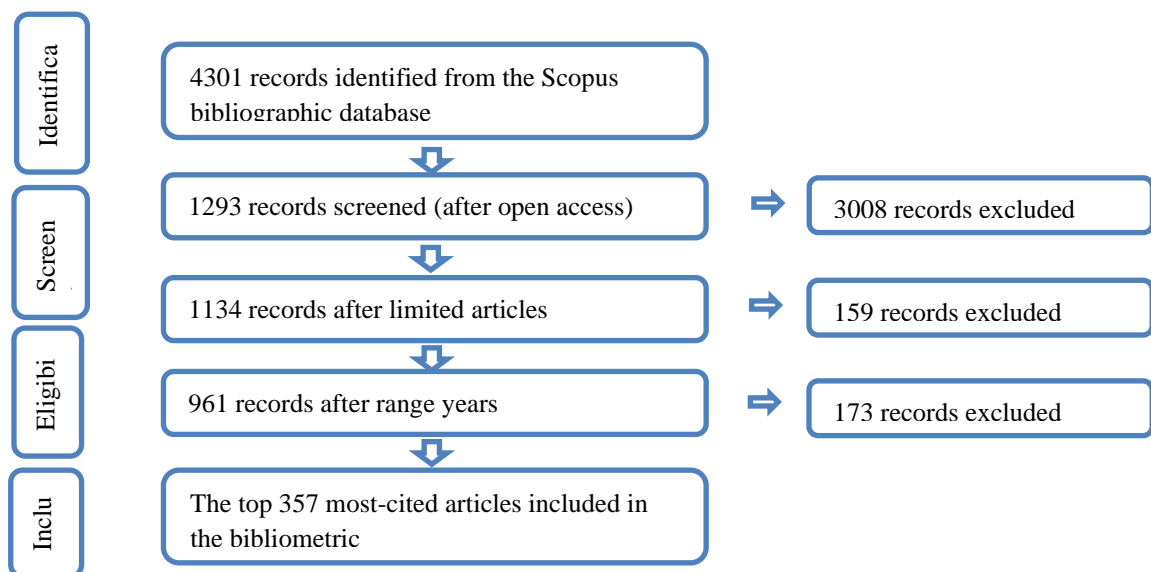
This research thoroughly examined the scientific learning literature within the realm of Islamic psychiatric medicine and illustrated its bibliometric characteristics. This study employs bibliometric visualization and analysis approaches. Bibliometric analysis, a quantitative technique, employs evaluative and descriptive methodologies to depict research patterns and features within a collection of publications. The use of bibliometric

visualization offers a visual representation of the structural aspects of a specific research field. (Garfield, 2007).

Bibliometric mapping holds advantages for both the scientific community and the general public. This is because it can convert publication metadata into maps or visual representations, making it easier to extract valuable insights. For instance, it aids in visualizing keywords to discern research themes or clusters within particular disciplines, mapping author affiliations of specific journals to reveal their geographical coverage, and illustrating institutional collaborations and international partnerships (Tanudjaja & Kow, 2018).

The assessment is reported according to PRISMA principles (Liberati et al., 2009). Figure 1 is a PRISMA flowchart outlining the search flow for identifying and screening sources for analysis. Bibliometric research employs a comparative method. This technique compares bibliometric data from several categories or dimensions. This study analyzes publishing and citation patterns in different nations, universities, research disciplines, and journal distribution. Methods for bibliographic analysis encompass descriptive statistics, citation examination, mapping, and visualization techniques.

Figure 1. PRISMA flowchart; PRISMA: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses



Identification

The process of searching for and identifying data involved utilizing multiple academic databases, including Scopus and Web of Science. Data were searched by entering keywords such as (("anxiety") AND ("spiritual" OR "religious" OR "islamic")), and other related keywords. Subsequently, studies meeting the specified inclusion and exclusion criteria were identified (Li et al., 2021). This study's inclusion criteria included papers on anxiety management from an Islamic perspective, as well as studies published in Indonesian. The exclusion criteria included irrelevant research, research that was not accessible online, and research that did not match the inclusion requirements. Following the data search and identification of studies meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria,

they were downloaded and stored in a dedicated folder for subsequent analysis. This methodology is intended to provide comprehensive and valuable information, according to the author's intentions on how to cope with anxiety from an Islamic perspective.

Data Extraction

Data extraction occurred when research meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria were discovered during the data search and identification process. Information was obtained through the examination of each downloaded study stored in a designated folder. The extracted data encompassed details such as the paper title, author, publication year, journal, research subject, methodologies employed, and primary findings. Furthermore, the extraction process sought information regarding anxiety treatment strategies employed in the trials. Various analyses were conducted on the extracted data, including identifying the most influential countries and institutions, journals publishing articles on anxiety management from an Islamic standpoint, thematic and methodological trends in publications, and details about populations, samples, and study groups. Subsequently, the gathered data underwent analysis and was presented in tables and graphs to offer a clear and accessible depiction of anxiety treatment and overcoming from an Islamic perspective.

By employing this data extraction methodology, the study aims to furnish precise and all-encompassing information on anxiety management from an Islamic standpoint, with the intention of offering valuable insights for academics, researchers, and practitioners. To avoid errors, given the vast number of articles studied, the researchers separately selected the 357 most referenced publications for inclusion in the analysis. Furthermore, the dataset was completed by cross-referencing the researchers' respective lists of 357 publications. Furthermore, the researchers individually reviewed and appraised the consolidated list of the top 357 most-cited publications to enhance the study's reliability and implement essential adjustments. Diverse perspectives were discussed until a consensus was achieved among the researchers, and external field experts were consulted as necessary to ensure alignment.

Statistical analysis

This analysis focused on the 357 most cited papers and looked specifically at How to Overcome Anxiety from an Islamic Perspective. The review was conducted based on several elements, encompassing the topic, journal, country/institution, methodology, population/sample/study group, data collection tools, statistical methods, and duration for publication, etc (Attride-Stirling, 2001) and co-occurrence of the author's keywords, so that the reader follows the information provided from general to more specific information (Karakus et al., 2019). The Scopus data was analyzed using both a bibliometric technique and content analysis.

Statistical analysis was performed on the bibliometric data gathered throughout the data search, identification, and extraction operations (Eker et al., 2019). This task was carried out utilizing Microsoft Excel and the bibliometric tool VOSviewer. The bibliometric data extracted were initially imported into Excel for descriptive and statistical analysis, encompassing frequencies, distributions, and relationships between variables (Siekelova & Podhorska, 2020). Moreover, VOSviewer was employed to generate network graphs and keyword maps, aiding in the visualization of bibliometric data. The objective of this analysis was to pinpoint the frequently discussed topics in Islamic-based studies on anxiety management, as well as the relationships between them. Furthermore, statistical analysis was used to examine the quality of this study, including risk of bias assessment and

research methodological quality assessment. The authors anticipate that by using this statistical analysis technique, they would be able to give comprehensive and accurate results for studies on coping with anxiety from an Islamic perspective, as well as information on research trends and quality.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This paper gives the findings of a critical examination of anxiety management from an Islamic standpoint. The findings are organized into five major categories: year, country, institution, journal, and research topic. These themes were chosen to highlight essential parts of the study topics while also expressing the answers or meanings provided to these questions. Furthermore, Figure 2 illustrates the dispersion of the leading 357 most cited articles, presenting the count of publications and the average number of citations per article across time.

Figure 2. Descriptive Characteristics of the 357 Most Cited Publications

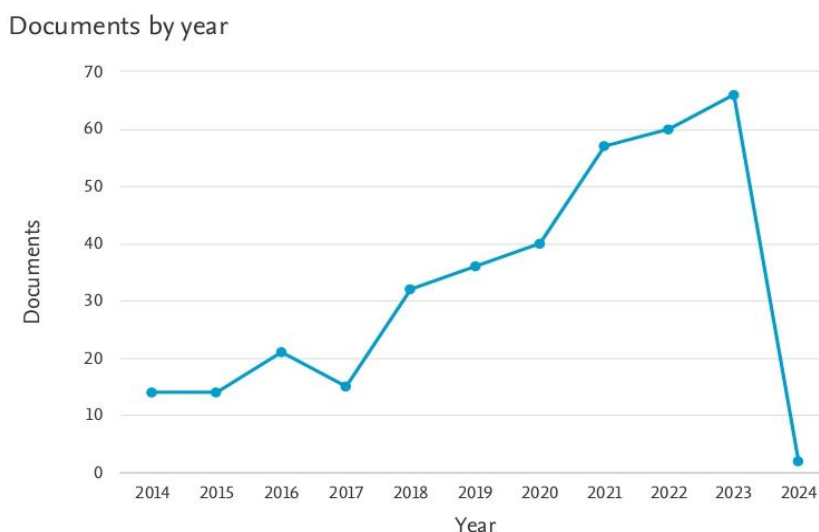


Figure 2 indicates the quantity of publications related to anxiety decreased in 2017, then increased in the following years until the highest achievement in 2023. In 2017, the discussion on anxiety may not have been widely discussed and published because awareness about mental health is still developing. However, in 2018, this discussion increased due to the following factors: (a) Mental Health Awareness; (b) Social Media and Celebrities; (c) Research and Education; (d) Environmental Influences and Life Stresses. According to (Untari & Fajariana, 2018) the use of new media such as smartphones is growing rapidly and actively in 2018 making humans able to access all the information they want to obtain. So that in 2018 the discussion about anxiety has increased rapidly, and the combination of the above factors has caused the discussion about anxiety to become more prominent and relevant to many people.

Then the Indonesian Psychiatric Association (PDSKJI) also explained that many mental health disorders occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic, known as the Age of Anxiety. Therefore, the discussion about anxiety is increasingly discussed and researched so that it continues to develop over time until now. However, in 2024, this discussion is still

very little discussed because there are not many articles published at the beginning of the year.

Theme 1: Analysis of the Most Contributing Countries and Agencies with the Most Publications on Anxiety from an Islamic Perspective

Concerning the exploration of anxiety within the context of Islam as the central theme in the present research scope, an analysis was conducted on the contributions of "countries" and "agencies" to publications investigating the correlation between anxiety and Islam. The obtained results are detailed individually in Table 1 (countries), Figure 3 (countries), and Figure 4 (agencies).

Table 1. Number of Publications by Country with 357 Most Cited Publications

Country	Amount	Country	Amount	Country	Amount
United States	95	Poland	9	New Zealand	4
United Kingdom	66	Palestine	9	Taiwan	4
Indonesia	22	Pakistan	8	Chile	4
Australia	16	Russian Federation	8	Jordan	4
Canada	15	Saudi Arabia	8	Nigeria	3
Iran	14	South Africa	8	Portugal	3
Netherlands	14	Italy	8	Romania	3
Malaysia	12	Norway	7	Finland	2
Germany	11	Sweden	6	Japan	2
Spain	11	China	5	Mexico	2
Turkey	11	Ghana	5	Peru	1
Brazil	10	Ireland	5	Colombia	1
India	9	Austria	5	Costa Rica	1
Thailand	3	Nauru	2	Egypt	1
France	3	Ukraine	2	Estonia	1
Denmark	2	Singapore	2	Puerto Rico	1
Belgium	2	Argentina	1	Senegal	1
Croatia	2	Malawi	1	Sierra Leone	1
Palestine	2	Greece	1	South Korea	1
Philippines	2	Honduras	1	Switzerland	1
Qatar	2	Hong Kong	1	Tunisia	1
Uganda	2	Kuwait	1	Zimbabwe	1
United Arab Emirates	2	Lebanon	1	Undefined	4
Bangladesh	2	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1		

A closer look at Table 1 shows that the authors of the 357 publications are the most cited. Moreover, the top five countries with the highest number of researchers contributing to the publications are the United States (f=95), the United Kingdom (f=66), Indonesia (f=22), Australia (f=16), and Canada (f=15). Additionally, some studies involved researchers from more than one country. The bibliometric study conducted between 2014

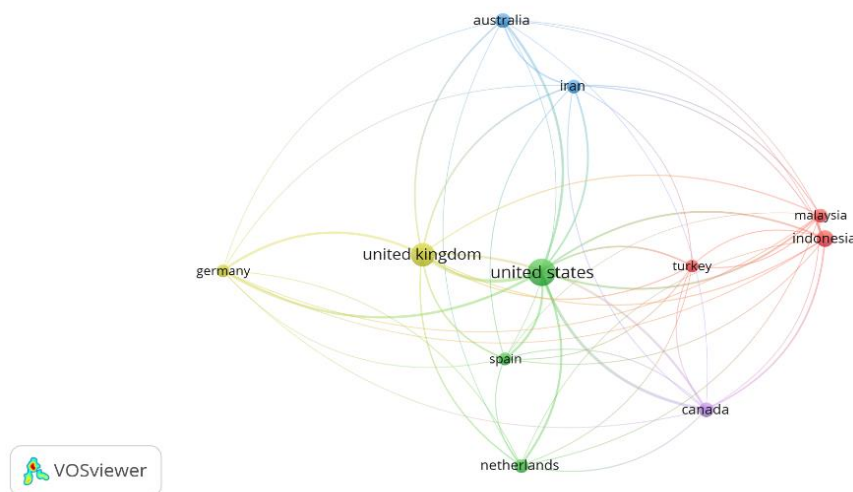
and 2024 on anxiety treatment from an Islamic standpoint yielded five key findings. Primarily, as indicated by the bibliometric outcomes, a majority of the research on anxiety from an Islamic perspective was published in the United States and the United Kingdom.

(Khalik, 2015) In the History of the Development of Islam in America, he wrote that the interaction between native Americans and Muslim migrants influenced American demographic factors, politics, economics, trade, and so on, such as contributing to the spread of Islam in America. One of the areas where Islam developed rapidly was in the state of Texas. In this region of the US, Islam is the second largest religion that is accepted and respected. The factors that led to the discussion of Islamic anxiety and spirituality in America and the UK are: (a) The history of Islam's presence in America and the UK (Affan, 2019; Ritonga et al., 2024; Wahyuni, 2018); (b) The Development of Islam in the United States and Britain (Ali, 2017; Armin, 2022; Aroka & Zalnur, 2024) (c) Islamophobia and its Challenges (Altalib et al., 2019; Azmi, 2022; Kaplick & Skinner, 2017).

Other variables that impact the dominance of the US and UK in anxiety research include Islamic psychology, as well as the fact that both nations have numerous prominent institutions and research centers in the fields of psychology and social sciences. (Kaplick & Skinner, 2017) Encouraging the growth of Islamic psychology research in both countries. According to the findings, these countries conduct the majority of global Muslim mental health research, making them the most prolific publications (Altalib et al., 2019). While a significant portion of the research was published in the United Kingdom and the United States, the article proposes the necessity for additional research in Muslim countries and other regions beyond those mentioned. This is advocated to enhance the comprehension of anxiety treatment within the context of Islam and to extend the knowledge base in this field.

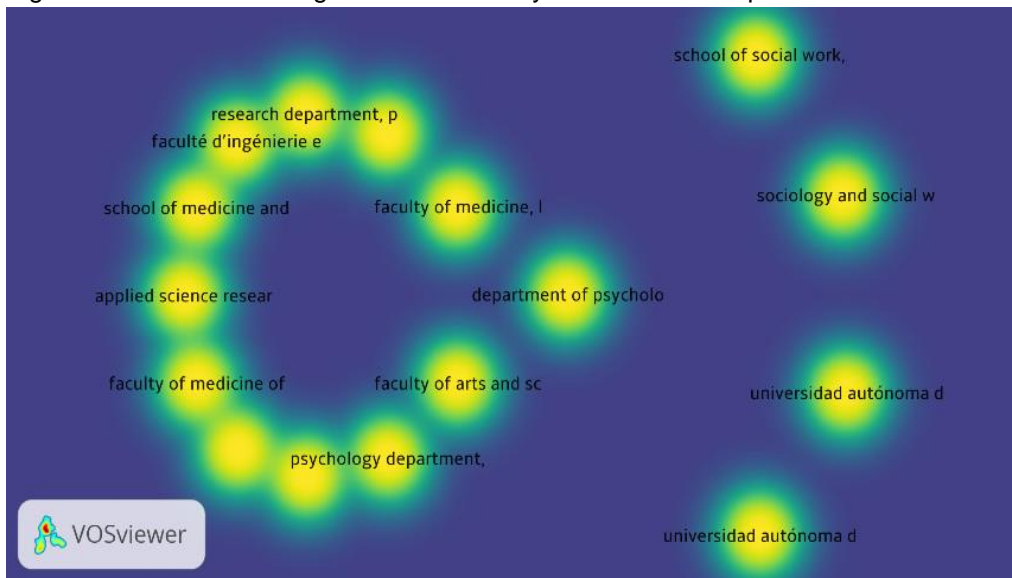
Figure 3 illustrates an international collaboration network, revealing a discernible trend of collaboration involving various countries making substantial contributions. Within this framework, scientists from the United Kingdom collaborated with researchers from different nations. The findings indicate robust research collaboration networks in countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, and others, particularly concerning anxiety from an Islamic perspective and are involved in international collaborative research.

Figure 3. Co-emergence Networks in Most Contributing Countries



In Figure 4, a map illustrates the concentration of the most influential institutions/organizations. Notably, among the 357 most cited publications, researchers from 160 distinct universities and higher education institutions are involved. Furthermore, the institutions with the greatest number of consecutive publications include researchers from the Department of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Arts and Sc, Psychology Department, Faculty of Medicine and several others. As the collective contribution from all institutions amounts to 160 (out of a total of 357 publications examined in this study), the data indicates that the average level of collaboration among institutions globally is evident.

Figure 4. Most Contributing Institution Density Visualization Map



Theme 2: Analysis of Journals that Published Articles Examining Anxiety Management from an Islamic Perspective

Table 2. Distribution of the Journals That Published the Top 357 Most-Cited Articles

Journal	Total Publication	Journal	Total Publication
Frontiers In Psychology	9	Archive For the Psychology of Religion	2
Mental Health Religion and Culture	8	BMC Medical Education	2
Pastoral Psychology	7	BMC Medical Ethics	2
Journal of Affective Disorders Reports	5	Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology	2
Omega United States	5	Current Psychology	2
Journal of Muslim Mental Health	4	Dirasat Human and Social Sciences	2
Psychology of Religion and Spirituality	4	European Journal of Mental Health	2
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry	3	Humanities and Social Sciences Reviews	2

Anthropology and Medicine	3	Indonesia and the Malay World	2
BMC Psychology	3	International Journal for the Psychology of Religion	2
Islamic Guidance and Counseling Journal	3	International Journal of Islamic Thought	2
Journal of Education and Health Promotion	3	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology	2
Psychiatry Psychology and Law	3	Jamba Journal of Disaster Risk Studies	2
Psychological Medicine	3	Journal of Affective Disorders	2
Transcultural Psychiatry	3	Journal of Positive Psychology	2
Social Behavior and Personality	2	Journal of Psychosomatic Research	2
Social Science and Medicine	2	Monitoring Obshchestvennogo Mneniya Ekonomicheskije I Sotsial Nye Peremeny	2
South Asia Journal of South Asia Studies	2	Patterns of Prejudice	2
Ssm Mental Health	2	Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities	2
Trends In Psychology	2	Psycho Oncology	2
Psychological Trauma Theory Research Practice and Policy	2	Religion Brain and Behavior	2
Psychology Research and Behavior Management	2	Sexuality and Culture	2
Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies	1	Archives of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy	1
Accounting Organizations and Society	1	Archives of Psychiatry Research	1
Addicta The Turkish Journal on Addictions	1	Asia And the Pacific Policy Studies	1
Adolescents	1	Asian Journal of Social Health and Behavior	1
Advances In Medical Education and Practice	1	Baltic Journal of European Studies	1
Al Istinbath Jurnal Hukum Islam	1	Baltic Journal of Health and Physical Activity	1
Alcohol	1	Behavioral Sciences	1
American Ethnologist	1	Bijdragen Tot De Taal Land En Volkenkunde	1
American Imago	1	Biopsychosocial Medicine	1
American Journal of Community Psychology	1	British Journal of Health Psychology	1
American Journal of Islam and Society	1	British Journal of Social Psychology	1
American Journal of Men S Health	1	Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies	1
American Journal on Addictions	1	Child Psychiatry and Human Development	1
Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy	1	Children and Youth Services Review	1

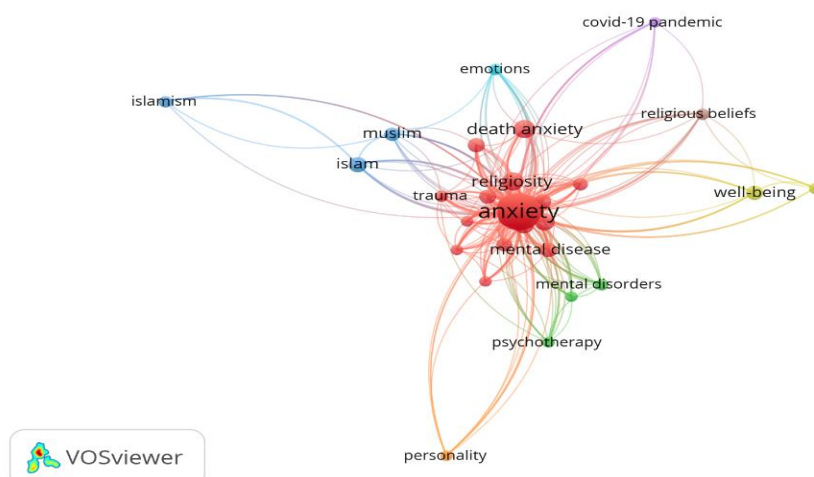
Anglia	1	Church History	1
Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics	1	City and Society	1
Cumhuriyet Ilahiyat Dergisi	1	Clinical Case Studies	1
Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences	1	Cogent Psychology	1
Death Studies	1	Cognition	1
Depression and Anxiety	1	Cognitive Behaviour Therapist	1
Early Modern French Studies	1	Community Mental Health Journal	1
Economics and Human Biology	1	Comparative Studies of South Asia Africa and The Middle East	1
Education Sciences	1	Comprehensive Psychiatry	1
Eminak	1	Conflict and Health	1
English Language Teaching	1	Contemporary Islam	1
Environment and Planning C Politics and Space	1	Convergence	1
Environment And Planning D Society and Space	1	Copenhagen Journal of Asian Studies	1
Estudios De Cultura Maya	1	Cultural and Social History	1
Estudos De Psicologia Campinas	1	Cultural Anthropology	1
Ethnicity and Health	1	Culture Medicine and Psychiatry	1
Ethnography	1	Foreign Policy Analysis	1
Etude De La Population Africaine	1	Geriatrics and Gerontology International	1
European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	1	Global Bioethics	1
European Journal of Futures Research	1	Global Journal Al Thaqafah	1
European Journal of Social Psychology	1	Group Processes and Intergroup Relations	1
Experimental Aging Research	1	HEC Forum	1
Family Process	1	Hawwa	1
Fashion Theory Journal of Dress Body and Culture	1	Health and Addictions Salud Y Drogas	1
Filolog Banja Luka	1	Health and Social Care Chaplaincy	1
Folklor Edebiyat	1	Health and Social Care Delivery Research	1
International Journal of Law and Psychiatry	1	Health Promotion Perspectives	1
International Journal of Psychological Research	1	Health Psychology	1
International Journal of Public Health Science	1	Health Psychology Research	1
International Journal of Religion	1	Hitit Theology Journal	1
International Journal of Special Education	1	Human Resources for Health	1

Intervention	1	Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societies	1
Investigacion Y Educacion En Enfermeria	1	International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature	1
Italian Review of Legal History	1	International Journal of Asian Studies	1
JASSS	1	International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education	1
Journal for the Education of Gifted Young Scientists	1	International Journal of Health Policy and Management	1
Journal Of Addictions and Offender Counseling	1	International Journal of Language Education	1
Journal of Advanced Pharmacy Education and Research	1	Journal of Child and Family Studies	1
Journal of Anthropological Research	1	Journal of Clinical Psychology	1
Journal of Anxiety Disorders	1	Journal of Community Health	1
Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities	1	Journal of Community Psychology	1
Journal of Applied Social Psychology	1	Journal of Education and Community Health	1
Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern Studies	1	Journal of Education and Learning	1
Journal of Behavioral Addictions	1	Journal of Black Psychology	1

Thus, the majority of the publications published were in the field of medicine, with some appearing in journals focusing on education and psychology. The journals with the most published papers are *Frontiers in Psychology* ($f = 9$), *Mental Health Religion and Culture* ($f = 8$), and *Pastoral Psychology* ($f = 7$). Furthermore, the statistics in Table 2 reveal that the journals that published the 357 most often referenced papers had large impact factors.

Theme 3: A Thematic Trend Analysis of Anxiety Management. In this study, the 357 most referenced publications from an Islamic perspective were studied based on their topic distribution (most commonly used keywords), and "thematic trends" are shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Co-occurrence Network of Research Themes from 357 Most Cited Publications



As per Figure 5, the keywords most commonly employed in the 357 most cited publications, encompassing terms like “anxiety,” “religion,” or “Islamic,” include anxiety (f=113), religion (f=87), depression (f=55), mental health (f=55), and psychology (f=51). Examination of these 357 articles revealed that the keyword “anxiety” was frequently utilized in association with one or more additional keywords. Religion, depression, mental health, and psychology.

In Figure 5 above, there are several colors that indicate clusters of keywords that are often associated with one another. The first or largest cluster is red, namely: anxiety, religiosity, trauma, mental illness, and death anxiety. This is supported by statements from (Rahayu et al., 2023; Widiani et al., 2023; Zakiyah, 2023).

CONCLUSION

According to the findings and discussions, the United States and the United Kingdom (based on country bibliography pairs), *Frontiers In Psychology* (based on journal bibliography pairs), have been the most influential in the discussion of anxiety from an Islamic perspective. This study aims to add to the literature on anxiety treatments by investigating the efficacy of various interventions from an Islamic perspective. This study can benefit the general population by finding the most successful medicines, educators, and mental health professionals build better strategies to address those who feel anxiety. Anxiety, religion and depression are keywords that often appear in this field, and become gaps that can make the author, readers and researchers in this field conduct further research. Therefore, for further research, it is recommended to discuss this field.

REFERENCES

- Affan, S. S. & M. (2019). Muslim di Amerika Utara dan Amerika Selatan. *Jurnal Madaniyah*, 9(01), 117–136.
- Ali, M. S. (2017). Islam Rahmatan Lil Al-Alamin.
- Altalib, H. H., Elzamzamy, K., Fattah, M., Ali, S. S., & Awaad, R. (2019). Mapping global Muslim mental health research: analysis of trends in the English literature from 2000 to 2015. *Global Mental Health*, 6. <https://doi.org/10.1017/gmh.2019.3>
- Armin, R. A. (2022). Perkembangan Islam Di Amerika Dan Pengaruhnya Dalam Bidang Politik. *Journal of Islamic Family Law*, 03(02), 1–11. <http://ejournal.iainpalopo.ac.id/index.php/maddika>
- Aroka, R., & Zalnur, M. (2024). Pendidikan Islam di Amerika Islamic education in the United States. *Jurnal Kolaboratif Sains (JKS)*. 7(1), 175–195. <https://doi.org/10.56338/jks.v7i1.4839>
- Attride-Stirling, J. (2001). Qualitative Research. *Qualitative Research*, 13(4), 460–463.
- Azmi, F. (2022). Islamophobia: suatu peluang dan tantangan. *Al-Kaffah*, 10(1), 1–16. <https://jurnalalkaffah.or.id/index.php/alkaffah/article/view/39/33>
- Eker, S., Rovenskaya, E., Langan, S., & Obersteiner, M. (2019). Model validation: A bibliometric analysis of the literature. *Environmental Modelling and Software*, 117, 43–54. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsoft.2019.03.009>
- Garfield, E. (2007). From the science of science to scientometrics. Visualizing the history of science with HistCite software. *Proceedings of ISSI 2007 - 11th International Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics*, 1–26.

- Kaplick, P. M., & Skinner, R. (2017). The evolving islam and psychology movement. *European Psychologist*, 22(3), 198–204. <https://doi.org/10.1027/1016-9040/a000297>
- Karakus, M., Ersozlu, A., & Clark, A. C. (2019). Augmented reality research in education: A bibliometric study. *Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science and Technology Education*, 15(10). <https://doi.org/10.29333/ejmste/103904>
- Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2020). Pedoman COVID REV-4. Pedoman Pencegahan Dan Pengendalian Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), 1(Revisi ke-4), 1–125.
- Khalik, S. (2015). Sejarah Perkembangan Islam di Amerika. *Al Daulah*, 4(2), 317–319. http://journal.uin-alauddin.ac.id/index.php/al_daulah%0Ahttp://moraref.or.id/record/view/48679
- Li, K. L. M., Chen, Y. M., Wang, X. Q., & Hu, H. Y. (2021). Bibliometric Analysis of Studies on Neuropathic Pain Associated with Depression or Anxiety Published From 2000 to 2020. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 15(September), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2021.729587>
- Liberati, A., Altman, D. G., Tetzlaff, J., Mulrow, C., Gøtzsche, P. C., Ioannidis, J. P. A., Clarke, M., Devereaux, P. J., Kleijnen, J., & Moher, D. (2009). Standards & Guidelines PRISMA Statement per il reporting di revisioni sistematiche e meta-analisi degli studi che valutano gli interventi sanitari: spiegazione ed elaborazione. *In Ann Intern Med* (Vol. 151, Issue 6).
- Nugraha, A. D. (2020). Memahami Kecemasan: Perspektif Psikologi Islam. *IJIP : Indonesian Journal of Islamic Psychology*, 2(1), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.18326/ijip.v2i1.1-22>
- Rahayu, R. S., Wijayanti, L., Septianingrum, Y., Hasina, S. N., & Faizah, I. (2023). Spiritualitas Pada Pasien Stroke Dengan Ansietas Dan Depresi: A Systematic Review. *Jurnal Keperawatan*, 15, 331–338. <http://journal.stikeskendal.ac.id/index.php/Keperawatan>
- Ritonga, P. I., Hafiz, M., & Dahlan, Z. (2024). Gudang Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu Sejarah Islam Kontemporer Di Dunia Barat. 2, 163–169.
- Siekelova, A., & Podhorska, I. (2020). Bibliometric Analysis: A Visualization of Bibliometric Networks Anna. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 8459–8476. <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6ns3.8004>
- Tanudjaja, I., & Kow, G. Y. (2018). Exploring Bibliometric Mapping in NUS using BibExcel and VOSviewer. *IFLA WLIC Kuala Lumpur*, 1–9. <http://library.ifla.org/2190/1/163-tanudjaja-en.pdf>
- Untari, D., & Fajariana, D. E. (2018). Strategi Pemasaran Melalui Media Sosial. *Pacific Affairs*, 2(2), 278. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2757514>
- Wahyuni, A. S. (2018). Historisitas Potret Islam Di Amerika. *Asketik*, 2(1), 79–88. <https://doi.org/10.30762/ask.v2i1.667>
- Widiani, E., Hidayah, N., & Hanan, A. (2023). Anxiety, Depression , Loneliness , Spirituality , and Social Support in Older People During the COVID-19 Pandemic. 26(June), 79–88. <https://doi.org/10.7454/jki.v26i2.1093>
- Zakiah, S. M. (2023). Hubungan Spiritualitas Dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Menghadapi Masa Tua Pada Lansia Di Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha. *Jurnal Medikes (Media Informasi Kesehatan)*, 10(1), 69–84. <https://doi.org/10.36743/medikes.v10i1.347>