

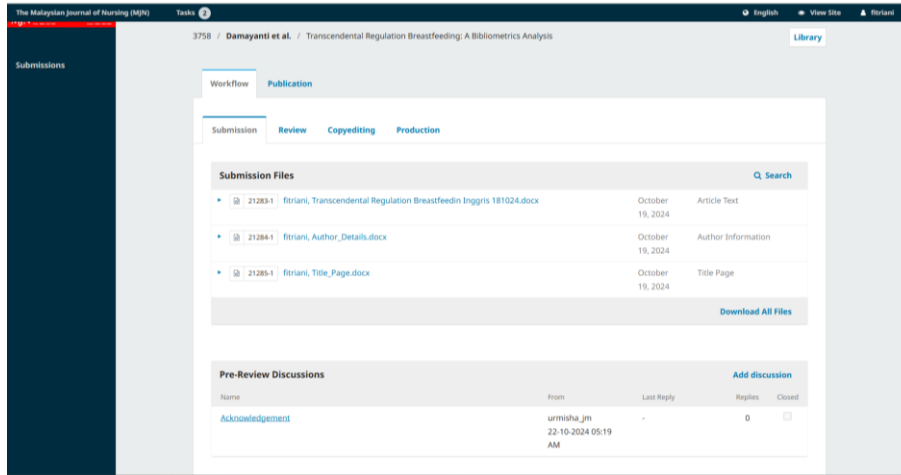
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1. RIWAYAT SUBMIT



2. MANUSKRIP YANG DISUBMIT

Transcendental Regulation Breastfeeding: Bibliometrics Analysis

Fitriani Nur Damayanti^{1*}, Umi Khasanah¹, Sandeep Poddar², Zulvi Wiyanti³

¹ Department of Midwifery, Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Indonesia

² Lincoln University College, Wisma Lincoln, No. 12-18, Jalan 55 6/12, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Malaysia

³ Department of Midwifery, Universitas Prima Nusantara Bukittinggi, Indonesia

Corresponden: fitriani@unimus.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Breastfeeding is a public health problem that has a major influence on the growth and development of babies, in addition to the mother herself. The unique health effects of milk components that go beyond nutrition are called dairy bioactivity. The systematic investigation of these elements and their impact on health, as demonstrated by empirical evidence, carefully regulated experiments, and reasoned reasoning, is the science of dairy bioactivity. Conversely, "belief in milk bioactivity" refers to individual interpretations, meanings, expectations, beliefs, and attitudes about the effects on health that go beyond what the natural, social, or human sciences can study. The objective of this study is to determine the trend of the number of publications on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, the number of citations, and the direction of future research topics. The research method used for this study is Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA), which uses 229 scientific articles or proceedings sourced from the Dimensions data. Review articles using the VOSviewer application. The study's findings showed that there are three main findings: an increase in the number of publications on the topic of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, a rise in the number of citations on the subject, a network visualization on the subject of transcendental regulation of

breastfeeding provides information to find novelty on topics that have not been connected, and there are three

Keywords: *Transcendental Regulation; Breastfeeding; Bibliometrics*

INTRODUCTION

The seeds of spirituality are there in our bodies and our DNA (Dagher et al., 2016)(Cooper, 2023). Life events and other experiences that stimulate particular biological pathways in our bodies have spiritual meaning in themselves (Damayanti et al., 2019)(Haller, 2022). It is incorrect to regard their spiritual aspect as an epiphenomenon (Tomori et al., 2022): it is essential and inextricably linked to its biological scope (Widayanti & Mawardika, 2023). The range of the experiences of transcending one's self that is being examined includes mystical encounters and streams. (Lumbreras, 2020).

The unique health effects of milk components that go beyond nutrition are referred to as dairy bioactivity (Grisham et al., 2023). The methodical investigation of these constituents and their impact on health is the field of dairy bioactivity science (Kehinde et al., 2022), as demonstrated by logical reasoning, controlled experiments, and empirical data (Ahmed et al., 2019). On the other hand, "belief in milk bioactivity" is merely a subjective viewpoint (Sukmawati et al., 2024), expectations on the meaning, values, beliefs, and effects on health (Meek & Noble, 2022) that cannot be studied by the human, social, or natural sciences (Organization, 2019). Faiths may be secular (Gallagher, 2020)(Bensaid, 2021), but also impacted by religion or spirituality (Lawrence & Lawrence, 2021)(Sangild, 2024).

Breastfeeding is a public health problem (Flagg & Busch, 2019)(Bai et al., 2019) which has a great influence on the growth and development of the baby, in addition to the mother herself (Damayanti et al., 2021). The benefits of breastfeeding have been well-researched from a physiological perspective (Geddes & Perrella, 2019)(Gutierrez-de-Terán-Moreno et al., 2022) and sociocultural (Li et al., 2021)(Rahayu & Atmojo, 2022). What is missed is the tactile nature (Jama et al., 2020) breastfeeding which functions as a semiotic medium (Shi et al., 2021), i.e. communicative media for the value and meaning of motherhood, love, happiness, security, and wholeness(Alawadi, 2020).

Breastfeeding is the "gold standard" for newborn feeding (Mestre et al., 2022), and the World Health Organization advises breastfeeding a child exclusively for the first six months of life (Uçar et al., 2023). However, breastfeeding rates are reported to be very low worldwide (Kinshella et al., 2021). In the phenomenological exploration of breastfeeding, long-term breastfeeding (Krol & Grossmann, 2018), suggests that to account for disparities, breastfeeding should be explored holistically (Meek et al., 2022), from the point of view of breastfeeding mothers, as a commitment (Wallenborn et al., 2021) embodied and relational that can trigger ambivalence (Ram, 2021).

Breastfeeding benefits moms' and babies' long-term health in significant ways (De Roza et al., 2019). The World Health Organization advises breastfeeding for a minimum of two years and that all babies be exclusively breastfed for at least six months (North et al., 2022). Nevertheless, many nations do not follow this guideline (Van Dellen et al., 2019). This study examined whether longer and exclusive breastfeeding durations are encouraged by the Breastfeeding Support Programme (BSP), a comprehensive, evidence-based breastfeeding intervention (Horta, 2019).

Over time, there has been a drop in global interest in the question of metaphysical control of nursing. As in (Akhmad Fauzy & Supandi, 2022) and (Prabowo et al., 2023), entering the term "transcendental breastfeeding" into Google Trends will yield this interest data. For instance, the information shown in Figure 1 was obtained through a web search conducted between January 2004 and December 2022 using all search parameters. Data was collected on July 21, 2024.

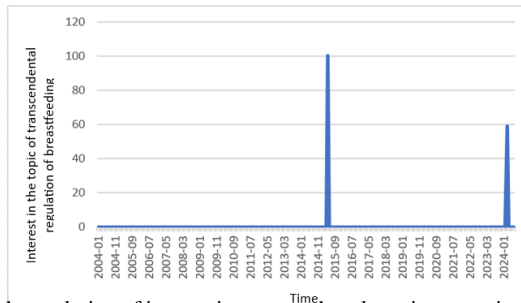


Figure 1 shows the evolution of interest in transcendental nursing over time (Data source: google trends)

The information demonstrates the widespread interest in the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding. However, to conduct a thorough investigation into the subject of transcendental breastfeeding, researchers will want additional specialized data. For instance, scientific publications on the subject of transcendental regulating breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles and scientific seminar sessions. Therefore, information on the topic of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles is very necessary.

The study's researchers required data on innovations and developments for the transcendental control of breastfeeding in the future. This is an issue that comes up with researchers. Nevertheless, there is currently no bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulatory breastfeeding publications to identify trends or new information. (1) How is the number of publications on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding developing? (2) How is the number of citations on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (6) How is network visualization on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (7) How is the publication cluster on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding reviewed from co-occurrence? These are the questions that this study aims to address. (8) How to use overlay visuals when discussing.

Bibliometrics analysis is a statistically grounded research methodology that illustrates the impact of academic institutions and shifts in research hotspots (Fu et al., 2023). Using visualization tools, bibliometric analysis assists scholars in identifying new topics and directions for their field of study (Lam et al., 2022). Numerous authors have assessed information theories listed in the Scopus database using bibliometric analysis (Lam et al., 2022), to assess the relationship between environmental degradation and immigration (Anuar et al., 2022), and to look at current patterns in the study of breastfeeding's transcendental regulation (Zhang et al., 2022). Given this, bibliometric analysis is a methodical and quantitative way to assess published works. In a given field of study, it can help researchers find hotspots, trends, and updates, which will facilitate the creation of future studies (Soytas, 2021).

The purpose of this research is to determine the trend in the quantity of publications on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, the quantity of citations, and the future research directions. Since there are now few topics on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, bibliometric analysis must be used to look for new research on this topic.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A research approach used in library and information science to analyze study progress is bibliometric analysis (Syros et al., 2022). Bibliographic analysis is a vital tool for assessing the importance of research since it evaluates studies based on the quantity of citations they get (Pahwa et al., 2022).

On July 21, 2024, information was taken from <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. Method Preferred Reporting Items for Meta-Analyses and Systematic Reviews (Page et al., 2021), articles are extracted from databases using PRISMA, which stands for "app.dimensions.ai." In Figure 2, the PRISMA flowchart is displayed.

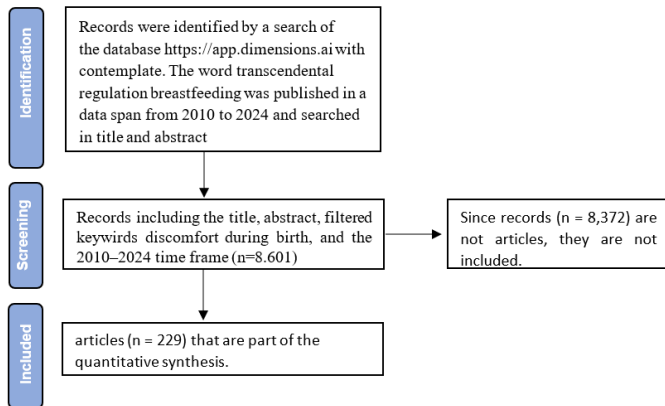


Figure 2. PRISMA flowchart (Page et al., 2021)

The PRISMA approach consists of three steps: identification, screening, and inclusion. Phase 1 (Identification) retrieved 8,601 documents from <https://app.dimensions.ai/> by searching for titles and abstracts and using the keyword transcending regulating breastfeeding to find publications published between 2010 and 2024. 8,372 records were issued in stage 2 (screening) after 229 records were produced when the publication type "article" was chosen. 229 articles were obtained from the final sample at stage 3 (inclusive). VOSviewer was utilized for data analysis. A computer tool called VOSviewer is used to create and display bibliometric maps (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). The analysis in this study examined co-occurrence.

The following is the process for co-occurrence analysis. (1) For the data type, the choice is made to create a map using test data. This option is selected to create a shared event map utilizing text data. (2) The option to read data from reference management files is available when selecting the data source. Supported file types are RIS, EndNote, and RefWorks. (3) The RIS file type is chosen. (4) Fields from which the extracted word will be taken Ignoring the structured abstract labels and copyright assertions, the selection for the title and abstract fields are chosen. (5) For the calculation method, the full counting option is selected. (6) The cutoff criterion for selecting the very few instances of a phrase is ten. The 3605 terms include.

RESULT

229 scientific paper publications were found throughout the search from 2010 to 2024. Figure 3 shows the annual number of papers on transcending regulation of breastfeeding.

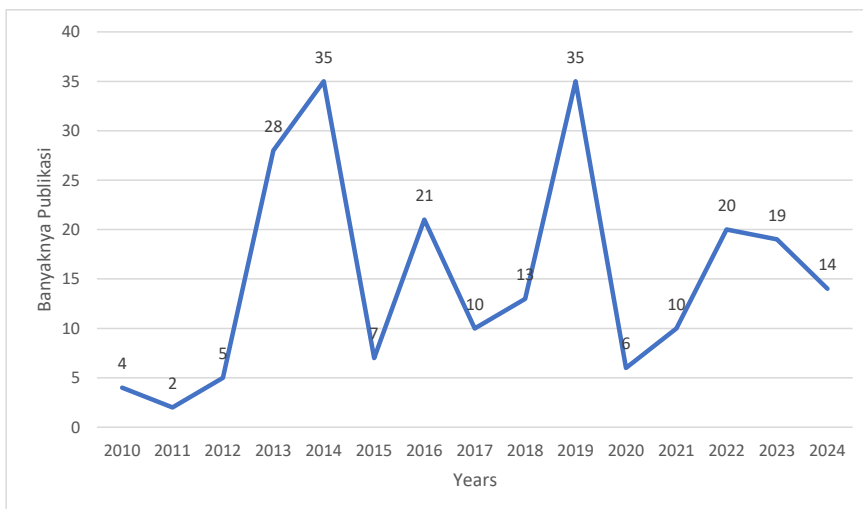


Figure 3 shows the number of articles published between 2010 and 2024 about breastfeeding with transcending regulation (source: <https://app.dimensions.ai/>).

9,953 citations for labor pain treatments were made between 2010 and 2024. In Figure 4, the citation count for the year is displayed.

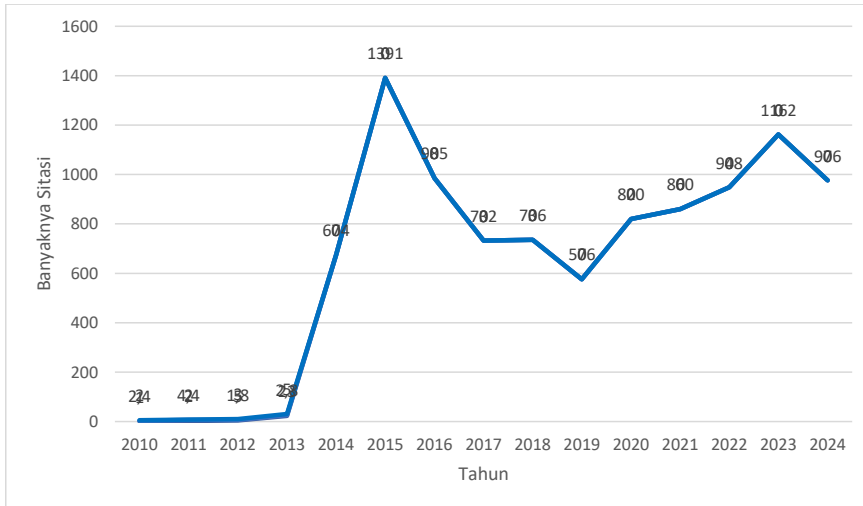


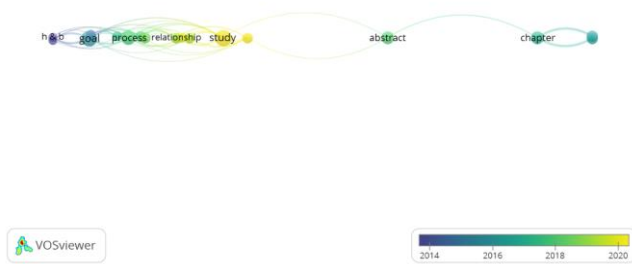
Figure 4. The number of citations from 2010 to 2024 on the subject of breastfeeding and transcendental control (source: <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

The network visualization of these 17 terms is provided in Figure 5.



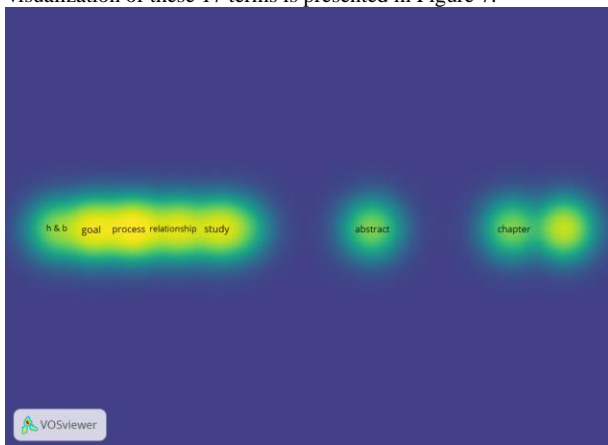
Gambar 5. Network visualization (sumber : VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

The overlay visualization of these 102 keywords is shown in Figure 6. VOSviewer also offers overlay map visualization.



Gambar 6. Overlay visualization (sumber : VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

The density visualization of these 17 terms is presented in Figure 7.



Gambar 7. Density visualization (sumber : VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

DISCUSSION

Figure 3 shows that the number of articles increases exponentially yearly. With two publications, 2011 has the fewest publications. With 35 articles each, 2014 and 2019 saw the highest number of publications. The average number of publications is 15. Figure 8 displays these facts. Among the 229 publications, the one with the title "Meditation and Mindfulness in Pregnancy and Postpartum: A Review of the Evidence" (Babbar et al., 2021) are the most relevant. There has been a lot of research on breastfeeding regulation, but most of it still sheds light on breastfeeding regulation in general, so it's important to review the latest article on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding (Bartlett, 2019). Thus, the most recent research on the subject of transcendental regulating breastfeeding is required.

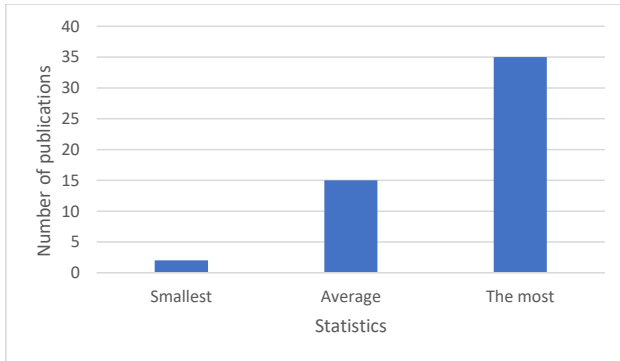


Figure 8 shows the histogram of the number of articles on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding that are the lowest, average, and largest.

Figure 4 demonstrates that the number of citations from year to year climbs dramatically. The fewest citations—a mere one—occurred in 2010. In contrast, the highest number of citations—1391—occurred in 2015. In the meantime, 659 is the average sithi. Figure 9 shows an illustration of this statistic. The research data revealed that, out of 9,953 publications, the publication was titled "Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2014 Update" (Go et al., 2013) is the work with the most citations. Journals that authors will regularly cite trustworthy indexers index. As a result, this page can be consulted when researching labor pain intervention.

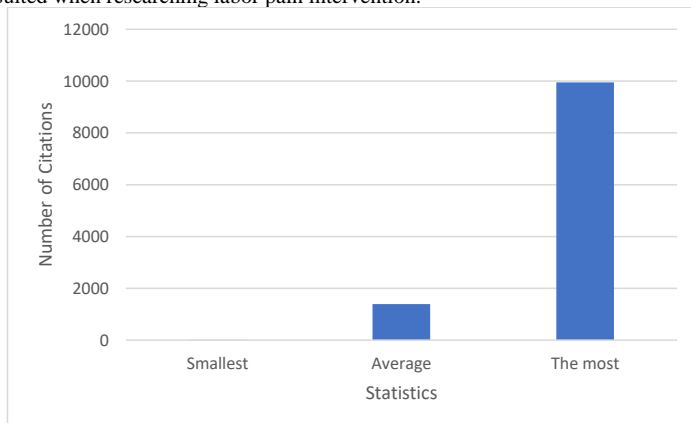


Figure 9 shows the histogram of the rise in the number of the most, average, and least citations for breastfeeding and transcendental control.

When two terms are linked by a line in a network visualization (Figure 5), it indicates that the terms appear together in the title and abstract. On the other hand, two terms that are not joined by a line denote that the title and abstract do not contain them together. The study results showed that there were 17 words, 3 clusters, 55 linkages, and a link strength of 192. The topic of transcendental regulating breastfeeding has been extensively studied. Therefore, research on words like process and relationship—which are not immediately related—can yield unique insights for scholars studying transcendental breastfeeding.

There are two clusters formed out of the 17 terms: cluster 1 has eight terms, cluster 2 has five terms, and cluster 3 has four terms. Table 1 presents these clusters in further depth.

Table 1 Clusters for transcendental regulation breastfeeding topics (Source: Vosviewer)

Cluster	Number of items	Cluster member items
1	8	Attention, intervention, may, person, process, relationship, study, woman.
2	5	Goal, h&b, huang&bargh, individual, selfish goal.
3	4	7th Brazilian guideline, abstract, arterial hypertension, chapter

To see the trend of research titles connected to transcendental regulating breastfeeding, an analysis based on the keywords of labor pain intervention from 2010 to 2024 is provided by the overlay visualization (Figure 6). The yellow phrase in Figure 6's overlay visualization map suggests that the keyword is the present area of focus for study. (Lam et al., 2022). As a result, the present transcendental regulation research tendency emphasizes yellow concepts like relationship and study.

Social change in the 20th century resulted in a substantial decline (Wong et al., 2021) in the prevalence of breastfeeding in many countries (Zong et al., 2021)(Bhandari et al., 2019), especially in countries with high and increasing levels of prosperity (Vaz et al., 2021)(Huang et al., 2019). Concerns about this decline in breastfeeding (Crippa et al., 2019)(Hull et al., 2020) encourage widespread research to measure breastfeeding (Theurich et al., 2019)(Linde et al., 2020) and mechanisms used to provide interventions in the protection of mothers and children (Vilar-Compte et al., 2021)(Pattison et al., 2019). In 1981, pro-breastfeeding lobbying led to the WHO International Marketing Code rather than Breastfeeding (Pérez-Escamilla et al., 2023) and the 1990 Innocenti Declaration on Breastfeeding, which, together with several other initiatives, has contributed to a shift in the direction of breastfeeding success (Francis et al., 2020)(Prentice, 2022). Modifiable factors for self-efficacy in breastfeeding (Piro & Ahmed, 2020)(Woldeamanuel, 2020) and perceived milk supply provide opportunities for focused interventions on areas that support successful breastfeeding (Joseph & Earland, 2019)(Sandhi et al., 2020).

Figure 7. Density visualization provides a visual representation of the term's density level, shown by color. Blue indicates high density and yellow low density. In the previous study, a high density suggests that the topic has been utilized widely, while a low density suggests that the problem has been used sparingly. Therefore, the research topic related to transcendental regulation breastfeeding that is suggested is a topic that has a low-density visualization, for example, study, process, study.

CONCLUSION

This study conducted a bibliometric analysis of articles relevant to policies controlling breastfeeding between 2010 and 2024 using <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. This investigation yields several findings. Network visualization on the subject of transcendental regulation breastfeeding offers information to find novelty on topics that have not been connected, and there are three clusters reviewed from co-occurrence among the numerous publications on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding, which shows an upward trend in the number of citations on the topic. ence, overlay visualization on the subject of labor pain indicates a potential avenue for further study, Visualization of density related to transcendental regulation Still, breastfeeding remains uncommon. The development of a research project is the conclusion of the study's findings.

This research has limitations, even if it has helped to provide state-of-the-art knowledge of the advancement of transcendental regulation breastfeeding articles from 2010 to 2024 through <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. The database <https://app.dimensions.ai/> is updated with fresh articles periodically. Therefore, the bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulating breastfeeding may be reexamined in the next years. Furthermore, the data gathered for this bibliometric analysis is confined to scientific papers from the <https://app.dimensions.ai/> database. Additional research

should be added to various databases to have a more complete understanding of the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

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3. RIWAYAT REVIEW/REVIEW SUBSTANSI

The screenshot shows the submission management interface for The Malaysian Journal of Nursing (MJN). The page title is "3758 / Damayanti et al. / Transcendental Regulation Breastfeeding: A Bibliometrics Analysis". The interface includes a navigation menu with "Workflow" and "Publication" tabs. Under "Publication", there are sub-tabs for "Submission", "Review", "Copyediting", and "Production". The "Submission" tab is active, showing "Round 1" with a status of "Submission accepted". Below this, there is a "Notifications" section with three entries: "(MJN) Editor Decision" dated 25-10-2024 09:35 AM, 28-10-2024 11:43 AM, and 12-11-2024 08:16 AM. At the bottom, there is a "Reviewer's Attachments" section with a search bar and two entries: "21503-1 - 3758-Article Text-21419-1-4-20241024.docx" dated October 25, 2024, and "21505-1 - Review Report Form-MJN.docx" dated October 25, 2024.

The screenshot shows the MJN submission interface. At the top, there are two submission entries:

- 219071 | ...3758-Article Text-21419-1-4-20241024.docx | October 28, 2024
- 219951 | ...review3758-Article Text-21419-1-4-20241024.docx | November 11, 2024

Below this is a 'Revisions' section with a search and upload file option. It lists two revisions:

- 215177 | Article Text, Revision MJN Transcendental Regulation Breastfeeding 121224.docx (7) | December 12, 2024 | Article Text
- 215791 | Article Text, Revis Transcendental Regulation Breastfeeding 291024.docx | October 29, 2024 | Article Text

The 'Review Discussions' section contains the following entries:

Name	From	Last Reply	Replies	Closed
Need Revision	ummotha_jm	-	0	<input type="checkbox"/>
Need Further Review	ummotha_jm	ummotha_jm 04-12-2024 09:40 AM	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Review Grammatical Errors	ummotha_jm	ummotha_jm 07-12-2024 06:20 AM	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Need Clear Picture	ummotha_jm	Fitriani 11-12-2024 11:09 AM	2	<input type="checkbox"/>

[MJN] Editor Decision

25-10-2024 09:35 AM

Fitriani Nur Damayanti:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to The Malaysian Journal of Nursing (MJN), "Transcendental Regulation Breastfeeding: Bibliometrics Analysis".

Our decision is: Revisions Required

Reviewer A:

1. The manuscript contain new and significant information.
2. The Abstract (Summary) clearly and accurately describe the content of the article
3. The problem significant
4. The interpretations and conclusions justified by the results
5. The language acceptable
6. Introduction: Explain the urgency of this research related to the topic of breastfeeding If it is not implemented, what is the impact?
7. The PRISMA flowchart has been improved in more detail, step by step from the flow of exclusion and inclusion. So it is not too short. Then is there a critical appraisal selection?

Recommendation: Revisions Required

The Malaysian Journal of Nursing (MJN)

Transcendental Regulation Breastfeeding: Bibliometrics Analysis

ABSTRACT

Breastfeeding is a public health problem that has a major influence on the growth and development of babies, in addition to the mother herself. The unique health effects of milk components that go beyond nutrition are called dairy bioactivity. The systematic investigation of these elements and their impact on health, as demonstrated by empirical evidence, carefully regulated experiments, and reasoned reasoning, is the science of dairy bioactivity. Conversely, "belief in milk bioactivity" refers to individual interpretations, meanings, expectations, beliefs, and attitudes about the effects on health that go beyond what the natural, social, or human sciences can study. The objective of this study is to determine the trend of the number of publications on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, the number of citations, and the direction of future research topics. The research method used for this study is Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA), which uses 229 scientific articles or proceedings sourced from the Dimensions data. Review articles using the VOSviewer application. The study's findings showed that there are three main findings: an increase in the number of publications on the topic of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, a rise in the number of citations on the subject, a network visualization on the subject of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding provides information to find novelty on topics that have not been connected, and there are three

Keywords: *Transcendental Regulation; Breastfeeding; Bibliometrics*

INTRODUCTION

The seeds of spirituality are there in our bodies and our DNA (Dagher et al., 2016)(Cooper, 2023). Life events and other experiences that stimulate particular biological pathways in our bodies have spiritual meaning in themselves (Damayanti et al., 2019)(Haller, 2022). It is incorrect to regard their spiritual aspect as an epiphenomenon (Tomori et al., 2022): it is essential and inextricably linked to its biological scope (Widayanti & Mawardika, 2023). The range of the experiences of transcending one's self that is being examined includes mystical encounters and streams. (Lumbreras, 2020).

The unique health effects of milk components that go beyond nutrition are referred to as dairy bioactivity (Grisham et al., 2023). The methodical investigation of these constituents and their impact on health is the field of dairy bioactivity science (Kehinde et al., 2022), as demonstrated by logical reasoning, controlled experiments, and empirical data (Ahmed et al., 2019). On the other hand, "belief in milk bioactivity" is merely a subjective viewpoint (Sukmawati et al., 2024), expectations on the meaning, values, beliefs, and effects on health (Meek & Noble, 2022) that cannot be studied by the human, social, or natural sciences (Organization, 2019). Faiths may be secular (Gallagher, 2020)(Bensaid, 2021), but also impacted by religion or spirituality (Lawrence & Lawrence, 2021)(Sangild, 2024).

Breastfeeding is a public health problem (Flagg & Busch, 2019)(Bai et al., 2019) which has a great influence on the growth and development of the baby, in addition to the mother herself (Damayanti et al., 2021). The benefits of breastfeeding have been well-researched from a physiological perspective (Geddes & Perrella, 2019)(Gutierrez-de-Terán-Moreno et al., 2022) and sociocultural (Li et al., 2021)(Rahayu & Atmojo, 2022). What is missed is the tactile nature (Jama et al., 2020) breastfeeding which functions as a semiotic medium (Shi et al., 2021), i.e. communicative media for the value and meaning of motherhood, love, happiness, security, and wholeness(Alawadi,

Commented [A1]: Explain the urgency of this research related to the topic of breastfeeding if it is not implemented, what is the impact?

2020).

Breastfeeding is the "gold standard" for newborn feeding (Mestre et al., 2022), and the World Health Organization advises breastfeeding a child exclusively for the first six months of life (Uçar et al., 2023). However, breastfeeding rates are reported to be very low worldwide (Kinshella et al., 2021). In the phenomenological exploration of breastfeeding, long-term breastfeeding (Krol & Grossmann, 2018), suggests that to account for disparities, breastfeeding should be explored holistically (Meek et al., 2022), from the point of view of breastfeeding mothers, as a commitment (Wallenborn et al., 2021) embodied and relational that can trigger ambivalence (Ram, 2021).

Breastfeeding benefits moms' and babies' long-term health in significant ways (De Roza et al., 2019). The World Health Organization advises breastfeeding for a minimum of two years and that all babies be exclusively breastfed for at least six months (North et al., 2022). Nevertheless, many nations do not follow this guideline (Van Dellen et al., 2019). This study examined whether longer and exclusive breastfeeding durations are encouraged by the Breastfeeding Support Programme (BSP), a comprehensive, evidence-based breastfeeding intervention (Horta, 2019).

Over time, there has been a drop in global interest in the question of metaphysical control of nursing. As in (Akhmad Fauzy & Supandi, 2022) and (Prabowo et al., 2023), entering the term "transcendental breastfeeding" into Google Trends will yield this interest data. For instance, the information shown in Figure 1 was obtained through a web search conducted between January 2004 and December 2022 using all search parameters. Data was collected on July 21, 2024.

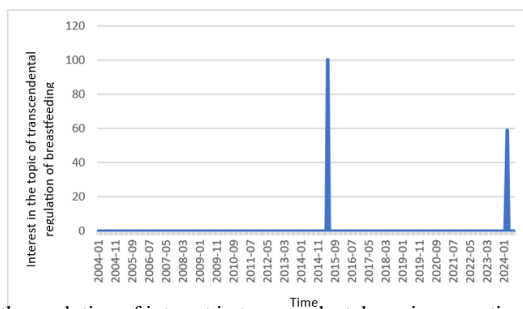


Figure 1 shows the evolution of interest in transcendental nursing over time (Data source: google trends)

The information demonstrates the widespread interest in the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding. However, to conduct a thorough investigation into the subject of transcendental breastfeeding, researchers will want additional specialized data. For instance, scientific publications on the subject of transcendental regulating breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles and scientific seminar sessions. Therefore, information on the topic of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles is very necessary.

The study's researchers required data on innovations and developments for the transcendental control of breastfeeding in the future. This is an issue that comes up with researchers. Nevertheless, there is currently no bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulatory breastfeeding publications to identify trends or new information. (1) How is the number of publications on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding developing? (2) How is the number of citations on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (6) How is network visualization on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (7) How is the publication cluster on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding reviewed from co-occurrence? These are the questions that this study aims to address. (8) How to use overlay visuals when discussing.

Bibliometrics analysis is a statistically grounded research methodology that illustrates the impact

of academic institutions and shifts in research hotspots (Fu et al., 2023). Using visualization tools, bibliometric analysis assists scholars in identifying new topics and directions for their field of study (Lam et al., 2022). Numerous authors have assessed information theories listed in the Scopus database using bibliometric analysis (Lam et al., 2022), to assess the relationship between environmental degradation and immigration (Anuar et al., 2022), and to look at current patterns in the study of breastfeeding's transcendental regulation (Zhang et al., 2022). Given this, bibliometric analysis is a methodical and quantitative way to assess published works. In a given field of study, it can help researchers find hotspots, trends, and updates, which will facilitate the creation of future studies (Soytas, 2021).

The purpose of this research is to determine the trend in the quantity of publications on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, the quantity of citations, and the future research directions. Since there are now few topics on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, bibliometric analysis must be used to look for new research on this topic.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A research approach used in library and information science to analyze study progress is bibliometric analysis (Syros et al., 2022). Bibliographic analysis is a vital tool for assessing the importance of research since it evaluates studies based on the quantity of citations they get (Pahwa et al., 2022).

On July 21, 2024, information was taken from <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. Method Preferred Reporting Items for Meta-Analyses and Systematic Reviews (Page et al., 2021), articles are extracted from databases using PRISMA, which stands for "app.dimensions.ai." In Figure 2, the PRISMA flowchart is displayed.

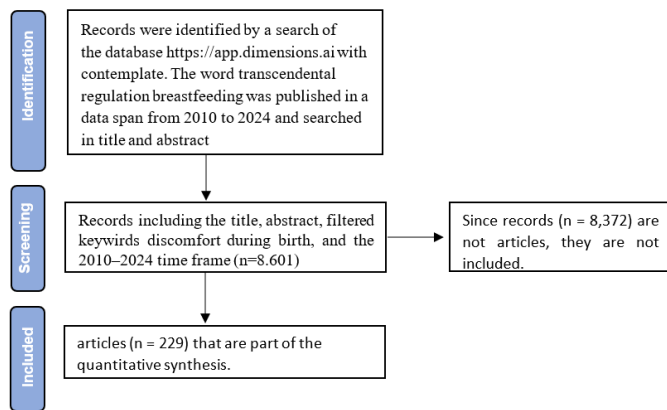


Figure 2. PRISMA flowchart (Page et al., 2021)

Commented [A2]: The PRISMA flowchart has been improved in more detail, step by step from the flow of exclusion and inclusion. So it is not too short. Then is there a critical appraisal selection?

The PRISMA approach consists of three steps: identification, screening, and inclusion. Phase 1 (Identification) retrieved 8,601 documents from <https://app.dimensions.ai/> by searching for titles and abstracts and using the keyword transcending regulating breastfeeding to find publications published between 2010 and 2024. 8,372 records were issued in stage 2 (screening) after 229 records were produced when the publication type "article" was chosen. 229 articles were obtained from the final sample at stage 3 (inclusive). VOSviewer was utilized for data analysis. A computer tool called VOSviewer is used to create and display bibliometric maps (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). The analysis in this study examined co-occurrence.

The following is the process for co-occurrence analysis. (1) For the data type, the choice is made to create a map using test data. This option is selected to create a shared event map utilizing text data. (2) The option to read data from reference management files is available when selecting the data source. Supported file types are RIS, EndNote, and RefWorks. (3) The RIS file type is chosen. (4) Fields from which the extracted word will be taken Ignoring the structured abstract labels and copyright assertions, the selection for the title and abstract fields are chosen. (5) For the calculation method, the full counting option is selected. (6) The cutoff criterion for selecting the very few instances of a phrase is ten. The 3605 terms include.

RESULT

229 scientific paper publications were found throughout the search from 2010 to 2024. Figure 3 shows the annual number of papers on transcending regulation of breastfeeding.

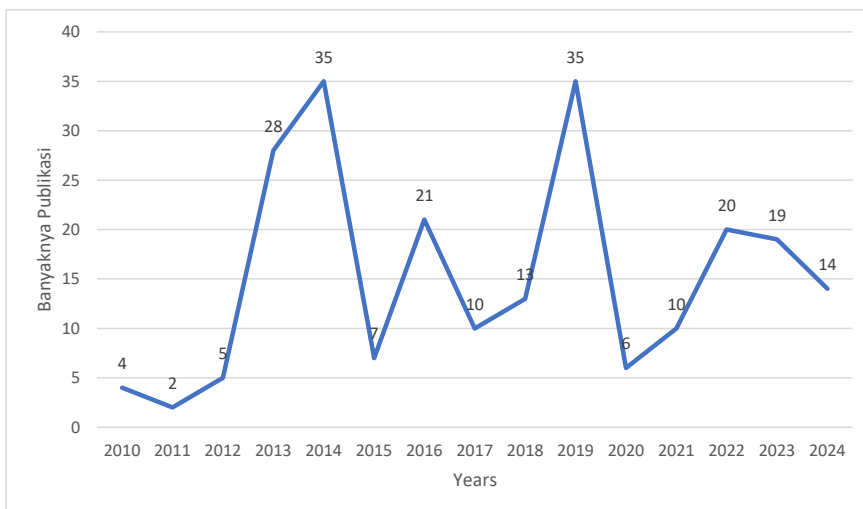


Figure 3 shows the number of articles published between 2010 and 2024 about breastfeeding with transcending regulation (source: <https://app.dimensions.ai/>).

9,953 citations for labor pain treatments were made between 2010 and 2024. In Figure 4, the citation count for the year is displayed.

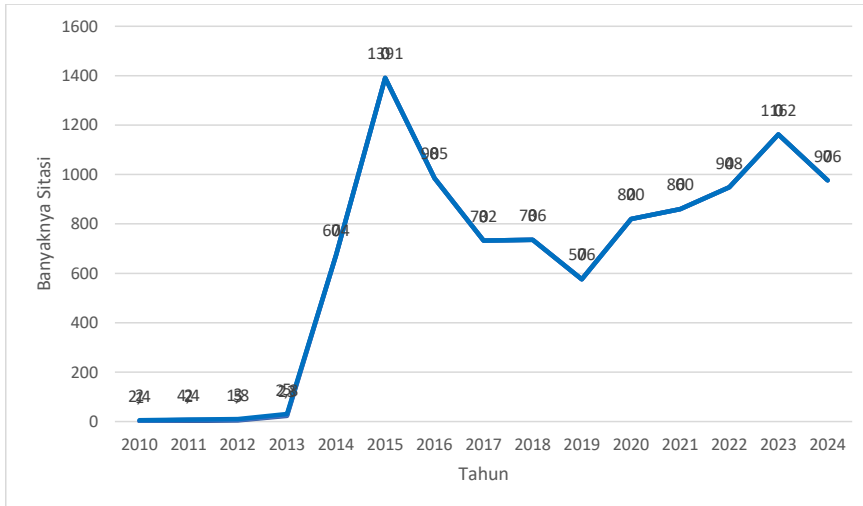
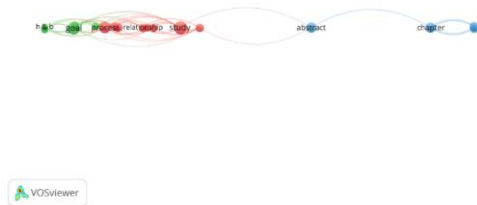


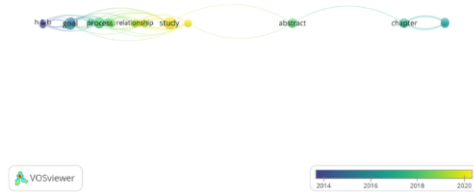
Figure 4. The number of citations from 2010 to 2024 on the subject of breastfeeding and transcendental control (source: <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

The network visualization of these 17 terms is provided in Figure 5.



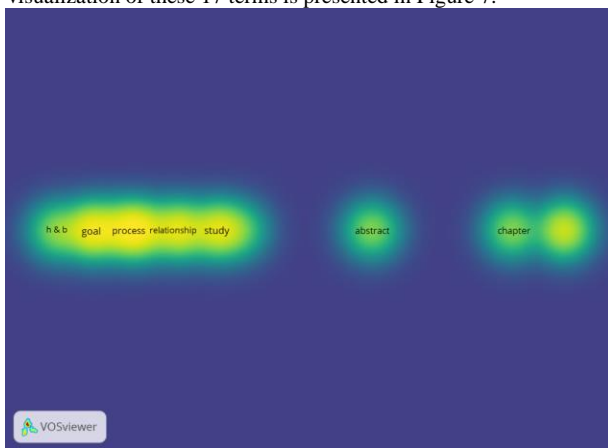
Gambar 5. Network visualization (sumber : VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

The overlay visualization of these 102 keywords is shown in Figure 6. VOSviewer also offers overlay map visualization.



Gambar 6. Overlay visualization (sumber : VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

The density visualization of these 17 terms is presented in Figure 7.



Gambar 7. Density visualization (sumber : VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

DISCUSSION

Figure 3 shows that the number of articles increases exponentially yearly. With two publications, 2011 has the fewest publications. With 35 articles each, 2014 and 2019 saw the highest number of publications. The average number of publications is 15. Figure 8 displays these facts. Among the 229 publications, the one with the title "Meditation and Mindfulness in Pregnancy and Postpartum: A Review of the Evidence" (Babbar et al., 2021) are the most relevant. There has been a lot of research on breastfeeding regulation, but most of it still sheds light on breastfeeding regulation in general, so it's important to review the latest article on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding (Bartlett, 2019). Thus, the most recent research on the subject of transcendental regulating breastfeeding is required.

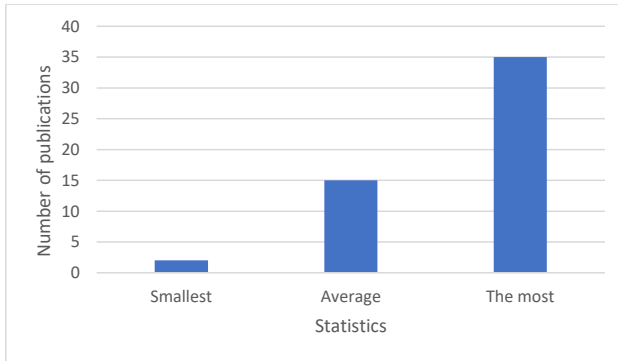


Figure 8 shows the histogram of the number of articles on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding that are the lowest, average, and largest.

Figure 4 demonstrates that the number of citations from year to year climbs dramatically. The fewest citations—a mere one—occurred in 2010. In contrast, the highest number of citations—1391—occurred in 2015. In the meantime, 659 is the average sithi. Figure 9 shows an illustration of this statistic. The research data revealed that, out of 9,953 publications, the publication was titled "Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2014 Update" (Go et al., 2013) is the work with the most citations. Journals that authors will regularly cite trustworthy indexers index. As a result, this page can be consulted when researching labor pain intervention.

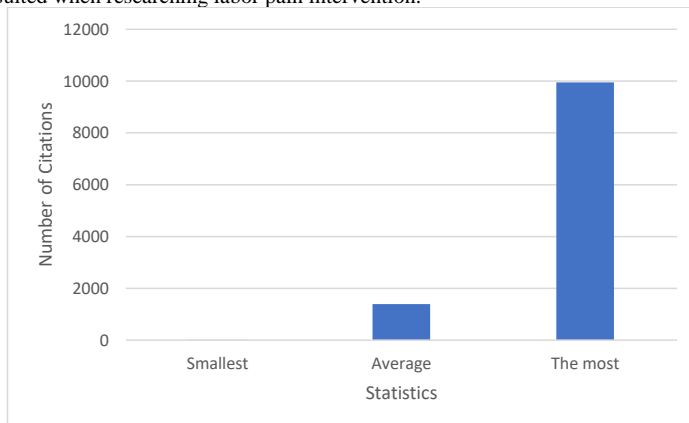


Figure 9 shows the histogram of the rise in the number of the most, average, and least citations for breastfeeding and transcendental control.

When two terms are linked by a line in a network visualization (Figure 5), it indicates that the terms appear together in the title and abstract. On the other hand, two terms that are not joined by a line denote that the title and abstract do not contain them together. The study results showed that there were 17 words, 3 clusters, 55 linkages, and a link strength of 192. The topic of transcendental regulating breastfeeding has been extensively studied. Therefore, research on words like process and relationship—which are not immediately related—can yield unique insights for scholars studying transcendental breastfeeding.

There are two clusters formed out of the 17 terms: cluster 1 has eight terms, cluster 2 has five terms, and cluster 3 has four terms. Table 1 presents these clusters in further depth.

Table 1 Clusters for transcendental regulation breastfeeding topics (Source: Vosviewer)

Cluster	Number of items	Cluster member items
1	8	Attention, intervention, may, person, process, relationship, study, woman.
2	5	Goal, h&b, huang&bargh, individual, selfish goal.
3	4	7th Brazilian guideline, abstract, arterial hypertension, chapter

To see the trend of research titles connected to transcendental regulating breastfeeding, an analysis based on the keywords of labor pain intervention from 2010 to 2024 is provided by the overlay visualization (Figure 6). The yellow phrase in Figure 6's overlay visualization map suggests that the keyword is the present area of focus for study. (Lam et al., 2022). As a result, the present transcendental regulation research tendency emphasizes yellow concepts like relationship and study.

Social change in the 20th century resulted in a substantial decline (Wong et al., 2021) in the prevalence of breastfeeding in many countries (Zong et al., 2021)(Bhandari et al., 2019), especially in countries with high and increasing levels of prosperity (Vaz et al., 2021)(Huang et al., 2019). Concerns about this decline in breastfeeding (Crippa et al., 2019)(Hull et al., 2020) encourage widespread research to measure breastfeeding (Theurich et al., 2019)(Linde et al., 2020) and mechanisms used to provide interventions in the protection of mothers and children (Vilar-Compte et al., 2021)(Pattison et al., 2019). In 1981, pro-breastfeeding lobbying led to the WHO International Marketing Code rather than Breastfeeding (Pérez-Escamilla et al., 2023) and the 1990 Innocenti Declaration on Breastfeeding, which, together with several other initiatives, has contributed to a shift in the direction of breastfeeding success (Francis et al., 2020)(Prentice, 2022). Modifiable factors for self-efficacy in breastfeeding (Piro & Ahmed, 2020)(Woldeamanuel, 2020) and perceived milk supply provide opportunities for focused interventions on areas that support successful breastfeeding (Joseph & Earland, 2019)(Sandhi et al., 2020).

Figure 7. Density visualization provides a visual representation of the term's density level, shown by color. Blue indicates high density and yellow low density. In the previous study, a high density suggests that the topic has been utilized widely, while a low density suggests that the problem has been used sparingly. Therefore, the research topic related to transcendental regulation breastfeeding that is suggested is a topic that has a low-density visualization, for example, study, process, study.

CONCLUSION

This study conducted a bibliometric analysis of articles relevant to policies controlling breastfeeding between 2010 and 2024 using <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. This investigation yields several findings. Network visualization on the subject of transcendental regulation breastfeeding offers information to find novelty on topics that have not been connected, and there are three clusters reviewed from co-occurrence among the numerous publications on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding, which shows an upward trend in the number of citations on the topic. ence, overlay visualization on the subject of labor pain indicates a potential avenue for further study, Visualization of density related to transcendental regulation Still, breastfeeding remains uncommon. The development of a research project is the conclusion of the study's findings.

This research has limitations, even if it has helped to provide state-of-the-art knowledge of the advancement of transcendental regulation breastfeeding articles from 2010 to 2024 through <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. The database <https://app.dimensions.ai/> is updated with fresh articles periodically. Therefore, the bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulating breastfeeding may be reexamined in the next years. Furthermore, the data gathered for this bibliometric analysis is confined to scientific papers from the <https://app.dimensions.ai/> database. Additional research

should be added to various databases to have a more complete understanding of the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

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[MJN] Editor Decision

28-10-2024 11:43 AM

Fitriani Nur Damayanti:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to The Malaysian Journal of Nursing (MJN), "Transcendental Regulation Breastfeeding: Bibliometrics Analysis".

Our decision is: Revisions Required

Reviewer A:

1. The manuscript contain new and significant information.
2. The Abstract (Summary) clearly and accurately describe the content of the article
3. The problem significant
4. The interpretations and conclusions justified by the results
5. The language acceptable
6. Introduction: Explain the urgency of this research related to the topic of breastfeeding If it is not implemented, what is the impact?
7. The PRISMA flowchart has been improved in more detail, step by step from the flow of exclusion and inclusion. So it is not too short. Then is there a critical appraisal selection?

Recommendation: Revisions Required

Reviewer D:

Over all good kindly check the attached document and edit accordingly

Author can add below this twom reference

Hayatiningrum, R. I. Z., Cahyati, Y., & Febuanti, S. (2023). The Effect of Health Education Through Animated Video Media and Leaflets About Breastfeeding Techniques on the Level of Knowledge and Skills of Breastfeeding Mothers. *International Journal of Advancement in Life Sciences Research*, 6(3), 38-46.

Hayudanti, D., Ethasari, R. K., Alristina, A. D., & Laili, R. D. (2022). Management of pregnant women's nutrition in disaster emergencies in indonesia: a systematic review. *International Journal of Advancement in Life Sciences Research*, 19-26.

Recommendation: Revisions Required

The Malaysian Journal of Nursing (MJN)

Transcendental Regulation Breastfeeding: Bibliometrics Analysis

ABSTRACT

Breastfeeding is a public health problem that has a major influence on the growth and development of babies, in addition to the mother herself. The unique health effects of milk components that go beyond nutrition are called dairy bioactivity. The systematic investigation of these elements and their impact on health, as demonstrated by empirical evidence, carefully regulated experiments, and reasoned reasoning, is the science of dairy bioactivity. Conversely, "belief in milk bioactivity" refers to individual interpretations, meanings, expectations, beliefs, and attitudes about the effects on health that go beyond what the natural, social, or human sciences can study. The objective of this study is to determine the trend of the number of publications on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, the number of citations, and the direction of future research topics. The research method used for this study is Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA), which uses 229 scientific articles or proceedings sourced from the Dimensions data. Review articles using the VOSviewer application. The study's findings showed that there are three main findings: an increase in the number of publications on the topic of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, a rise in the number of citations on the subject, a network visualization on the subject of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding provides information to find novelty on topics that have not been connected, and there are three

Keywords: *Transcendental Regulation; Breastfeeding; Bibliometrics*

INTRODUCTION

The seeds of spirituality are there in our bodies and our DNA (Dagher et al., 2016)(Cooper, 2023). Life events and other experiences that stimulate particular biological pathways in our bodies have spiritual meaning in themselves (Damayanti et al., 2019)(Haller, 2022). It is incorrect to regard their spiritual aspect as an epiphenomenon (Tomori et al., 2022): it is essential and inextricably linked to its biological scope (Widayanti & Mawardika, 2023). The range of the experiences of transcending one's self that is being examined includes mystical encounters and streams. (Lumbreras, 2020).

The unique health effects of milk components that go beyond nutrition are referred to as dairy bioactivity (Grisham et al., 2023). The methodical investigation of these constituents and their impact on health is the field of dairy bioactivity science (Kehinde et al., 2022), as demonstrated by logical reasoning, controlled experiments, and empirical data (Ahmed et al., 2019). On the other hand, "belief in milk bioactivity" is merely a subjective viewpoint (Sukmawati et al., 2024), expectations on the meaning, values, beliefs, and effects on health (Meek & Noble, 2022) that cannot be studied by the human, social, or natural sciences (Organization, 2019). Faiths may be secular (Gallagher, 2020)(Bensaid, 2021), but also impacted by religion or spirituality (Lawrence & Lawrence, 2021)(Sangild, 2024).

Breastfeeding is a public health problem (Flagg & Busch, 2019)(Bai et al., 2019) which has a great influence on the growth and development of the baby, in addition to the mother herself (Damayanti et al., 2021). The benefits of breastfeeding have been well-researched from a physiological perspective (Geddes & Perrella, 2019)(Gutierrez-de-Terán-Moreno et al., 2022) and sociocultural (Li et al., 2021)(Rahayu & Atmojo, 2022). What is missed is the tactile nature (Jama et al., 2020) breastfeeding which functions as a semiotic medium (Shi et al., 2021), i.e. communicative media for the value and meaning of motherhood, love, happiness, security, and wholeness(Alawadi,

Commented [RP3]: Referencing style is wrong

2020).

Breastfeeding is the "gold standard" for newborn feeding (Mestre et al., 2022), and the World Health Organization advises breastfeeding a child exclusively for the first six months of life (Uçar et al., 2023). However, breastfeeding rates are reported to be very low worldwide (Kinshella et al., 2021). In the phenomenological exploration of breastfeeding, long-term breastfeeding (Krol & Grossmann, 2018), suggests that to account for disparities, breastfeeding should be explored holistically (Meek et al., 2022), from the point of view of breastfeeding mothers, as a commitment (Wallenborn et al., 2021) embodied and relational that can trigger ambivalence (Ram, 2021).

Breastfeeding benefits moms' and babies' long-term health in significant ways (De Roza et al., 2019). The World Health Organization advises breastfeeding for a minimum of two years and that all babies be exclusively breastfed for at least six months (North et al., 2022). Nevertheless, many nations do not follow this guideline (Van Dellen et al., 2019). This study examined whether longer and exclusive breastfeeding durations are encouraged by the Breastfeeding Support Programme (BSP), a comprehensive, evidence-based breastfeeding intervention (Horta, 2019).

Over time, there has been a drop in global interest in the question of metaphysical control of nursing. As in (Akhmad Fauzy & Supandi, 2022) and (Prabowo et al., 2023), entering the term "transcendental breastfeeding" into Google Trends will yield this interest data. For instance, the information shown in Figure 1 was obtained through a web search conducted between January 2004 and December 2022 using all search parameters. Data was collected on July 21, 2024.

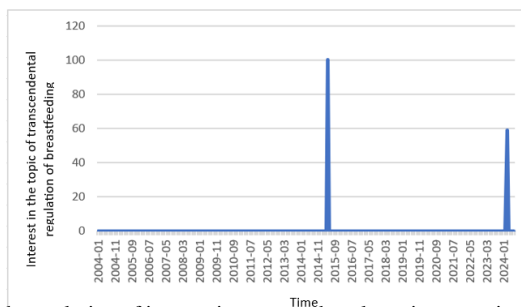


Figure 1 shows the evolution of interest in transcendental nursing over time (Data source: google trends)

The information demonstrates the widespread interest in the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding. However, to conduct a thorough investigation into the subject of transcendental breastfeeding, researchers will want additional specialized data. For instance, scientific publications on the subject of transcendental regulating breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles and scientific seminar sessions. Therefore, information on the topic of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles is very necessary.

The study's researchers required data on innovations and developments for the transcendental control of breastfeeding in the future. This is an issue that comes up with researchers. Nevertheless, there is currently no bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulatory breastfeeding publications to identify trends or new information. (1) How is the number of publications on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding developing? (2) How is the number of citations on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (6) How is network visualization on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (7) How is the publication cluster on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding reviewed from co-occurrence? These are the questions that this study aims to address. (8) How to use overlay visuals when discussing.

Bibliometrics analysis is a statistically grounded research methodology that illustrates the impact

of academic institutions and shifts in research hotspots (Fu et al., 2023). Using visualization tools, bibliometric analysis assists scholars in identifying new topics and directions for their field of study (Lam et al., 2022). Numerous authors have assessed information theories listed in the Scopus database using bibliometric analysis (Lam et al., 2022), to assess the relationship between environmental degradation and immigration (Anuar et al., 2022), and to look at current patterns in the study of breastfeeding's transcendental regulation (Zhang et al., 2022). Given this, bibliometric analysis is a methodical and quantitative way to assess published works. In a given field of study, it can help researchers find hotspots, trends, and updates, which will facilitate the creation of future studies (Soytas, 2021).

The purpose of this research is to determine the trend in the quantity of publications on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, the quantity of citations, and the future research directions. Since there are now few topics on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, bibliometric analysis must be used to look for new research on this topic.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A research approach used in library and information science to analyze study progress is bibliometric analysis (Syros et al., 2022). Bibliographic analysis is a vital tool for assessing the importance of research since it evaluates studies based on the quantity of citations they get (Pahwa et al., 2022).

On July 21, 2024, information was taken from <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. Method Preferred Reporting Items for Meta-Analyses and Systematic Reviews (Page et al., 2021), articles are extracted from databases using PRISMA, which stands for "app.dimensions.ai." In Figure 2, the PRISMA flowchart is displayed.

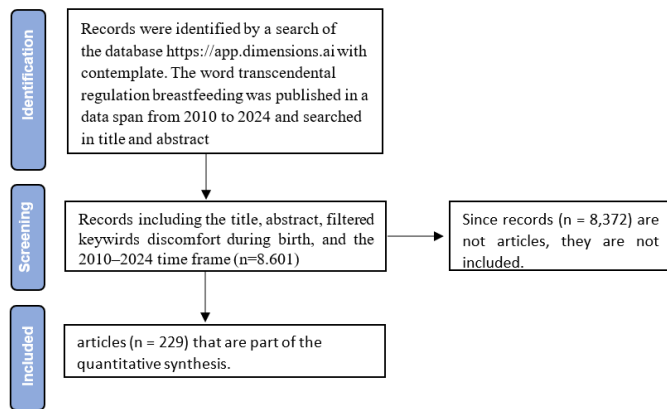


Figure 2. PRISMA flowchart (Page et al., 2021)

The PRISMA approach consists of three steps: identification, screening, and inclusion. Phase 1 (Identification) retrieved 8,601 documents from <https://app.dimensions.ai/> by searching for titles and abstracts and using the keyword transcending breastfeeding to find publications published between 2010 and 2024. 8,372 records were issued in stage 2 (screening) after 229 records were produced when the publication type "article" was chosen. 229 articles were obtained from the final sample at stage 3 (inclusive). VOSviewer was utilized for data analysis. A computer tool called VOSviewer is used to create and display bibliometric maps (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). The analysis in this study examined co-occurrence.

The following is the process for co-occurrence analysis. (1) For the data type, the choice is made to create a map using test data. This option is selected to create a shared event map utilizing text data. (2) The option to read data from reference management files is available when selecting the data source. Supported file types are RIS, EndNote, and RefWorks. (3) The RIS file type is chosen. (4) Fields from which the extracted word will be taken Ignoring the structured abstract labels and copyright assertions, the selection for the title and abstract fields are chosen. (5) For the calculation method, the full counting option is selected. (6) The cutoff criterion for selecting the very few instances of a phrase is ten. The 3605 terms include.

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RESULT

229 scientific paper publications were found throughout the search from 2010 to 2024. Figure 3 shows the annual number of papers on transcending regulation of breastfeeding.

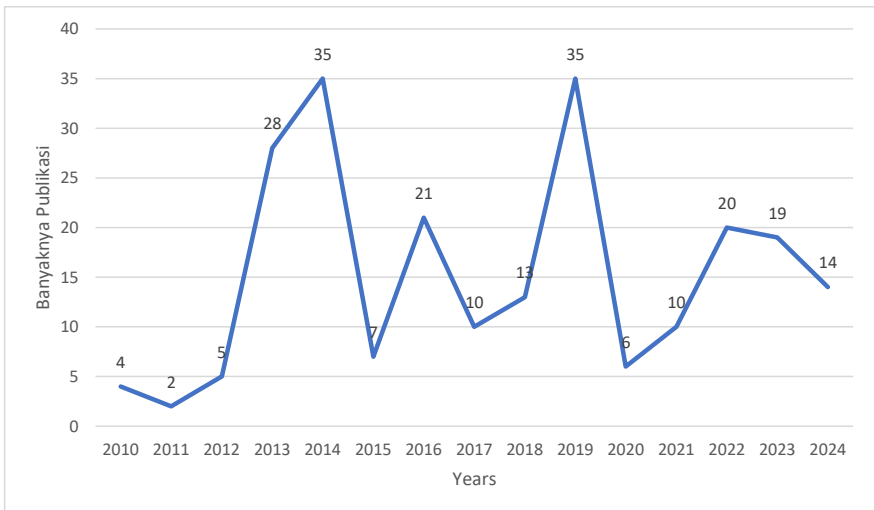


Figure 3 shows the number of articles published between 2010 and 2024 about breastfeeding with transcending regulation (source: <https://app.dimensions.ai/>).

Commented [RP5]: It will be good if you provide a table year wise publication means each year how many articles published

9,953 citations for labor pain treatments were made between 2010 and 2024. In Figure 4, the citation count for the year is displayed.

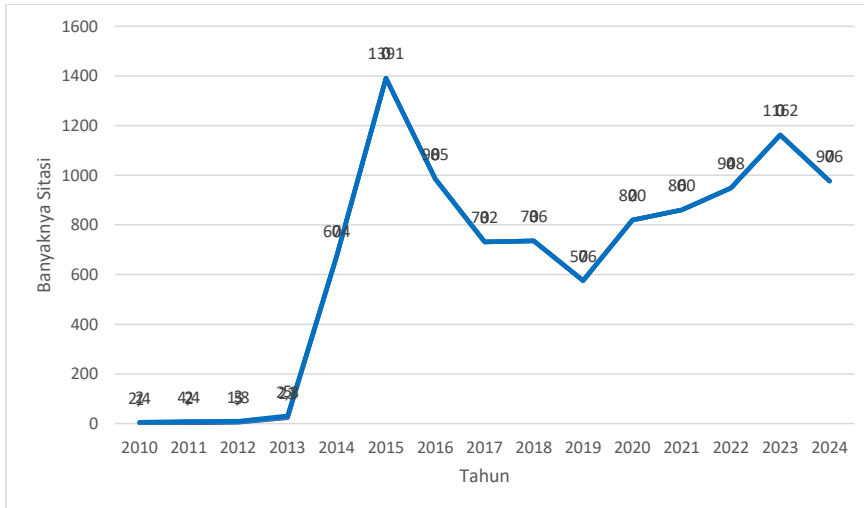


Figure 4. The number of citations from 2010 to 2024 on the subject of breastfeeding and transcendental control (source: <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

Commented [RP6]: Numbers are overlapping provide clear picture with English labeling

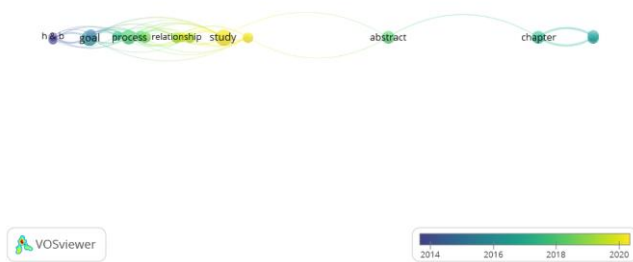
The network visualization of these 17 terms is provided in Figure 5.



Gambar 5. Network visualization (sumber : VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

Commented [RP7]: Should be clear with English heading only

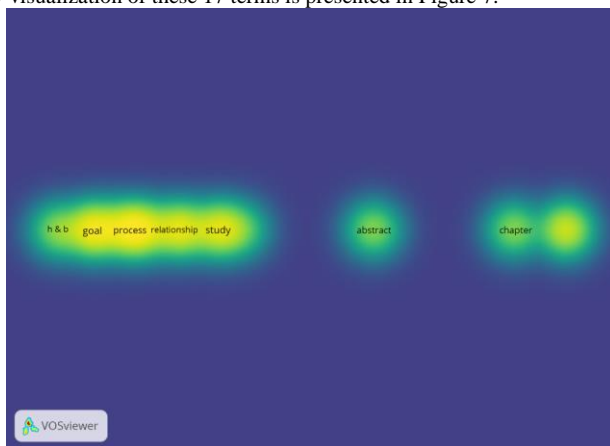
The overlay visualization of these 102 keywords is shown in Figure 6. VOSviewer also offers overlay map visualization.



Gambar 6. Overlay visualization (sumber : VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

Commented [RP8]: Change

The density visualization of these 17 terms is presented in Figure 7.



Gambar 7. Density visualization (sumber : VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

Commented [RP9]: Change heading

DISCUSSION

Figure 3 shows that the number of articles increases exponentially yearly. With two publications, 2011 has the fewest publications. With 35 articles each, 2014 and 2019 saw the highest number of publications. The average number of publications is 15. Figure 8 displays these facts. Among the 229 publications, the one with the title "Meditation and Mindfulness in Pregnancy and Postpartum: A Review of the Evidence" (Babbar et al., 2021) are the most relevant. There has been a lot of research on breastfeeding regulation, but most of it still sheds light on breastfeeding regulation in general, so it's important to review the latest article on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding (Bartlett, 2019). Thus, the most recent research on the subject of transcendental regulating breastfeeding is required.

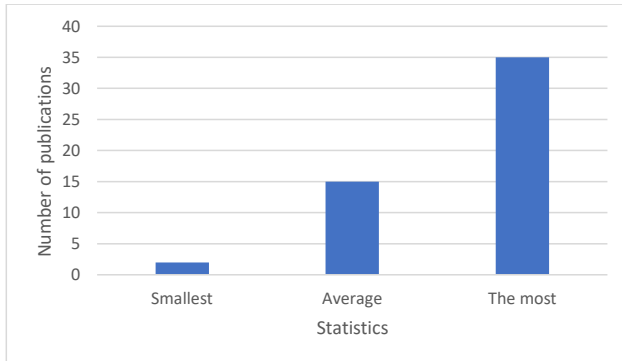


Figure 8 shows the histogram of the number of articles on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding that are the lowest, average, and largest.

Figure 4 demonstrates that the number of citations from year to year climbs dramatically. The fewest citations—a mere one—occurred in 2010. In contrast, the highest number of citations—1391—occurred in 2015. In the meantime, 659 is the average sithi. Figure 9 shows an illustration of this statistic. The research data revealed that, out of 9,953 publications, the publication was titled "Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2014 Update" (Go et al., 2013) is the work with the most citations. Journals that authors will regularly cite trustworthy indexers index. As a result, this page can be consulted when researching labor pain intervention.

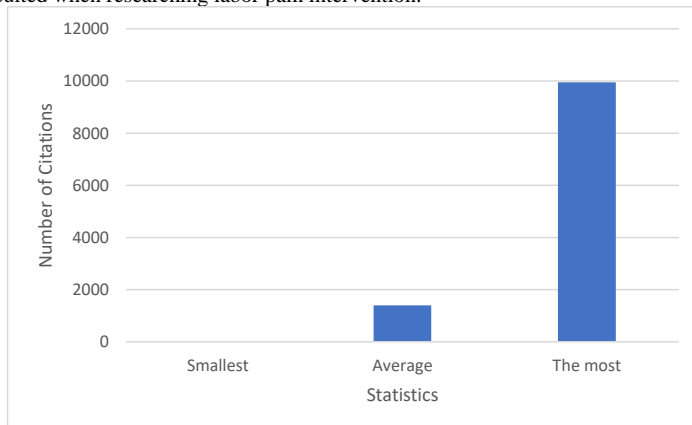


Figure 9 shows the histogram of the rise in the number of the most, average, and least citations for breastfeeding and transcendental control.

When two terms are linked by a line in a network visualization (Figure 5), it indicates that the terms appear together in the title and abstract. On the other hand, two terms that are not joined by a line denote that the title and abstract do not contain them together. The study results showed that there were 17 words, 3 clusters, 55 linkages, and a link strength of 192. The topic of transcendental regulating breastfeeding has been extensively studied. Therefore, research on words like process and relationship—which are not immediately related—can yield unique insights for scholars studying transcendental breastfeeding.

There are two clusters formed out of the 17 terms: cluster 1 has eight terms, cluster 2 has five terms, and cluster 3 has four terms. Table 1 presents these clusters in further depth.

Table 1 Clusters for transcendental regulation breastfeeding topics (Source: Vosviewer)

Cluster	Number of items	Cluster member items
1	8	Attention, intervention, may, person, process, relationship, study, woman.
2	5	Goal, h&b, huang&bargh, individual, selfish goal.
3	4	7th Brazilian guideline, abstract, arterial hypertension, chapter

To see the trend of research titles connected to transcendental regulating breastfeeding, an analysis based on the keywords of labor pain intervention from 2010 to 2024 is provided by the overlay visualization (Figure 6). The yellow phrase in Figure 6's overlay visualization map suggests that the keyword is the present area of focus for study. (Lam et al., 2022). As a result, the present transcendental regulation research tendency emphasizes yellow concepts like relationship and study.

Social change in the 20th century resulted in a substantial decline (Wong et al., 2021) in the prevalence of breastfeeding in many countries (Zong et al., 2021)(Bhandari et al., 2019), especially in countries with high and increasing levels of prosperity (Vaz et al., 2021)(Huang et al., 2019). Concerns about this decline in breastfeeding (Crippa et al., 2019)(Hull et al., 2020) encourage widespread research to measure breastfeeding (Theurich et al., 2019)(Linde et al., 2020) and mechanisms used to provide interventions in the protection of mothers and children (Vilar-Compte et al., 2021)(Pattison et al., 2019). In 1981, pro-breastfeeding lobbying led to the WHO International Marketing Code rather than Breastfeeding (Pérez-Escamilla et al., 2023) and the 1990 Innocenti Declaration on Breastfeeding, which, together with several other initiatives, has contributed to a shift in the direction of breastfeeding success (Francis et al., 2020)(Prentice, 2022). Modifiable factors for self-efficacy in breastfeeding (Piro & Ahmed, 2020)(Woldeamanuel, 2020) and perceived milk supply provide opportunities for focused interventions on areas that support successful breastfeeding (Joseph & Earland, 2019)(Sandhi et al., 2020).

Figure 7. Density visualization provides a visual representation of the term's density level, shown by color. Blue indicates high density and yellow low density. In the previous study, a high density suggests that the topic has been utilized widely, while a low density suggests that the problem has been used sparingly. Therefore, the research topic related to transcendental regulation breastfeeding that is suggested is a topic that has a low-density visualization, for example, study, process, study.

Commented [RP10]: Add limitation of the study

CONCLUSION

This study conducted a bibliometric analysis of articles relevant to policies controlling breastfeeding between 2010 and 2024 using <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. This investigation yields several findings. Network visualization on the subject of transcendental regulation breastfeeding offers information to find novelty on topics that have not been connected, and there are three clusters reviewed from co-occurrence among the numerous publications on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding, which shows an upward trend in the number of citations on the topic. Hence, overlay visualization on the subject of labor pain indicates a potential avenue for further study. Visualization of density related to transcendental regulation Still, breastfeeding remains uncommon. The development of a research project is the conclusion of the study's findings.

This research has limitations, even if it has helped to provide state-of-the-art knowledge of the advancement of transcendental regulation breastfeeding articles from 2010 to 2024 through <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. The database <https://app.dimensions.ai/> is updated with fresh articles periodically. Therefore, the bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulating breastfeeding may be reexamined in the next years. Furthermore, the data gathered for this bibliometric analysis is confined to scientific papers from the <https://app.dimensions.ai/> database. Additional research should be added to various databases to have a more complete understanding of the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

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[MJN] Editor Decision

12-11-2024 08:16 AM

Fitriani Nur Damayanti:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to The Malaysian Journal of Nursing (MJN), "Transcendental Regulation Breastfeeding: Bibliometrics Analysis".

Our decision is: Revisions Required

Reviewer A:

1. The manuscript contain new and significant information.
2. The Abstract (Summary) clearly and accurately describe the content of the article
3. The problem significant
4. The interpretations and conclusions justified by the results
5. The language acceptable
6. Introduction: Explain the urgency of this research related to the topic of breastfeeding If it is not implemented, what is the impact?
7. The PRISMA flowchart has been improved in more detail, step by step from the flow of exclusion and inclusion. So it is not too short. Then is there a critical appraisal selection?

Recommendation: Revisions Required

Reviewer C:

I remind authors to :

1. expand on several key aspects that would enhance the study's quality and alignment, including clarifying research questions, and clear introduction.
2. encourage greater depth in analysis, including recommendations for future research and field gaps
3. ensure the methodological transparency, including well executed and extracted data
4. discuss more the concept of transcendental regulation and its practical applications in maternal or public health.

Recommendation: Revisions Required

Reviewer D:

Over all good kindly check the attached document and edit accordingly

Author can add below this twom reference

Hayatiningrum, R. I. Z., Cahyati, Y., & Februanti, S. (2023). The Effect of Health Education Through Animated Video Media and Leaflets About Breastfeeding Techniques on the Level of Knowledge and Skills of Breastfeeding Mothers. *International Journal of Advancement in Life Sciences Research*, 6(3), 38-46.

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Recommendation: Revisions Required

The Malaysian Journal of Nursing (MJN)

Transcendental Regulation Breastfeeding: Bibliometrics Analysis

ABSTRACT

Breastfeeding is a public health problem that has a major influence on the growth and development of babies, in addition to the mother herself. The unique health effects of milk components that go beyond nutrition are called dairy bioactivity. The systematic investigation of these elements and their impact on health, as demonstrated by empirical evidence, carefully regulated experiments, and reasoned reasoning, is the science of dairy bioactivity. Conversely, "belief in milk bioactivity" refers to individual interpretations, meanings, expectations, beliefs, and attitudes about the effects on health that go beyond what the natural, social, or human sciences can study. The objective of this study is to determine the trend of the number of publications on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, the number of citations, and the direction of future research topics. The research method used for this study is Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA), which uses 229 scientific articles or proceedings sourced from the Dimensions data. Review articles using the VOSviewer application. The study's findings showed that there are three main findings: an increase in the number of publications on the topic of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, a rise in the number of citations on the subject, a network visualization on the subject of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding provides information to find novelty on topics that have not been connected, and there are three

Keywords: *Transcendental Regulation; Breastfeeding; Bibliometrics*

INTRODUCTION

The seeds of spirituality are there in our bodies and our DNA (Dagher et al., 2016)(Cooper, 2023). Life events and other experiences that stimulate particular biological pathways in our bodies have spiritual meaning in themselves (Damayanti et al., 2019)(Haller, 2022). It is incorrect to regard their spiritual aspect as an epiphenomenon (Tomori et al., 2022): it is essential and inextricably linked to its biological scope (Widayanti & Mawardika, 2023). The range of the experiences of transcending one's self that is being examined includes mystical encounters and streams. (Lumbreras, 2020).

The unique health effects of milk components that go beyond nutrition are referred to as dairy bioactivity (Grisham et al., 2023). The methodical investigation of these constituents and their impact on health is the field of dairy bioactivity science (Kehinde et al., 2022), as demonstrated by logical reasoning, controlled experiments, and empirical data (Ahmed et al., 2019). On the other hand, "belief in milk bioactivity" is merely a subjective viewpoint (Sukmawati et al., 2024), expectations on the meaning, values, beliefs, and effects on health (Meek & Noble, 2022) that cannot be studied by the human, social, or natural sciences (Organization, 2019). Faiths may be secular (Gallagher, 2020)(Bensaid, 2021), but also impacted by religion or spirituality (Lawrence & Lawrence, 2021)(Sangild, 2024).

Breastfeeding is a public health problem (Flagg & Busch, 2019)(Bai et al., 2019) which has a great influence on the growth and development of the baby, in addition to the mother herself (Damayanti et al., 2021). The benefits of breastfeeding have been well-researched from a physiological perspective (Geddes & Perrella, 2019)(Gutierrez-de-Terán-Moreno et al., 2022) and sociocultural (Li et al., 2021)(Rahayu & Atmojo, 2022). What is missed is the tactile nature (Jama et al., 2020) breastfeeding which functions as a semiotic medium (Shi et al., 2021), i.e. communicative media for the value and meaning of motherhood, love, happiness, security, and wholeness(Alawadi,

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2020).

Breastfeeding is the "gold standard" for newborn feeding (Mestre et al., 2022), and the World Health Organization advises breastfeeding a child exclusively for the first six months of life (Uçar et al., 2023). However, breastfeeding rates are reported to be very low worldwide (Kinshella et al., 2021). In the phenomenological exploration of breastfeeding, long-term breastfeeding (Krol & Grossmann, 2018), suggests that to account for disparities, breastfeeding should be explored holistically (Meek et al., 2022), from the point of view of breastfeeding mothers, as a commitment (Wallenborn et al., 2021) embodied and relational that can trigger ambivalence (Ram, 2021).

Breastfeeding benefits moms' and babies' long-term health in significant ways (De Roza et al., 2019). The World Health Organization advises breastfeeding for a minimum of two years and that all babies be exclusively breastfed for at least six months (North et al., 2022). Nevertheless, many nations do not follow this guideline (Van Dellen et al., 2019). This study examined whether longer and exclusive breastfeeding durations are encouraged by the Breastfeeding Support Programme (BSP), a comprehensive, evidence-based breastfeeding intervention (Horta, 2019).

Over time, there has been a drop in global interest in the question of metaphysical control of nursing. As in (Akhmad Fauzy & Supandi, 2022) and (Prabowo et al., 2023), entering the term "transcendental breastfeeding" into Google Trends will yield this interest data. For instance, the information shown in Figure 1 was obtained through a web search conducted between January 2004 and December 2022 using all search parameters. Data was collected on July 21, 2024.

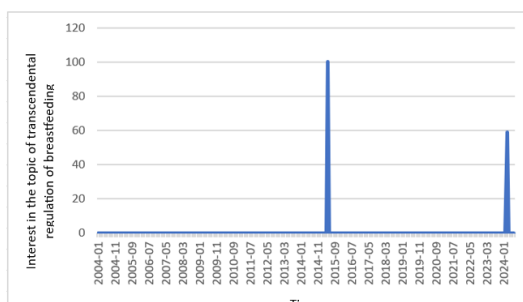


Figure 1 shows the evolution of interest in transcendental nursing over time (Data source: google trends)

The information demonstrates the widespread interest in the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding. However, to conduct a thorough investigation into the subject of transcendental breastfeeding, researchers will want additional specialized data. For instance, scientific publications on the subject of transcendental regulating breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles and scientific seminar sessions. Therefore, information on the topic of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles is very necessary.

The study's researchers required data on innovations and developments for the transcendental control of breastfeeding in the future. This is an issue that comes up with researchers. Nevertheless, there is currently no bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulatory breastfeeding publications to identify trends or new information. (1) How is the number of publications on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding developing? (2) How is the number of citations on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (6) How is network visualization on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (7) How is the publication cluster on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding reviewed from co-occurrence? These are the questions that this study aims to address. (8) How to use overlay visuals when discussing.

Bibliometrics analysis is a statistically grounded research methodology that illustrates the impact

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of academic institutions and shifts in research hotspots (Fu et al., 2023). Using visualization tools, bibliometric analysis assists scholars in identifying new topics and directions for their field of study (Lam et al., 2022). Numerous authors have assessed information theories listed in the Scopus database using bibliometric analysis (Lam et al., 2022), to assess the relationship between environmental degradation and immigration (Anuar et al., 2022), and to look at current patterns in the study of breastfeeding's transcendental regulation (Zhang et al., 2022). Given this, bibliometric analysis is a methodical and quantitative way to assess published works. In a given field of study, it can help researchers find hotspots, trends, and updates, which will facilitate the creation of future studies (Soytas, 2021).

The purpose of this research is to determine the trend in the quantity of publications on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, the quantity of citations, and the future research directions. Since there are now few topics on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, bibliometric analysis must be used to look for new research on this topic.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A research approach used in library and information science to analyze study progress is bibliometric analysis (Syros et al., 2022). Bibliographic analysis is a vital tool for assessing the importance of research since it evaluates studies based on the quantity of citations they get (Pahwa et al., 2022).

On July 21, 2024, information was taken from <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. Method Preferred Reporting Items for Meta-Analyses and Systematic Reviews (Page et al., 2021), articles are extracted from databases using PRISMA, which stands for "app.dimensions.ai." In Figure 2, the PRISMA flowchart is displayed.

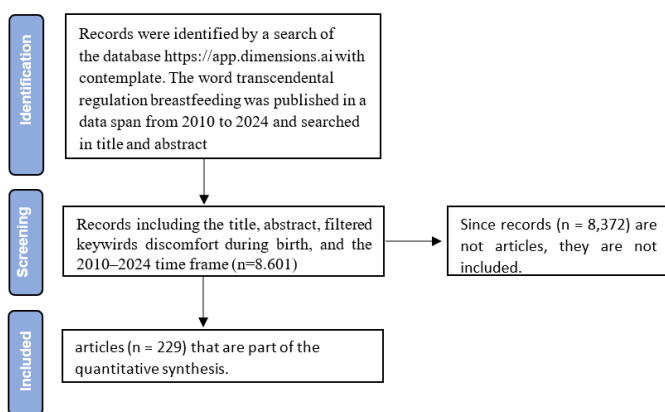


Figure 2. PRISMA flowchart (Page et al., 2021)

The PRISMA approach consists of three steps: identification, screening, and inclusion. Phase 1 (Identification) retrieved 8,601 documents from <https://app.dimensions.ai/> by searching for titles and abstracts and using the keyword transcendental regulating breastfeeding to find publications published between 2010 and 2024. 8,372 records were issued in stage 2 (screening) after 229 records were produced when the publication type "article" was chosen. 229 articles were obtained from the final sample at stage 3 (inclusive). VOSviewer was utilized for data analysis. A computer tool called VOSviewer is used to create and display bibliometric maps (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). The analysis in this study examined co-occurrence.

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- Data sources and search strategies
- Data cleaning
- Bibliometric analysis and visualization

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The following is the process for co-occurrence analysis. (1) For the data type, the choice is made to create a map using test data. This option is selected to create a shared event map utilizing text data. (2) The option to read data from reference management files is available when selecting the data source. Supported file types are RIS, EndNote, and RefWorks. (3) The RIS file type is chosen. (4) Fields from which the extracted word will be taken Ignoring the structured abstract labels and copyright assertions, the selection for the title and abstract fields are chosen. (5) For the calculation method, the full counting option is selected. (6) The cutoff criterion for selecting the very few instances of a phrase is ten. The 3605 terms include.

RESULT

229 scientific paper publications were found throughout the search from 2010 to 2024. Figure 3 shows the annual number of papers on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

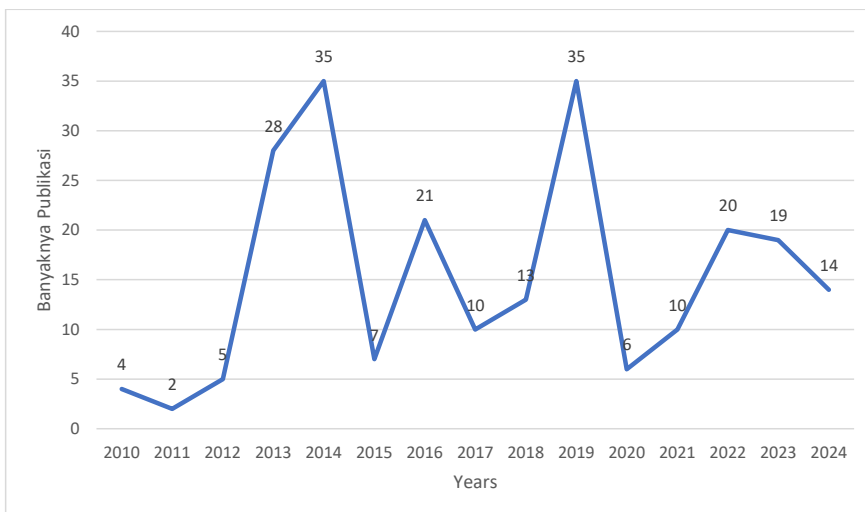


Figure 3 shows the number of articles published between 2010 and 2024 about breastfeeding with transcendental regulation (source: <https://app.dimensions.ai/>).

9,953 citations for labor pain treatments were made between 2010 and 2024. In Figure 4, the citation count for the year is displayed.

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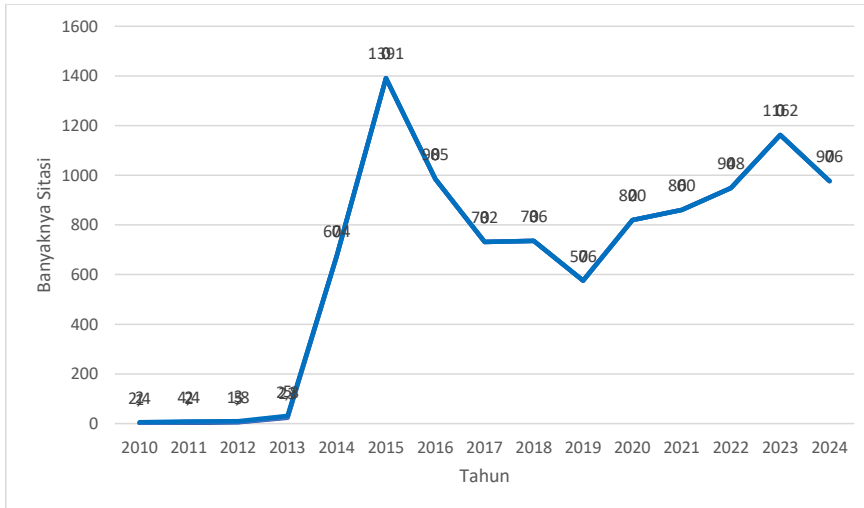


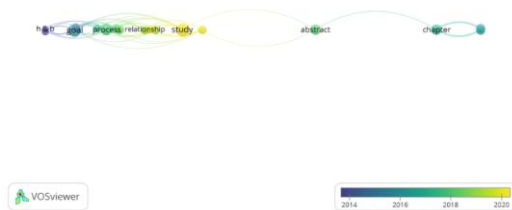
Figure 4. The number of citations from 2010 to 2024 on the subject of breastfeeding and transcendental control (source: <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

The network visualization of these 17 terms is provided in Figure 5.

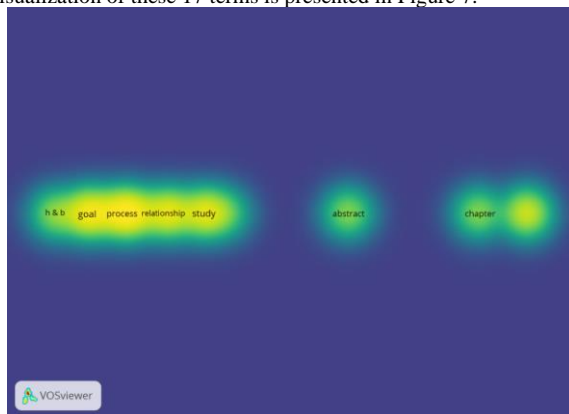


Gambar 5. Network visualization (sumber : VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

The overlay visualization of these 102 keywords is shown in Figure 6. VOSviewer also offers overlay map visualization.



Gambar 6. Overlay visualization (sumber : VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)
 The density visualization of these 17 terms is presented in Figure 7.



Gambar 7. Density visualization (sumber : VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

DISCUSSION

Figure 3 shows that the number of articles increases exponentially yearly. With two publications, 2011 has the fewest publications. With 35 articles each, 2014 and 2019 saw the highest number of publications. The average number of publications is 15. Figure 8 displays these facts. Among the 229 publications, the one with the title "Meditation and Mindfulness in Pregnancy and Postpartum: A Review of the Evidence" (Babbar et al., 2021) are the most relevant. There has been a lot of research on breastfeeding regulation, but most of it still sheds light on breastfeeding regulation in general, so it's important to review the latest article on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding (Bartlett, 2019). Thus, the most recent research on the subject of transcendental regulating breastfeeding is required.

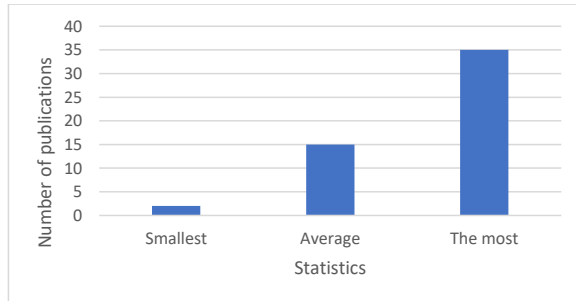


Figure 8 shows the histogram of the number of articles on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding that are the lowest, average, and largest.

Figure 4 demonstrates that the number of citations from year to year climbs dramatically. The fewest citations—a mere one—occurred in 2010. In contrast, the highest number of citations—1391—occurred in 2015. In the meantime, 659 is the average sithi. Figure 9 shows an illustration of this statistic. The research data revealed that, out of 9,953 publications, the publication was titled "Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2014 Update" (Go et al., 2013) is the work with the most citations. Journals that authors will regularly cite trustworthy indexers index. As a result, this page can be consulted when researching labor pain intervention.

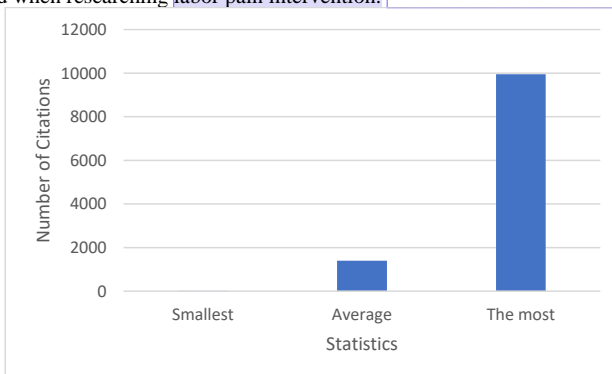


Figure 9 shows the histogram of the rise in the number of the most, average, and least citations for breastfeeding and transcendental control.

When two terms are linked by a line in a network visualization (Figure 5), it indicates that the terms appear together in the title and abstract. On the other hand, two terms that are not joined by a line denote that the title and abstract do not contain them together. The study results showed that there were 17 words, 3 clusters, 55 linkages, and a link strength of 192. The topic of transcendental regulating breastfeeding has been extensively studied. Therefore, research on words like process and relationship—which are not immediately related—can yield unique insights for scholars studying transcendental breastfeeding.

There are two clusters formed out of the 17 terms: cluster 1 has eight terms, cluster 2 has five terms, and cluster 3 has four terms. Table 1 presents these clusters in further depth.

Table 1 Clusters for transcendental regulation breastfeeding topics (Source: Vosviewer)

Cluster	Number of items	Cluster member items
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1	8	Attention, intervention, may, person, process, relationship, study, woman.
2	5	Goal, h&b, huang&bargh, individual, selfish goal.
3	4	7th Brazilian guideline, abstract, arterial hypertension, chapter

To see the trend of research titles connected to transcendental regulating breastfeeding, an analysis based on the keywords of labor pain intervention from 2010 to 2024 is provided by the overlay visualization (Figure 6). The yellow phrase in Figure 6's overlay visualization map suggests that the keyword is the present area of focus for study. (Lam et al., 2022). As a result, the present transcendental regulation research tendency emphasizes yellow concepts like relationship and study.

Social change in the 20th century resulted in a substantial decline (Wong et al., 2021) in the prevalence of breastfeeding in many countries (Zong et al., 2021)(Bhandari et al., 2019), especially in countries with high and increasing levels of prosperity (Vaz et al., 2021)(Huang et al., 2019). Concerns about this decline in breastfeeding (Crippa et al., 2019)(Hull et al., 2020) encourage widespread research to measure breastfeeding (Theurich et al., 2019)(Linde et al., 2020) and mechanisms used to provide interventions in the protection of mothers and children (Vilar-Compte et al., 2021)(Pattison et al., 2019). In 1981, pro-breastfeeding lobbying led to the WHO International Marketing Code rather than Breastfeeding (Pérez-Escamilla et al., 2023) and the 1990 Innocenti Declaration on Breastfeeding, which, together with several other initiatives, has contributed to a shift in the direction of breastfeeding success (Francis et al., 2020)(Prentice, 2022). Modifiable factors for self-efficacy in breastfeeding (Piro & Ahmed, 2020)(Woldeamanuel, 2020) and perceived milk supply provide opportunities for focused interventions on areas that support successful breastfeeding (Joseph & Earland, 2019)(Sandhi et al., 2020).

Figure 7. Density visualization provides a visual representation of the term's density level, shown by color. Blue indicates high density and yellow low density. In the previous study, a high density suggests that the topic has been utilized widely, while a low density suggests that the problem has been used sparingly. Therefore, the research topic related to transcendental regulation breastfeeding that is suggested is a topic that has a low-density visualization, for example, study, process, study.

CONCLUSION

This study conducted a bibliometric analysis of articles relevant to policies controlling breastfeeding between 2010 and 2024 using <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. This investigation yields several findings. Network visualization on the subject of transcendental regulation breastfeeding offers information to find novelty on topics that have not been connected, and there are three clusters reviewed from co-occurrence among the numerous publications on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding, which shows an upward trend in the number of citations on the topic. ence, overlay visualization on the subject of labor pain indicates a potential avenue for further study, Visualization of density related to transcendental regulation Still, breastfeeding remains uncommon. The development of a research project is the conclusion of the study's findings.

This research has limitations, even if it has helped to provide state-of-the-art knowledge of the advancement of transcendental regulation breastfeeding articles from 2010 to 2024 through <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. The database <https://app.dimensions.ai/> is updated with fresh articles periodically. Therefore, the bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulating breastfeeding may be reexamined in the next years. Furthermore, the data gathered for this bibliometric analysis is confined to scientific papers from the <https://app.dimensions.ai/> database. Additional research should be added to various databases to have a more complete understanding of the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

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4. MANUSKRIP SETELAH REVIEW

Transcendental Regulation Breastfeeding: A Bibliometrics Analysis

Fitriani Nur Damayanti^{1*}, Umi Khasanah¹, Sandeep Poddar², Zulvi Wiyanti³

¹Department of Midwifery, Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Kota Semarang, Jawa Tengah 50273, Indonesia

²Lincoln University College, Wisma Lincoln, No. 12-18, Jalan 55 6/12, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Malaysia

³Department of Midwifery, Universitas Prima Nusantara Bukittinggi, Kota Bukittinggi, Sumatera Barat 26111, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author's Email: fitriani@unimus.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Breastfeeding is a public health problem that has a major influence on the growth and development of babies, in addition to the mother herself. Dairy bioactivity refers to the unique health effects of milk components that extend beyond nutrition. This systematic investigation of the elements and their impact on health, as demonstrated by empirical evidence, carefully regulated experiments, and logical reasoning, is the science of dairy bioactivity. Conversely, "belief in milk bioactivity" refers to individual interpretations, meanings, expectations, beliefs, and attitudes about the effects on health that go beyond the understanding of natural, social, or human sciences. The objective of this study is to determine the trend in the number of publications on the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, the number of citations, and the direction of future research topics. This study employs the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) research method, utilizing 229 scientific articles or proceedings from the Dimensions data. Review articles were analysed using the VOSviewer application. The current study reveals three primary findings: a surge in publications on the subject of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, an increase in citations related to this topic, and a network visualisation of this topic, which offers insights into unexplored topics.

Keywords: *Transcendental Regulation; Breastfeeding; Bibliometrics*

INTRODUCTION

The seeds of spirituality are there in our bodies and our DNA (Cooper, 2023). Events in life and other experiences that trigger specific biological pathways in our bodies have inherent spiritual significance (Hayatiningrum et al., 2023; Damayanti et al., 2019; Haller, 2022). It is incorrect to regard their spiritual aspect as an epiphenomenon (Tomori et al., 2022): it is essential and inextricably linked to its biological scope (Widayanti & Mawardika, 2023). The interplay between biology and spirituality, emphasizing that self-transcendent experiences are rooted in biological mechanisms to highlight the inseparable spiritual dimension of human existence (Lumbreras, 2020).

Dairy bioactivity (Grisham et al., 2023) refers to the unique health effects of milk components that extend beyond nutrition. The systematic investigation of these constituents and their

impact on health is the field of dairy bioactivity science (Kehinde et al., 2022), as demonstrated by logical reasoning, controlled experiments, and empirical data (Ahmed et al., 2019). Conversely, "belief in milk bioactivity" represents a subjective perspective (Sukmawati et al., 2024), encompassing expectations about the significance, values, beliefs, and health impacts (Meek & Noble, 2022) that the human, social, or natural sciences are unable to investigate (WHO, 2019). While faiths can be secular (Gallagher, 2020; Bensaid, 2021), they can also be influenced by religion or spirituality (Lawrence & Lawrence, 2021; Sangild, 2024).

Breastfeeding is a public health issue that significantly impacts the growth and development of both the baby and the mother (Flagg & Busch, 2019; Bai et al., 2019). The benefits of breastfeeding have been well-researched from physiological (Geddes & Perrella, 2019; Gutierrez-de-Terán-Moreno et al., 2022) and sociocultural perspective (Li et al., 2021; Rahayu & Atmojo, 2022). The delicate nature of breastfeeding, which serves as a semiotic medium for the value and meaning of motherhood, love, happiness, security, and wholeness (Alawadi, 2020). All these factors often goes unnoticed (Jama et al., 2020).

Breastfeeding is the "gold standard" for newborn feeding (Mestre et al., 2022), and the World Health Organization advises breastfeeding (Hayudanti et al., 2022) a child exclusively for the first six months of life (Uçar et al., 2023). However, Kinshella et al. (2021) report very low breastfeeding rates worldwide. Long-term breastfeeding (Krol & Grossmann, 2018) suggests, in the phenomenological exploration of breastfeeding, that to account for disparities, breastfeeding must be explored holistically (Meek et al., 2022), from the perspective of breastfeeding mothers, as an embodied and relational commitment that can trigger ambivalence (Wallenborn et al., 2021; Ram, 2021).

Breastfeeding has a profound impact on the long-term health of both mothers and babies, offering numerous significant benefits (De Roza et al., 2019). The World Health Organisation recommends a minimum two-year breastfeeding period and exclusive breastfeeding for all babies for at least six months (North et al., 2022). Nevertheless, many nations do not follow this guideline (Van Dellen et al., 2019). This study investigated whether the Breastfeeding Support Programme (BSP), along with comprehensive, evidence-based breastfeeding intervention, encourages longer and exclusive breastfeeding durations (Horta, 2019).

Over time, there has been a decline in global interest in the question of metaphysical control in nursing. According to Akhmad Fauzy and Supandi (2022) and Prabowo et al. (2023), searching for the term "transcendental breastfeeding" on Google Trends will provide relevant interesting data. For instance, the information shown in Figure 1 was obtained through a web search conducted between January 2004 and December 2022 using all search parameters. Data was collected on July 21, 2024.

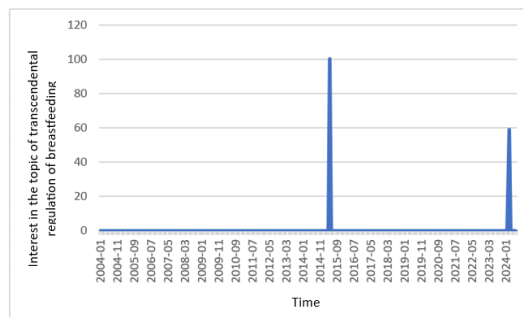


Figure 1: The evolution of interest in transcendental nursing over time (Data source: google trends)

The information demonstrates the widespread interest in the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding. However, to conduct a thorough investigation into the subject of transcendental breastfeeding, researchers need additional specialized data. For instance, scientific publications on the subject of transcendental regulating breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles and scientific seminar sessions. Therefore, information on the topic of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles is very necessary.

The study's researchers required data on innovations and developments for the transcendental control of breastfeeding in the future. Nevertheless, there is currently no bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulatory breastfeeding publications to identify trends or new information. (1) How is the number of publications on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding developing? (2) How is the number of citations on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (6) How is network visualization on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (7) How is the publication cluster on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding reviewed from co-occurrence? (8) How to use overlay visuals when discussing. These are the questions that this study aims to address.

Bibliometrics analysis is a statistically grounded research methodology that illustrates the impact of academic institutions and shifts in research hotspots (Fu *et al.*, 2023). Using visualization tools, bibliometric analysis assists scholars in identifying new topics and directions for their field of study (Lam *et al.*, 2022). Numerous authors have assessed information theories listed in the Scopus database using bibliometric analysis (Lam *et al.*, 2022), to assess the relationship between environmental degradation and immigration (Anuar *et al.*, 2022), and to look at current patterns in the study of breastfeeding's transcendental regulation (Zhang *et al.*, 2022). Given this, bibliometric analysis is a methodical and quantitative way to assess published works. In a given field of study, it can help researchers find hotspots, trends, and updates, which will facilitate the creation of future studies (Soytas, 2021).

The purpose of this research is to determine the trend in the quantity of publications on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, the quantity of citations, and the future research directions. Since there are now few topics on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, bibliometric analysis must be used to look for new research on this topic.

METHODOLOGY

Syros *et al.* (2022) used bibliometric analysis as a research approach to analyse study progress in library and information science. Bibliographic analysis is a vital tool for assessing the importance of research since it evaluates studies based on the quantity of citations gathered (Pahwa *et al.*, 2022).

The collection database was searched for publications on breastfeeding with transcendental regulation. The search strategies involved the following keywords: "breastfeeding" OR "transcendental" OR "regulation" OR "breastfeeding regulation" OR "breastfeeding transcendental" OR "regulation transcendental" in the title. The language and literature types were not limited during the process of retrieval.

On July 21, 2024, information was taken from <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. The method of Preferred Reporting Items for Meta-Analyses and Systematic Reviews (Page *et al.*, 2021) were used extract articles from databases using PRISMA, with the "app.dimensions.ai." Figure 2 displays the PRISMA flowchart.

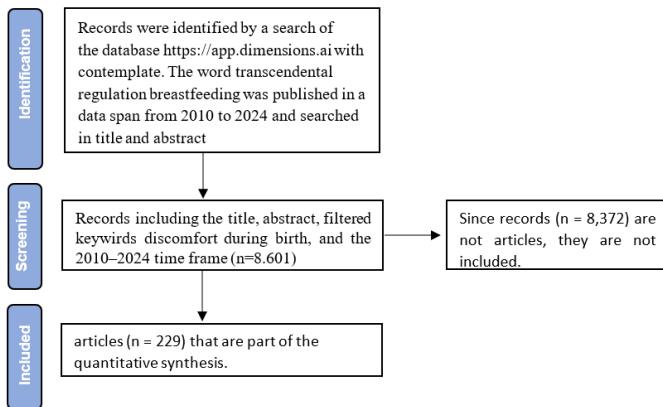


Figure 2: PRISMA flowchart (Page *et al.*, 2021)

The PRISMA approach consists of three steps: identification, screening, and inclusion. Phase 1 (Identification) retrieved 8,601 documents from <https://app.dimensions.ai/> by searching for titles and abstracts, using the keyword 'transcendental regulating breastfeeding' to find publications published between 2010 and 2024. Stage 2 (screening) issued 8,372 records after selecting the publication type "article", which produced 229 records. The study obtained 229 articles from the final sample at stage 3 (inclusive). VOSviewer was used for data analysis. Van Eck & Waltman (2010) used this computer tool named VOSviewer to create and display bibliometric maps. The analysis in this study examined co-occurrence.

The following steps were used in the process for co-occurrence analysis: (1) For the data type, the choice is made to create a map using test data. This option is selected to create a shared event map utilising text data. (2) The option to read data from reference management files is available when selecting the data source. Supported file types are RIS, EndNote, and RefWorks. (3) The RIS file type is chosen. (4) Fields from which the extracted word will be taken. The structured abstract labels and copyright assertions were ignored, the selections for the title and abstract fields are chosen. (5) For the calculation method, the full counting option is selected. (6) The cutoff criterion, used to select the very few instances of a phrase, is ten. The 3605 terms were included (Klarin, 2024).

RESULTS

The study analysed 229 scientific paper publications throughout the search of published articles from 2010 to 2024. Table 1 shows the annual number of papers on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

Table 1: The Number of Articles Published Between 2010-2024 Related to Breastfeeding with Transcendental Regulation (source: <https://app.dimensions.ai/>).

Years	Number of publications
2010	4
2011	2
2012	5

2013	28
2014	35
2015	7
2016	21
2017	10
2018	13
2019	35
2020	6
2021	10
2022	20
2023	19
2024	14

Figure 3 presents the number of citations for breastfeeding and transcendental intervention per year from 2010 to 2024. The highest improvement happened in 2015, with an increase of 1391 published articles. Meanwhile, the lowest increase happened in 2010 with an increase of only one article.

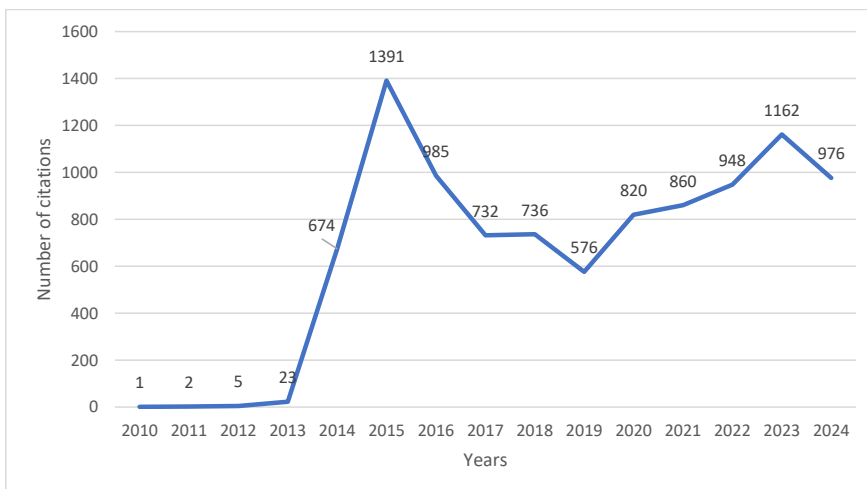


Figure 3: The number of citations from 2010 to 2024 on the subject of breastfeeding and transcendental control (source: <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

The network visualization is a line connecting two items indicates that they appear together in the Title and Abstract of a given article. Conversely, the absence of a connecting line signifies that the two items do not co-occur in the Title and Abstract.

As shown in Figure 4, the visualization includes 224 items, grouped into 3 clusters, with 55 connections and a total link strength of 192.

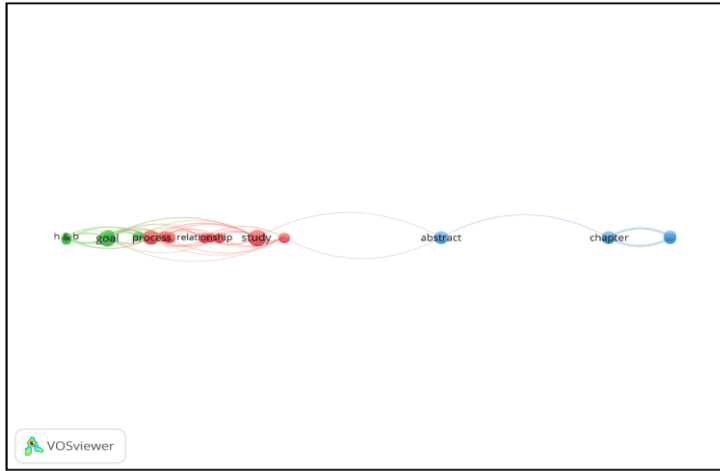


Figure 4: Network visualization (sumber : VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

Figure 5 presents the overlay visualization of 102 keywords. VOSviewer provides an overlay map visualization to analyse trends based on keywords like “midwifery policy” from 2010 to 2024 publications, focusing on studies related to breastfeeding and transcendental aspects. In the overlay visualization shown in Figure 5, the yellow nodes indicate keywords that are currently of significant research interest. For instance, recent studies emphasize trends in breastfeeding and transcendental topics, highlighting their relationships and areas of focus in research. There are two clusters formed out of the 17 keywords: cluster 1 has eight terms, cluster 2 has five terms, and cluster 3 has four terms. Table 2 presents these clusters in further depth.

Table 2: Clusters for transcendental regulation breastfeeding topics (Source: Vosviewer)

Cluster	Number of items	Cluster member items
1	8	Attention, intervention, may, person, process, relationship, study, woman
2	5	Goal, hormonal & breastfeeding, psychology, individual, selfish goal
3	4	7 th Brazilian guideline, abstract, arterial hypertension, section

To see the trend of research titles connected to transcendental regulating breastfeeding, an analysis based on the keywords of intervention from 2010 to 2024 is provided by the overlay visualization (Figure 5).

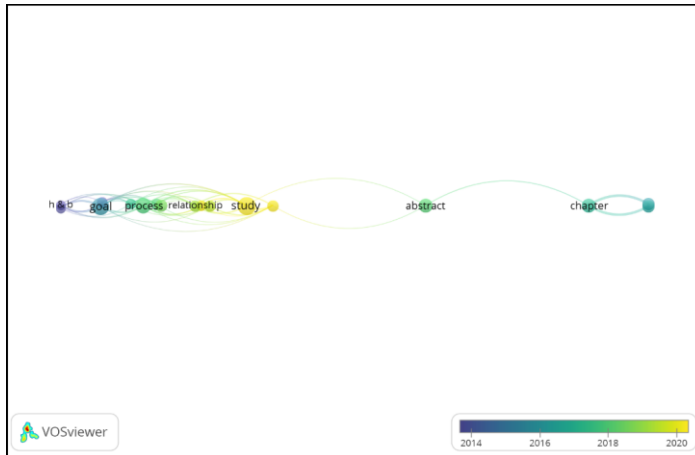


Figure 5. Overlay visualization (source: VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

Figure 6 highlights various items, including "goal," "process," "relationship," and "study." Items were represented by yellow-coloured nodes which indicate topics that frequently appeared in previous journal publications. In contrast, topics related to breastfeeding and transcendental studies exhibit a lower density in the visualization, as seen in categories such as "hormonal & breastfeeding", "abstract", and "section".

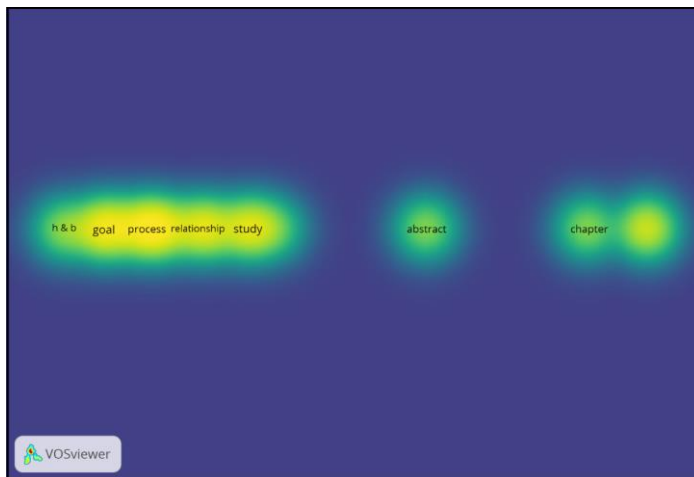


Figure 6. Density visualization (source: VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>)

DISCUSSION

The establishment and regulation of milk supply are critical for successful breastfeeding. Typically, a mother's milk supply stabilizes around 6–12 weeks postpartum. This period

allows the body to adjust production based on the infant's demand, ensuring adequate nutrition. Factors influencing this regulation include feeding frequency, effective latch, and maternal health. Understanding these elements is vital for healthcare providers supporting breastfeeding mothers (Masi & Stewart, 2024).

In order to support breastfeeding mothers, the workplace has made legal provisions that ensure adequate break times and access to private, non-bathroom areas for expressing breast milk during work hours. This is applicable for up to one year after the child's birth. Such policies aim to facilitate continued breastfeeding among working mothers, promoting maternal and child health (Oggero *et al.*, 2024).

Organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have been instrumental in promoting breastfeeding through initiatives such as the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) (WHO, 2019). Launched in 1992, BFHI encourages maternity facilities worldwide to adopt practices that protect, promote, and support breastfeeding, thereby enhancing maternal and infant health outcomes (Bai & Alsaidi, 2024).

Table 1 illustrates the exponential yearly increase in the number of articles. With only two publications, 2011 has the lowest number of publications. With 35 articles each, 2014 and 2019 saw the highest number of publications. The average number of publications is 15. Among the 229 publications, the one with the title "Meditation and Mindfulness in Pregnancy and Postpartum: A Review of the Evidence" (Babbar *et al.*, 2021) is the most relevant. There has been a lot of research on breastfeeding regulation, but most of it still sheds light on breastfeeding regulation in general, so it's important to review the latest article on transcendental breastfeeding regulation (Bartlett, 2019). Therefore, a review of the most recent research on the topic of transcendental breastfeeding regulation is necessary.

Figure 3 demonstrates that the number of citations from year-to-year increases significantly. The lowest citations—a mere one—occurred in 2010. In contrast, the highest number of citations—1391—occurred in 2015. Meanwhile, the average citation count was 659. Figure 3 shows an illustration of this statistic. The research data showed that, among 9,953 publications, "Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2014 Update" (Go *et al.*, 2013) holds the highest citation count. Journals that writers frequently cite are listed by reliable indexes. Research on the subject of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding is therefore crucial.

In a network visualization (Figure 4), a line connecting two terms signifies their simultaneous appearances in the Title and Abstract. Conversely, the absence of a line connecting two terms signifies their absence in the Title and Abstract. The study results showed that there were 17 words, 3 clusters, 55 linkages, and a link strength of 192. Scholars have extensively studied the topic of transcendental breastfeeding regulation. Therefore, scholars studying transcendental breastfeeding can gain unique insights from research on seemingly unrelated terms like "process" and "relationship."

The yellow phrase in Figure 6 revealed overlay visualization map that suggests the keywords is the current area of focus for the study (Lam *et al.*, 2022). Consequently, the current trend in transcendental regulation research underscores concepts like "relationship" and "study", as indicated by the yellow highlight. Social change in the 20th century resulted

in a substantial decline (Wong *et al.*, 2021) in the prevalence of breastfeeding in many countries (Zong *et al.*, 2021; Bhandari *et al.*, 2019), especially in countries with high and increasing levels of prosperity (Vaz *et al.*, 2021; Huang *et al.*, 2019). Concerns regarding the decline in breastfeeding (Crippa *et al.*, 2019; Hull *et al.*, 2020) prompted extensive research on breastfeeding tracking (Theurich *et al.*, 2019; Linde *et al.*, 2020) and strategies for protecting mothers and children (Vilar-Compte *et al.*, 2021; Pattison *et al.*, 2019). In 1981, the first pro-breastfeeding outbursts led to the formation of the WHO International Marketing Code on Breastfeeding (Pérez-Escamilla *et al.*, 2023) and the 1990 Innocenti Declaration on Breastfeeding, which, together with several other initiatives, has contributed to a shift in the direction of breastfeeding success (Francis *et al.*, 2020; Prentice, 2022). Changes in self-efficacy in breastfeeding (Piro & Ahmed, 2020; Woldeamanuel, 2020) and perceived milk supply can lead to specific interventions for successful breastfeeding (Joseph & Earland, 2019; Sandhi *et al.*, 2020).

Figure 6 uses colour to visually represent the term's density level. Blue denotes a high density, while yellow indicates a low density. A high density indicates widespread use of the topic, whereas a low density indicates sparing use of the problem. Therefore, the suggested research topic, which pertains to transcendental regulation in breastfeeding, features a low-density visualisation, characterised by study and process.

Limitations:

This research has limitations, even if it has helped to provide state-of-the-art knowledge of the advancement of transcendental regulation breastfeeding articles from 2010 to 2024 through <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. Periodically, the database <https://app.dimensions.ai/> updates with new articles. Therefore, the bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulating breastfeeding may be re-examined in the coming years. Furthermore, the data for this bibliometric analysis to scientific papers was limited from the <https://app.dimensions.ai/> database. Additional research should be added to various databases to have a more complete understanding of the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

CONCLUSION

This study conducted a bibliometric analysis of articles relevant to policies controlling breastfeeding between 2010 and 2024 using <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. This investigation yields several findings. The network visualisation focuses on the topic of transcendental Breastfeeding provides insights into previously unexplored topics, and a review of three clusters reveals a rising trend in the number of citations on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding. the topic. Hence, overlay visualization on the subject of transcendental regulation in breastfeeding indicates a potential avenue for further study. The visualisation of density in relation to transcendental regulation is noteworthy. ion Still, breastfeeding remains uncommon. The development of a research project is the culmination of the study's findings.

Although this research has contributed to providing insight into the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding from 2010 to 2024 through [app.dimension.ai](https://app.dimensions.ai/), this research has limitations. The app.dimensions.ai database keeps updating new publications from time to time. Therefore, the transcendental regulation breastfeeding analysis can be reviewed in the next few years. In addition, this bibliometric analysis only extracts scientific article data from the app.dimensions.ai database. Further research is in order to add other databases for a broader and more transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

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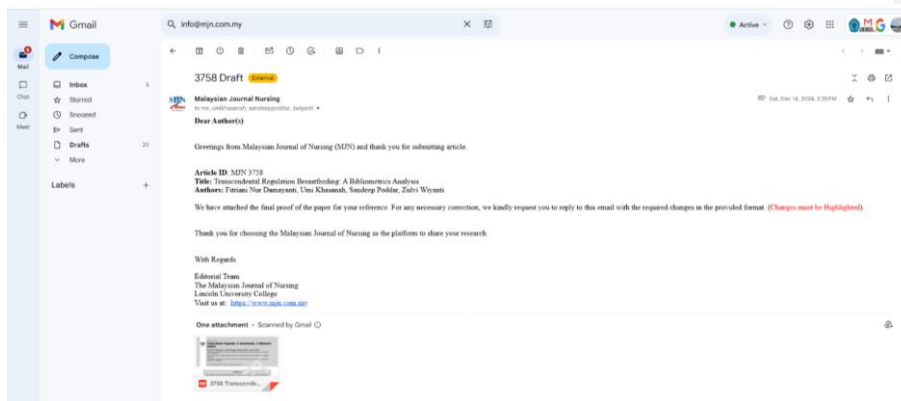
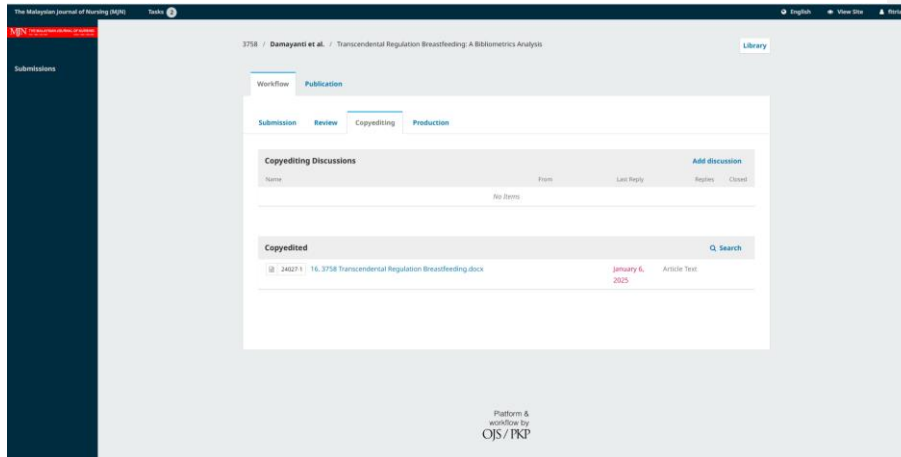
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5. IN PRESS



Transcendental Regulation of Breastfeeding: A Bibliometric Analysis

Fitriani Nur Damayanti^{1*}, Umi Khasanah¹, Sandeep Poddar², Zulvi Wiyanti³

¹Department of Midwifery, Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Kota Semarang, Jawa Tengah 50273, Indonesia

²Lincoln University College, Wisma Lincoln, 12-18, Jalan SS 6/12, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia

³Department of Midwifery, Universitas Prima Nusantara Bukittinggi, Kota Bukittinggi, Sumatera Barat 26111, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author's Email: fitriani@unimus.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Breastfeeding is a public health problem that has a major influence on the growth and development of babies, in addition to the mother herself. Dairy bioactivity refers to the unique health effects of milk components that extend beyond nutrition. This systematic investigation of the elements and their impact on health, as demonstrated by empirical evidence, carefully regulated experiments, and logical reasoning, is the science of dairy bioactivity. Conversely, "belief in milk bioactivity" refers to individual interpretations, meanings, expectations, beliefs, and attitudes about the effects on health that go beyond the understanding of natural, social, or human sciences. The objective of this study is to determine the trend in the number of publications on the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, the number of citations, and the direction of future research topics. This study employs the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) research method, utilizing 229 scientific articles or proceedings from the Dimensions data. Review articles were analysed using the VOSviewer application. The current study reveals three primary findings: a surge in publications on the subject of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, an increase in citations related to this topic, and a network visualisation of this topic, which offers insights into unexplored topics.

Keywords: Breastfeeding; Bibliometrics; Transcendental Regulation

INTRODUCTION

The seeds of spirituality are there in our bodies and our DNA (Cooper, 2023). Events in life and other experiences that trigger specific biological pathways in our bodies have inherent spiritual significance (Hayatiningrum, Cahyati & Februanti, 2023; Damayanti, Absori & Wardiono, 2019; Haller, 2022). It is incorrect to regard their spiritual aspect as an epiphenomenon (Tomori *et al.*, 2022): it is essential and inextricably linked to its biological scope (Widayanti & Mawardika, 2023). The interplay between biology and spirituality, emphasizing that self-transcendent experiences are rooted in biological mechanisms to highlight the inseparable spiritual dimension of human existence (Lumbreras, 2020).

Dairy bioactivity (Grisham *et al.*, 2023) refers to the unique health effects of milk components that extend beyond nutrition. The systematic investigation of these constituents and their impact on health is the field of dairy bioactivity science (Kehinde, O'Donnell & Grealish, 2023), as demonstrated by logical reasoning, controlled experiments, and empirical data (Ahmed *et al.*, 2019). Conversely, "belief in milk bioactivity" represents a subjective perspective (Sukmawati, Wijaya & Hilmanto, 2024), encompassing expectations about the significance, values, beliefs, and health impacts (Meek & Noble, 2022) that the human, social, or

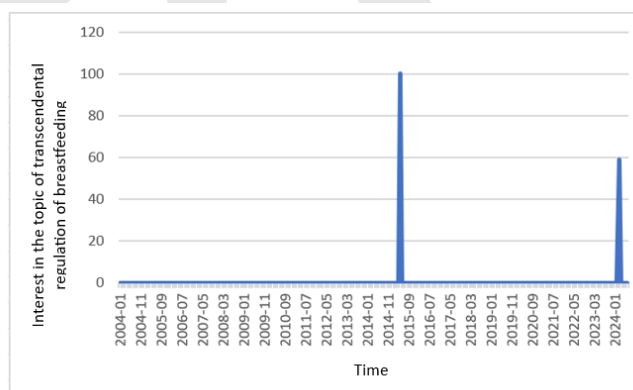
natural sciences are unable to investigate (WHO, 2019). While faiths can be secular (Gallagher, 2020; Bensaid, 2021), they can also be influenced by religion or spirituality (Lawrence & Lawrence, 2021; Sangild, 2024).

Breastfeeding is a public health issue that significantly impacts the growth and development of both the baby and the mother (Flagg & Busch, 2019; Bai, Lee & Overgaard, 2019). The benefits of breastfeeding have been well-researched from physiological (Geddes & Perrella, 2019; Gutierrez-de-Terán-Moreno *et al.*, 2022) and sociocultural perspective (Li *et al.*, 2021; Rahayu & Atmojo, 2022). The delicate nature of breastfeeding, which serves as a semiotic medium for the value and meaning of motherhood, love, happiness, security, and wholeness (Alawadi, 2020). All these factors often go unnoticed (Jama *et al.*, 2020).

Breastfeeding is the "gold standard" for newborn feeding (Mestre *et al.*, 2022), and the World Health Organization advises breastfeeding (Hayudanti *et al.*, 2022) a child exclusively for the first six months of life (Uçar *et al.*, 2023). However, Kinshella *et al.* (2021) report very low breastfeeding rates worldwide. Long-term breastfeeding (Krol & Grossmann, 2018) suggests, in the phenomenological exploration of breastfeeding, that to account for disparities, breastfeeding must be explored holistically (Meek, Noble & Section on Breastfeeding, 2022), from the perspective of breastfeeding mothers, as an embodied and relational commitment that can trigger ambivalence (Wallenborn *et al.*, 2021; Ram, 2021).

Breastfeeding has a profound impact on the long-term health of both mothers and babies, offering numerous significant benefits (De Roza *et al.*, 2019). The World Health Organisation recommends a minimum two-year breastfeeding period and exclusive breastfeeding for all babies for at least six months (North *et al.*, 2022). Nevertheless, many nations do not follow this guideline (Van Dellen *et al.*, 2019). This study investigated whether the Breastfeeding Support Programme (BSP), along with comprehensive, evidence-based breastfeeding intervention, encourages longer and exclusive breastfeeding durations (Horta, 2019).

Over time, there has been a decline in global interest in the question of metaphysical control in nursing. According to Akhmad Fauzy and Supandi (2022) and Prabowo *et al.* (2023), searching for the term "transcendental breastfeeding" on Google Trends will provide relevant interesting data. For instance, the information shown in Figure 1 was obtained through a web search conducted between January 2004 and December 2022 using all search parameters. Data was collected on July 21, 2024.



(Data Source: Google Trends)

Figure 1: The Evolution of Interest in Transcendental Nursing Over Time

The information demonstrates the widespread interest in the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding. However, to conduct a thorough investigation into the subject of transcendental breastfeeding, researchers need additional specialized data. For instance, scientific publications on the subject of transcendental regulating breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles and scientific seminar sessions. Therefore, information on the topic of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles is very necessary.

The study's researchers required data on innovations and developments for the transcendental control of

breastfeeding in the future. Nevertheless, there is currently no bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulatory breastfeeding publications to identify trends or new information. (1) How is the number of publications on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding developing? (2) How is the number of citations on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (6) How is network visualization on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (7) How is the publication cluster on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding reviewed from co-occurrence? (8) How to use overlay visuals when discussing. These are the questions that this study aims to address.

Bibliometrics analysis is a statistically grounded research methodology that illustrates the impact of academic institutions and shifts in research hotspots (Fu *et al.*, 2023). Using visualization tools, bibliometric analysis assists scholars in identifying new topics and directions for their field of study (Lam *et al.*, 2022). Numerous authors have assessed information theories listed in the Scopus database using bibliometric analysis (Lam *et al.*, 2022), to assess the relationship between environmental degradation and immigration (Anuar *et al.*, 2022), and to look at current patterns in the study of breastfeeding's transcendental regulation (Zhang *et al.*, 2022). Given this, bibliometric analysis is a methodical and quantitative way to assess published works. In a given field of study, it can help researchers find hotspots, trends, and updates, which will facilitate the creation of future studies (Soytas, 2021).

The purpose of this research is to determine the trend in the quantity of publications on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, the quantity of citations, and the future research directions. Since there are now few topics on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, bibliometric analysis must be used to look for new research on this topic.

METHODOLOGY

Syros *et al.* (2022) used bibliometric analysis as a research approach to analyse study progress in library and information science. Bibliographic analysis is a vital tool for assessing the importance of research since it evaluates studies based on the quantity of citations gathered (Pahwa, Goyal & Chaurasia, 2022).

The collection database was searched for publications on breastfeeding with transcendental regulation. The search strategies involved the following keywords: “breastfeeding” OR “transcendental” OR “regulation” OR “breastfeeding regulation” OR “breastfeeding transcendental” OR “regulation transcendental” in the title. The language and literature types were not limited during the process of retrieval.

On July 21, 2024, information was taken from <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. The method of Preferred Reporting Items for Meta-Analyses and Systematic Reviews (Page *et al.*, 2021) were used extract articles from databases using PRISMA, with the "app.dimensions.ai." Figure 2 displays the PRISMA flowchart.

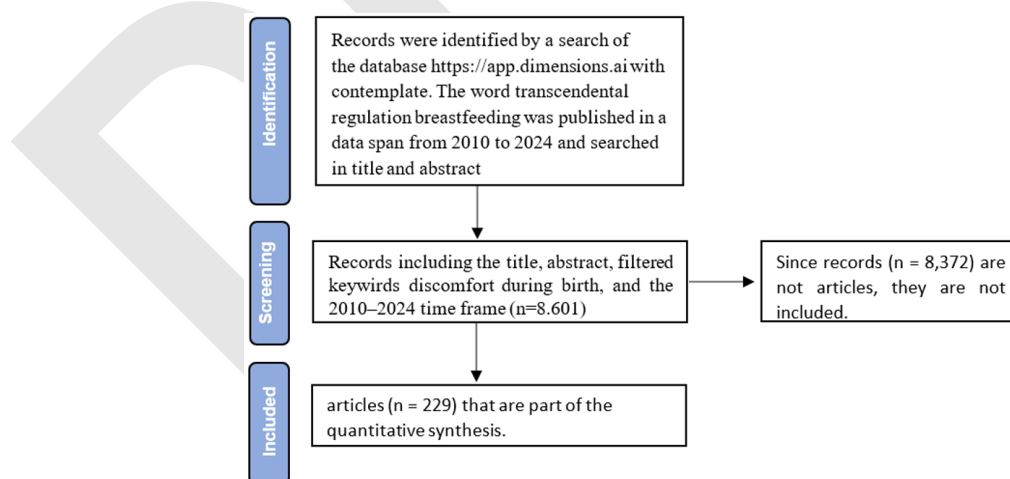


Figure 2: PRISMA flowchart (Page *et al.*, 2021)

The PRISMA approach consists of three steps: identification, screening, and inclusion. Phase 1

(Identification) retrieved 8,601 documents from <https://app.dimensions.ai/> by searching for titles and abstracts, using the keyword transcendental regulating breastfeeding to find publications published between 2010 and 2024. Stage 2 (screening) issued 8,372 records after selecting the publication type "article", which produced 229 records. The study obtained 229 articles from the final sample at stage 3 (inclusive). VOSViewer was used for data analysis. Van Eck & Waltman (2010) used this computer tool named VOSviewer to create and display bibliometric maps. The analysis in this study examined co-occurrence.

The following steps were used in the process for co-occurrence analysis: (1) For the data type, the choice is made to create a map using test data. This option is selected to create a shared event map utilising text data. (2) The option to read data from reference management files is available when selecting the data source. Supported file types are RIS, EndNote, and RefWorks. (3) The RIS file type is chosen. (4) Fields from which the extracted word will be taken. The structured abstract labels and copyright assertions were ignored, the selections for the title and abstract fields are chosen. (5) For the calculation method, the full counting option is selected. (6) The cutoff criterion, used to select the very few instances of a phrase, is ten. The 3605 terms were included (Klarin, 2024).

RESULTS

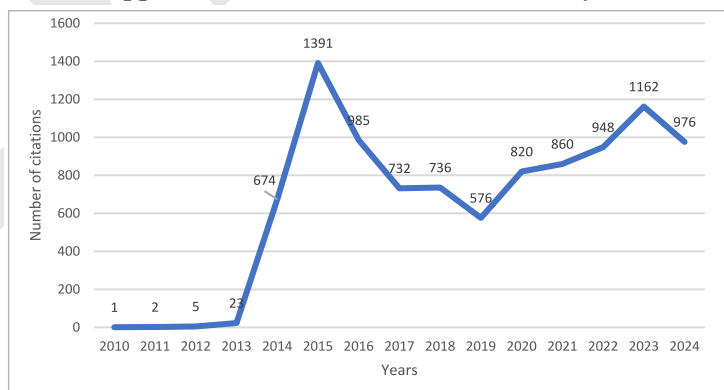
The study analysed 229 scientific paper publications throughout the search of published articles from 2010 to 2024. Table 1 shows the annual number of papers on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

Table 1: The Number of Articles Published Between 2010-2024 Related to Breastfeeding with Transcendental Regulation

Years	Number of Publications
2010	4
2011	2
2012	5
2013	28
2014	35
2015	7
2016	21
2017	10
2018	13
2019	35
2020	6
2021	10
2022	20
2023	19
2024	14

source: <https://app.dimensions.ai/>

Figure 3 presents the number of citations for breastfeeding and transcendental intervention per year from 2010 to 2024. The highest improvement happened in 2015, with an increase of 1391 published articles. Meanwhile, the lowest increase happened in 2010 with an increase of only one article.

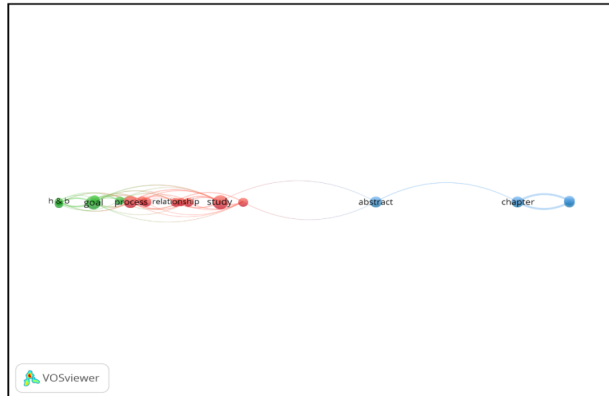


Source: <https://App.Dimensions.Ai/>

Figure 3: The Number of Citations From 2010 To 2024 About Breastfeeding and Transcendental Control

The network visualization is a line connecting two items indicates that they appear together in the Title and Abstract of a given article. Conversely, the absence of a connecting line signifies that the two items do not co-occur in the Title and Abstract.

As shown in Figure 4, the visualization includes 224 items, grouped into 3 clusters, with 55 connections and a total link strength of 192.



Source: VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>

Figure 4: Network Visualization

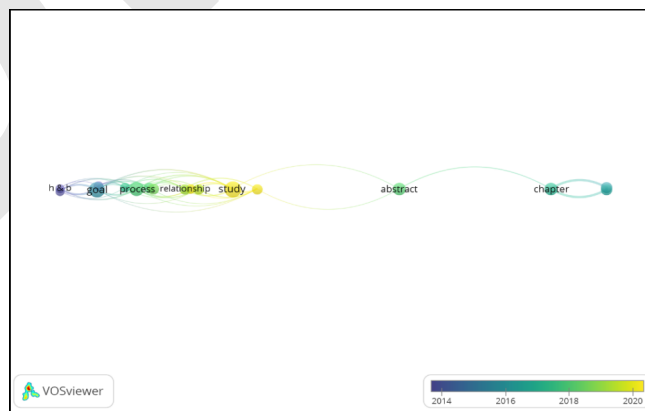
Figure 5 presents the overlay visualization of 102 keywords. VOSviewer provides an overlay map visualization to analyse trends based on keywords like "midwifery policy" from 2010 to 2024 publications, focusing on studies related to breastfeeding and transcendental aspects. In the overlay visualization shown in Figure 5, the yellow nodes indicate keywords that are currently of significant research interest. For instance, recent studies emphasize trends in breastfeeding and transcendental topics, highlighting their relationships and areas of focus in research. There are two clusters formed out of the 17 keywords: cluster 1 has eight terms, cluster 2 has five terms, and cluster 3 has four terms. Table 2 presents these clusters in further depth.

Table 2: Clusters for Transcendental Regulation Breastfeeding Topics

Cluster	Number of Items	Cluster Member Items
1	8	Attention, intervention, may, person, process, relationship, study, woman
2	5	Goal, hormonal control, breastfeeding, psychology, individual, selfish goal
3	4	7 th Brazilian guideline, abstract, arterial hypertension, section

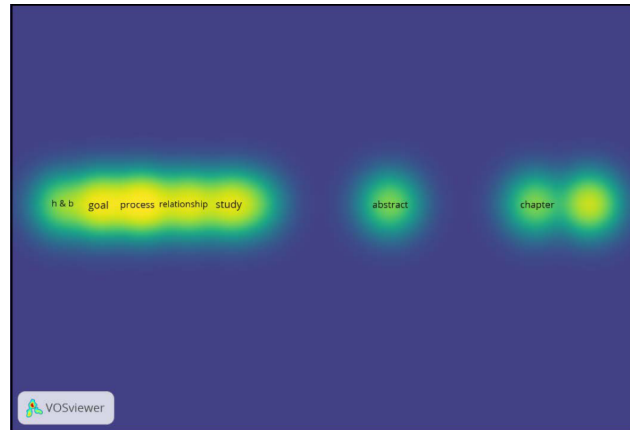
(Source: Vosviewer)

To see the trend of research titles connected to transcendental regulating breastfeeding, an analysis based on the keywords of “labour pain” intervention from 2010 to 2024 is provided by the overlay visualization (Figure 5).



Source: VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>

Figure 6 highlights various items, including "goal," "process," "relationship," and "study." Items were represented by yellow-coloured nodes which indicate topics that frequently appeared in previous journal publications. In contrast, topics related to breastfeeding and transcendental studies exhibit a lower density in the visualization, as seen in categories such as "hormonal & breastfeeding", "abstract", and "section".



Source: VOSviewer dan <https://app.dimensions.ai/>

Figure 6: Density Visualization

DISCUSSION

The establishment and regulation of milk supply are critical for successful breastfeeding. Typically, a mother's milk supply stabilizes around 6–12 weeks postpartum. This period allows the body to adjust production based on the infant's demand, ensuring adequate nutrition. Factors influencing this regulation include feeding frequency, effective latch, and maternal health. Understanding these elements is vital for healthcare providers supporting breastfeeding mothers (Masi & Stewart, 2024).

In order to support breastfeeding mothers, the workplace has made legal provisions that ensure adequate break times and access to private, non-bathroom areas for expressing breast milk during work hours. This is applicable for up to one year after the child's birth. Such policies aim to facilitate continued breastfeeding among working mothers, promoting maternal and child health (Oggero, Rozmus & LoBiondo-Wood, 2024).

Organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have been instrumental in promoting breastfeeding through initiatives such as the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) (WHO, 2019). Launched in 1992, BFHI encourages maternity facilities worldwide to adopt practices that protect, promote, and support breastfeeding, thereby enhancing maternal and infant health outcomes (Bai & Alsaidi, 2024).

Table 1 illustrates the exponential yearly increase in the number of articles. With only two publications, 2011 has the lowest number of publications. With 35 articles each, 2014 and 2019 saw the highest number of publications. The average number of publications is 15. Among the 229 publications, the one with the title "Meditation and Mindfulness in Pregnancy and Postpartum: A Review of the Evidence" (Babbar, Oyarzabal & Oyarzabal, 2021) is the most relevant. There has been a lot of research on breastfeeding regulation, but most of it still sheds light on breastfeeding regulation in general, so it's important to review the latest article on transcendental breastfeeding regulation (Bartlett, 2019). Therefore, a review of the most recent research on the topic of transcendental breastfeeding regulation is necessary.

Figure 3 demonstrates that the number of citations from year-to-year increases significantly. The lowest citations—a mere one—occurred in 2010. In contrast, the highest number of citations—1391—occurred in 2015. Meanwhile, the average citation count was 659. Figure 3 shows an illustration of this statistic. The research data showed that, among 9,953 publications, "Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2014 Update" (Go et al., 2014) holds the highest citation count. Journals that writers frequently cite are listed by reliable indexers. Research on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding is therefore crucial.

In a network visualization (Figure 4), a line connecting two terms signifies their simultaneous appearances in the Title and Abstract. Conversely, the absence of a line connecting two terms signifies their absence in the Title and Abstract. The study results showed that there were 17 words, 3 clusters, 55 linkages, and a link strength of 192. Scholars have extensively studied the topic of transcendental breastfeeding regulation. Therefore, scholars studying transcendental breastfeeding can gain unique insights from research on seemingly unrelated terms like "process" and "relationship."

The yellow phrase in Figure 6 revealed overlay visualization map that suggests the keywords is the current area of focus for the study (Lam *et al.*, 2022). Consequently, the current trend in transcendental regulation research underscores concepts like "relationship" and "study", as indicated by the yellow highlight. Social change in the 20th century resulted in a substantial decline (Wong, Mou & Chien, 2021) in the prevalence of breastfeeding in many countries (Zong *et al.*, 2021; Bhandari *et al.*, 2019), especially in countries with high and increasing levels of prosperity (Vaz *et al.*, 2021; Huang, Ouyang & Redding, 2019). Concerns regarding the decline in breastfeeding (Crippa *et al.*, 2019; Hull, Kam & Gribble, 2020) prompted extensive research on breastfeeding tracking (Theurich *et al.*, 2019; Linde *et al.*, 2020) and strategies for protecting mothers and children (Vilar-Compte *et al.*, 2021; Pattison *et al.*, 2019). In 1981, the first pro-breastfeeding outbursts led to the formation of the WHO International Marketing Code on Breastfeeding (Pérez-Escamilla *et al.*, 2023) and the 1990 Innocenti Declaration on Breastfeeding, which, together with several other initiatives, has contributed to a shift in the direction of breastfeeding success (Francis *et al.*, 2020; Prentice, 2022). Changes in self-efficacy in breastfeeding (Piro & Ahmed, 2020; Woldeamanuel, 2020) and perceived milk supply can lead to specific interventions for successful breastfeeding (Joseph & Earland, 2019; Sandhi *et al.*, 2020).

Figure 6 uses colour to visually represent the term's density level. Blue denotes a high density, while yellow indicates a low density. A high density indicates widespread use of the topic, whereas a low density indicates sparing use of the problem. Therefore, the suggested research topic, which pertains to transcendental regulation in breastfeeding, features a low-density visualisation, characterised by study and process.

Limitation

This research has limitations, even if it has helped to provide state-of-the-art knowledge of the advancement of transcendental regulation breastfeeding articles from 2010 to 2024 through <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. Periodically, the database <https://app.dimensions.ai/> updates with new articles. Therefore, the bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulating breastfeeding may be re-examined in the coming years. Furthermore, the data for this bibliometric analysis to scientific papers was limited from the <https://app.dimensions.ai/> database. Additional research should be added to various databases to have a more complete understanding of the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

CONCLUSION

This study conducted a bibliometric analysis of articles relevant to policies controlling breastfeeding between 2010 and 2024 using <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. This investigation yields several findings. The network visualisation focuses on the topic of transcendental Breastfeeding provides insights into previously unexplored topics, and a review of three clusters reveals a rising trend in the number of citations on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding. the topic. Hence, overlay visualization on the subject of transcendental regulation in breastfeeding indicates a potential avenue for further study. The visualisation of density in relation to transcendental regulation is noteworthy. ion Still, breastfeeding remains uncommon. The development of a research project is the culmination of the study's findings.

Although this research has contributed to providing insight into the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding from 2010 to 2024 through [app.dimension.ai](https://app.dimensions.ai/), this research has limitations. The [app.dimension.ai](https://app.dimensions.ai/) database keeps updating new publications from time to time. Therefore, the transcendental regulation breastfeeding analysis can be reviewed in the next few years. In addition, this bibliometric analysis only extracts scientific article data from the [app.dimension.ai](https://app.dimensions.ai/) database. Further research is in order to add other databases for a broader and more transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Transcendental Regulation of Breastfeeding: A Bibliometric Analysis

Fitriani Nur Damayanti^{1*}, Umi Khasanah¹, Sandeep Poddar², Zulvi Wiyanti³

¹Department of Midwifery, Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, Kota Semarang, 50273 Jawa Tengah,, Indonesia

²Lincoln University College, Wisma Lincoln, 12-18, Jalan SS 6/12, 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia

³Department of Midwifery, Universitas Prima Nusantara Bukittinggi, Kota Bukittinggi, 26111 Sumatera Barat, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author's Email: fitriani@unimus.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Breastfeeding is a public health problem that has a major influence on the growth and development of babies, in addition to the mother herself. Dairy bioactivity refers to the unique health effects of milk components that extend beyond nutrition. This systematic investigation of the elements and their impact on health, as demonstrated by empirical evidence, carefully regulated experiments, and logical reasoning, is the science of dairy bioactivity. Conversely, "belief in milk bioactivity" refers to individual interpretations, meanings, expectations, beliefs, and attitudes about the effects on health that go beyond the understanding of natural, social, or human sciences. The objective of this study is to determine the trend in the number of publications on the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, the number of citations, and the direction of future research topics. This study employs the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) research method, utilizing 229 scientific articles or proceedings from the Dimensions data. Review articles were analysed using the VOSviewer application. The current study reveals three primary findings: a surge in publications on the subject of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding, an increase in citations related to this topic, and a network visualisation of this topic, which offers insights into unexplored topics.

Keywords: *Breastfeeding; Bibliometrics; Transcendental Regulation*

INTRODUCTION

The seeds of spirituality are there in our bodies and our DNA (Cooper, 2023). Events in life and other experiences that trigger specific biological pathways in our bodies have inherent spiritual significance (Hayatiningrum, Cahyati & Februanti, 2023; Damayanti, Absori & Wardiono, 2019; Haller, 2022). It is incorrect to regard their spiritual aspect as an epiphenomenon (Tomori *et al.*, 2022): it is essential and inextricably linked to its biological scope (Widayanti & Mawardika, 2023). The interplay between biology and spirituality, emphasizing that self-transcendent experiences are rooted in biological mechanisms to highlight the inseparable spiritual dimension of human existence (Lumbreras, 2020).

Dairy bioactivity (Grisham *et al.*, 2023) refers to the unique health effects of milk components that extend beyond nutrition. The systematic investigation of these constituents and their impact on health is the field of dairy bioactivity science (Kehinde, O'Donnell & Grealish, 2023), as demonstrated by logical reasoning, controlled experiments, and empirical data (Ahmed *et al.*, 2019). Conversely, "belief in milk bioactivity" represents a subjective perspective (Sukmawati, Wijaya & Hilmanto, 2024), encompassing expectations about the significance, values, beliefs, and health impacts (Meek & Noble, 2022) that the human, social, or

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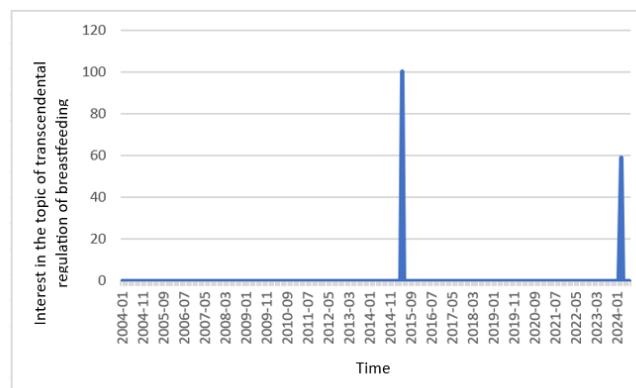
natural sciences are unable to investigate (WHO, 2019). While faiths can be secular (Gallagher, 2020; Bensaid, 2021), they can also be influenced by religion or spirituality (Lawrence & Lawrence, 2021; Sangild, 2024).

Breastfeeding is a public health issue that significantly impacts the growth and development of both the baby and the mother (Flagg & Busch, 2019; Bai, Lee & Overgaard, 2019). The benefits of breastfeeding have been well-researched from physiological (Geddes & Perrella, 2019; Gutierrez-de-Terán-Moreno *et al.*, 2022) and sociocultural perspective (Li *et al.*, 2021; Rahayu & Atmojo, 2022). The delicate nature of breastfeeding, which serves as a semiotic medium for the value and meaning of motherhood, love, happiness, security, and wholeness (Alawadi, 2020). All these factors often go unnoticed (Jama *et al.*, 2020).

Breastfeeding is the "gold standard" for newborn feeding (Mestre *et al.*, 2022), and the World Health Organization advises breastfeeding (Hayudanti *et al.*, 2022) a child exclusively for the first six months of life (Uçar *et al.*, 2023). However, Kinshella *et al.* (2021) report very low breastfeeding rates worldwide. Long-term breastfeeding (Krol & Grossmann, 2018) suggests, in the phenomenological exploration of breastfeeding, that to account for disparities, breastfeeding must be explored holistically (Meek, Noble & Section on Breastfeeding, 2022), from the perspective of breastfeeding mothers, as an embodied and relational commitment that can trigger ambivalence (Wallenborn *et al.*, 2021; Ram, 2021).

Breastfeeding has a profound impact on the long-term health of both mothers and babies, offering numerous significant benefits (De Roza *et al.*, 2019). The World Health Organisation recommends a minimum two-year breastfeeding period and exclusive breastfeeding for all babies for at least six months (North *et al.*, 2022). Nevertheless, many nations do not follow this guideline (Van Dellen *et al.*, 2019). This study investigated whether the Breastfeeding Support Programme (BSP), along with comprehensive, evidence-based breastfeeding intervention, encourages longer and exclusive breastfeeding durations (Horta, 2019).

Over time, there has been a decline in global interest in the question of metaphysical control in nursing. According to Fauzy, Suparman and Supandi (2022) and Prabowo *et al.* (2023), searching for the term "transcendental breastfeeding" on Google Trends will provide relevant interesting data. For instance, the information shown in Figure 1 was obtained through a web search conducted between January 2004 and December 2022 using all search parameters. Data was collected on July 21, 2024.



(Data Source: Google Trends)

Figure 1: The Evolution of Interest in Transcendental Nursing Over Time

The information demonstrates the widespread interest in the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding. However, to conduct a thorough investigation into the subject of transcendental breastfeeding, researchers need additional specialized data. For instance, scientific publications on the subject of transcendental regulating breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles and scientific seminar sessions. Therefore, information on the topic of transcendental regulation of breastfeeding in the form of scientific articles is very necessary.

The study's researchers required data on innovations and developments for the transcendental control of

breastfeeding in the future. Nevertheless, there is currently no bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulatory breastfeeding publications to identify trends or new information. (1) How is the number of publications on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding developing? (2) How is the number of citations on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (6) How is network visualization on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding? (7) How is the publication cluster on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding reviewed from co-occurrence? (8) How to use overlay visuals when discussing. These are the questions that this study aims to address.

Bibliometrics analysis is a statistically grounded research methodology that illustrates the impact of academic institutions and shifts in research hotspots (Fu *et al.*, 2023). Using visualization tools, bibliometric analysis assists scholars in identifying new topics and directions for their field of study (Lam *et al.*, 2022). Numerous authors have assessed information theories listed in the Scopus database using bibliometric analysis (Lam *et al.*, 2022), to assess the relationship between environmental degradation and immigration (Anuar *et al.*, 2022), and to look at current patterns in the study of breastfeeding's transcendental regulation (Zhang *et al.*, 2022). Given this, bibliometric analysis is a methodical and quantitative way to assess published works. In a given field of study, it can help researchers find hotspots, trends, and updates, which will facilitate the creation of future studies (Soytas, 2021).

The purpose of this research is to determine the trend in the quantity of publications on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, the quantity of citations, and the future research directions. Since there are now few topics on transcendental regulating breastfeeding, bibliometric analysis must be used to look for new research on this topic.

METHODOLOGY

Syros *et al.* (2022) used bibliometric analysis as a research approach to analyse study progress in library and information science. Bibliographic analysis is a vital tool for assessing the importance of research since it evaluates studies based on the quantity of citations gathered (Pahwa, Goyal & Chaurasia, 2022).

The collection database was searched for publications on breastfeeding with transcendental regulation. The search strategies involved the following keywords: “breastfeeding” OR “transcendental” OR “regulation” OR “breastfeeding regulation” OR “breastfeeding transcendental” OR “regulation transcendental” in the title. The language and literature types were not limited during the process of retrieval.

On July 21, 2024, information was taken from <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. The method of Preferred Reporting Items for Meta-Analyses and Systematic Reviews (Page *et al.*, 2021) were used extract articles from databases using PRISMA, with the "app.dimensions.ai." Figure 2 displays the PRISMA flowchart.

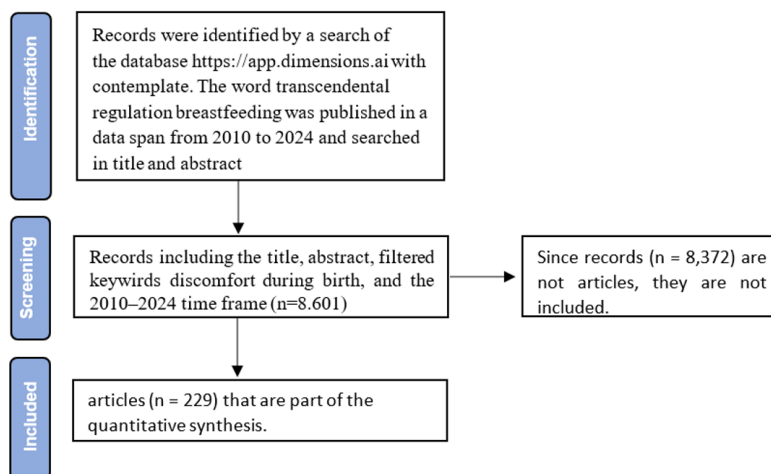


Figure 2: PRISMA flowchart (Page *et al.*, 2021)

The PRISMA approach consists of three steps: identification, screening, and inclusion. Phase 1

(Identification) retrieved 8,601 documents from <https://app.dimensions.ai/> by searching for titles and abstracts, using the keyword transcendental regulating breastfeeding to find publications published between 2010 and 2024. Stage 2 (screening) issued 8,372 records after selecting the publication type "article", which produced 229 records. The study obtained 229 articles from the final sample at stage 3 (inclusive). VOSViewer was used for data analysis. Van Eck & Waltman (2010) used this computer tool named VOSviewer to create and display bibliometric maps. The analysis in this study examined co-occurrence.

The following steps were used in the process for co-occurrence analysis: (1) For the data type, the choice is made to create a map using test data. This option is selected to create a shared event map utilising text data. (2) The option to read data from reference management files is available when selecting the data source. Supported file types are RIS, EndNote, and RefWorks. (3) The RIS file type is chosen. (4) Fields from which the extracted word will be taken. The structured abstract labels and copyright assertions were ignored, the selections for the title and abstract fields are chosen. (5) For the calculation method, the full counting option is selected. (6) The cutoff criterion, used to select the very few instances of a phrase, is ten. The 3605 terms were included (Klarin, 2024).

RESULTS

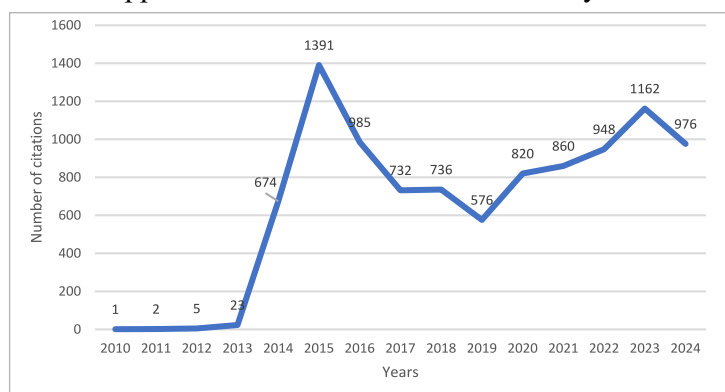
The study analysed 229 scientific paper publications throughout the search of published articles from 2010 to 2024. Table 1 shows the annual number of papers on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

Table 1: The Number of Articles Published between 2010-2024 Related to Breastfeeding with Transcendental Regulation

Years	Number of Publications
2010	4
2011	2
2012	5
2013	28
2014	35
2015	7
2016	21
2017	10
2018	13
2019	35
2020	6
2021	10
2022	20
2023	19
2024	14

source: <https://app.dimensions.ai/>

Figure 3 presents the number of citations for breastfeeding and transcendental intervention per year from 2010 to 2024. The highest improvement happened in 2015, with an increase of 1391 published articles. Meanwhile, the lowest increase happened in 2010 with an increase of only one article.

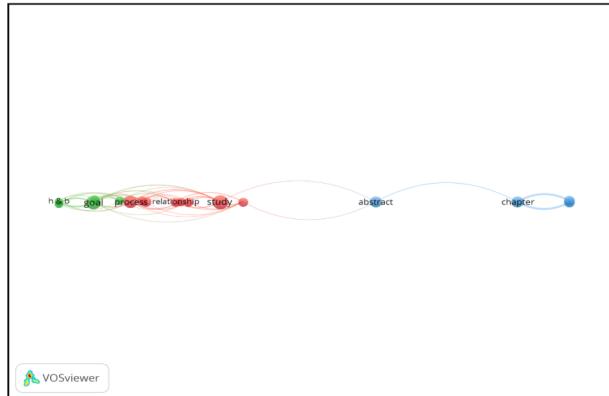


Source: <https://App.Dimensions.Ai/>

Figure 3: The Number of Citations From 2010 To 2024 About Breastfeeding and Transcendental Control

The network visualization is a line connecting two items indicates that they appear together in the Title and Abstract of a given article. Conversely, the absence of a connecting line signifies that the two items do not co-occur in the Title and Abstract.

As shown in Figure 4, the visualization includes 224 items, grouped into 3 clusters, with 55 connections and a total link strength of 192.



Source: VOSviewer and <https://app.dimensions.ai/>

Figure 4: Network Visualization

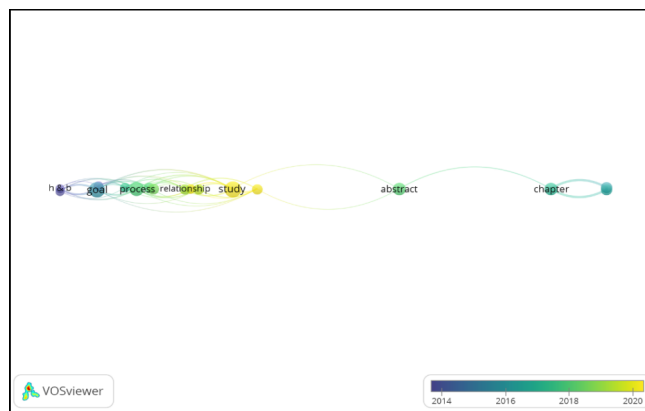
Figure 5 presents the overlay visualization of 102 keywords. VOSviewer provides an overlay map visualization to analyse trends based on keywords like "midwifery policy" from 2010 to 2024 publications, focusing on studies related to breastfeeding and transcendental aspects. In the overlay visualization shown in Figure 5, the yellow nodes indicate keywords that are currently of significant research interest. For instance, recent studies emphasize trends in breastfeeding and transcendental topics, highlighting their relationships and areas of focus in research. There are two clusters formed out of the 17 keywords: cluster 1 has eight terms, cluster 2 has five terms, and cluster 3 has four terms. Table 2 presents these clusters in further depth.

Table 2: Clusters for Transcendental Regulation Breastfeeding Topics

Cluster	Number of Items	Cluster Member Items
1	8	Attention, intervention, may, person, process, relationship, study, woman
2	5	Goal, hormonal control, breastfeeding, psychology, individual, selfish goal
3	4	7 th Brazilian guideline, abstract, arterial hypertension, section

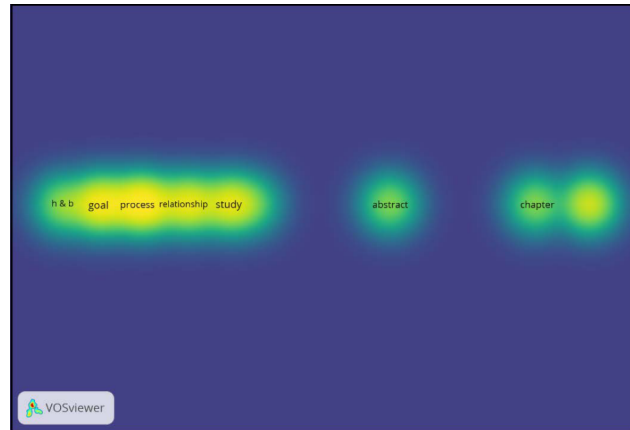
(Source: Vosviewer)

To see the trend of research titles connected to transcendental regulating breastfeeding, an analysis based on the keywords of “labour pain” intervention from 2010 to 2024 is provided by the overlay visualization (Figure 5).



Source: VOSviewer and <https://app.dimensions.ai/>

Figure 6 highlights various items, including "goal," "process," "relationship," and "study." Items were represented by yellow-coloured nodes which indicate topics that frequently appeared in previous journal publications. In contrast, topics related to breastfeeding and transcendental studies exhibit a lower density in the visualization, as seen in categories such as "hormonal & breastfeeding", "abstract", and "section".



Source: VOSviewer and <https://app.dimensions.ai/>

Figure 6: Density Visualization

DISCUSSION

The establishment and regulation of milk supply are critical for successful breastfeeding. Typically, a mother's milk supply stabilizes around 6–12 weeks postpartum. This period allows the body to adjust production based on the infant's demand, ensuring adequate nutrition. Factors influencing this regulation include feeding frequency, effective latch, and maternal health. Understanding these elements is vital for healthcare providers supporting breastfeeding mothers (Masi & Stewart, 2024).

In order to support breastfeeding mothers, the workplace has made legal provisions that ensure adequate break times and access to private, non-bathroom areas for expressing breast milk during work hours. This is applicable for up to one year after the child's birth. Such policies aim to facilitate continued breastfeeding among working mothers, promoting maternal and child health (Oggero, Rozmus & LoBiondo-Wood, 2024).

Organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have been instrumental in promoting breastfeeding through initiatives such as the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) (WHO, 2019). Launched in 1992, BFHI encourages maternity facilities worldwide to adopt practices that protect, promote, and support breastfeeding, thereby enhancing maternal and infant health outcomes (Bai & Alsaidi, 2024).

Table 1 illustrates the exponential yearly increase in the number of articles. With only two publications, 2011 has the lowest number of publications. With 35 articles each, 2014 and 2019 saw the highest number of publications. The average number of publications is 15. Among the 229 publications, the one with the title "Meditation and Mindfulness in Pregnancy and Postpartum: A Review of the Evidence" (Babbar, Oyarzabal & Oyarzabal, 2021) is the most relevant. There has been a lot of research on breastfeeding regulation, but most of it still sheds light on breastfeeding regulation in general, so it's important to review the latest article on transcendental breastfeeding regulation (Bartlett, 2019). Therefore, a review of the most recent research on the topic of transcendental breastfeeding regulation is necessary.

Figure 3 demonstrates that the number of citations from year-to-year increases significantly. The lowest citations—a mere one—occurred in 2010. In contrast, the highest number of citations—1391—occurred in 2015. Meanwhile, the average citation count was 659. Figure 3 shows an illustration of this statistic. The research data showed that, among 9,953 publications, "Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2014 Update" (Go et al., 2014) holds the highest citation count. Journals that writers frequently cite are listed by reliable indexers. Research on transcendental regulation of breastfeeding is therefore crucial.

In a network visualization (Figure 4), a line connecting two terms signifies their simultaneous appearances in the Title and Abstract. Conversely, the absence of a line connecting two terms signifies their absence in the Title and Abstract. The study results showed that there were 17 words, 3 clusters, 55 linkages, and a link strength of 192. Scholars have extensively studied the topic of transcendental breastfeeding regulation. Therefore, scholars studying transcendental breastfeeding can gain unique insights from research on seemingly unrelated terms like "process" and "relationship."

The yellow phrase in Figure 6 revealed overlay visualization map that suggests the keywords is the current area of focus for the study (Lam *et al.*, 2022). Consequently, the current trend in transcendental regulation research underscores concepts like "relationship" and "study", as indicated by the yellow highlight. Social change in the 20th century resulted in a substantial decline (Wong, Mou & Chien, 2021) in the prevalence of breastfeeding in many countries (Zong *et al.*, 2021; Bhandari *et al.*, 2019), especially in countries with high and increasing levels of prosperity (Vaz *et al.*, 2021; Huang, Ouyang & Redding, 2019). Concerns regarding the decline in breastfeeding (Crippa *et al.*, 2019; Hull, Kam & Gribble, 2020) prompted extensive research on breastfeeding tracking (Theurich *et al.*, 2019; Linde *et al.*, 2020) and strategies for protecting mothers and children (Vilar-Compte *et al.*, 2021; Pattison *et al.*, 2019). In 1981, the first pro-breastfeeding outbursts led to the formation of the WHO International Marketing Code on Breastfeeding (Pérez-Escamilla *et al.*, 2023) and the 1990 Innocenti Declaration on Breastfeeding, which, together with several other initiatives, has contributed to a shift in the direction of breastfeeding success (Francis *et al.*, 2020; Prentice, 2022). Changes in self-efficacy in breastfeeding (Piro & Ahmed, 2020; Woldeamanuel, 2020) and perceived milk supply can lead to specific interventions for successful breastfeeding (Joseph & Earland, 2019; Sandhi *et al.*, 2020).

Figure 6 uses colour to visually represent the term's density level. Blue denotes a high density, while yellow indicates a low density. A high density indicates widespread use of the topic, whereas a low density indicates sparing use of the problem. Therefore, the suggested research topic, which pertains to transcendental regulation in breastfeeding, features a low-density visualisation, characterised by study and process.

Limitation

This research has limitations, even if it has helped to provide state-of-the-art knowledge of the advancement of transcendental regulation breastfeeding articles from 2010 to 2024 through <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. Periodically, the database <https://app.dimensions.ai/> updates with new articles. Therefore, the bibliometric analysis of transcendental regulating breastfeeding may be re-examined in the coming years. Furthermore, the data for this bibliometric analysis to scientific papers was limited from the <https://app.dimensions.ai/> database. Additional research should be added to various databases to have a more complete understanding of the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

CONCLUSION

This study conducted a bibliometric analysis of articles relevant to policies controlling breastfeeding between 2010 and 2024 using <https://app.dimensions.ai/>. This investigation yields several findings. The network visualisation focuses on the topic of transcendental Breastfeeding provides insights into previously unexplored topics, and a review of three clusters reveals a rising trend in the number of citations on the topic of transcendental regulation breastfeeding. the topic. Hence, overlay visualization on the subject of transcendental regulation in breastfeeding indicates a potential avenue for further study. The visualisation of density in relation to transcendental regulation is noteworthy. ion Still, breastfeeding remains uncommon. The development of a research project is the culmination of the study's findings.

Although this research has contributed to providing insight into the transcendental regulation of breastfeeding from 2010 to 2024 through [app.dimension.ai](https://app.dimensions.ai/), this research has limitations. The [app.dimension.ai](https://app.dimensions.ai/) database keeps updating new publications from time to time. Therefore, the transcendental regulation breastfeeding analysis can be reviewed in the next few years. In addition, this bibliometric analysis only extracts scientific article data from the [app.dimension.ai](https://app.dimensions.ai/) database. Further research is in order to add other databases for a broader and more transcendental regulation of breastfeeding.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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