



REVISTA DE GASTROENTEROLOGÍA DE MÉXICO

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REVIEW ARTICLE

The most highly cited articles of the *Revista de Gastroenterología de México* over a 22-year period (1996-2018)[☆]



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KEYWORDS

Most-cited;
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Abstract

Introduction and aim: The *Revista de Gastroenterología de México (RGM)*, founded in 1935, is one of the most influential journals of scientific dissemination in Mexico and Latin America. The aim of the present review was to characterize the *RGM*'s most frequently cited original articles, review articles, and consensuses.

Methods: The most cited original articles, review articles, and consensuses of the *RGM* were identified using the Scopus, PubMed, and Google Scholar databases. Their designs and topics, as well as their authors and participating institutions, were analyzed.

Results: The most highly cited articles of the *RGM* corresponded to the period from 1996 to 2018, with a mean of 16.5 citations per article. Fifty-eight percent (n = 29) of the articles belonged to the area of gastroenterology and 20% (n = 10) to surgery. The most frequent topics were functional gastrointestinal disorders, hepatitis virus, and gastric cancer. Thirty-six percent of the articles had a nonrandomized prospective design, followed by cross-sectional studies (26%) and randomized prospective studies (18%).

Conclusion: The 50 most-cited articles included a total of 826 citations and the 10 most-cited consensuses and review articles had a total of 208 citations.

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Those studies encompass a diversity of disciplines related to gastroenterology that have impacted the scientific community and correspond to the work of different active research groups in Mexico and other countries.

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PALABRAS CLAVE

Más-citados;
Gastroenterología;
Revistas;
Artículos

Los artículos más citados en la *Revista de Gastroenterología de México* en un período de 22 años (1996-2018)

Resumen

Introducción y objetivo: La *Revista de Gastroenterología de México* (RGM) fundada en 1935 es una de las revistas de divulgación científica en México y Latinoamérica con mayor impacto. El objetivo del presente estudio es caracterizar los artículos más citados de la RGM incluyendo originales, revisión y consensos.

Métodos: Se utilizaron las bases de datos de Scopus, PubMed y Google Scholar para identificar los artículos originales, revisión y consensos más citados de la RGM. Se analizaron sus características como diseño y tema, así como autores e instituciones participantes.

Resultados: Los artículos más citados de la RGM corresponden al periodo entre 1996 y 2018, teniendo un promedio de 16.5 citas por artículo. El 58% (n = 29) de los trabajos pertenecen al área de gastroenterología y 20% (n = 10) a cirugía; los temas más frecuentes fueron: trastorno funcional digestivo, virus de hepatitis y cáncer gástrico. El 36% de los trabajos corresponden a un diseño prospectivo no aleatorizado, seguido de estudios transversales en el 26% y prospectivos aleatorizados en el 18%.

Conclusión: Los 50 artículos más citados representan un total de 826 citas, mientras que los 10 consensos y artículos de revisión más citados, 208 citas.

Estos trabajos presentan una diversidad en disciplinas afines a la gastroenterología que han logrado impactar en la comunidad científica y representan diferentes grupos de investigación activos a lo largo de la república mexicana y otros países.

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Introduction

The *Revista de Gastroenterología de México* (RGM) is the official publication of the *Asociación Mexicana de Gastroenterología*, founded in 1935 by Dr. Abraham Ayala González, under the former name *Revista de Gastro-Enterología*. It is one of the most prestigious journals of scientific dissemination in Mexico and Latin America, with more than 2,700 articles published since its founding and an average of 77 articles annually.^{1,2}

From the beginning of its publication, the RGM has been a space belonging to the entire medical community, both in Mexico and abroad, for the publication of works regarding the clinical and surgical practice related to the digestive tract, as well as for providing relevant and up-to-date information on the specialty of gastroenterology. The journal is published every three months and consists of peer-reviewed works that include original articles, scientific letters, clinical images, brief communications, and letters to the editors. It also publishes review articles, clinical guidelines, and consensuses that are requested by the editorial committee.³ According to the final metrics of 2018, the RGM was charac-

terized as an open access journal with a Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) of 0.505 and a Hirsch index (H) of 18, putting it in 94th place, from a total of 131 international gastroenterology journals,⁴ and in 3rd place in Latin America.⁵

In recent years, works have been published that have examined the most-cited articles in the diverse medical and surgical specialties of oncology,⁶ cardiology,⁷ anesthesiology,⁸ general surgery,⁹ and urology,¹⁰ utilizing bibliometric principles. Bibliometrics is a field of scientific and technologic study for constructing research indicators. The analysis of citations is one of its main methodologies, which arose from the need to objectively measure scientific activity.^{11,12} Even though there is no perfect method, citation analysis enables the impact of a research study to be evaluated, within the advances of a given scientific discipline, through the number of times an article is cited.^{13,14} To that end, the Web of Science (Thomson Reuters), Google Scholar (Google Inc.), Scopus (Elsevier), and PubMed (National Library of Medicine) databases are the most widely used in bibliometric studies, each one with certain characteristics, such as multidisciplinary coverage,

Table 1 The 50 most-cited original articles in Spanish or English published in the *Revista de Gastroenterología de México*.

	Lead author	Year	Title	No. of citations		
				S	PM	GS
1	Franklin et al. ¹⁶	2004	Laparoscopic right hemicolectomy for cancer: 11-year experience	39	16	46
2	Zablah et al. ¹⁷	2015	Prevalence of functional gastrointestinal disorders in school-aged children in El Salvador	34	5	44
3	Hernández-Aranda et al. ¹⁸	1997	Desnutrición y nutrición parenteral total: estudio de una cohorte para determinar la incidencia del síndrome de realimentación	33	6	46
4	Rodríguez-García et al. ¹⁹	1999	Eficacia y seguridad de mebendazol contra nitazoxanida en el tratamiento de <i>Giardia lamblia</i> en niños	29	6	31
5	Lizardi-Cervera et al. ²⁰	2006	Prevalencia de hígado graso no alcohólico y síndrome metabólico en población asintomática	26	6	48
6	Delgado-Enciso et al. ²¹	2001	Mutación 677 T del gen MTHFR en adenomas y cáncer colorrectal en una muestra de la población del noreste de México	26	5	45
7	Martínez-Vázquez et al. ²²	2012	Effect of antispasmodic agents, alone or in combination, in the treatment of Irritable Bowel Syndrome: Systematic review and meta-analysis	25	14	69
8	Belmonte-Montes et al. ²³	1999	Fistulotomía vs fistulectomía. Valoración ultrasonográfica de lesión al mecanismo de esfínter anal	24	6	43
9	Dhroove et al. ²⁴	2017	Prevalencia de trastornos gastrointestinales funcionales en escolares mexicanos	23	6	18
10	Montaño Loza et al. ²⁵	2006	Prevención de hiperamilasemia y pancreatitis posterior a la colangiopancreatografía retrógrada endoscópica con la administración rectal de indometacina	22	4	26
11	Carmona-Sánchez and Tostado-Fernández ²⁶	2005	La prevalencia del uso de medicina alternativa y complementaria en pacientes con síndrome de intestino irritable, dispepsia funcional y enfermedad por reflujo gastroesofágico	21	7	31
12	Vera de León et al. ²⁷	2005	Panorama epidemiológico y situacional de la hepatitis C en México	21	3	34
13	Schmulson et al. ²⁸	2010	Prevalencia y caracterización de los subtipos de SII según los criterios de Roma III, en un estudio clínico, multicéntrico. Reporte del grupo mexicano de estudio para el SII	20	5	17
14	Garza-González et al. ²⁹	2003	Papel de los polimorfismos de algunas citocinas en el cáncer gástrico en México	18	9	26
15	Ayala-Gaytán et al. ³⁰	1997	Prevalencia de marcadores virales para hepatitis B, C y Virus de la Inmunodeficiencia Humana en donadores de sangre voluntarios en el Noroeste de México	18	2	22
16	Ayala-Gaytán et al. ³¹	2004	Ciclosporidiosis: Características clínicas y diagnósticas de un brote epidémico	16	4	19
17	Ladrón-de Guevara et al. ³²	2002	Prevalencia y factores de riesgo para hepatitis C en donadores de sangre	16	1	16
18	Martínez-Guzmán and De la Rosa-Bayón ³³	1998	Neoplasias y displasias de vesícula biliar y su relación con litiasis. Estudio clinicopatológico de casos y controles	15	4	18
19	Oñate-Ocaña et al. ³⁴	1999	Factores pronósticos en 793 casos de cáncer gástrico en un centro de referencia oncológico	15	3	19
20	Cruz-Ruiz et al. ³⁵	2007	Asociación de depresión y ansiedad en pacientes con síndrome de intestino irritable	15	2	25

Table 1 (Continued)

	Lead author	Year	Title	No. of citations		
				S	PM	GS
21	Roesch-Dietlen et al. ³⁶	2006	Frecuencia del hígado graso no alcohólico en un grupo de pacientes con síndrome metabólico estudiado en la ciudad de Veracruz	15	2	18
22	Morán et al. ³⁷	1997	Efecto de la administración de fibra en la prevención de litiasis vesicular en obesos sometidos a dieta de reducción. Ensayo	15	1	31
23	Herrera-López et al. ³⁸	2010	Capsaicin induction of esophageal symptoms in different phenotypes of gastroesophageal reflux disease	15	1	17
24	Ruiz-Margáin et al. ³⁹	2018	Effect of a high-protein, high-fiber diet plus supplementation with branched-chain amino acids on the nutritional status of patients with cirrhosis	14	6	26
25	Vázquez-Frias et al. ⁴⁰	2015	Perfil de citocinas proinflamatorias y antiinflamatorias en pacientes pediátricos con síndrome de intestino irritable	14	6	17
26	Novoa-Farías et al. ⁴¹	2016	Susceptibilidad de las bacterias aisladas de infecciones gastrointestinales agudas a la rifaximina y otros agentes antimicrobianos en México	14	4	12
27	Baccaro and Sánchez ⁴²	2009	Determinación de la desnutrición hospitalaria: comparación entre la valoración global subjetiva y el índice de masa corporal	14	3	10
28	Bernal-Reyes et al. ⁴³	2000	Prevalencia de la esteatohepatitis no alcohólica (EHNA). Estudio comparativo con diabéticos	14	2	28
29	Charúa Guindic et al. ⁴⁴	2004	Desarterialización hemorroidaria guiada por Doppler. Una alternativa quirúrgica en el manejo de la enfermedad hemorroidaria	14	1	28
30	Méndez-Sánchez et al. ⁴⁵	2007	Effect of Helicobacter pylori infection on gastric ghrelin expression and body weight	13	5	14
31	Bahena-Aponte et al. ⁴⁶	2010	Utilidad de la goma de mascar para la resolución del íleo posoperatorio en resecciones de colon izquierdo	13	4	15
32	Dehesa-Violante et al. ⁴⁷	2007	Prevalence of hepatitis C virus genotypes in Mexican patients	13	3	31
33	Güitrón Cantú et al. ⁴⁸	1999	Estenosis esofágica benigna en pacientes lactantes y preescolares. Resultados de dilatación endoscópica	13	1	18
34	Mejía-León et al. ⁴⁹	2015	Gradiente de riesgo genético HLA-DQ para diabetes tipo 1 y enfermedad celíaca en el noroeste de México	12	5	15
35	Bernal Reyes and Licona Solís ⁵⁰	1996	Seroepidemiology of hepatitis E in the State of Hidalgo	12	4	16
36	Palacio-Rúa et al. ⁵¹	2014	Análisis genético en APC, KRAS y TP53 en pacientes con cáncer de estómago y colon	12	4	15
37	Gallo et al. ⁵²	1998	Superioridad clínica del pantoprazol sobre la ranitidina en la curación de la esofagitis por reflujo grado II y III. Estudio prospectivo, doble ciego, doble placebo. Experiencia clínica mexicana	12	4	12
38	Mercado et al. ⁵³	2005	Prevalencia de anticuerpos contra virus de hepatitis C y B en pacientes con lupus eritematoso sistémico	12	4	11
39	Bosques-Padilla et al. ⁵⁴	2011	Epidemiología y características clínicas de la colitis ulcerosa crónica idiopática en el noreste de México	12	3	20

Table 1 (Continued)

	Lead author	Year	Title	No. of citations		
				S	PM	GS
40	Zúñiga-Noriega et al. ⁵⁵	2007	Polimorfismo C677T del gen MTHFR y el riesgo al desarrollo de cáncer gástrico distal en una población mexicana	11	7	14
41	Valerio-Ureña et al. ⁵⁶	2010	Prevalencia del síndrome de intestino irritable en población abierta de la ciudad de Veracruz, México	11	3	22
42	Gómez-Escudero et al. ⁵⁷	2004	Utilidad diagnóstica del cuestionario de Carlsson-Dent en la enfermedad por reflujo gastroesofágico (ERGE)	11	2	25
43	Gupta ⁵⁸	2008	Closed anal sphincter manipulation technique for chronic anal fissure	11	2	18
44	Duarte-Rojo et al. ⁵⁹	2009	Liver transplantation for neurologic Wilson's disease: reflections on two cases within a Mexican cohort	11	2	14
45	Schmulson Wasserman and Valdovinos Díaz ⁶⁰	1998	Utilización de recursos médicos por los pacientes con síndrome de intestino irritable en un hospital de tercer nivel	11	1	5
46	García-Compean et al. ⁶¹	2005	Utilidad diagnóstica e impacto clínico de la cápsula endoscópica en la hemorragia gastrointestinal de origen oscuro	11	0	12
47	Mejía-Rivas et al. ⁶²	2009	Gastric capacity is related to body mass index in obese patients. A study using the water load test.	10	6	12
48	Fonseca-Camarillo et al. ⁶³	2009	Expresión del gen de IL-6 y TNF- α en la mucosa rectal de pacientes con colitis ulcerosa crónica idiopática y controles	10	5	0
49	Rojano-Rodríguez et al. ⁶⁴	2014	Nivel de proteína C reactiva en pacientes con obesidad mórbida antes y después de cirugía bariátrica	10	4	10
50	Güitrón et al. ⁶⁵	1996	Extracción de cuerpos extraños en el esófago. Experiencia en 215 casos	10	3	29

GS: Google Scholar; PM: PubMed; S: Scopus.

number of indexed journals, updating frequency, type of access, and time period of the articles.¹⁵

The aim of the present study was to identify and characterize the most frequently cited original articles, review articles, and consensus published in the *RGM*, to have an accurate overview of the impact the journal has had on the area of gastroenterology.

Methods

The most frequently cited original articles, review articles, and consensus published in the *RGM* were determined, utilizing Elsevier's Scopus database, and the data obtained from the PubMed and Google Scholar databases were then compared. The search for the works and their hierarchical classification were based on the results obtained from Scopus, given that it is the database that includes the highest number of indexed journals and the lowest number of duplicate citations. When articles had the same number of citations in the Scopus database, the number of citations in the PubMed and Google Scholar databases was utilized for their hierarchical classification.

The search was carried out in May 2020 and encompassed the original articles published from 1949 to 1974 and from 1974 to 2020, to include the years covered by the Scopus database. The articles were categorized in descending order, according to the number of citations, registering the titles and abstracts of the 50 most cited original articles, for their thorough review.

In addition to the number of citations, the following data for each article were obtained: year of publication, authors, participating institutions, country of origin, study design (prospective, retrospective, cross-sectional, meta-analysis, and case series), level of evidence (Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine), area of study (gastroenterology, endoscopy, surgery, hepatology, and pediatrics), and topic of study.

Finally, an analysis of the most widely read articles on the *RGM* website was carried out, using alternative metrics to have an overview of reader interaction with the different digital contents, including the number of times an article has been viewed (on PDF, HTML, and EPUB formats), usage (a way to signal if anyone is reading the article or otherwise using the research), captures (indicates that someone wants

Table 2 The most-cited consensus and review articles in Spanish or English published in the *Revista de Gastroenterología de México*.

S	Lead author	Year	Title	No. of citations		
				PM	GS	S
1	Galicia-Moreno and Gutiérrez-Reyes ⁶⁶	2014	The role of oxidative stress in the development of alcoholic liver disease	48	24	63
2	Schmulson et al. ⁶⁷	2014	Microbiota, gastrointestinal infections, low-grade inflammation, and antibiotic therapy in irritable bowel syndrome: an evidence-based review	28	11	50
3	Icaza-Chávez ⁶⁸	2013	Microbiota intestinal en la salud y la enfermedad	27	7	51
4	Bonilla and Saps ⁶⁹	2013	Eventos en edad temprana predisponen al desarrollo de trastornos gastrointestinales funcionales	25	9	45
5	Yamamoto-Furusho et al. ⁷⁰	2017	Situaciones especiales de la enfermedad inflamatoria intestinal: Primer Consenso Latinoamericano de la PanAmerican Crohn's and Colitis Organisation	15	3	27
6	Turumin et al. ⁷¹	2013	The role of the gallbladder in humans	14	5	29
7	Carrada-Bravo ⁷²	2003	Fascioliasis. Diagnóstico, epidemiología y tratamientos	14	2	20
8	Porres-Aguilar et al. ⁷³	2013	Complicaciones vasculares pulmonares en hipertensión pulmonar y enfermedades hepáticas: una revisión concisa	14	2	1
9	Takahashi et al. ⁷⁴	1994	Evaluation and treatment of constipation	12	4	23
10	Valdovinos et al. ⁷⁵	2017	Consenso mexicano sobre probióticos en gastroenterología	11	3	23

GS: Google Scholar; PM: PubMed; S: Scopus.

to come back to the work), and social media (indicates the activity on social media related to the research).

Results

The initial search on the Scopus database produced 2,814 works published in the *RGM* within the study time frame, with a total of 3,863 citations. The 50 most-cited articles (Table 1) accounted for 826 (21%) of the total number of citations. Each article had a minimum of 10 citations and a mean of 16.5 citations per article. Three articles had more than 30 citations, 10 articles had more than 20 citations, and the remaining articles had 10 or more citations.

The most relevant consensus and review articles are described in Table 2, identifying the 10 most relevant works, with a total of 208 citations.

The original article with the most citations was the 2004 study by Franklin et al.¹⁶ on the utility of laparoscopic right hemicolectomy in the colon cancer scenario, with 39 citations, followed by Zablach et al.¹⁷ (prevalence of functional gastrointestinal disorders, 34 citations), Hernández-Aranda et al.¹⁸ (refeeding syndrome, 33 citations), Rodríguez-García et al.¹⁹ (treatment of *Giardia lamblia*, 29 citations), and Lizardi-Cervera et al.²⁰ (prevalence of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and metabolic syndrome, 26 citations).

Fig. 1 shows the classification by topic of the original articles with the highest number of citations. The most frequent topic was functional gastrointestinal disorders (n=9), followed by viral hepatitis (n=6), and gastric cancer (n=4). Less frequently viewed topics were colon cancer,

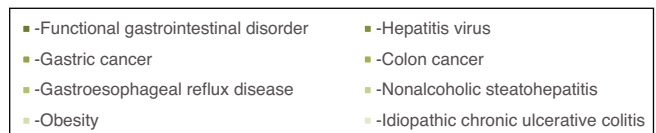
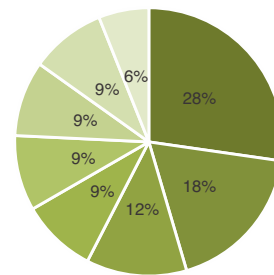


Figure 1 Clasificación de artículos originales más citados por tema.

gastroesophageal reflux disease, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, obesity, and ulcerative colitis (UC). The majority of the works were on general topics of gastroenterology (58%) and surgery (20%). Other areas covered were endoscopy, hepatology, and pediatrics (Table 3).

A total of 291 authors belonged to 120 institutions and the authors of the most-cited original works were from 7 countries. The healthcare institutions with the highest number of published works were the *Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS)* and the *Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición "Salvador Zubirán" (INCMNSZ)*, as shown in Table 4.

Table 3 Classification of the most-cited original articles by study area.

Study area	Number of articles
-Gastroenterology	29 (58%)
-Surgery	10 (20%)
-Endoscopy	4 (8%)
-Hepatology	4 (8%)
-Pediatrics	3 (6%)

Table 4 Institutions with greater number of original articles cited.

Institution	Number of articles
-Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS)	19
-Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición “Salvador Zubirán” (INCMNSZ)	10
-Hospital Universitario “Dr. José Eleuterio González” (UANL)	8
-Fundación Clínica Médica Sur	4
-Hospital General de México	4
-Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado (ISSSTE)	4
-Hospital Manuel Gea González	3
-Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)	3
-Centro Médico ABC	2

Thirty-six percent of the most-cited original articles were studies with a nonrandomized prospective design, followed by cross-sectional studies (26%) and randomized prospective studies (18%). Sixty-five percent of the studies had levels of evidence III and IV and 22% had levels of evidence I and II.

Table 5 describes the most widely read articles of the RGM, which includes articles with more than 2 million views.

Discussion

In the present study, we identified the most-cited original articles, review articles, and consensus of greater impact published in the official journal of the *Asociación Mexicana de Gastroenterología*, the RGM. The shared characteristics of the articles were identified and analyzed, together with their relation to the number of citations. Said analysis is an acknowledgement of the researchers and institutions that have contributed to the Mexican medical literature through original works and up-to-date information in the field of gastroenterology and its related areas.

The role of bibliometrics in evaluating the quality of scientific literature has been debated in recent years. A directly proportional relation between the perception of the success of an article and the number of citations⁸⁷ has been reported in reviews, whether due to the originality of the information at the time of its publication or to the conversion into a “dogmatic” status of works within a certain area of study. Nevertheless, it is important to keep in mind that

the number of citations of an article is a surrogate measure of the relevance and relative impact of said article in the scientific literature.^{88,89} Therefore, the number of citations, alone, cannot substitute other measures of quality in research, such as peer review.⁹⁰

The most-cited article was the case series of laparoscopic right hemicolectomies by Franklin et al.,¹⁶ at the Texas Endosurgery Institute. It is a prospective study spanning 11 years (1991-2002) on the oncologic and nononcologic utility of laparoscopy, suggesting noninferiority, when compared with the open technique. The first laparoscopic resection of the colon was simultaneously reported in 1991 by Jacobs et al.⁹¹ in Miami and Fowler and White⁹² in Kansas. In the 1990s, the oncologic utility of laparoscopic colectomies was a subject of discussion, and the team of Franklin et al.¹⁶ were pioneers in the field.⁹³ The mediatic impact of their article and its success can be understood in that context, which is highlighted by the presence of a world class study in a Mexican journal.

The RGM dates back to 1935, but the most-cited original articles correspond to the period between 1996 and 2018, which is most likely associated with greater access to scientific literature, thanks to the Internet and the increase in the number of scientific journals worldwide. The years in which there was a larger number of highly cited articles were 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2010, with four articles per year, respectively. Over time, a change in the focus of the topics studied can be observed, beginning with a search for risk factors and then moving to the study of biochemical or molecular markers or clinical outcomes.

The IMSS was the institution with the highest number of publications. That result could involve bias associated with the multicenter nature and structure of the Mexican healthcare system. Nevertheless, the IMSS, together with the INCMNSZ and the Hospital Universitario “Dr. Eleuterio González” of the Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL), are the institutions with a relevant number of members associated with the National System of Researchers.⁹⁴

With respect to the study designs, the majority of the works were quasi-experimental studies, i.e., nonrandomized prospective studies, followed by cross-sectional and randomized prospective studies. Interestingly, 65% of the works had evidence levels III and IV, reflecting the fact that a study does not require level I or level II evidence to significantly impact the scientific literature.

In addition, the interaction of the medical community with digital media, as well as their increased use in recent years, can be observed through different alternative metrics. Scientific studies have had greater reach, resulting from the use of the Internet and social media.

Conclusion

The present review provides an overview of the most highly cited original works published in the RGM. The 50 most-cited articles account for a total of 826 citations and the 10 most-cited consensus and review articles account for 208 citations. Those works present diversity in disciplines related to gastroenterology and reflect the work of different active research groups in Mexico and other countries. The original articles described herein are the recipients of

Table 5 The 10 most-viewed articles in both Spanish and English published in the *Revista de Gastroenterología de México* and alternative metrics.

	Lead author	Year	Title	Alternative metrics*				
				Total number of views (PDF, HTML, EPUB)	Citations (Scopus, CrossRef)	Usage	Captures	Social media
1	Remes-Troche et al. ⁷⁶	2010	Pharmacological treatment of the irritable bowel syndrome: a technical review	765,630	4	-	-	-
2	Sierra et al. ⁷⁷	2014	Ideal treatment for <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> : a systematic review	592,971	7	35	173	2
3	Arismendi-Morillo et al. ⁷⁸	2013	Gastric cancer risk estimate in patients with chronic gastritis associated with <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> infection in a clinical setting	330,152	4	107	116	6
4	Icaza-Chávez ⁷⁹	2013	Gut microbiota in health and disease	212,626	31	80	1,374	257
5	Huerta-Iga et al. ⁸⁰	2016	Diagnosis and treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease: recommendations of the Asociación Mexicana de Gastroenterología	183,140	6	716	461	7
6	Remes-Troche et al. ⁸¹	2010	Diagnosis and treatment guideline of chronic diarrhea	168,885	0	-	-	-
7	Torre-Delgadillo et al. ⁸²	2009	Gastroenterology diagnosis and treatment guidelines of hepatic encephalopathy. Treatment and future prospects	166,010	1	-	-	-
8	Yamamoto-Furusho et al. ⁸³	2017	Diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory bowel disease: First Latin American Consensus of the Pan American Crohn's and Colitis Organisation	153,984	16	1,416	270	24
9	Narváez-Rivera et al. ⁸⁴	2013	Mexican Consensus on Portal Hypertension	147,553	5	42	310	-
10	Moctezuma-Velázquez ⁸⁵	2018	Current treatment for non-alcoholic fatty liver disease	134,341	3	155	197	62

* Alternative metrics: obtained using PlumX Metrics (Plum Analytics).⁸⁶

20% of all the citations from the *RGM*, demonstrating the importance and impact they have had on the scientific community.

Ethical considerations

No patients participated in the present study, nor were patient data utilized, and so obtaining informed consent was not necessary. Likewise, given that there were no interventions, maneuvers, or information management involved, the study was considered a low-risk analysis and required no review or approval by the local ethics committee. Even so, the study meets the current research regulations and the confidentiality of personal and identification data, as well as the anonymity of the participants (all healthcare workers that participated voluntarily) are guaranteed. The present article contains no personal information that could identify the participants.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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