

Scrupulosity in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Patients: A Systematic Literature Review and Bibliometric Analysis from 2000 to 2023

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ABSTRACT

Scrupulosity is the most common psychological disorder among OCD sufferers nowadays. There is a lack of information and stigma associated with discussing religious obsession and mental health difficulties, cultural disparities, and understanding of OCD among healthcare practitioners and the general population.

Purpose: This review article attempts to condense many studies into a single document by doing a bibliometric evaluation of wide and diverse information on scrupulosity in OCD patients. It also outlines future studies and explains how the research has grown and progressed.

Design: The study builds on the systematic review approach with bibliometric analysis, for which the R software package Biblioshiny was investigated. It was carried out using techniques like thematic mapping, citation evaluation, key keyword co-occurrence, and co-citation analysis.

Findings: The research highlighted the most significant authors, journals, studies, and nations in the discipline of scrupulosity in OCD research amongst the most widely cited writers, as determined by a bibliometric data assessment of 54 works extracted from the Scopus database between 2000 and 2023. The paper states that experts' interest in scrupulosity in OCD rose in 2004, 2006, and 2009. Inozu M., Abramowitz JS, Ferugus TA, and Clark DA were the writers who contributed the most to scrupulosity in OCD papers. The results can assist researchers in the future in establishing a starting point before focusing on studies in this field.

Value: The fast growth of these psychoneurotic disorder articles in recent years has demanded a thorough evaluation of the research on this subject. To proceed with this topic, multiple scientists have publicised review articles on scrupulosity in OCD from diverse viewpoints. Nonetheless, no publications with bibliometric analyses of scrupulosity in OCD have been published. It is one of the first known scientific projects on mental disorders to be evaluated.

Keywords: Literature review, bibliometrics, biblioshiny, scrupulosity, OCD patients, religious obsession.

1. INTRODUCTION

OCD is a widespread condition with several subtypes; in the case of religious OCD, also called scrupulosity, the individual is obsessed with obsessive behaviour that is founded in religion as well as religious beliefs or surrounding convictions about morality. This type of OCD is characterised by compulsive religious rituals, avoidance, reassurance seeking, unwelcome blasphemous ideas and imagery, as well as obsessive religious concerns and worries (Bilekli & Inozu, 2018).

Scrupulosity is a psychological condition that is extremely distressing and maladaptive and is largely defined by irrational guilt or fixation related to moral or spiritual matters that is frequently combined with obsessive moral and religious practice. This is similar to religiosity (Miller & Hedges, 2008).

People who are religiously fixated may have compulsive thoughts, fears, or worry about moral judgment. They could worry excessively about upsetting religious institutions. If they practise religion, they can be concerned about offending God or committing blasphemy (Deibler, 2022).

Scrupulosity OCD patients have a strong belief in and fear of punishment from a deity or supernatural being. According to experts, between 5% and 33% of OCD sufferers may exhibit scrupulosity, and this percentage is likely to increase to between 50% and 60% among those who originate from extremely rigid religious environments. Because they are concerned about compromising their morals or accidentally upsetting others, even those who are not highly religious might struggle with scrupulosity. Individuals with scrupulosity feel their ideas are equivalent to their acts, thus they are concerned about their thoughts as much as their actions, which is a frequent theme throughout the spectrum.

scrupulosity and other obsessive-compulsive symptoms are predicted by neuroticism and the level of religiosity. These variables also predict obsessive beliefs which are strongly correlated with shame and self-punishment (Bilekli & Inozu, 2018). The DSM-5 states that some people with OCD have poor insight or even delusional OCD beliefs (Bayırlı, 2013).

Scrupulosity (Religious obsession) behaviour such as:

- When a person prays compulsively, they could repeat a prayer if they feel they aren't concentrating on it or its significance, or they might continue a prayer if they get distracted.
- Observe your conduct throughout the day to make sure you are acting "appropriately," asking others to judge your behaviour, or if you have "done the right thing".
- Excessive reading or study of religious works, books, or texts.
- Questioning your motivations in a variety of circumstances.
- Excessively apologising to a god and pleading for pardon (Rosen, 2014).

Bibliometric examination is a statistical assessment of research documents, research papers, literature, and other publications published in many countries across numerous fields since scrupulosity is an understudied form of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (Buchholz et al., 2019; Sidhu et al., 2020). People are unaware of this mental disease and are embarrassed to disclose it to family members or mental health professionals (Weingarden & Renshaw, 2015). A comprehensive and systematic review of the studies on scrupulosity in OCD patients is required. The current study attempted to assess the various articles on scrupulosity in OCD using bibliometric evaluation. In this review paper, the Scopus information is used to condense articles on scrupulosity in OCD.

A Brief Review on Bibliometric Analysis

Bibliometric analysis was used in this study. Pritchard identified this term in 1969. He suggested that bibliometric analysis may be applied to any study that seeks to quantify the writing process (Gokhale et al., 2020). The field of information and library research known as bibliometrics combines quantitative methods to evaluate the information in academic records. It is often applied to highlight the most essential implications of a collection of bibliographical records. (Groos & Pritchard, 1969; Martínez-López et al., 2018) differ from other types of reviews in that they are intended to recognise a particular research issue founded on a particular category of research paper (Sweileh, 2018). This method implements a framework of quantitative approaches to quantify, analyse, and track academic literature (Ferer, 2016). It also recognises their researchers' publications, among the most remarkable journals, as well as the methodologies used and findings obtained. (Rojas-Sánchez et al., 2022).

Bibliometric studies are done to provide an overall understanding of a field's national and worldwide contribution to literature. There have been various bibliometric analyses undertaken in other domains, but none in the subject of scrupulosity in obsessive-compulsive disorder was done. This type of research will provide a picture of worldwide research activity and will explore topics in the literature on obsessive-compulsive disorder. The bibliometric analysis provides us with findings that are difficult to get using other approaches. It will also give an accurate quantitative study of the literature on scrupulosity and religious obsession in OCD, which can be used to provide the foundation for future research. Furthermore, the findings will leave an imprint on the evolution, volume, and breadth of research on obsessive-compulsive disorder, as well as assist in identifying the next nations and areas in this study field (Rojas-Sánchez et al., 2022).

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Scrupulosity can be observed frequently, yet it's an overlooked sign of obsessive-compulsive disorder, which is marked by compulsions and obsessions with religion. There is limited research on how they are related to scrupulosity and the acuteness of symptoms among individuals of different religions. The study used one-way ANOVA, regression analysis, and Pearson correlations on a sample of 180 adults. People who considered themselves to be Catholic had the highest degree of scrupulosity compared to those who claimed to be Protestant, Jewish, or agnostic. Globally, scrupulosity has a relationship with the severity of OCD symptoms. Conclusion This study requires additional evaluation tools and implications when performing evaluation and intervention, as well as taking religious beliefs into account while providing care (Buchholz et al., 2019)

(Olatunji et al., 2019) studied the network of a few specific symptoms and belief patterns in OC (obsession and compulsive).

The sample for this study consisted of 264 people. The findings showed that OCD is characterised by a diverse range of symptoms, which might make diagnosis and categorization more challenging. Intrusive thoughts' negative evaluations (having intrusive thoughts indicates I have lost all control) were the network's most prominent symptoms. Some of the highest correlations between symptoms and intrusive thoughts and their unfavourable assessments were also seen. The main symptoms among individuals with a primary diagnosis of OCD that were anticipated were sadness and anxiety, but not the intensity of OCD symptoms. The result revealed that anxiety and depression symptoms co-occur with negative evaluations of intrusive thoughts, making them the most important symptoms in the OCD network. These symptoms should thus be given priority in OCD theory and treatment models. Descriptive-analytic research on neuroticism and religiosity indicates that they are distal susceptibility variables for the OCD phenomena. To evaluate religious beliefs, the OCD Beliefs Questionnaire-44 was used. The findings revealed the need to investigate the functions of control over one's thoughts and obsessions and the guilt involved in the connection between these variables and obsessive-compulsive symptoms (OCS), especially in Muslim communities where scrupulosity symptoms were found to be more prevalent. From 18 to 31 years old, 273 samples were collected. The results concluded that scrupulosity and other obsessive-compulsive symptoms are predicted by neuroticism and the level of religiosity. Also, these factors indicate compulsive thoughts that are favourably associated with self-punishment and guilt (Bilekli & Inozu, 2018).

(Steinberg et al., 2016) conducted research on 110 professionals and 66 graduate students. The finding revealed that people with obsessive-compulsive disorder experience constant intrusive thoughts that are so distressing that they make it difficult for them to go about their regular lives. The result concluded that when stigma prevails among mental health professionals, it could be problematic as it might lead them to distance themselves from their patients and have a pessimistic view of treatment results. Most often, mental health professionals may harbour biases toward those who have other mental problems. The study showed that participants were less likely to disclose having a sexual obsession to others than they were for the other three types of obsessions and that they were more inclined to socially reject or be worried by those with contaminating, hurting, or obsessive sexual tendencies tend to be more extreme than scrupulous obsessions. Obsessions with violent and sexually intrusive ideas are stigmatised by the majority of people. So, those with this sort of fixation strive to conceal it. Suggestions concluded that clinicians need greater training and expertise to educate people so that this stigma can be reduced. The study examines how to strengthen our knowledge about feelings of shame in each obsessive-compulsive-related disorder. According to the study findings and conclusions, the most general forms of shame associated with OCRD include normal shame and embarrassment connected to having a mental illness; bodily humiliation as well as shame based on symptoms might be more specific in OCRDs. Obsessions with harm, sexual activity, or even blasphemy can lead to symptom-based embarrassment in OCD. Pulling and grabbing actions in a condition called trichotillomania, or peeling skin, may be linked to symptom-based shame. Hoarding disorder patients may experience embarrassment based on their symptoms, along with thoughts that they are not perfect because they live with clutter (Weingarden & Renshaw, 2015). Psychological and clinical characteristics associated with compulsive sexual and religious behaviour were examined. A sample of 38 OCD sufferers who underwent cognitive therapy (CT) was gathered. The findings indicate that the study looked at the connections between presumptive obsessional cognitive patterns, including beliefs regarding the significance and control over ideas and responsibility, obsessive-compulsive personality traits, schizotypal personality features, and sexual and religious obsessions. Particularly in the context of the possibility that having sexual and religious obsessions is associated with less successful treatment outcomes. The results revealed that the use of cognitive therapy is recommended since it may focus particularly on the pertinent belief domains connected to the patients' obsessive fears, which could bring about better results (Siev et al., 2011).

Study design

Software for doing research

In The R programming environment, the publicly available packages bibliometrics and biblioshiny are utilised. Bibliometrix allows for the complete process of data analysis and data handling based on scientific research work. Biblioshiny is an online data analysis platform. The framework that represents the fundamental Bibliometrix code (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). Biblioshiny uses a digital website interface to assess users' abilities to do appropriate bibliometric and pictorial analyses.

The current study used bibliometrics and biblioshiny to achieve a systematic review. The study lasted from 2000 until 2023. The previous studies were removed from the analysis since the researchers believed that newer studies would pay more attention to the current trend in this area; the study period began in 2000.

Search Strategy

The selection of keywords plays an essential part in bibliometric analysis. These keywords have a direct influence on the research and conclusions. A search method in this study was based on keywords such as "obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)," "scrupulosity in OCD," "religious obsession," "guilt and shame," "depression and anxiety," and "taboo thoughts."

Method

The methodology part includes the research purpose and data set extraction.

Source information

The Scopus database was chosen to achieve the goals of this study. Elsevier launched Scopus, an abstracting and indexing database with a full-text link, in November 2004. It provides researchers access to scientific, technical, and medical databases, allowing them to search forward and backward in time. Since 1966, it has collected 27 million abstracts that include citations (Burnham, 2006). The Scopus database offers a number of operational tools that enable bibliometric analysis. These operational functions are as follows: kind of document, journal name, authors and affiliations, year of publication, total citations, and h-index measures for articles (Rojas-Sánchez et al., 2022).

Review using Bibliometric Analysis

Bibliometrics, a subset of scientometrics, quantifies papers, articles, and other types of writings in order to find trends and patterns in a field of study. (De Bakker et al., 2005; Donthu et al., 2020; Xu et al., 2020; Groos & Pritchard, 1969) The bibliometric analysis begins with an explanation of the bibliometric statistics. The indicators, authors, information, and research countries are all taken into consideration in the analysis. Each of the aforementioned factors was thoroughly investigated under the following broad headings: 1) Topic outline, (2) Sources, (3) Authors, (4) Country, (5) Documents, and (6) Author's Keywords (7) Clustering; (8) Intellectual Structure; and (9) Social Structure.

Data Extraction

Since the first time this topic was researched, there have been a total of 60 articles retrieved from the Scopus database. After removing texts from the previous millennium, a total of 54 articles containing the appropriate keywords were included from 2000 to 2023 from 34 sources with 188 researchers. There were 54 articles left after eliminating irrelevant items. There were 54 publications, such as research articles, review articles, books, book chapters, conference papers, brief surveys, and so on. In this bibliometric review, Scopus is used to search for yearly trends, authors, top journals, field areas, document types, affiliations, and top countries.

Developing Research Questions

The primary purpose of this investigation is to conduct a bibliometric evaluation of Scrupulosity in OCD patients using papers from the Scopus database. Certain research questions have been set out to be answered in order to reach this goal. The significance of these questions is listed in the table below.

Table 1. Research questions with their significance

1. How has the literature on scrupulosity in OCD patients progressed over the past few years since 2000, and identify the relevant cited studies?	It would help research in understanding the progress made on this mental condition in recent years, allowing the researcher to locate relevant studies and start work in this field.
2. Which author and journal contributed more to scrupulosity in OCD patients?	It would be beneficial for scholars and practitioners to identify which countries are more concerned about this disorder. This will allow them to present their study in that nation for further publication.
3. Which field and document type produced the most studies on scrupulosity in OCD patients?	It would help researcher in locating relevant studies, methodologies, and materials needed to conduct high-quality research on this area of study
4. Which are the bibliographic graphs, Keywords networks, maps and tables for this data across the world?	It will make future scholars' tasks easier by providing bibliographic graphs, Keywords networks, maps, and tables.

5. Based on factor analysis, what keywords have the most popular subtopics?	It would help the research explain how factor analysis can discover underlying dimensions or elements that contribute to the structure of bibliometric data and why it is helpful in bibliometrics. Based on the findings, suggest prospective areas for future investigation.
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3. RESULTS

This section contains bibliometric analysis derived from the Scopus database. The analysis is conducted in a manner that responds to each of the formulated research questions.

RQ: 1 How has the literature on scrupulosity in OCD patients progressed over the past few years since 2000, and identify the relevant cited studies?

Distribution of main Information

Table 1 shows the results of a search of the Scopus database for papers published between 2000 and 2023. The investigation included 54 documents from 34 sources, with an average of 21.13 citations per document. There were 188 authors in all, including 5 single-authored documents. Each document has 4.11 co-authored documents; the percentage of co-authorship with international authors has been assessed to be zero.

Table 1: Main information about the data

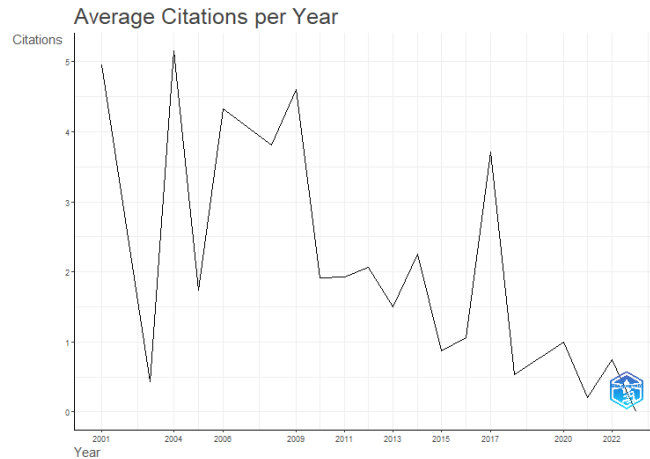
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT THE DATA	
Timespan	2001:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	34
Documents	54
Annual Growth Rate %	0
Document Average Age	8.74
Average citations per doc	21.13
References	1
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	420
Author's Keywords (DE)	135
AUTHORS	
Authors	188
Authors of single-authored docs	5
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	5
Co-Authors per Doc	4.11
International co-authorships %	0
DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	47

Source: Scopus/Biblioshiny

Distribution of Average Citations per Year

Figure 1 In this analysis, 2004 had 5.15 top citations, which was better than 2001, which had 4.96 citations. The year 2006 had the highest number of citations per year, which were 18, followed by 2009 with a total of approximately 4.6 citations, indicating a decrease. In 2020 and 2022, there were 1 and 0.75 more decrees in the citations, respectively. The year 2023, on the other hand, has nearly no citations.

Figure 1: Average Citation per year



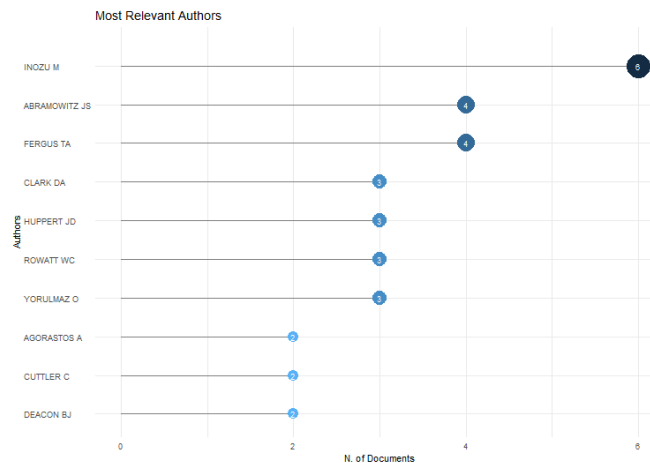
Source: Scopus/Biblioshiny

RQ:2 Which author and journal contributed more to scrupulosity in OCD patients?

Distribution of most relevant authors

Figure 2 clearly shows the first ten most relevant authors who have done studies in the field of scrupulosity in OCD patients. Inozu M has the most articles with 6, followed by Abramowitz JS, and Ferugus TA with 4 each. Clark DA, had 3 publications in this discipline, while the other authors had three and two and one, respectively.

Figure 2: Most Relevant Authors



Source: Scopus/Biblioshiny

Distribution of most relevant Sources

Figure 4 depicts the most relevant sources of articles in the top ten positions. It appears that 6 publications from the Journals of Anxiety Disorder. There were 5 articles from Mental Health, Religion and Culture. The journals with 4 articles were Journals of Obsessive Compulsive and Related Disorders, Journal of Behaviour Therapy, and Experimental Psychiatry.

Figure 4: Most Relevant Sources



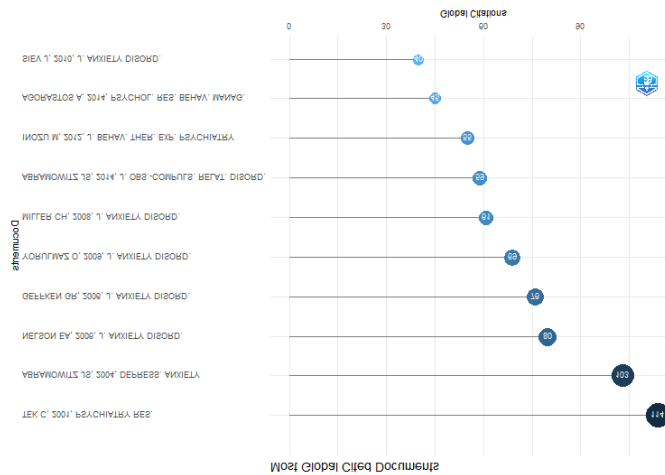
Source: Scopus/Biblioshiny

RQ: 3 Which field and document type produced the most studies on scrupulosity in OCD patients?

Distribution of most globally cited documents

Figure 6 illustrates Globally, TEK C in the Journal of Psychiatry RES had the most citations with 114. Abramowitz JS In the Journal of Depression and Anxiety ranked second with 103 citations. SIEV J in the Journal of Anxiety Disorder ranked last with 40 citations.

Figure 6: Most Global Cited Documents



Source: Scopus/Biblioshiny

RQ: 4 Which are the bibliographic graphs, Keyword networks, maps and tables for this data across the world?

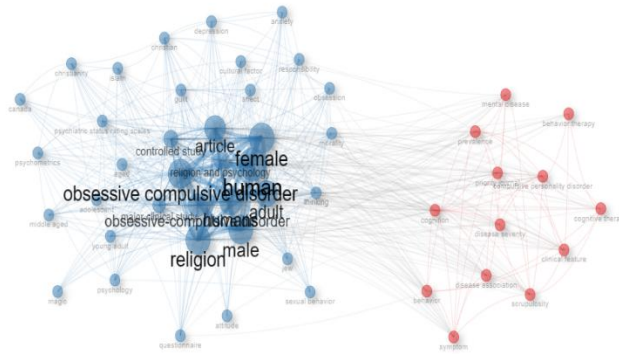
Clustering

Distribution of co-occurrence keywords network

Figure 7 clearly shows that the co-occurrence networks represent the frequency with which the terms appear together. It enables the researcher to study many keyword clusters. The co-occurrence map of the words most commonly used in the

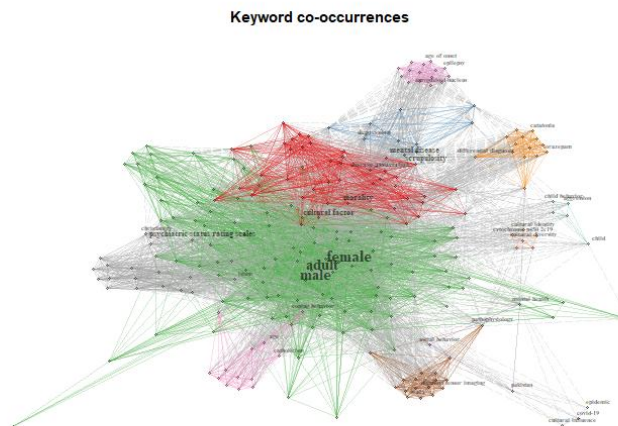
abstracts of the articles was created to show the link between the phrases and to find the key term clusters. Each keyword is represented as a node in the co-occurrence network. The broader the circle or node, the more frequently the term is used, and an edge or connection between two nodes represents the co-occurrence of these two variables. The distance between the components indicates the similarity and relative strength of the themes. This map shows a cluster formation around obsessive-compulsive disorder, religion, religion and psychology, male, female, adults, humans, guilt, controlled study, and another around the edges that are linked with various keywords such as obsession, middle-aged, Canada, morality, magic, cultural factors, Islam, Christianity, sexual behaviour, anxiety, depression, young adults, and so on. Less explored terms include behaviour, scrupulosity, behaviour treatment, conclusive personality disorder, and mental disorders in the red nodes.

Figure 7: Co-word Network



Source: Scopus/Biblioshiny

Figure 8: Keyword Co- Occurrences



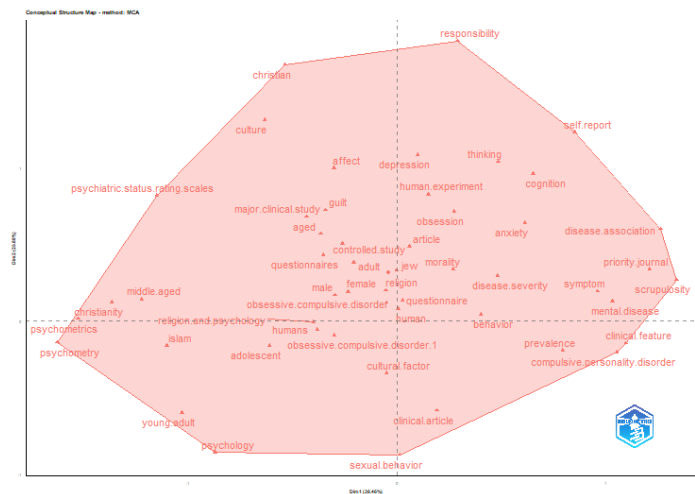
Source: Scopus/Biblioshiny

Distribution of Thematic map

Thematic clustering of the authors' keywords is seen in Figure 9. The variables centrality and density were used to assess all four clusters in the picture. While density measures a network's internal power, centrality measures how well a network is connected to other networks (Cobo et al., 2018). The centrality and density of a topic in the research area can serve as indicators of its significance, and density can be used to track a topic's advancement in the relevant literature. The established primary issue is represented by the upper-right quadrant, which has high centrality and density. The right upper quadrant of this thematic map represents human, female, male, morality, cultural factors, scrupulosity, Islam, and Christianity, showing that these issues have grown in literature. The upper-left quadrant is not significantly relevant to the research subject (poor

factors, producing an image that depicts a graph with two dimensions. More recently, research has focused more on terms within the centre of the cluster, whereas words towards the outermost regions have either gotten less attention or have been absorbed into other themes (Xie et al., 2020). Factor maps examine high-frequency factors using words, number of terms: 51, number of clusters: 1, label size: 5. Factor analysis and keyword mapping revealed that the high-frequency keywords that have received the most attention in the field of research are female, male, adult, region, guilt, depression, anxiety, obsession, obsessive-compulsive disorder, jew, human, cultural factor, morality, major clinical study, controlled study, article, and cognition. Low-frequency words that have gotten less attention in research include sexual behaviour, scrupulosity, responsibility, Christianity, and psychiatry. Status. Rating. Scales, psychometry, Islam, clinical aspects, psychology, obsessive personality disorder, mental illness, and young adults are all included.

Figure 11: Conceptual Structural Map



Source: *Scopus/Biblioshiny*

4. DISCUSSION

Obsessive-compulsive disorder is a psychoneurotic problem defined by unwanted ideas, excessive rituals, and persistent and distressing ideas or pictures known as obsessions, coupled with recurring activities or ideas known as compulsions, intended to reduce anxiety or avoid damage. OCD is a common disorder with numerous subtypes; in the case of religious OCD (also known as scrupulosity), the individual becomes preoccupied with obsessions based on religion and/or religious beliefs or around moral convictions. This kind of OCD is distinguished by compulsive religious rituals, avoidance, reassurance seeking, unpleasant blasphemous ideas and imagery, and obsessive religious concerns and fears (Bilekli & Inozu, 2018). The result shows that Catholic identifiers had the highest degree of scrupulosity as compared to those who reported as Protestant, Jewish, or atheist. Globally, scrupulosity was linked with the severity of OCD symptoms (Buchholz et al., 2019). Particularly in Muslim populations, where symptoms of scrupulosity were discovered to be more widespread. Neuroticism and religiosity both predict scrupulosity and other obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Furthermore, these characteristics suggest obsessive beliefs that are related to self-punishment and guilt (Bilekli & Inozu, 2018). According to studies, scrupulosity in OCD is associated with extreme distress and impairment in social and personal functioning. Scrupulosity can result in emotions of guilt, regret, and self-doubt, which can lead to avoidance practices, social isolation, and depression (Olatunji et al., 2019).

This research bibliometric analysis identified 54 papers with the required keywords from 2000 to 2023. The study found that the years 2004, 2006, and 2009 had the most citations. There were 1 and 0.75 more decrees in the citations in 2020 and 2022, respectively. In comparison, there are few citations for the year 2023. According to the factor analysis (Figure 11), very little research has been done on these keywords: sexual behaviour, scrupulosity, responsibility, Christianity, and psychiatry. Status. Rating. Scales, psychometry, Islam, clinical factors, psychology, obsessive personality disorder, mental disease, and young adults are all topics that require more investigation. According to Collaboration Network, there is no Indian author in this paper, indicating that India has extremely little collaboration on scrupulosity or religious obsession in OCD patients. This shows that these psychological conditions in obsessive-compulsive disorder demand further attention in India. The most relevant journals on Anxiety Disorder and Mental Health, Religion and Culture research. The writers who made the greatest contributions to scrupulosity and religious obsession in OCD publications were Inozu M, Abramowitz JS, Ferugus TA, and Clark DA.

TEK C in the Journal of Psychiatry RES and Abramowitz JS in the Journal of Depression and Anxiety had the most globally

cited documents overall. There were 54 documents found on scrupulosity in OCD that reveal a comparably small contribution to this specific field, indicating a wider opportunity for future research in all nations. Keywords can tell us that scrupulosity, sexual behaviour, Christianity, Islam, and obsessive personality disorder, differential diagnosis are the newest trending topics for future research; however, very few studies on these topics have been conducted, indicating that there is still a need for research into the effects of this mental condition on OCD sufferers, including their well-being and quality of life. In comparison to other countries, India has significantly minimal collaboration.

5. CONCLUSION

In a bibliometric review of scrupulosity in OCD patients, The results found that scrupulosity contained just 54 papers, showing a comparably limited contribution to this specific topic, indicating that more possibilities exist for future studies in all nations. The years with the greatest amount of citations were 2004, 2006, and 2009. In 2020 and 2022, the citations had 1 and 0.75 more decrees, respectively. In comparison, there are few citations for 2023. This demonstrates the dearth of data on the number of research studies on scrupulosity in OCD. According to the bibliometrics analysis data, there is a significant dearth of studies on OCD in India in general, as shown in Figure 6. The study stressed the importance of more research in India to better understand mental health conditions and guide therapy and management strategies. Overall, the limited research on scrupulosity and religious obsession in OCD in India could be attributed to several factors, including a lack of finance, the stigma linked with discussing religious obsession, which is not accepted in our Indian society and mental health issues, cultural differences, and lacking awareness and understanding of OCD among healthcare providers and the general population.

Limitations and Future Scope of the Study

Although this study is of high quality, scope, and impact, numerous weaknesses should be addressed. The usage of one database for extraction as well as synthesis was one of the most fundamental limitations. Despite this, the great majority of bibliometric research across the literature depends on evaluation using just a single data source in order to avoid repetition. Another drawback noted by the study was that the data was from the year 2000. A more complete assessment would have been achievable if data from a longer time period had been used.

Practical Implications

Overall, the present research has contributed the following:

- This is the first bibliometric evaluation in Scopus literature of scrupulosity in OCD patients.
- Second, the bibliometric evaluation of the literature on scrupulosity and religious obsession in obsessive-compulsive disorder has important relevance in clinical and research practice, underlining the need for more study in numerous areas as well as the development of effective treatments for these symptoms.

Author's Contribution

The author played a pivotal role in every stage of this research, including the conceptualisation and design of the study and statistical analysis. Furthermore, the author was responsible for interpreting the findings, drafting the manuscript, and revising it critically for intellectual content. The final approval of the manuscript was also given by the author, ensuring the integrity and accuracy of the work.

Research Conflicts

The authors of this research claim to be free of any conflicts of interest.

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