



# Features and Limitations of LitCovid Hub for Quick Access to Literature About COVID-19

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To the Editor,

In mid-December 2019, an outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2), which began in Wuhan, China, has spread throughout the country and COVID-19 was announced as a pandemic disease (1). Obtaining the right evidence in the shortest possible time has always been a concern for researchers, policymakers, and decision-makers, especially in times of crisis (2). From the very first days, researchers started to publish articles about COVID-19, and the number of articles increased daily. Also, various publications have devoted sections to the disease and tried to provide up-to-date information. Since searching databases require special skills, accessing the articles related to this diseases is not easy, and initiatives in this area can be essential in terms of obtaining accurate and timely information (3).

One of the most interesting initiatives, which started in the early days, was the launch of a dedicated LitCovid hub in PubMed (available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/research/coronavirus/>) to track and gather up-to-date information about 2019 novel coronavirus. The hub has unique features and covers almost a high percentage of articles published about COVID-19 (4). This hub is updated daily with newly published articles and includes the most comprehensive collection of international research papers so far on the new coronavirus disease, COVID-19. According to the authors, this hub has a more sophisticated search function than available resources and identifies about 35% more relevant articles compared to formal keyword-based searches for entries such as COVID-19, nCOV, 2019-nCoV, and other related search terms. Also, the articles available on this hub are categorized by several topics, including general information (general information and news), mechanism (symptoms, clinical characteristics, and findings from sequence and image analysis), transmission (characteristics and modes of COVID-19 transmission, such as human-to-human), treatment (treatment strategies, therapeutic procedures, and vaccine development), case reports (descriptions of specific patient cases), and epidemic forecasting (modeling and estimating the trend of COVID-19 spread) (4).

We analyzed the publication activity concerned with COVID-19 in LitCovid hub from January 17 to April 05, 2020. Based on a search conducted on April 06, 2020, the total number of articles on this hub was 3011, which was much more than what databases such as Scopus and Web of Sciences (WoS) had in the same period. During this period, 1639 articles were searched in Scopus and 522 articles, in WoS, using conventional keywords. This suggests that more specific articles can be retrieved in this hub, according to the developers.

Based on our search, most articles have been published on April 03, 2020 (9.33%) (Figure 1). Most of the published articles were related to China (30.68%), followed by the United States (3.15%) and Italy (3.12%). Most of the articles were published in BMJ (5.87%), Journal of Medical Virology (3.48%), and Lancet (3.12%). The largest number of published articles (21.32%) was in the treatment category (Table 1).

An important feature of this hub is that it is proprietary and does not require an initial search to retrieve articles about COVID-19. Another important feature is that it is open source, in addition to being updated daily. This hub is also notable for features such as importing records in two ways, RIS and TSV formats, categorizing

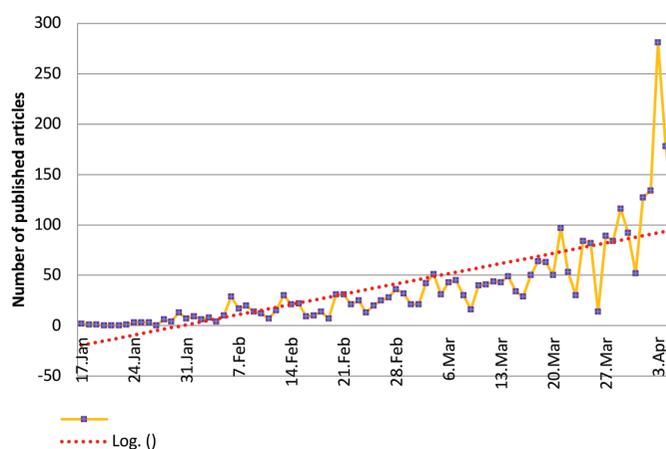


FIG. 1. Distribution of published articles by day.

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TABLE 1. Summary of the characteristics of included studies

Variable	Definition	Number	Percent
<b>Top 10 countries</b>	China	924	30.68
	United States	95	3.15
	Italy	94	3.12
	United Kingdom	61	2.02
	Republic of Korea	47	1.56
	Japan	31	1.02
	Singapore	25	0.83
	France	22	0.73
	Iran	20	0.66
	Australia	17	0.56
	Other	1675	55.62
<b>Top 10 journals</b>	BMJ	177	5.87
	J Med Virol	105	3.48
	Lancet	94	3.12
	Nature	82	2.72
	JAMA	60	1.99
	N Engl J Med	57	1.89
	Lancet Infect Dis	55	1.82
	Clin Infect Dis	45	1.49
	Travel Med Infect Dis	39	1.29
	J Infect	37	1.22
	Other	2260	75.05
<b>Weekly publication</b>	Week 1 (Jan 13- Jan 19)	4	0.13
	Week 2 (Jan 20- Jan 26)	13	0.43
	Week 3 (Jan 27- Feb 02)	45	1.49
	Week 4 (Feb 03- Feb 09)	102	3.38
	Week 5 (Feb 10- Feb 16)	116	3.85
	Week 6 (Feb 17- Feb 23)	139	4.61
	Week 7 (Feb 24- Mar 01)	173	5.74
	Week 8 (Mar 02- Mar 08)	263	8.73
	Week 9 (Mar 09- Mar 15)	266	8.83
	Week 10 (Mar 16- Mar 22)	406	13.48
	Week 11 (Mar 23- Mar 29)	499	16.57
	Week 12 (Mar 30- Apr 05)	985	32.71
<b>Category</b>	General information (C1)	356	11.82
	Mechanism (C2)	322	10.69
	Transmission (C3)	309	10.26
	Treatment (C4)	642	20.72
	Case report (C5)	191	6.34
	Epidemic forecasting (C6)	90	2.98

articles according to subject areas, and having a link for text and data mining, which researchers find useful (4). Of course, publishers like Nature have also categorized and published their publishers' articles, but the comprehensiveness of this hub is much greater (5).

Indeed, there are some limitations. For example, this hub is based on PubMed database, and articles in other journals that are not indexed in this database may not be traceable. Another limitation is the lack of a dedicated search feature for the content of this hub. It is suggested that these limitations be addressed in the near future and that more specific areas be added to this hub depending on the type of articles, because, over time, rapid access to studies such as clinical trials will be of utmost importance.

**Conflict of Interest:** No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

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