Approach to Domain *Community Health* and its Implications for Information Management

Abstract:
The aim of the research was to explore the domain community health to discover its thematic and social dynamics, in order to build a Knowledge Organization System. Methodology: Three of the methods described by Hjørland were used: research in indexing and retrieving specialties, guides to specialized sources of information and bibliometrical studies. Results: community health is continuously used in specialized documents, so it has literary warrant. However, it is not included in KOS as a descriptor. This is an interdisciplinary emerging domain characterized by a low consensual terminology and an uncertain and scattered set of topics involved in, representing it.

1.0 Introduction
Community health is a specialty of recent emergency with interdisciplinary features. For this reason, little work has been done to know about its characteristics from the perspective of knowledge organization for information management. Thus, it was necessary to know its internal composition, conceptualizations and evolution, to understand the domain and its dynamics to create, as soon as possible, a Knowledge Organization System (KOS) for this specialty.

2.0 Aim
To reach a consensual concept of community health, to figure out the structural and social dynamics of the domain, to find out the set of terms that represents it and its thematic composition.

3.0 Methodology
The methodology chosen for the study was domain analysis, developed by Hjørland and Albrechtsen (1995). Hjørland (2002) proposed eleven methods of domain analysis. In this case, three of them were used:

a) Research in indexing and retrieving specialties. An exploration of the term community health in KOS and databases was conducted in order to find out the acceptance of the term.

b) Guides to specialized sources of information. A review of four databases was done, in order to find journals related to the domain, analyze them and identify the topics that represent the field of knowledge community health. This information set light to the interdisciplinary nature of community health.

c) Bibliometrical Studies. Sixty-one journals retrieved in the study described in b) were searched in the Web of Science. From this search 31 journals were found and 20115 articles from the period 2000-2019 were extracted and processed by the software tool for the analysis of the evolution of scientific knowledge, SciMAT.
4.0 Results
Through the application of the described methodology, the following results were obtained:

a) Research in indexing and retrieving specialties. After checking the acceptance of the term community health in the sources consulted (KOS and databases) the following results were obtained:

- The term is continuously used in specialized documents and is recognized and used by specialists. The expression has literary warrant.
- On the other hand, most of the KOS and databases consulted do not include it as a descriptor (indexing or search term), except for the Medline search system.

b) Guides to specialized sources. Sixty-one journals of community health could be retrieved. From them, the following results were found:

- only 17 of the 61 journals showed integration of knowledge. The direct source for the identification of the topics and the interdisciplinarity of the specialty were the titles and scope of the journals, which means 28% of them. The rest of them present a disciplinary approach to community health, but neither integrate knowledge nor erase disciplinary boundaries.
- A set of topics representing community health could be identified, which allowed the following classification proposal to be made: a) Scopes and phenomena of society; b) Human groups; c) Fields of Knowledge and Professional Practices; d) Health Programmes; e) Application places; f) Health problems.

c) Bibliometrical Studies. The results are the following:

- The processing of these records led to the obtaining of a group of terms made up of the keywords given by authors and sources, which represent a first approximation to the terminology of this domain. Regarding this terminology, we found that around 43% remain along the time period studied. Therefore, it is possible to say that this set of terms constitutes the nucleus of the domain. It is also possible to appreciate a considerable dynamic in terms, which shows a young interdiscipline. This result shows what happens in young interdisciplines, which Szostak, Gnoli and López-Huertas (2016) call alluvium terminology.
- A diachronic (evolution) map 2000-2019 could be made. It allowed identifying a set of subjects representing the domain that were classified into the multidimensional representation proposed in the preceding step.
- The main subjects representing Community Health domain, were the following: odontology, psychiatry, public health, quality of life, nursing care, physical education, psychology, social service, cardiology, and primary health care.

5.0 Conclusions
The following conclusions have been reached:
- The existence of a differentiated field of knowledge called community health was verified. On the other hand, KOS do not include it as a descriptor of search term except for Medline.

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- The domain analysis methods used were adequate to obtain the intended results because they allowed to measure the domain of a relatively young field of knowledge.

- At present, community health is not a domain that integrates its disciplines; therefore, it cannot be said to be an interdiscipline in the strict sense. Currently, we are facing a domain in which multidisciplinarity predominates, which is a characteristic of young interdisciplines.

- It has been possible to know the thematic composition of the community health domain and the weight that each of them has within the field of knowledge.

- Nuclear and secondary terminology representing community health has been identified.

References
