Research

Psikiyatride Güncel Yaklaşımlar-Current Approaches in Psychiatry 2026; 18(Suppl 1):286-308

doi: 10.18863/pgy.1999493

Global Research on Grief and Contributions from Türkiye: A Comparative Bibliometric Analysis of the Web of Science and ULAKBIM TR Index

Yas Üzerine Yapılan Küresel Araştırmalar ve Türkiye'nin Katkıları: Web of Science ve ULAKBİM TR Dizin'in Karşılaştırmalı Bibliyometrik Analizi

Arda Bağcaz[1]

[1]Hacettepe University, Ankara

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aimed to compare the global grief literature indexed in the Web of Science (WoS), publications involving researchers affiliated with institutions in Türkiye indexed in WoS, and the national literature indexed in the ULAKBIM TR Index.

Method: A comparative bibliometric analysis was conducted using the WoS Core Collection and the ULAKBIM TR Index. Publication trends, citation patterns, collaboration networks, and keyword co-occurrence were analyzed using VOSviewer. Publications in the ULAKBIM dataset additionally underwent manual content analysis.

Results: A total of 3,906 WoS publications and 82 publications indexed in the ULAKBIM TR Index were included. Global publication output increased overall over time, particularly after 2020. Publications involving at least one author affiliated with an institution in Türkiye accounted for 2.05% of the Global WoS dataset (n = 80), and although annual publication counts of these publications fluctuated considerably, an overall increasing trend was observed in recent years. The Turkish literature also reflected culturally relevant grief experiences, particularly earthquake-related bereavement.

Conclusion: Grief research has shown substantial changes in its conceptual and thematic structure worldwide, while research from Türkiye has demonstrated increasing international visibility. Nevertheless, the national literature remains at a different stage of development.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis, bereavement, grief, prolonged grief disorder, Türkiye

ÖZ

Amaç: Bu çalışma; Web of Science (WoS) kapsamında yer alan küresel yas literatürünü, WoS'ta dizinlenen ve Türkiye'deki kurumlara bağlı araştırmacıların yer aldığı yayınları ve ULAKBİM TR Dizin'de yer alan ulusal literatürü karşılaştırmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Yöntem: Karşılaştırmalı bibliyometrik analiz, WoS Core Collection ve ULAKBİM TR Dizin verileri kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yayın eğilimleri, atıf örüntüleri, iş birliği ağları ve anahtar sözcük eş-oluşum analizleri VOSviewer yazılımı kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Ayrıca, ULAKBİM veri setindeki yayınlara manuel içerik analizi uygulanmıştır.

Bulgular: Analize, WoS'ta indekslenen 3906 küresel yayın ile ULAKBİM TR Dizin'de yer alan 82 yayın dahil edilmiştir. Küresel yayın sayısının zaman içinde genel olarak arttığı, özellikle 2020 yılından sonra belirgin bir ivme kazandığı saptanmıştır. Türkiye'deki kurumlarda görev yapan en az bir yazarı bulunan yayınlar, WoS veri setindeki tüm yayınların %2,05'ini oluşturmaktadır (n = 80) ve yıllara göre yayın sayılarında dalgalanmalar gözlenmekle birlikte, son yıllarda genel artış eğilimi görülmektedir. Türkiye'deki literatürün özellikle deprem sonrası yas gibi kültürel açıdan özgün yas deneyimlerini yansıttığı görülmüştür.

Sonuç: Dünya genelinde yas araştırmalarının kavramsal ve tematik yapısında önemli değişimler gözlenirken, Türkiye kaynaklı araştırmaların uluslararası görünürlüğü de giderek artmıştır. Bununla birlikte, ulusal literatürün alandaki gelişimin farklı bir aşamasında olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Bibliyometrik analiz, Türkiye, uzamış yas bozukluğu, yakın kaybı, yas

Address For Correspondence: Arda Bağcaz, Hacettepe University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Ankara, Türkiye

e-mail: ardabagcaz@gmail.com

Received: 20.07.2026 | **Accepted:** 01.09.2026

Introduction

Grief is a universal response to the loss of a significant person and represents one of the most fundamental human experiences. Although most bereaved individuals gradually adapt to their loss without requiring professional intervention, some experience persistent and disabling grief reactions associated with marked psychological distress and functional impairment (Bağcaz and Kılıç 2024). Distinguishing these pathological grief responses from normative bereavement has become a major focus of psychiatric research over the past three decades (Hilberdink et al. 2023). This growing interest has been accompanied by a substantial expansion of research addressing the phenomenology, diagnosis, epidemiology, and treatment of grief-related conditions.

These advances have led to important developments in psychiatric nosology. Following years of conceptual debate, the concept of prolonged grief disorder (PGD) culminated in its inclusion in the International Classification of Diseases, 11th Revision (ICD-11) and was subsequently incorporated into the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-5-TR) (WHO 2019, APA 2022). Although differences remain between the ICD-11 and DSM-5-TR diagnostic criteria, the recognition of PGD as a distinct clinical entity has stimulated rapid growth in research addressing its diagnostic validity, epidemiology, assessment, risk factors, and treatment (Prigerson et al. 2009, Prigerson et al. 2021). Nevertheless, important questions regarding the conceptual boundaries, diagnostic thresholds, and clinical applicability of pathological grief continue to be debated.

At the same time, grief is inherently embedded within cultural, religious, familial, and societal contexts. Contemporary diagnostic systems explicitly acknowledge that the intensity, duration, and expression of grief should be interpreted in relation to an individual's cultural background and social norms (Smid et al. 2018; Redican et al. 2024). However, much of the evidence underpinning current diagnostic frameworks has been generated in Western populations, raising concerns regarding their cross-cultural generalizability (Gurley-Green et al. 2025). Bereavement practices, continuing bonds with the deceased, family involvement, and culturally sanctioned expressions of grief vary considerably across societies (Kokou-Kpolou et al. 2020, Silverman et al. 2021). Consequently, examining the geographical distribution of grief research is important not only for understanding scientific productivity but also for evaluating the cultural representativeness of the evidence informing current diagnostic frameworks and clinical practice. Because diagnostic systems and therapeutic recommendations are ultimately built upon the available scientific evidence, understanding which populations and cultural settings contribute to that evidence base has important implications for the generalizability of contemporary knowledge on grief and PGD.

As the volume of grief research has expanded rapidly, synthesizing developments within the field has become increasingly challenging. Bibliometric analysis offers a systematic approach to mapping publication trends, collaboration networks, citation structures, and thematic evolution while identifying influential contributors, emerging research priorities, and knowledge gaps (Agarwal et al. 2016, Donthu et al. 2021). In the context of grief research, bibliometric approaches can additionally provide valuable insight into the geographical and cultural diversity of scientific knowledge production, thereby complementing conventional literature reviews with a broader perspective on the evolution of the field.

Despite the rapid expansion of grief research, relatively little is known about the geographical distribution of scientific knowledge production or how national research priorities compare with global trends. To date, no bibliometric study has simultaneously examined (1) the global grief literature indexed in the Web of Science (WoS), (2) publications authored by researchers affiliated with institutions in Türkiye indexed in WoS, and (3) the national literature indexed in ULAKBIM TR Index. Addressing this gap, the present study aimed to conduct a comparative bibliometric analysis of these three complementary datasets. By integrating them within a single bibliometric framework, this study provides a comprehensive overview of the evolution of grief research while characterizing Türkiye's contribution to the international evidence base and highlighting the geographical and cultural diversity of scientific knowledge production.

Method

Study Design

This study was designed as a three-level comparative bibliometric analysis to evaluate the development of grief research at the global, international, and national levels. Three complementary datasets were analyzed: (1) the global grief literature indexed in the WoS Core Collection (Global WoS dataset), (2) WoS publications including at least one author affiliated with an institution in Türkiye (Turkish WoS dataset), and (3) grief-related publications indexed in the ULAKBIM TR Index (ULAKBIM dataset). This framework enabled direct comparisons between worldwide publication trends, Türkiye's contribution to the international literature, and the characteristics of the national grief literature.

Data Sources

The international literature was identified using the WoS Core Collection. Searches were limited to journals indexed in the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-E) and the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). The Advanced Search function was used to identify publications containing predefined grief-related keywords in the title or abstract. No restriction on publication year was applied. The national literature was identified through the ULAKBIM TR Index using the same conceptual search strategy adapted to Turkish terminology. Searches were performed in the title and abstract fields without publication year restrictions. All eligible records available in each database at the time of the search were included. Because the WoS Core Collection and the ULAKBIM TR Index differ in their indexing coverage and retrospective depth, the temporal coverage of the two datasets was determined by the records available in each database. As the databases are continuously updated, all searches were completed on July 11, 2026.

Search Strategy

Database-specific search strategies were developed using predefined grief-related free-text keywords adapted for each database. The final search strategies used for each database are presented in Table 1. Following retrieval, all records were screened by reviewing titles and abstracts. Publications unrelated to grief were excluded prior to bibliometric analysis.

Table 1. Database-specific search strategies.

Database	Search terms	Filters
Web of Science Core Collection	TI=("grief" OR "bereavement" OR "mourning" OR "prolonged grief" OR "complicated grief" OR "traumatic grief" OR "pathological grief") OR AB=("grief" OR "bereavement" OR "mourning" OR "prolonged grief" OR "complicated grief" OR "traumatic grief" OR "pathological grief")	Document type: Article; Language: English or Turkish; Index: Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-E) or the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI); No publication year restriction.
ULAKBIM TR Index	Title=("yas" OR "keder" OR "matem" OR "yas süreci" OR "yakın kaybı" OR "uzamış yas" OR "komplike yas" OR "karmaşık yas" OR "travmatik yas" OR "patolojik yas" OR "grief" OR "bereavement" OR "mourning" OR "prolonged grief" OR "complicated grief" OR "traumatic grief" OR "pathological grief") OR Abstract=("yas" OR "keder" OR "matem" OR "yas süreci" OR "yakın kaybı" OR "uzamış yas" OR "komplike yas" OR "karmaşık yas" OR "travmatik yas" OR "patolojik yas" OR "grief" OR "bereavement" OR "mourning" OR "prolonged grief" OR "complicated grief" OR "traumatic grief" OR "pathological grief")	Document type: Article and Review; No language restriction; No publication year restriction.

Eligibility Criteria

For the WoS dataset, publications were eligible if they mainly focused on grief, bereavement, mourning, prolonged grief, complicated grief, or related concepts, were published as articles and were written in English or Turkish. Editorials, letters to the editor, meeting abstracts, conference proceedings, notes, corrections, publications not directly related to grief (e.g., records related to "mourning doves"), publications in other languages, and records belonging to WoS subject categories outside the scope of the study were excluded. These disciplinary restrictions were applied to maintain a consistent focus on grief research within psychological, psychiatric, health, and related behavioral-science fields; excluded categories included zoology, film/radio/television, agriculture, geography, philosophy, sociology, religion, literature, art, and history.

For the ULAKBIM TR Index, articles and reviews addressing grief, bereavement, mourning, prolonged grief, complicated grief, or related concepts were eligible. Publications addressing age ("yaş" in Turkish), irrelevant subjects, unrelated disciplinary fields, or those without a Türkiye-affiliated researcher were excluded, as the national analysis aimed to evaluate Türkiye's contribution to grief research. For both datasets, title and abstract screenings were performed by a single reviewer according to the eligibility criteria.

Data Extraction

For each eligible publication, bibliographic information including publication year, title, abstract, author keywords, authors, institutional affiliations, countries, journal, cited references, and citation counts was extracted from the bibliographic records and exported in TXT format for subsequent analyses. Citation indicators, including average citations per year, were obtained directly from the WoS Core Collection and reflected the values available at the time of data extraction on July 11, 2026. Citation data for the ULAKBIM dataset were obtained from the ULAKBIM TR Index.

Bibliometric Analysis

Descriptive bibliometric statistics were calculated using Microsoft Excel. Bibliometric analyses were performed using VOSviewer (version 1.6.21; Centre for Science and Technology Studies [CWTS], Leiden University).

The Global WoS and Turkish WoS datasets were analyzed using identical bibliometric procedures to facilitate direct comparison. These analyses included co-authorship analysis, institutional collaboration analysis, country collaboration analysis, citation analysis, keyword co-occurrence analysis, and overlay visualization.

Before network visualization, a thesaurus file was created to merge synonymous keywords, and standardize spelling variants and singular/plural forms. Network maps were subsequently generated to visualize relationships among authors, institutions, countries, and keywords. In these maps, nodes represent bibliometric items, node size reflects publication frequency, links indicate relationships between items, link strength represents the strength of these relationships, and colors denote clusters identified by the VOSviewer clustering algorithm. In VOSviewer analyses, Total Link Strength (TLS) represents the sum of the strengths of an item's collaboration links with all other items in the network. Higher TLS values indicate stronger overall collaboration within the network and do not necessarily correspond to a greater number of publications.

For network visualizations, publication and citation thresholds were predefined to obtain interpretable and readable network maps while retaining the most informative nodes. These thresholds were selected to balance network readability and information content. For the Global WoS dataset, author co-authorship analyses included authors with at least 20 publications, institution co-authorship analyses included institutions with at least 25 publications, and country co-authorship analyses included countries with at least 15 publications. A minimum citation threshold of 50 citations was applied to all three analyses. For

the Turkish WoS dataset, author co-authorship analyses included authors with at least three publications and five citations, whereas institution co-authorship analyses included institutions with at least five publications and 10 citations. Because of the limited number of internationally collaborative publications, no publication or citation thresholds were applied to the country collaboration analysis, and all eligible publications were included. For keyword co-occurrence analyses, only keywords with at least 50 occurrences were included.

Quantification of Türkiye's Contribution to the Global Literature

To estimate Türkiye's contribution to the global grief literature, the annual proportion of Turkish WoS publications relative to the Global WoS dataset was calculated using the following formula:

Türkiye's contribution (%) = (Number of Turkish WoS publications / Number of Global WoS publications) × 100

Annual contribution rates were subsequently plotted to illustrate temporal changes in Türkiye's share of global grief research. As the earliest Global WoS publication involving at least one Türkiye-affiliated author was published in 2002, annual contribution rates were calculated from 2002 onward.

Content Analysis of the ULAKBIM Dataset

To complement conventional bibliometric indicators, publications included in the ULAKBIM dataset underwent an additional manual content analysis to provide a more comprehensive characterization of the national grief literature. Publications were classified according to the grief subtype investigated (normal, traumatic, complicated, prolonged, or other), study design, study population, disciplinary affiliation of the authors, and research focus. The disciplinary affiliation of each publication was determined based on the departmental affiliation of the first author. Interdisciplinary collaboration was defined as the involvement of authors from two or more different academic departments and was assessed by examining the departmental affiliations of all authors. All manual classifications were performed by a single reviewer according to predefined classification criteria.

As all data analyzed in this study were obtained from publicly available bibliographic databases and did not involve human participants or identifiable personal data, ethical approval was not required.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics were used to summarize publication characteristics, citation patterns, and research characteristics. Frequencies and percentages were calculated for categorical variables, and annual publication trends were examined descriptively. No inferential statistical tests were performed because the primary objective of the study was to provide a descriptive bibliometric overview.

Results

Dataset Characteristics and Publication Trends

The study selection process is summarized in Figure 1. After screening, 3,906 publications indexed in the WoS Core Collection met the eligibility criteria and were included in the Global WoS dataset. Of these, 3,674 were indexed in SSCI and 1,627 in SCI-E; because some journals are indexed simultaneously in both citation indexes, these categories are not mutually exclusive and therefore do not sum to the total number of publications. Among the Global WoS dataset, 80 publications included at least one author affiliated with an institution in Türkiye and constituted the Turkish WoS dataset. The ULAKBIM TR Index search yielded 82 eligible publications, which comprised the ULAKBIM dataset.

The annual number of publications in the Global WoS dataset showed a gradual increase during the early years, followed by a marked acceleration after approximately 2020, with publication output reaching its highest level in recent years (Figure 2a). Citation counts followed a similar pattern, peaking several years after publication. A comparable upward trend was observed in the Turkish WoS dataset (Figure 2b),

whereas the ULAKBIM dataset also showed a progressive increase in publication output over time, although with lower citation counts than the Global WoS dataset (Figure 2c).

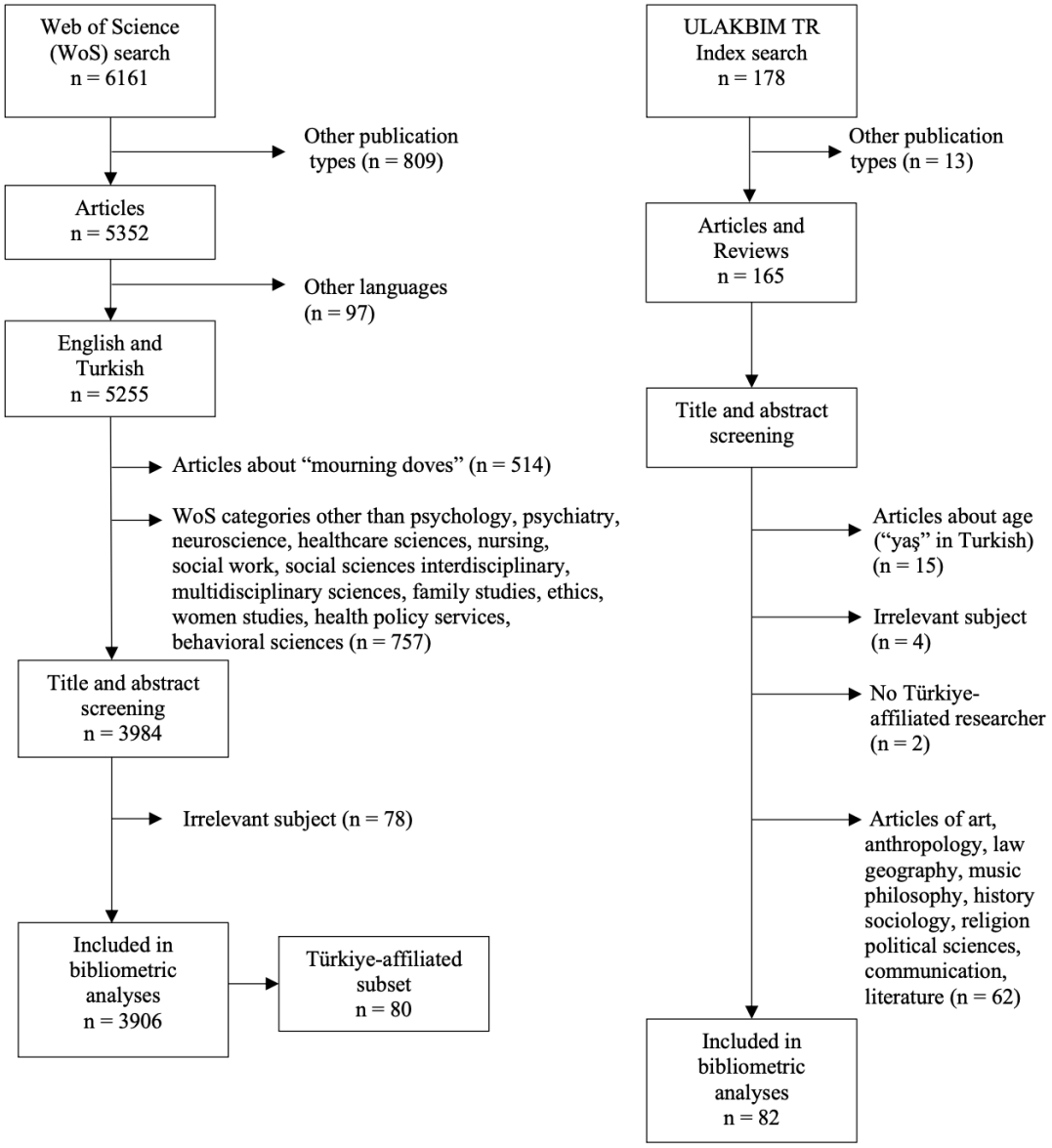


Figure 1. Flow diagram illustrating study identification, screening, eligibility assessment, and inclusion for the three bibliometric datasets.

The publications with the highest annual average citation impact are summarized in Table 2. The highest-impact publications largely addressed the conceptualization, diagnosis, epidemiology, and measurement of prolonged or complicated grief.

International Collaboration Networks

The Global WoS dataset demonstrated extensive international collaboration among countries, institutions, and authors (Figure 3). The United States was the most productive country, followed by Australia, the Netherlands, England, and Canada, while Türkiye ranked 12th with 80 publications (Table 3). The most productive countries also exhibited the strongest collaboration networks.

At the institutional level, Utrecht University, the University of Groningen, and Columbia University emerged as the leading contributors to the Global WoS dataset (Table 4). Similarly, author collaboration analyses

identified several highly interconnected research groups, with Paul A. Boelen, Holly G. Prigerson, Katherine Shear, and Robert A. Neimeyer among the most productive and influential researchers in the field (Table 5; Figure 3c).

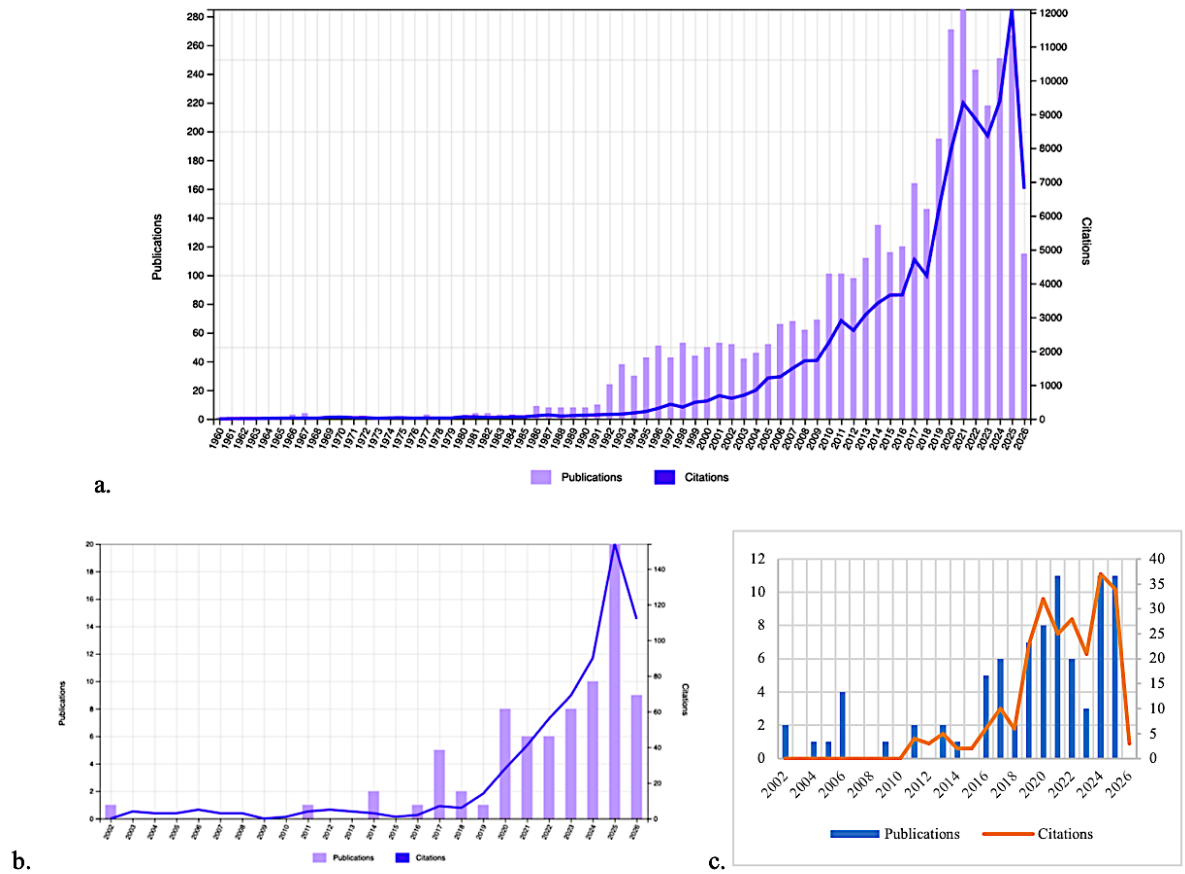


Figure 2. Annual publication and citation counts: (a) Global Web of Science dataset, (b) Turkish Web of Science dataset, and (c) ULAKBIM dataset.

The publication count for 2026 represents a partial year, as the search was conducted on July 11, 2026.

Table 2. Top ten publications with the highest average citations per year in Global and Turkish Web of Science (WoS) datasets

Global

Title	Authors	Journal	Year	Total Citations*	Average Citation Per Year*
Identifying Highly Influential Nodes in the Complicated Grief Network	Robinaugh, Donald J.; Millner, Alexander J.; McNally, Richard J.	Journal of Abnormal Psychology	2016	1441	131.00
Validation of the new DSM-5-TR criteria for prolonged grief disorder and the PG-13-Revised (PG-13-R) scale	Prigerson, Holly G.; Boelen, Paul A.; Xu, Jiehui; Smith, Kirsten V.; Maciejewski, Paul K.	World Psychiatry	2021	367	61.17
Grief During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Considerations for Palliative Care Providers	Wallace, Cara L.; Wladkowski, Stephanie P.; Gibson, Allison; White, Patrick	Journal of Pain and Symptom Management	2020	405	57.86
The dual process model of coping with bereavement: Rationale and description	Stroebe, M; Schut, H.	Death Studies	1999	1575	56.25

Table 2. Top ten publications with the highest average citations per year in Global and Turkish Web of Science (WoS) datasets					
Inventory of complicated grief: A scale to measure maladaptive symptoms of loss	Prigerson, HG; Maciejewski, PK; Reynolds, CF; Bierhals, AJ; Newsom, JT; Fasiczka, A; Frank, E; Doman, J; Miller, M	Psychiatry Research	1995	1216	38.00
The Dual Process Model of Coping with Bereavement: A Decade On	Stroebe, Margaret; Schut, Henk	Omega-Journal of Death and Dying	2010	645	37.94
Tracking the reach of COVID-19 kin loss with a bereavement multiplier applied to the United States	Verdery, Ashton M.; Smith-Greenaway, Emily; Margolis, Rachel; Daw, Jonathan	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America	2020	257	36.71
Effects of suicide bereavement on mental health and suicide risk	Pitman, Alexandra; Osborn, David; King, Michael; Erlangsen, Annette	Lancet Psychiatry	2014	400	30.77
Prevalence of complicated grief in a representative population-based sample	Kersting, Anette; Braehler, Elmar; Glaesmer, Heide; Wagner, Birgit	Journal of Affective Disorders	2011	481	30.06
Emerging experience with selected new categories in the ICD-11: complex PTSD, prolonged grief disorder, gaming disorder, and compulsive sexual behaviour disorder	Reed, Geoffrey M.; First, Michael B.; Billieux, Joel; Cloitre, Marylene; Briken, Peer; Achab, Sophia; Brewin, Chris R.; King, Daniel L.; Kraus, Shane W.; Bryant, Richard A.	World Psychiatry	2022	150	30.00
Publications with At Least One Author From Türkiye					
Measurement and assessment of grief in a large international sample	Killikelly, C.; Kagialis, A.; Henneman, S.; Coronado, H.; Demanarig, D.; Farahani, H.; Ozdogru, A. A.; Yalcin, B.; Yockey, A.; Gosnell, C. L.; Jia, F.; Maisel, M.; Stelzer, E.; Wilson, D.; Anderson, J.; Charles, K.; Cummings, J. P.; Faas, C.; Knapp, B.; Koneczny, B.; Koch, C.; Bauer, L. M.; Cuccolo, C.; Edlund, J. E.; Heermans, G. F.; McGillivray, S.; Shane-Simpson, C.; Staples, A.; Zheng, Z.; Zlokovich, M. S.; Irgens, M. S.	Journal of Affective Disorders	2023	27	6.75

Table 2. Top ten publications with the highest average citations per year in Global and Turkish Web of Science (WoS) datasets					
Prolonged Grief Symptoms Predict Social and Emotional Loneliness and Depression Symptoms	Eisma, Maarten C.; Buyukcan-Tetik, Asuman	Behavior Therapy	2025	13	6.50
Validation of the prolonged grief scale (PG-13) and investigation of the prevalence and risk factors of prolonged grief disorder in Turkish bereaved samples	Isikli, Sedat; Keser, Emrah; Prigerson, Holly G.; Maciejewski, Paul K.	Death Studies	2022	44	6.29
How We Disenfranchise Grief for Self and Other: An Empirical Study	Cesur-Soysal, Gizem; Ari, Ela	Omega-Journal of Death and Dying	2024	25	5.00
Grief Rituals and Grief Reactions of Bereaved Individuals During the COVID-19 Pandemic	Simsek Arslan, Buket; Buldukoglu, Kadriye	Omega-Journal of Death and Dying	2023	29	4.83
Prolonged Grief and Cognitive Decline: A Prospective Population-Based Study in Middle-Aged and Older Persons	Pérez, Heidi C. Saavedra; Ikram, M. Arfan; Direk, Nese; Tiemeier, Henning	American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry	2018	35	3.89
Cross-Lagged Analyses of Prolonged Grief and Depression Symptoms with Insomnia Symptoms	de Lang, Thomas A.; Buyukcan-Tetik, Asuman; de Jong, Peter J.; Lancel, Marike; Eisma, Maarten C.	Behavior Therapy	2023	14	3.50
Perceptions of internal and external continuing bonds in bereaved individuals with and without prolonged grief disorder	Keser, Emrah; Karacalik, Irem Beril; Oztaylan, Beyza Nur; Tiryaki-Guven, Sevginur; Turkistan, Beyza	Death Studies	2026	7	3.50
Death rituals, religious beliefs, and grief of Turkish women	Aksoz-Efe, Idil; Erdur-Baker, Ozgur; Servaty-Seib, Heather	Death Studies	2018	30	3.33
Investigation of grief and posttraumatic growth related to patient loss in pediatric intensive care nurses: a cross-sectional study	Turgut, Meral; Yildiz, Hatice	BMC Palliative Care	2023	13	3.25

* Citation indicators were obtained directly from the WoS Core Collection and reflected the values available at the time of data extraction on July 11, 2026

Journals and Thematic Structure of the Global WoS Dataset

The journals publishing the largest number of grief-related articles and those receiving the highest citation counts are presented in Figure 4a–b. Publication activity was concentrated predominantly in psychiatry, psychology, bereavement, palliative care, and mental health journals.

Keyword co-occurrence analysis identified four major thematic clusters reflecting the conceptual structure of the field (Figure 5a). The first cluster, shown in light blue, was characterized primarily by keywords such as complicated grief, depression, prolonged grief, posttraumatic stress, and psychometric properties. The second cluster, shown in purple, included keywords related to childhood, adolescents, and cognitive-behavioral therapies. The third cluster, shown in red, was characterized by keywords such as stressful life events, support, and family. The fourth cluster, shown in yellow, included keywords related to traumatic loss, posttraumatic growth, adjustment, attachment, and continuing bonds. The most frequently occurring keywords are presented in Table 6. Overlay visualization demonstrated a temporal shift in research interests (Figure 5b), with earlier studies focusing predominantly on depression, stressful life

events, adjustment, support, traumatic grief, and complicated grief while more recent publications increasingly emphasized prolonged grief, COVID-19, mental health outcomes, and related clinical concepts.

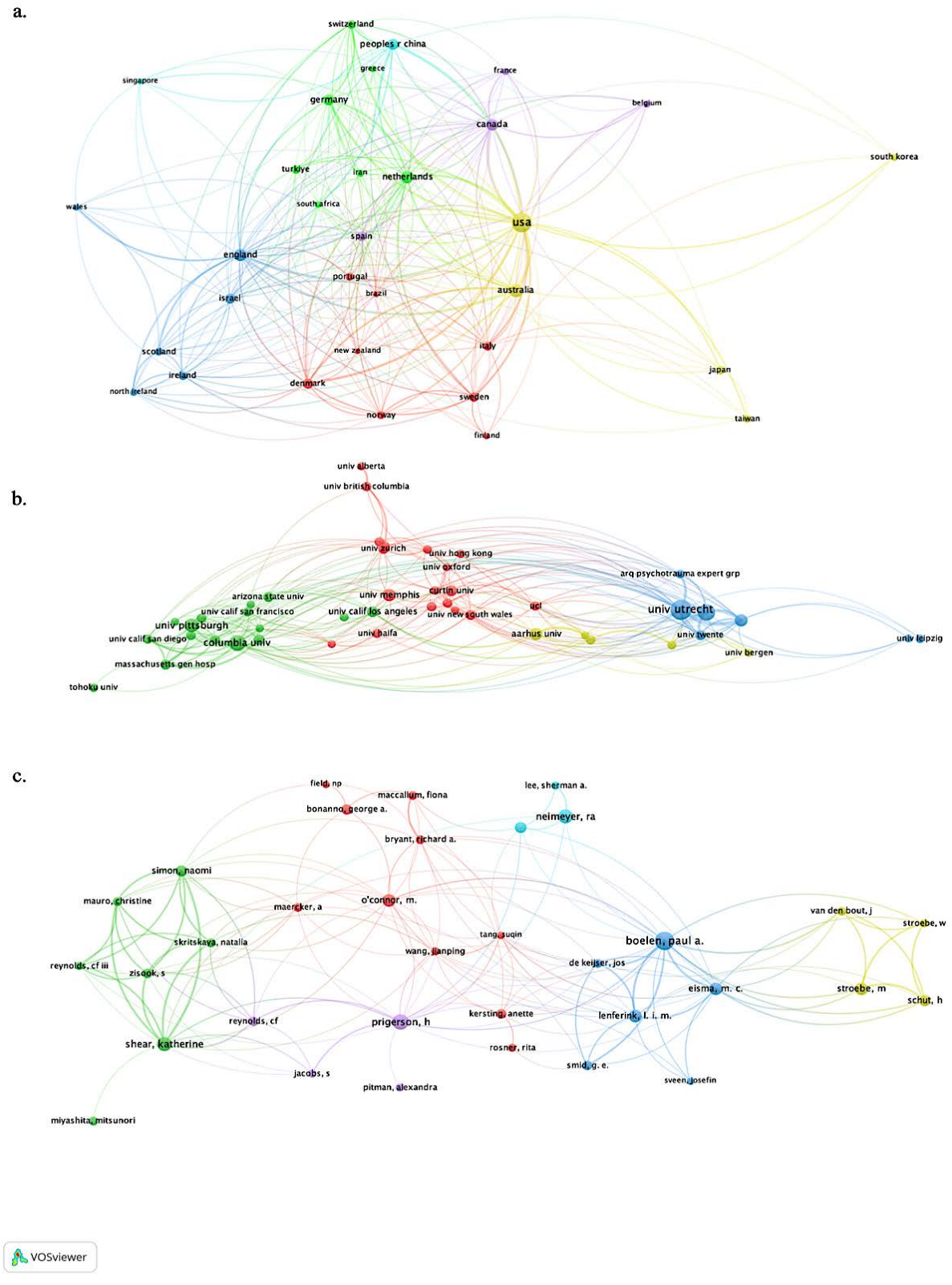


Figure 3. Network visualization maps of collaborations in grief-related publications: (a) countries, (b) institutions, and (c) authors.

Node size reflects publication output, links indicate collaboration strength, and colors represent clusters generated automatically by the VOSviewer clustering algorithm

Table 3. Countries with the highest number of grief-related publications on Web of Science (WoS)			
Countries	**Number of Publications**	**Number of Citations**	**Total Link Strength***
USA	1660	60826	568
Australia	362	9841	232
Netherlands	313	14776	183
England	298	7588	256
Canada	221	5774	141
China	188	3017	109
Germany	168	4874	115
Israel	129	2433	72
Denmark	125	3022	137
Spain	96	1092	79
Sweden	94	2262	84
Türkiye	80	620	36
Japan	77	1236	22
Ireland	70	1043	70
Italy	67	1351	68

*Total Link Strength represents the sum of the strengths of an item's collaboration links with all other items in the network. Higher values indicate stronger overall collaboration.

Table 4. Institutions with the highest number of grief-related publications on Web of Science (WoS).			
WoS - Global			
Institutions	Number of Publications	Number of Citations	Total Link Strength*
Utrecht University	220	12338	419
University of Groningen	134	4286	319
Columbia University	127	6317	256
University of Pittsburgh	93	6982	179
University of Memphis	71	4741	81
WoS – Türkiye**			
TED University	13	115	30
Hacettepe University	7	71	11
Ankara University	5	53	6
Istanbul Medipol University	5	39	24
Başkent University	5	20	9

* Total Link Strength represents the sum of the strengths of an item's collaboration links with all other items in the network. Higher values indicate stronger overall collaboration. **Institutions in Türkiye.

Characteristics of the Turkish WoS Dataset

The temporal distribution of publications in the Turkish WoS dataset is shown in Figure 2b. The most influential publications according to annual average citations are summarized in Table 2.

Collaboration analyses revealed that Turkish researchers participated in multiple international partnerships involving both institutions and countries, although these networks were less extensive than those observed in the Global WoS dataset (Figure 6). TED University, Hacettepe University, and Ankara University were among the most productive institutions (Table 4), while Emrah Keser and Gizem Cesur Soysal were the most productive authors within the Turkish WoS dataset (Table 5).

The journals publishing the highest numbers of publications in the Turkish WoS dataset and those with the greatest citation impact are presented in Figure 4c–d. Keyword analyses showed that publications in the Turkish WoS dataset largely reflected international research priorities, with "complicated grief," "grief," "bereavement," and "depression" being the most frequently used terms (Table 6). Overlay visualization suggested an increasing emphasis on caregivers, psychotherapy, counseling, COVID-19 and earthquake in more recent publications (Figure 5c–d).

Table 5. Authors with the highest number of grief-related publications on Web of Science (WoS)			
WoS - Global			
Authors	Number of Publications	Number of Citations	Total Link Strength*
Paul A. Boelen	144	6727	471
Holly Prigerson	95	7986	485
Katherine Shear	81	5583	534
Robert A. Neimeyer	77	5298	216
Maarten C. Eisma	60	1747	228
Lonneke Lenferink	60	1604	232
Margaret Stroebe	59	5954	202
Lauren J. Breen	48	1818	191
Naomi Simon	44	1775	370
George Bonanno	37	2799	102
WoS – Türkiye**			
Emrah Keser	9	74	42
Gizem Cesur Soysal	6	41	29
Hatice Yıldız	5	52	7
Ilgın Gökler Danışman	4	47	8
Yağmur Ar Karcı	4	26	6
Asuman Büyükcan Tetik	3	53	9
Arda Bağcaz	3	6	8
Çiğdem Fulya Dönmez	3	1	7

* Total Link Strength represents the sum of the strengths of an item's collaboration links with all other items in the network. Higher values indicate stronger overall collaboration. ** Türkiye-affiliated authors

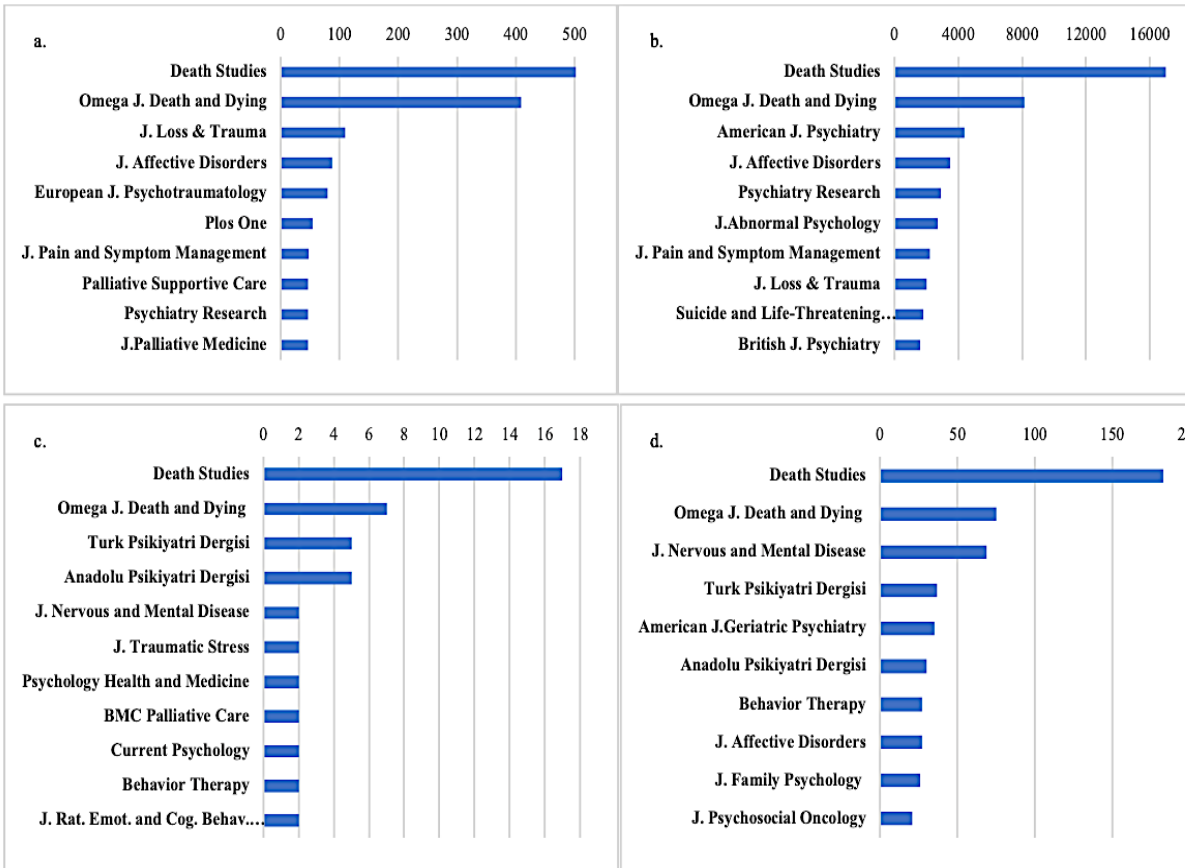


Figure 4. (a) Journals with the highest number of publications in Global Web of Science (WoS) dataset. (b) Journals with the highest citation counts in Global WoS dataset. (c) Journals with the highest number of publications in Turkish WoS dataset. (d) Journals with the highest citation counts in Turkish WoS dataset.

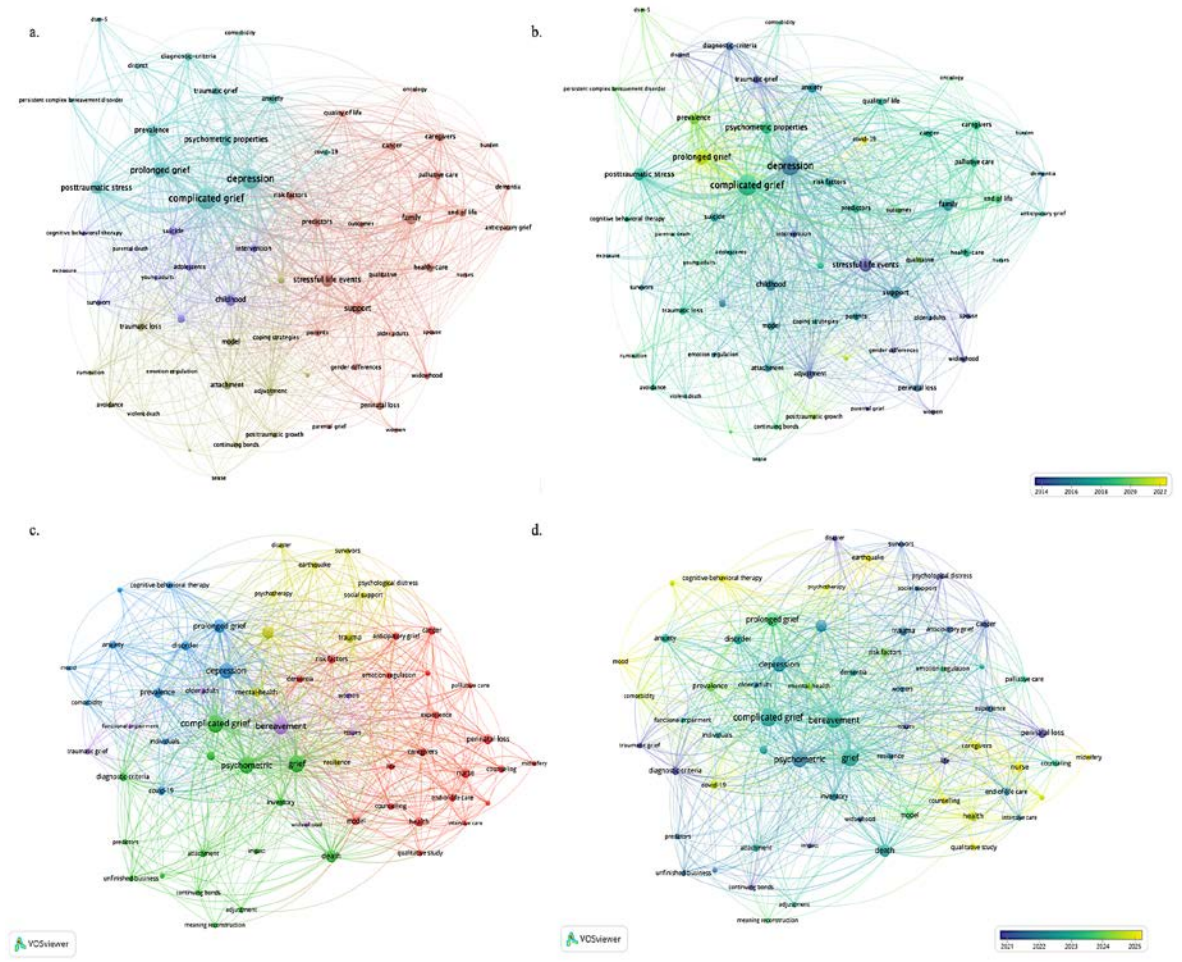


Figure 5. Keyword network and overlay visualizations for the Global and Turkish Web of Science (WoS) datasets. (a) Network visualization of the most frequently used keywords in the Global WoS dataset. (b) Overlay visualization of the most frequently used keywords based on the average publication year in the Global WoS dataset. (c) Network visualization of the most frequently used keywords in the Turkish WoS dataset. (d) Overlay visualization of the most frequently used keywords based on the average publication year in the Turkish WoS dataset..

Türkiye's Contribution to the Global Grief Literature

The annual contribution of the Turkish WoS dataset to the Global WoS dataset is presented in Figure 7. Overall, publications in the Turkish WoS dataset accounted for 2.05% of all publications in the Global WoS dataset. Nevertheless, a gradual increase was observed during recent years, indicating increasing international visibility of grief research from Türkiye despite year-to-year fluctuations in publication output.

Characteristics of the ULAKBIM Dataset

The bibliometric characteristics of the ULAKBIM dataset are summarized in Figure 8. Psychology, psychiatry, and nursing constituted the most common disciplinary affiliations of first authors, together accounting for 70.7% of all publications (Figure 8a). Interdisciplinary collaboration was relatively uncommon, occurring in only 14.6% of publications. The most frequent interdisciplinary collaborations were between psychiatry and psychology and between psychiatry and oncology, each represented by two publications.

Original research articles comprised the majority of the literature (63.4%), followed by review articles (25.6%). Original research articles were further categorized by study design, including psychometric

validation, qualitative, cross-sectional, case, and longitudinal studies, whereas review articles were presented separately to complete the overall distribution (Figure 8b). Psychometric validation studies (20.7%) and qualitative research designs (17.1%) were the most frequently represented study-design categories. With regard to research focus, publications on grief assessment instruments (20.7%) and intervention-related topics (19.5%), particularly grief counseling and psychotherapeutic approaches, were the most frequently addressed research topics.

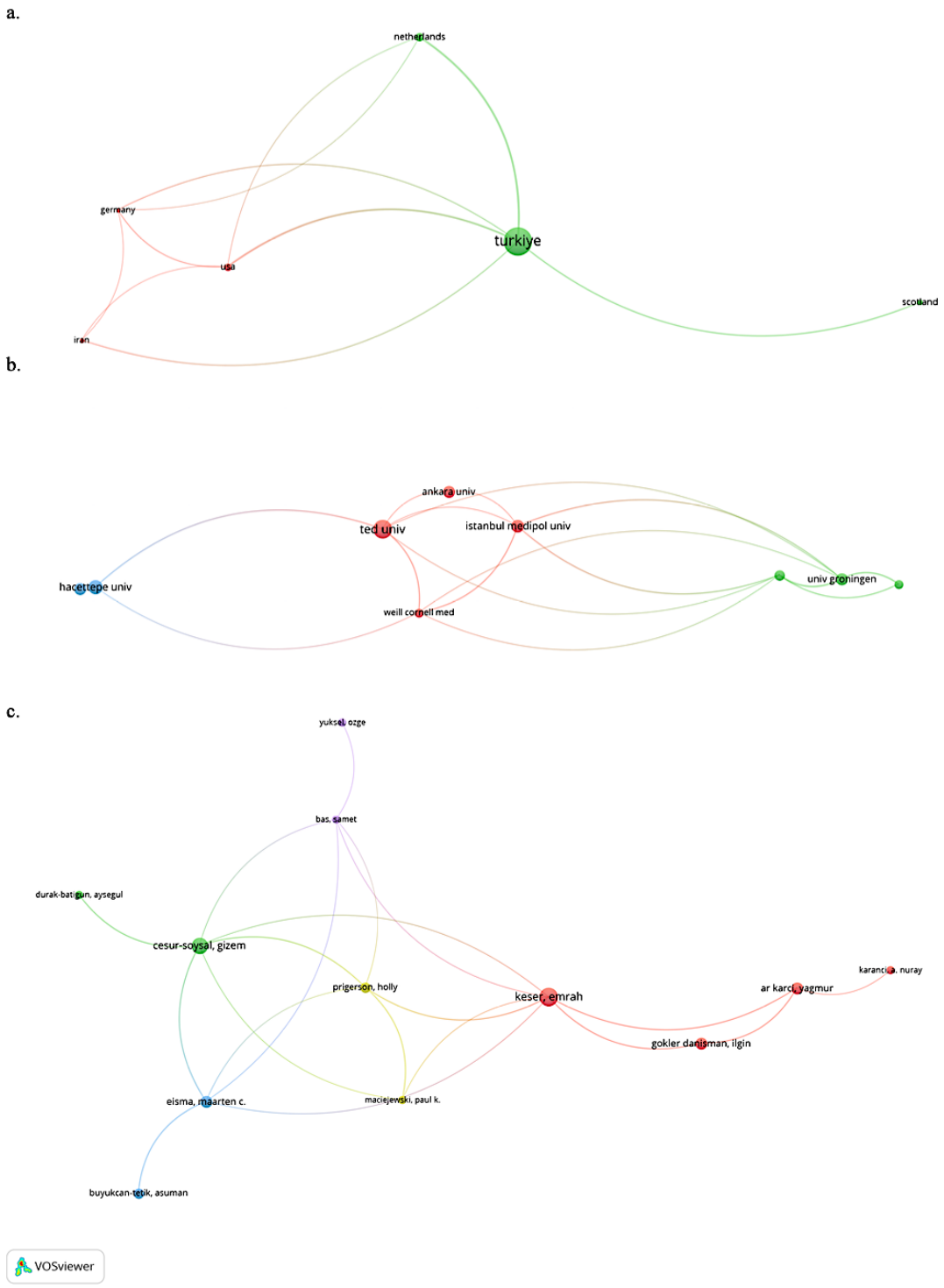


Figure 6. Collaboration network visualizations in the Turkish Web of Science dataset: (a) countries, (b) institutions, and (c) authors. Node size reflects publication output, links indicate collaboration strength, and colors represent collaboration clusters generated automatically by the VOSviewer clustering algorithm.

Table 6. Top ten keywords used in the grief-related publications on Web of Science (WoS).			
WoS Global		**WoS Türkiye***	
Keywords	Number of Publications	Keywords	Number of Publications
Bereavement	1635	Complicated grief	35
Grief	1220	Grief	32
Complicated grief	1118	Bereavement	31
Depression	997	Depression	26
Mental health	916	Prolonged grief	20
Death	854	Posttraumatic stress	17
Prolonged grief	592	Death	16
Stress	471	Prevalence	11
Scale	468	Reliability	10
Support	451	Health	10

*Publications with at least one Türkiye-affiliated author.

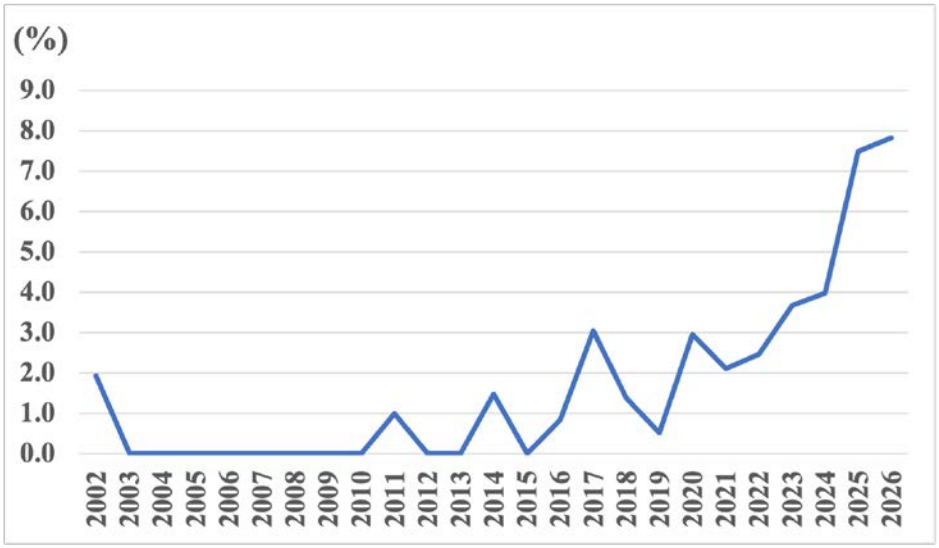


Figure 7. The contribution of Türkiye to global grief literature over time.

Data for 2026 represent a partial year, as the search was conducted on July 11, 2026; therefore, publication counts and contribution estimates for 2026 should be interpreted accordingly.

Table 7. Top five most cited grief-related publications in the ULAKBIM TR Index.					
Title	**Authors**	**Journal**	**Year**	**Article Type**	**Total Citations**
Ölüm, kayıp, yas ve patolojik yas	Tezan Bildik	Ege Tıp Dergisi	2013	Review	55
Bir Kayıp Sonrasında Zorluklar Yaşayan Üniversite Öğrencilerine Yönelik Bir Yas Danışmanlığı Modeli	Cem Ali Gizir	Mersin Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi	2006	Review	22
Yas Ölçeği: Geçerlik ve Güvenirlik Çalışması	Seher Balcı Çelik	Türk Psikolojik Danışma ve Rehberlik Dergisi	2006	Psychometric validation study	16
Kayıp ve Yasa Psikososyal Yaklaşım	Yasemin Özel, Birgül Özkan	Psikiyatride Güncel Yaklaşımlar	2020	Review	10
Ne zaman travmatik yas tanısı konur? Ne zaman tedavi başlar?	Ufuk Sezgin, Şahika Yüksel, Zerrin Topçu, Genç Aysun Dişcigil	Klinik Psikiyatri Dergisi	2004	Case series	10

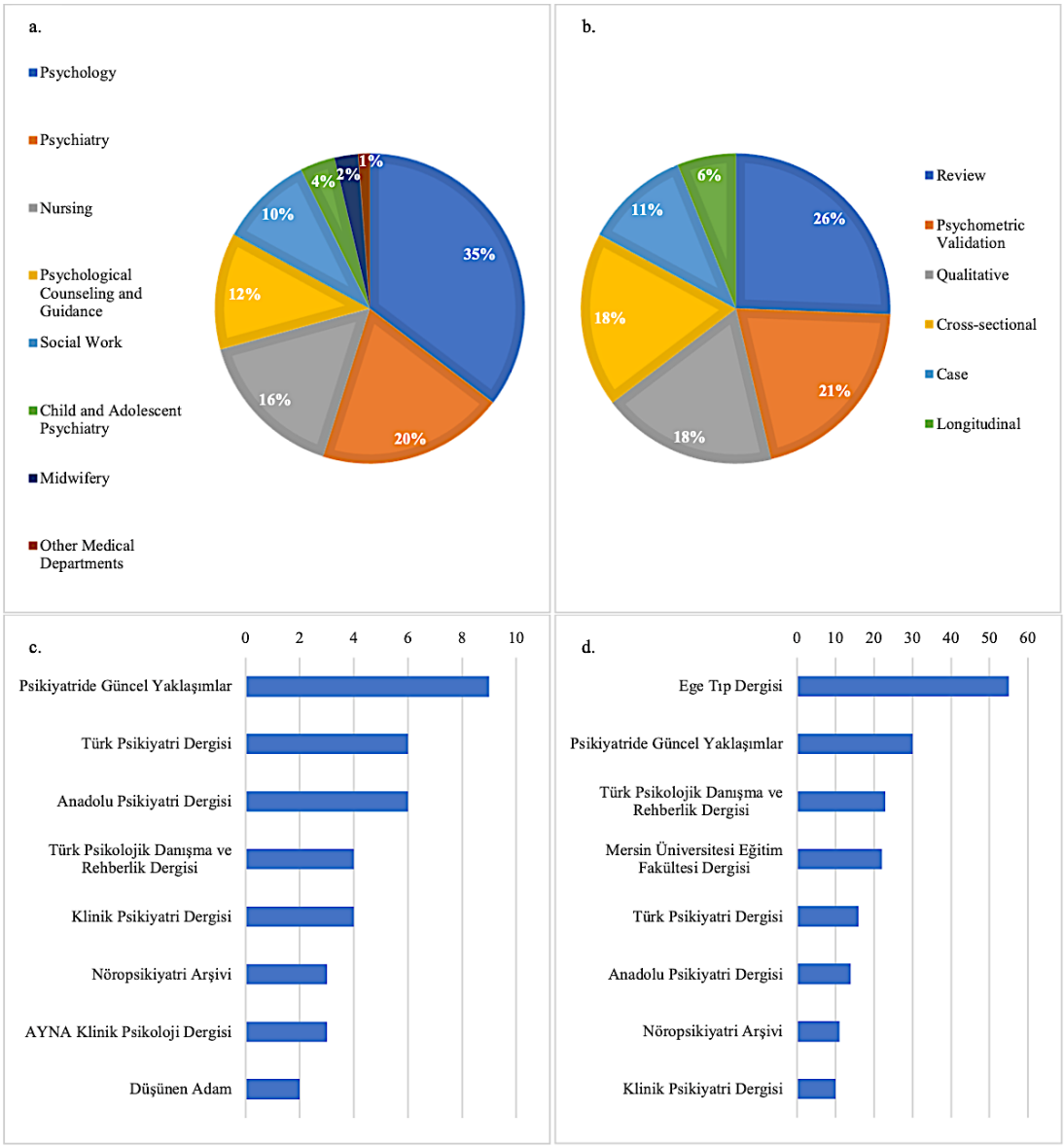


Figure 8. Bibliometric characteristics of the ULAKBIM dataset. (a) Distribution of first authors' departments. (b) Distribution of publication types and study designs. (c) Journals with the highest numbers of grief-related publications. (d) Journals with the highest citation counts for grief-related publications.

The journals contributing the largest number of grief-related publications and those receiving the highest citation counts are presented in Figure 8c–d. Institutions affiliated with the Turkish Ministry of Health were the leading contributors to the ULAKBIM dataset (n = 11), followed by Istanbul University (n = 6), Ankara University (n = 5), Marmara University (n = 5), and Middle East Technical University (n = 5). The most productive authors in the ULAKBIM dataset were Emrah Keser and Buket Şimşek Arslan, each contributing three publications. The most highly cited publications in the ULAKBIM dataset are summarized in Table 7.

Content analysis showed that the ULAKBIM dataset predominantly addressed bereavement (90.2%) and normal grief (62.2%). Because individual publications could address multiple grief-related concepts, thematic categories were not mutually exclusive, and a single publication could therefore be assigned to more than one category. In contrast, studies focusing on prolonged grief (11.0%), complicated grief (6.1%), and traumatic grief (4.9%) were less common. Bereaved adults represented the most frequently investigated study population (74.7%), whereas studies involving children and older adults remained relatively scarce. Approximately 22% of publications focused on specific types of loss, including perinatal

loss (7.3%), child loss (4.9%), spousal loss (3.7%), parental loss (2.4%), sibling loss (1.2%), pet loss (1.2%), and suicide bereavement (1.2%).

Discussion

This comparative bibliometric analysis provides a comprehensive overview of the evolution of grief research at the global and national levels. Several key findings emerged. First, grief-related publications have increased substantially over recent decades, with a particularly marked acceleration after 2020, although annual publication output from Türkiye showed considerable fluctuations. Second, the international literature is characterized by extensive collaboration among countries, institutions, and authors, whereas collaboration among publications involving Türkiye-affiliated researchers remains relatively limited, particularly across disciplines. Third, although Türkiye's contribution to the global grief literature has increased over time, it still represents a relatively small proportion of worldwide scientific production. Finally, the thematic profile of the national ULAKBIM literature focuses predominantly on bereavement and normative grief, with relatively limited attention to PGD and other concepts emerging from recent developments in the conceptualization of grief-related psychopathology. Taken together, these findings indicate that grief research in Türkiye is expanding in volume, scope, and thematic diversity. Nevertheless, important opportunities remain to strengthen its international visibility, interdisciplinary collaboration, and methodological diversity.

A notable finding of the present study was the marked increase in grief-related publications over the past decade, particularly after 2020. Several factors likely contributed to this growth. First, the gradual recognition of pathological grief as a distinct clinical condition markedly stimulated research activity. Following the introduction of Persistent Complex Bereavement Disorder in DSM-5 in 2013 and the subsequent inclusion of PGD in ICD-11 and DSM-5-TR, increasing attention has been directed toward diagnostic validity, epidemiology, psychometric assessment, and treatment approaches (APA 2013, Prigerson et al. 2021). Consistent with this interpretation, the most highly cited publications identified in the present study primarily addressed diagnostic criteria, psychometric validation, prevalence estimates, and theoretical models of prolonged grief (Prigerson et al. 1995, Kersting et al. 2011, Prigerson et al. 2021, Işıklı et al. 2022, Killikelly et al. 2023).

A second factor that likely accelerated research activity was the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic exposed millions of individuals to unexpected bereavement while simultaneously disrupting traditional mourning rituals, family support systems, and opportunities for social farewell (Kuş et al. 2024). Consequently, grief became an important public mental health concern rather than solely an individual clinical problem (Verdery et al. 2020). The prominence of COVID-19-related publications among the most highly cited articles, together with the increasing appearance of keywords related to the COVID-19, pandemic, prolonged grief, and mental health, is consistent with this global shift (Wallace et al. 2020, Şimşek Arslan and Buldukoğlu 2023, İnci et al. 2026).

Beyond these temporal trends, the keyword co-occurrence network revealed four major color-coded thematic domains within the grief research literature (Figure 5a). The first cluster, shown in light blue, comprised studies centered on diagnostic classification and assessment, focusing on grief as a diagnostic construct, psychometric assessment, prevalence, comorbidity, and the differentiation of prolonged grief from depression, posttraumatic stress disorder, and anxiety disorders. The second cluster, shown in purple, was characterized by research involving children and adolescents, with particular emphasis on parental loss, suicide bereavement, and cognitive-behavioral interventions. The third cluster, shown in red, mainly addressed bereavement in adulthood and later life, encompassing caregiving, palliative care, cancer, dementia, perinatal loss, and nursing-related support. The fourth cluster, shown in yellow, reflected theoretical and psychosocial approaches to traumatic and violent loss, highlighting attachment, coping strategies, continuing bonds, posttraumatic growth, and meaning reconstruction.

The overlay visualization further illustrates the conceptual evolution of the field (Figure 5b-d). Earlier studies focused predominantly on bereavement, adjustment, coping, social support, depression, and traumatic grief (Stroebe and Schut 1999, Stroebe and Schut 2010). Over time, research increasingly shifted

toward complicated grief, psychometric assessment, and, more recently, PGD, COVID-19-related bereavement, and mental health outcomes (Pitman et al. 2014, Robinaugh et al. 2016, Işıklı et al. 2022, İnci et al. 2026). These findings mirror the historical transition from viewing grief primarily as a normative psychosocial process toward recognizing that a subgroup of bereaved individuals experience persistent and clinically significant grief requiring specialized assessment and intervention (Hilberdink et al. 2023). Beyond the transition from traumatic grief to complicated grief and subsequently to PGD, the overlay visualization also suggests a broader theoretical evolution within the field. More recent studies increasingly emphasized frameworks such as posttraumatic growth, continuing bonds, and meaning reconstruction, complementing earlier work that focused primarily on attachment theory and cognitive-behavioral model (Turgut and Yıldız 2023, Tiryaki Şen et al. 2025, Keser et al. 2026). Together, these findings suggest that grief research has evolved not only diagnostically but also conceptually and theoretically.

Publications involving at least one author affiliated with an institution in Türkiye accounted for 2.05% of the Global WoS dataset. Although annual publication counts fluctuated considerably, an overall increasing trend was observed over the study period. Beyond publication volume, the present findings suggest a pronounced increase in international collaborative publications involving researchers from Türkiye over time (Laor et al. 2002, Pérez et al. 2018, Işıklı et al. 2022, Killikelly et al. 2023, Eisma and Buyukcan-Tetik 2025, Topal et al. 2025). Moreover, research from Türkiye has increasingly been published not only in specialized grief journals such as Death Studies and Omega: Journal of Death and Dying (Aksoz-Efe et al. 2018, Cesur-Soysal and Arı 2024), but also in other international journals, including Journal of Affective Disorders, Behavior Therapy, BMC Palliative Care, Journal of Traumatic Stress, and Psychology, Health & Medicine (de Lang et al. 2023, Turgut and Yıldız 2023, Bağcaz and Kılıç 2024, Özdemir et al. 2025, Tiryaki Şen et al. 2025, Yaralı et al. 2026).

Notably, the thematic profile of these internationally indexed publications closely mirrored global research priorities. Prolonged grief, complicated grief, depression, psychometric assessment, and prevalence studies emerged as the dominant topics, suggesting that researchers from Türkiye are contributing actively to contemporary discussions surrounding pathological grief (Işıklı et al. 2022, Bağcaz and Kılıç 2024, Keser et al. 2026).

Despite this progress, international collaboration networks involving researchers from Türkiye remained considerably smaller than those observed in the global literature. Expanding multinational and multicenter collaborations may therefore represent an important opportunity for future research. Such partnerships are particularly valuable in grief research because culturally diverse samples are essential for evaluating the cross-cultural validity of diagnostic criteria, assessment instruments, and psychological interventions.

Comparison of the WoS and ULAKBIM datasets revealed clear differences in research priorities. Whereas internationally indexed publications from Türkiye largely reflected contemporary developments in the global literature, the national literature remained predominantly focused on bereavement and normative grief, with relatively limited attention to pathological grief conditions, particularly PGD.

Several factors may account for this pattern. Many publications indexed in ULAKBIM were conducted before PGD became widely recognized as an official diagnosis or were intended primarily to increase clinical awareness and provide educational or descriptive information. Notably, the high proportion of psychometric validation studies suggests that considerable effort has been devoted to adapting internationally developed assessment instruments for Turkish populations before expanding into hypothesis-driven clinical research (Gökler Danışman et al. 2017, Ar Karcı and Karancı 2020, Keser et al. 2022, Önal et al. 2024, Şimşek Arslan and Sezer Balcı 2025). Perhaps the most plausible explanation, however, is that studies aligned with contemporary international research priorities are more likely to be submitted to and published in international journals rather than in journals indexed in the ULAKBIM TR Index. Consequently, the thematic differences observed between the national and international datasets may partly reflect publication preferences in addition to differences in research priorities.

The national literature also demonstrated limited diversity with respect to study populations. Most studies involved bereaved adults, whereas children, adolescents, older adults, caregivers, and other potentially vulnerable groups were comparatively underrepresented. Likewise, relatively few studies focused on

specific forms of bereavement, despite growing evidence that grief trajectories differ according to the nature of the loss, including suicide bereavement, child loss, perinatal loss, and traumatic deaths.

One distinctive characteristic of the literature from Türkiye is its responsiveness to large-scale natural disasters. As indicated by the keyword overlay visualization, disaster-related grief became increasingly prominent following the devastating earthquakes that struck Türkiye in February 2023. These events generated widespread bereavement and renewed scientific interest in the psychological consequences of sudden collective loss (Bal et al. 2025, Dönmez et al. 2025, Özdemir et al. 2025). The increase in internationally indexed publications after 2023 may therefore partly reflect this shift in research priorities. At the same time, disaster-related bereavement is not a new topic within the Turkish literature. Earlier studies conducted after previous earthquakes also examined grief reactions following disaster exposure, suggesting that this has been a recurring area of research rather than a phenomenon unique to recent events (Laor et al. 2002, Ergün and Şenyüz 2022).

Several important research gaps were identified. First, interdisciplinary collaboration within the national literature remained relatively uncommon despite grief being a multidimensional phenomenon that spans psychiatry, psychology, nursing, oncology, palliative care, social work, geriatrics, pediatrics, and public health. Strengthening interdisciplinary collaboration could facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of bereavement while supporting the development of integrated models of care.

Second, methodological diversity remains limited. Although psychometric validation studies and qualitative research have made valuable contributions, longitudinal studies, randomized controlled trials, implementation research, and multicenter investigations remain relatively scarce. Such designs are essential for understanding trajectories of grief adaptation, identifying risk factors for PGD, and evaluating the effectiveness of grief interventions.

Finally, although intervention-related publications represented one of the most common research topics in the national literature, they still accounted for fewer than one-fifth of all publications, including review articles, suggesting that evidence regarding the effectiveness of grief interventions in Turkish populations remains limited. Similarly, the relatively small number of studies addressing PGD suggests that this recently recognized diagnosis has not yet become a central focus of grief research in Türkiye. Future investigations should therefore prioritize the epidemiology, cultural validity, diagnostic validity, and treatment outcomes of PGD across diverse Turkish populations.

Beyond these methodological considerations, the present findings underscore the importance of strengthening culturally informed grief research. As emphasized in both the ICD-11 and DSM-5-TR, the distinction between normative and pathological grief should always be interpreted within the individual's cultural, religious, and social context (Reed et al. 2022, Redican et al. 2024). Nevertheless, much of the evidence underpinning contemporary diagnostic frameworks has been generated in Western populations, whereas evidence from non-Western societies remains comparatively limited (Gurley-Green et al. 2025).

The present findings indicate that researchers from Türkiye have increasingly contributed to both the international and national literature on culturally relevant aspects of bereavement, including family loss, religious rituals, and culturally specific mourning practices (Aksoz-Efe et al. 2018). However, empirical studies explicitly examining cultural influences on grief remain relatively scarce compared with studies focusing on assessment or descriptive characteristics. Expanding culturally sensitive and cross-cultural research would therefore not only improve understanding of bereavement within Türkiye but also enhance the cultural diversity and representativeness of the global evidence base. Such research may help determine whether current diagnostic frameworks adequately capture grief experiences across diverse cultural settings or whether culturally informed refinements are warranted.

The present study has several strengths. To our knowledge, it is the first bibliometric study to compare the global grief literature, publications authored by researchers affiliated with institutions in Türkiye indexed in the WoS, and the ULAKBIM TR Index literature. This approach allowed comparisons of publication trends, collaboration patterns, thematic evolution, and research characteristics across the three datasets. Furthermore, complementing conventional bibliometric indicators with manual content analysis provided

a more comprehensive characterization of the national literature beyond publication and citation metrics alone.

Several limitations should also be acknowledged. The analyses were restricted to publications indexed in the WoS Core Collection and the ULAKBIM TR Index; therefore, studies indexed exclusively in Scopus, PubMed, PsycINFO, or Google Scholar were not included. Because the WoS Core Collection and the ULAKBIM TR Index differ in indexing coverage and retrospective depth, the observed publication trends may partly reflect database characteristics rather than solely changes in research activity. The exclusion of records belonging to subject categories outside the predefined scope of the study may have resulted in the omission of potentially relevant publications, particularly those addressing grief from disciplinary perspectives outside the primary scope of the present analysis. Therefore, the findings should be interpreted as reflecting the literature captured within the predefined category boundaries rather than the entirety of grief-related research indexed in the WoS Core Collection and ULAKBIM TR Index.

Several methodological considerations should also be noted. Citation-based indicators inherently favor older publications that have had more time to accumulate citations. Both the study selection process and the manual content analysis of the ULAKBIM dataset were performed by a single reviewer. Although predefined eligibility and classification criteria were applied consistently throughout the study, the absence of independent assessment and inter-rater reliability evaluation may have introduced selection and classification bias. Although the search strategy incorporated the principal grief-related terms identified from the literature, wildcard operators were not used. Consequently, a small number of publications containing alternative word forms may not have been retrieved. Variations in author names and institutional affiliations across databases may have affected author- and institution-level analyses despite efforts to standardize records. In addition, temporal changes in publication output were evaluated descriptively rather than using formal statistical trend analyses. Future bibliometric studies may complement descriptive findings with statistical trend models to quantify changes over time.

Differences in citation data and the timing of data extraction also warrant consideration. Citation counts for the WoS and ULAKBIM datasets were obtained from their respective databases. Because these databases differ in their indexing coverage and citation tracking, citation-based indicators should be interpreted with caution when comparing the two datasets. Publication data for 2026 represent only the period up to July 11, 2026 and should therefore be interpreted as a partial-year estimate. Finally, bibliometric analyses assess patterns of scientific productivity, collaboration, and knowledge development rather than methodological quality or clinical effectiveness; consequently, the findings should be interpreted within these constraints.

Conclusion

This study provides a comparative overview of grief research globally and in Türkiye. The findings indicate that grief research has shown substantial changes in its conceptual and thematic structure over recent decades, particularly following the recognition of PGD as a distinct diagnostic entity and the increased scientific attention prompted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Although researchers from Türkiye are contributing increasingly to the international literature and participating more actively in global collaborations, important differences remain between the international and national literature. The national literature is characterized by low levels of interdisciplinary collaboration. Within the ULAKBIM dataset, longitudinal and intervention-related publications remain relatively uncommon, and research continues to place greater emphasis on normative bereavement than on pathological grief. At the same time, it demonstrates distinctive strengths, particularly its attention to culturally relevant mourning experiences and its responsiveness to disaster-related bereavement following major earthquakes. Building on these strengths through greater international collaboration, interdisciplinary partnerships, longitudinal and multicenter research, and culturally informed investigations of PGD could further strengthen the scientific impact of grief research from Türkiye while contributing to a more culturally representative understanding of bereavement worldwide.

References

Agarwal A, Durairajanayagam D, Tatagari S, Esteves SC, Harlev A, Henkel R et al. (2016) Bibliometrics: tracking research impact by selecting the appropriate metrics. Asian J Androl, 18:296-309.

Aksoz-Efe I, Erdur-Baker O, Servaty-Seib H (2018) Death rituals, religious beliefs, and grief of Turkish women. Death Stud, 42:579-592.

APA (2013) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5th ed. (DSM-5). Washington DC, American Psychiatric Association.

APA (2022) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5th ed., text rev.(DSM-5-TR). Washington DC, American Psychiatric Association.

Ar Karcı Y, Karancı AN (2020) Examination of the psychometric properties of Marwit-Meuser Caregiver Grief Inventory-Short Form. Turk Psikiyatri Derg, 31:192-200.

Bağcaz A, Kılıç C (2024) Differential correlates of prolonged grief and depression after bereavement in a population-based sample. J Trauma Stress, 37:231–242.

Bal F, Çokluk GF, Savaş E (2025) Investigation of the effectiveness of short-term grief-focused group intervention for 1st degree losses in earthquake. Arch Psychiatr Nurs, 55:151852.

Balcı Çelik S (2006) Yas ölçeği: geçerlik ve güvenirlik çalışması. Türk Psikolojik Danışma ve Rehberlik Dergisi, 3:105-114.

Bildik T (2013) Ölüm, kayıp, yas ve patolojik yas. Ege Tıp Dergisi, 52:223-229.

Cesur-Soysal G, Arı E (2024) How we disenfranchise grief for self and other: an empirical study. Omega (Westport), 89:530-549.

de Lang TA, Buyukcan-Tetik A, de Jong PJ, Lancel M, Eisma MC (2023) Cross-lagged analyses of prolonged grief and depression symptoms with insomnia symptoms. Behav Ther, 54:510-523.

Dönmez ÇF, Toygar I, Mum S (2025) Exploring the bereavement experiences and prevalence of prolonged grief disorder among 2023 Turkish earthquake survivors with advanced chronic disease: a mixed methods study. BMJ Open, 15:e088551.

Donthu N, Kumar S, Mukherjee D, Pandey N, Lim WM (2021) How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: an overview and guidelines. J Bus Res, 133:285-296.

Eisma MC, Buyukcan-Tetik A (2025) Prolonged grief symptoms predict social and emotional loneliness and depression symptoms. Behav Ther, 56:121-132.

Ergün D, Şenyüz S (2022) Prolonged grief disorder among bereaved survivors after the 2011 Van Earthquake in Turkey. Death Stud, 46:1364-1371.

Gizir CA (2014) Bir kayıp sonrasında zorluklar yaşayan üniversite öğrencilerine yönelik bir yas danışmanlığı modeli. Mersin Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi, 2:195-213.

Gökler Danışman I, Yalçınay M, Yıldız N (2017) Measuring grief symptoms in cancer patients: The reliability and validity study of the Turkish version of Prolonged Grief Disorder Scale. Turk Psikiyatri Derg, 28:190-197.

Gurley-Green S, Cosgrove L, Kostic M, Koa L, McPherson S (2025) The iatrogenic consequences of medicalising grief: resetting the research agenda. Sociol Health Illn, 47:e13866.

Hilberdink CE, Ghainder K, Dubanchet A, Hinton D, Djelantik AAAMJ, Hall BJ et al. (2023) Bereavement issues and prolonged grief disorder: a global perspective. Glob Ment Health (Camb), 10:e32.

Işıklı S, Keser E, Prigerson HG, Maciejewski PK (2022) Validation of the prolonged grief scale (PG-13) and investigation of the prevalence and risk factors of prolonged grief disorder in Turkish bereaved samples. Death Stud, 46:628-638.

İnci F, Varol B, Kamışlı S, Terzioğlu C, Bağcaz A, Kılıç C (2026) Is COVID-19 loss more associated with prolonged grief disorder than other losses? Death Stud, 50:46-52.

Kersting A, Brähler E, Glaesmer H, Wagner B (2011) Prevalence of complicated grief in a representative population-based sample. J Affect Disord, 131:339-343.

Keser E, Karaçalık İB, Öztaylan BN, Tiryaki-Güven S, Türkistan B (2026) Perceptions of internal and external continuing bonds in bereaved individuals with and without prolonged grief disorder. Death Stud, 50:706-714.

Keser E, Karci YA, Danişman IG (2022) Validity and reliability study of Turkish forms of the Quality of Relationships Inventory-Bereavement Version and the Bereavement Guilt Scale. Turk Psikiyatri Derg, 33:263-273.

Killikelly C, Kagialis A, Henneman S, Coronado H, Demanarig D, Farahani H et al. (2023) Measurement and assessment of grief in a large international sample. J Affect Disord, 327:306-314.

Kokou-Kpolou CK, Cénat JM, Noorishad PG, Park S, Bacqué MF (2020) A comparison of prevalence and risk factor profiles of prolonged grief disorder among French and Togolese bereaved adults. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol, 55:757-764.

Kuş B, Doğan A, Akarsu RH, Yalman E (2024) Grief experiences of families of individuals who died due to Coronavirus Disease-19: a qualitative study. Omega (Westport), 90:692-709.

Laor N, Wolmer L, Kora M, Yucel D, Spirman S, Yazgan Y (2002) Posttraumatic, dissociative and grief symptoms in Turkish children exposed to the 1999 earthquakes. J Nerv Ment Dis, 190:824-832.

Önal G, Keser E, Gün ZT (2024) Validity and reliability study of the Prolonged Grief Disorder- Caregiver Turkish Form. Turk Psikiyatri Derg, 35:46-55.

Özdemir YE, Şirvancı Ü, Kuşdoğan E, Özdağ V, Kaya İ (2025) Exploring the prevalence and predictors of prolonged grief disorder among children and adolescents bereaved by the 2023 earthquake in Turkey. J Trauma Stress, 38:513-524.

Özel Y, Özkan B (2020) Kayıp ve yasa psikososyal yaklaşım. Psikiyatride Güncel Yaklaşımlar, 12:352-367.

Pérez HCS, Ikram MA, Direk N, Tiemeier H (2018) Prolonged grief and cognitive decline: a prospective population-based study in middle-aged and older persons. Am J Geriatr Psychiatry, 26:451-460.

Pitman A, Osborn D, King M, Erlangsen A (2014) Effects of suicide bereavement on mental health and suicide risk. Lancet Psychiatry, 1:86-94.

Prigerson HG, Boelen PA, Xu J, Smith KV, Maciejewski PK (2021) Validation of the new DSM-5-TR criteria for prolonged grief disorder and the PG-13-Revised (PG-13-R) scale. World Psychiatry, 20:96-106.

Prigerson HG, Horowitz MJ, Jacobs SC, Parkes CM, Aslan M, Goodkin K et al. (2009) Prolonged grief disorder: Psychometric validation of criteria proposed for DSM-V and ICD-11. PLoS Med, 6:e1000121.

Prigerson HG, Maciejewski PK, Reynolds 3rd CF, Bierhals AJ, Newsom JT, Fasiczka A et al. (1995) Inventory of Complicated Grief: a scale to measure maladaptive symptoms of loss. Psychiatry Res, 59:65–79.

Redican E, Vang ML, Komischke-Konnerup K, Elklit A, Shevlin M, O'Connor M (2024) Operationalization, implications and correlates of the cultural deviance criterion for ICD-11 and DSM-5 prolonged grief disorder. Death Stud, 48:988-999.

Reed GM, First MB, Billieux J, Cloitre M, Briken P, Achab S et al. (2022) Emerging experience with selected new categories in the ICD-11: complex PTSD, prolonged grief disorder, gaming disorder, and compulsive sexual behaviour disorder. World Psychiatry, 21:189-213.

Robinaugh DJ, Millner AJ, McNally RJ (2016) Identifying highly influential nodes in the complicated grief network. J Abnorm Psychol, 125:747-757.

Sezgin U, Yüksel Ş, Topçu Z, Disçigil AG (2004) Ne zaman travmatik yas tanısı konur? Ne zaman tedavi başlar? Klinik Psikiyatri Dergisi, 7:167-175.

Silverman GS, Baroiller A, Hemer SR (2021) Culture and grief: ethnographic perspectives on ritual, relationships and remembering. Death Stud, 45:1–8.

Smid GE, Groen S, de la Rie SM, Kooper S, Boelen PA (2018) Toward cultural assessment of grief and grief-related psychopathology. Psychiatr Serv, 69:1050-1052.

Stroebe M, Schut H (1999) The dual process model of coping with bereavement: rationale and description. Death Stud, 23:197-224.

Stroebe M, Schut H (2010) The dual process model of coping with bereavement: a decade on. Omega (Westport), 61:273-289.

Şimşek Arslan B, Buldukoğlu K (2023) Grief rituals and grief reactions of bereaved individuals during the COVID-19 pandemic. Omega (Westport), 87:1293-1307.

Şimşek Arslan B, Sezer Balcı A (2025) Turkish version of Grief Impairment Scale: adaptation, and psychometric properties. Psikiyatride Güncel Yaklaşımlar, 17 (Suppl 1): 294-302.

Tiryaki Şen D, Bağcaz A, Koçak OM (2025) Bereavement versus health loss: the relationship of loss type with psychological growth. Psychol Health Med, 30:2180-2192.

Topal MA, Buyukcan-Tetik A, Eisma MC (2025) Dyadic daily examination of repetitive thought and well-being in bereaved parents. J Fam Psychol, 39:478-490.

Turgut M, Yıldız H (2023) Investigation of grief and posttraumatic growth related to patient loss in pediatric intensive care nurses: a cross-sectional study. BMC Palliat Care, 22:195.

Verdery AM, Smith-Greenaway E, Margolis R, Daw J (2020) Tracking the reach of COVID-19 kin loss with a bereavement multiplier applied to the United States. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 117:17695-17701.

Wallace CL, Wladkowski SP, Gibson A, White P (2020) Grief During the COVID-19 pandemic: considerations for palliative care providers. J Pain Symptom Manage, 60:e70-e76.

WHO (2019) International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (11th ed.). Geneva, World Health Organization.

Yarali S, Cengiz M, Kiliç D (2026) The effect of mindfulness-based compassionate living training on post-earthquake trauma, grief process, and self-compassion in earthquake-affected university students: a randomized controlled trial. Psychol Health Med, 31:564-581.

Authors Contributions: The author(s) have declared that they have made a significant scientific contribution to the study and have assisted in the preparation or revision of the manuscript
Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.
Ethical Approval: All data analyzed in this study were obtained from publicly available bibliographic databases and did not include human participants or personally identifiable information; therefore, approval from an ethics committee was not required.
Conflict of Interest: No conflict of interest was declared.
Financial Disclosure: No financial support was declared for this study.
Acknowledgment: The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Çağrı Öğüt with the bibliometric methodology.