

Bibliometric Study on the Mapping of Qur'an and Health Studies Development in the Scopus Database

Fathimah Khoirun Nisa¹, Ahmad Nurrohim², Muhamad Subhi Aprianoro³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to determine the mapping of the development and direction of the Qur'an and Health research in Scopus-indexed publications. This study uses bibliometric analysis techniques to explore all publications indexed in the Scopus database on the Qur'an and Health from 1981 to 2023. The data obtained were analyzed using Excel and R / R-Studio. VOSviewer was used to visually analyze the emergence of keywords and document citations simultaneously. The author found 238 publications that fit the function, subject, and criteria set. The results of this study show an annual growth rate of 5.88%, with the most publications on the Qur'an and Health in 2020. Malaysia is the country that contributes the most publications affiliated with the International Islamic University Malaysia. Abooul-Enein, BH, Al-Rowais, N., and Isgandarova, N. are the most productive authors on the theme of the Qur'an and Health. The bibliometric analysis conducted is limited to Scopus data. Other national and international databases are not considered in this study. This study presents a brief overview of the literature accessible to researchers in the Quran and the health field.

Keywords: Qur'an, Health, Islam, bibliometrics

Introduction

The study of the Qur'an and health is a field of research that is attracting increasing attention to understand the relationship between Islamic teachings and the well-being of the human body and soul (Wati, 2009). The Qur'an, as the holy book of Muslims (Haleem, n.d), not only provides moral and spiritual guidance (Ushuluddin, 2022), but also contains advice related to healthy lifestyles and disease prevention (Raheema et al., 2016). The relationship between the Qur'an and health opens up opportunities to explore the wisdom contained in Islamic teachings to improve the quality of life of the people (Aboul-Enein, 2016)

Quran, as the holy book of Muslims (Safliana, 2020), not only contains spiritual, moral, and legal instructions but also includes various teachings about daily life (Asman, 2008), including health-related guidelines (Ishak et al., 2021). The study of the Qur'an and health is a field of research that tries to explore and understand the health wisdom contained in the verses of the Qur'an (Lala, 2023). Through understanding the teachings of Islam, especially those related to a healthy lifestyle, diet, and cleanliness, this study attempts to link spiritual aspects with physical and mental well-being (Yadak et al., 2019).

The importance of health for human survival cannot be underestimated (Radysh et al, 2018). Health is not just about being free from disease (Djama, 2017), but also includes physical well-being (Rubbyana, 2013), mentally (Rahmah, 2017), and social (Nor et al., 2022). Within this framework, the Qur'an provides extensive and in-depth guidance on maintaining and improving health holistically (Amanda et al., 2023). Concepts such as halal and *thayyib* food (Deuraseh et al., 2022). Personal hygiene, and a balanced lifestyle can be found in the verses of the Quran and the hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad SAW (Khattak et al., 2011)

Since the Prophet Muhammad SAW, Allah's revelations in the Qur'an and Hadith have conveyed many physical and mental health instructions. The close relationship between body, soul, and spirituality is a significant focus in interpreting the teachings of the Quran about health (Torum et al., 2022). The main challenges in this study are exploring the meaning and practical application of Qur'anic verses relating to food (Niri, 2021), exercise, sleep, and other aspects of health.

Recent studies have attempted to integrate modern medical knowledge with Islamic wisdom in studying the Qur'an and health. For example, concepts such as a balanced diet (Salarvand et al., 2014), exercise, and maintaining personal

¹ Corresponding author: g100221014@student.ums.ac.id

hygiene have been found to have parallels with the teachings of the Qur'an (Banaei et al., 2021). Thus, this study explores the relationship between Islamic understanding and health and tries to find ways to implement these teachings in everyday life (Ali et al., 2004).

Studies of the Qur'an and health are relevant in modern society, which is increasingly exposed to unhealthy lifestyles (Hikmah, n.d). Today's society is faced with health challenges such as unbalanced diets (Dewi et al., 2022), lack of physical activity (Merita et al., 2021), and mental stress (Saged et al., 2020).

Therefore, in-depth research into the relationship between the Qur'an teachings and health can positively contribute to efforts to maintain and improve the welfare of humanity holistically (Christ et al., 2010).

Method

Bibliometric analysis and visualization forms are used in this study. Using quantitative methods and data obtained using a Boolean search engine to comb the Scopus database between 1981 and 2023. The search was conducted on December 17, 2023, at 21:50 WIB to avoid daily update bias because the database continues to collect and update data. Researchers use R and Rstudio tools, VOSviewer, and Microsoft Excel to analyze citations, document content, and networks. Researchers take three stages in processing the dataset.

In the first stage, researchers will conduct a literature review on related themes to ensure that relevant research is carried out on bibliometric topics. In addition, a literature review is useful for determining appropriate keys that represent the scope of the research.

In the second stage, At this stage, the researcher used the boolean operator TITLE-ABS-KEY (Qur'an AND health) to search Scopus, which produced 351 documents. Furthermore, filtration was carried out with the operator TITLE-ABS-KEY (QURAN AND health) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE, "j")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")) to limit only articles as document types, the source of journal documents is only English-language articles, resulting in a final document of 238.

In the third stage, analysis is carried out on the final search documents using Scopus analyzer and R and R-studio to find the number of documents per year based on journals, authors, affiliations, countries, and subjects/fields. Furthermore, analysis is carried out on the document network level with visualization through VOSviewer and Microsoft Excel data processing.

The research procedure can be seen in the following image (x):

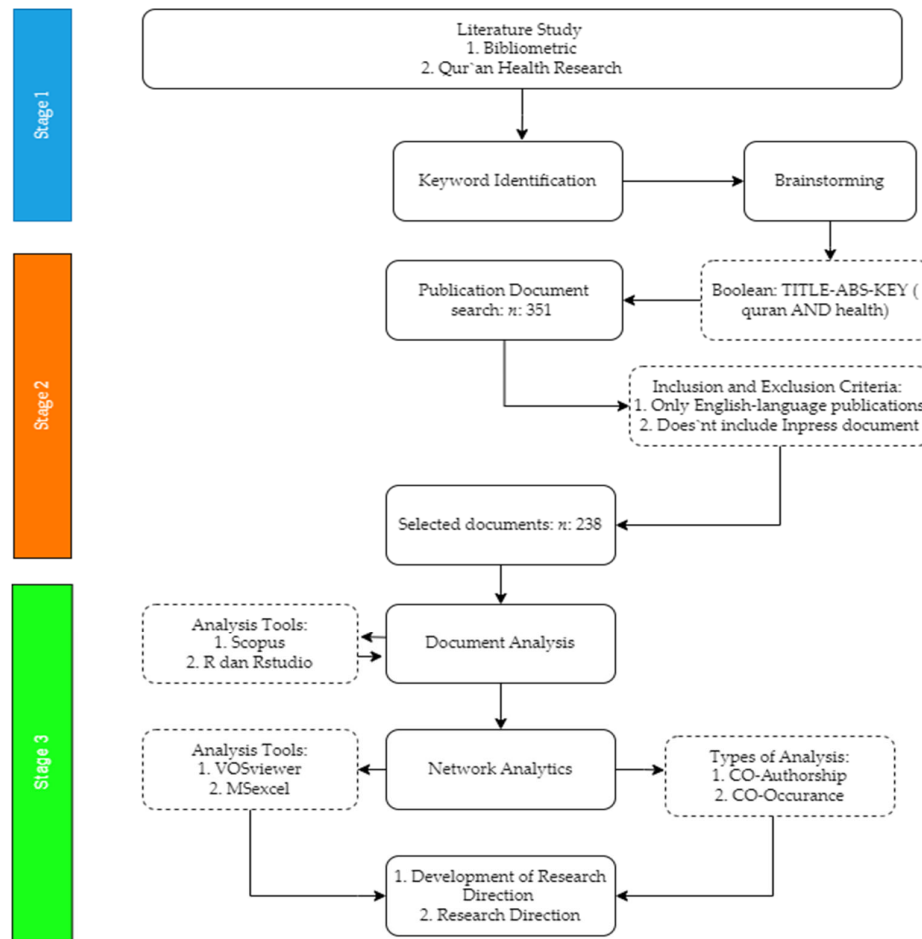


Figure 1. Research method

Result and Discussion

The results and discussion will be presented using tables and analysis regarding the theme of the Qur'an and Health with the following points;

1. Document analysis includes primary information about the data, documents by year, most relevant authors, documents by affiliation, documents by country, three-field plot, corresponding author's countries, most globally cited documents, and most locally cited documents.
2. Network analysis(network) includes network visualization of the Quran and health research, keyword network analysis (overlay visualization), and density analysis (Density visualization) of the Quran and health research.

Document Analysis

Table 1 provides an overview of primary data information on 238 documents filtered from Scopus, with inclusion and exclusion criteria being only English-language publications and excluding impress documents collected for 42 years, from 1981 to 2023. Then the records were analyzed using Scopus, R and Rstudio, which resulted in 834 authors, 55 single authors of single-authored docs, 5.88% international authorship collaboration/Annual Growth Rate%, 7977 references with an average citation per document of 8,744 citations found.

Table 1. Review Summary

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	1981:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	175

Documents	238
Annual Growth Rate %	5.88
Document Average Age	6.81
Average citations per doc	8,744
References	7917
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	1501
Author's Keywords (DE)	821
AUTHORS	
Authors	834
Authors of single-authored docs	49
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	55
Co-Authors per Doc	3.72
International co-authorships %	15.97
DOCUMENT TYPES	
articles	238

Source: scopus.com

Documents By Year

Figure 2 shows the analysis of the development of publications on the theme of the Qur'an and Health. Where the documents appeared starting in 1981, there was a stagnant publication in the period 1985-2001, then in the period 2004-2015, there were quite a lot of increases and decreases in publications that occurred with an increase or decrease ranging from 2 - 12 numbers from the previous number, then the peak of the most publications occurred in 2016, the following year there was a decrease ranging from 6-10 numbers until 2019. In 2020, publications increased close to the peak of most publications, followed by a decrease of 7 numbers in 2021 and a stagnant increase in 2022-2023, with a rise of 5 numbers from the number of publications in 2021. This indicates that research with this theme has stagnated in recent years, but this does not indicate a drastic decrease in publications with the theme of Qur'an Health because the difference in points at the peak of publication to the last year is only around three numbers.

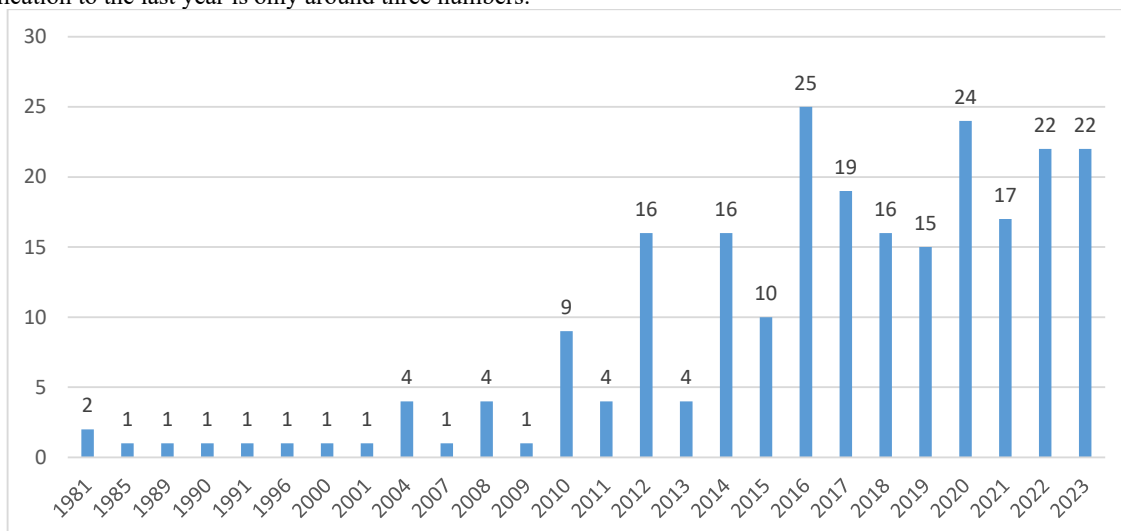


Figure 2. Quran Health Publication Development by Year

Most Relevant Authors

Figure 3 shows the ten most influential authors who contributed to publications on the Qur'an and Health. The results are Abooul-Enein, BH, Al-Rowais, N., and Isgandarova, N. lead with the most significant number of publications, namely 3 document publications each, followed by Abasi, M., Abdullah, T., Al-Faris, R., Al-Rukban, M., Alimohammadi, N., Amiruddin, R. and Arabi, F. with the number of publications each as many as two documents, so there is not much difference in the number of publications by authors which means that the publication of the ten authors is around 2-3 document publications.

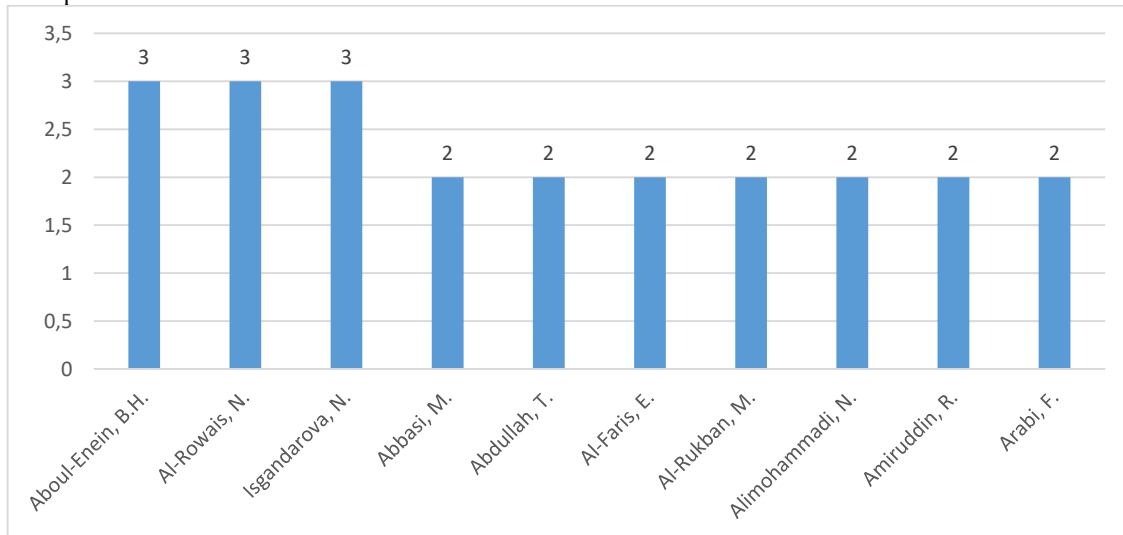


Figure 3. Number of Documents by Author

Documents By Affiliation

Figure 4 shows the ten most influential institutional affiliations in publications on the Qur'an and Health. The International Islamic University Malaysia leads with the number of documents based on the top affiliation of 17 points, followed by Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia with the number of documents based on affiliation of 10 points, followed by University Sains Islam Malaysia with the number of documents based on affiliation of 8 points, King Saud University and Universiti Malaya follow with each number of documents based on affiliation of 6 points. For a complete distribution, see Figure 4.

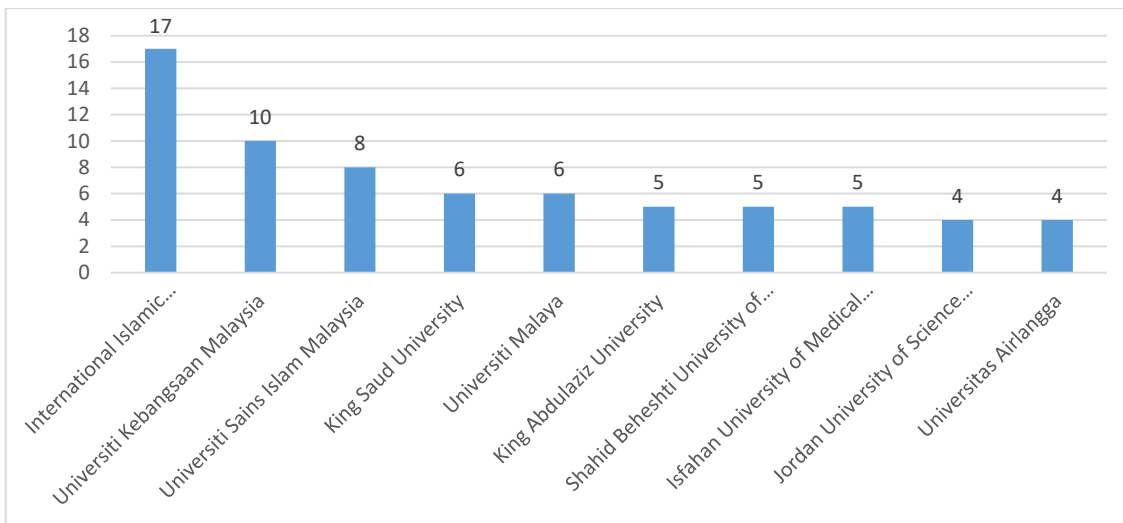


Figure 4. Documents by Institute Affiliation

Documents By Country

Figure 5 shows ten influential countries in publications on the Qur'an and Health. Malaysia is the country that leads the most publications, with 41 publications, followed by Indonesia with the second most publications, with 33 publications, followed by Iran with the third most publications, with 32 publications. A complete distribution can be seen in Figure 5.

Countries on the Asian continent dominate with six countries, namely Malaysia, Indonesia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Oman. In contrast, countries on the American continent are the United States and Canada, countries on the European continent are the United Kingdom and Turkey, and countries on the Australian continent are Australia, so the trend of writing with the theme of the Qur'an and Health is widespread in countries on the Asian continent and is less widespread in countries that are not in the Asian continent region.

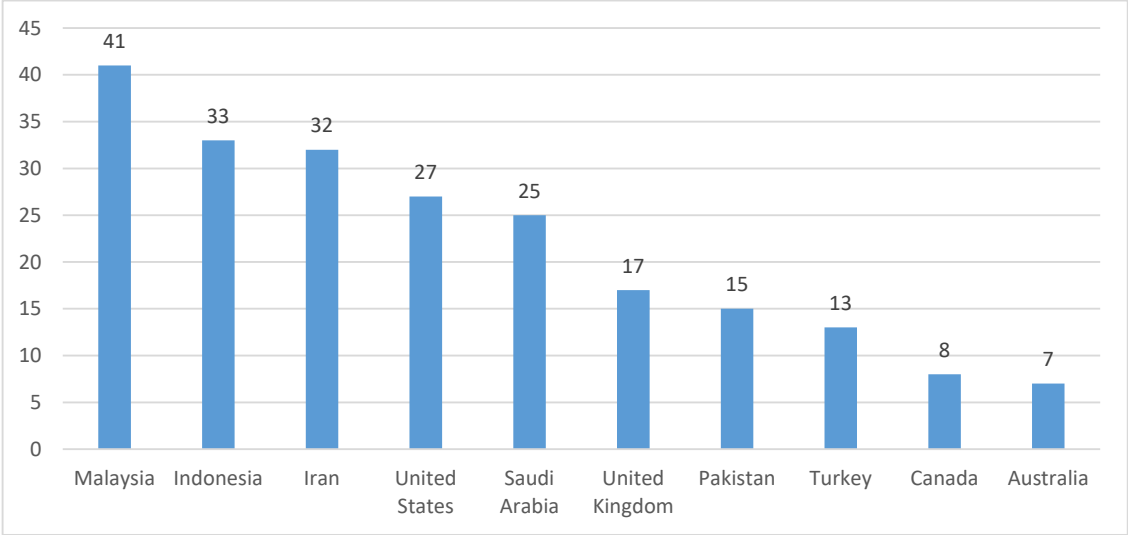


Figure 5. Documents by Institute Affiliation

Three-Field Plot

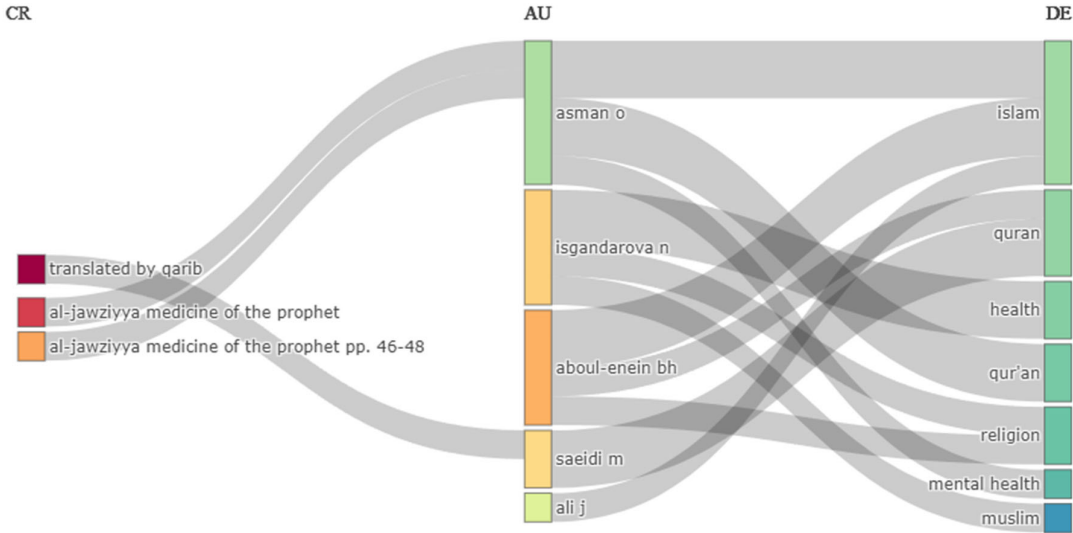


Figure 6. Three-Field plot

Figure 6 contains three observed elements: the CR symbol, which means the name of the journal publication; the AU symbol, which means author; and the DE symbol, which means /keywords; from the three symbols/elements, each diagram has a size of 15. The three components are then connected by a gray plot line related to each other. Based on the journal name, each journal shows which authors most often contribute to its publications, especially those that raise the theme of the Qur'an and Health.

The plot size shows how many publications are related to the theme. Based on the image above, there are 3 Journal names on the CR symbol. The journals that publish the most research on the theme of Qur'an and Health are translated by qarib, al-jawziya medicine of the prophet, and al-jawziya medicine of the prophet pp.46-48 with the same total journal

publications, which are displayed in orange, red, and purple on the CR symbol. Translated by Qarib, is connected to the Author Saeidi m, al-jawziya medicine of the prophet, and al-jawziya medicine of the prophet pp.46-48 are connected to the same Author asman o.

Based on the image above, there are 15 measures of the bar chart showing how many publications of research results from each author with the symbol AU. From the analysis results, there are five authors, with the author who wrote the most articles on the theme of the Qur'an and Health being Asman O.

In the third element with the DE symbol, each research keyword is connected to the author who uses the keyword. From the analysis results, there are seven keywords, namely Islam, Quran health, Qur'an, religion, mental health, and Muslim, with the keyword in the top position being Islam. This shows that the keyword is very closely related to research related to the Translation of the Qur'an and Health.

Corresponding Author Country

Figure 7 shows the countries with the number of MCP (authors with countries of origin outside the country of correspondence) and SCP (authors with countries of origin according to the country of correspondence), respectively, on the themes of the Qur'an and Health, with the first most significant SCP obtained by Iran, followed by Indonesia as the second largest SCP, then followed again by Malaysia as the third largest SCP.

Meanwhile, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia obtained the first largest MCP, followed by the United Kingdom as the second largest MCP, then followed again by Malaysia and the USA as the third largest MCP.

As seen in the table below, the blue line or SCP dominates compared to the red line, namely MCP, so there are many authors with the country of origin of the correspondent, compared to authors with countries outside the correspondent's country of origin.

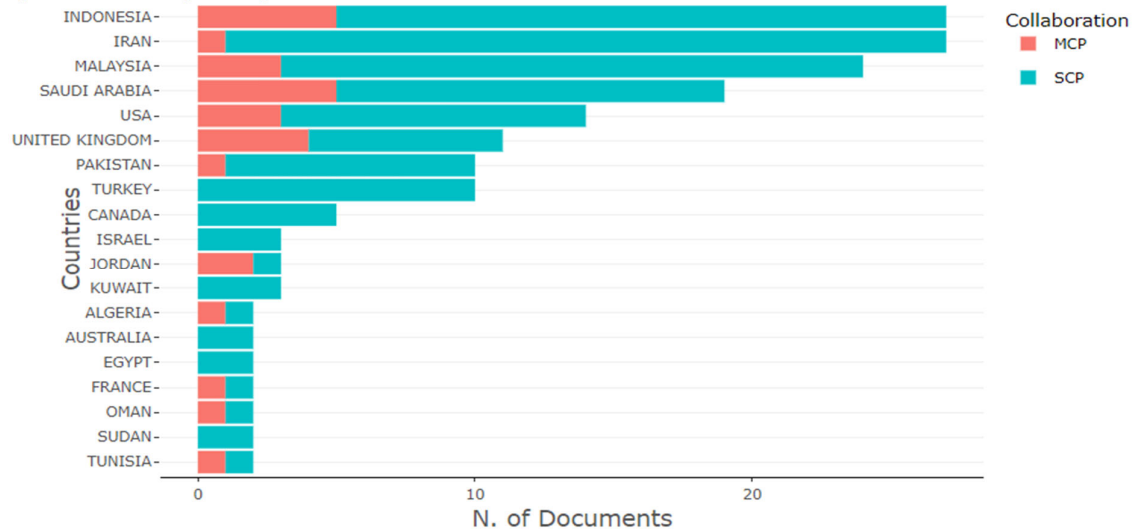


Figure 7. Corresponding Author's Countries

Most Globally Cited Documents

Figure 8 shows the number of documents with the theme of Qur'an Health cited by authors in international countries, in figure PADELA AI, 2012, QUAL HEALTH RES has the document with the largest total citation and TC (Total Citation) of 89 citations and ABUELGASIM KA, 2018, BMC COMPLEMENT MED leads the number of TC (Total Citation) per year, which is 7.67 citations per year—then followed by AL-FARIS EA, 2008, ANN SAUDI MED with a TC (total citation) of 72 citations and PADELA AI, 2012, QUAL HEALTH with a TC (Total Citation) per year, which is 7.42 citations per year.

Table 2. Most Globally Cited Document

Paper	Total Citations	TC per Year	Normalized TC
PADELA AI, 2012, QUAL HEALTH RES	89	7.42	3.93
AL-FARIS EA, 2008, ANN SAUDI MED	72	4.50	2.80
JAZIEH AR, 2012, J ALTERN COMPLEMENT MED	67	5.58	2.96
HUBER D, 2010, BULL WHO	64	4.57	2.97

AL-ROWAIS N, 2010, J ALTERN COMPLEMENT MED	51	3.64	2.37
KHATTAK JZK, 2011, ADV J FOOD SCI TECHNOL	48	3.69	2.29
ABUELGASIM KA, 2018, BMC COMPLEMENT ALTERN MED	46	7.67	6.40
AL-MATARY A, 2014, BMC MED ETHICS	45	4.50	3.10
MAHJOOB M, 2016, J RELIG HEALTH	41	5.13	4.70
LARIJANI B, 2004, TRANSPLANT PROC	40	2.00	1.63

Documents with the Most Local Citations

Figure 9 shows the number of documents with the theme of the Qur'an and Health cited by domestic authors. The figure below shows that there are no papers with any local citations at all in the citations. So, LC (Local Citation), of course, does not affect GC (Global Citation), and this means that there are no domestic authors who cite local works with the theme of the Qur'an and Health.

Table 3. Most Globally Cited Document

Document	Local Citations	Global Citations	LC/GC Ratio (%)
HER SON, 2023, MENT A HEALTHY RELIG CULT	0	0	
DUKHAN EL, 2022, RES MIL	0	0	
ALI LMA, 2023, MIGR LETT	0	0	
HASANOVIĆ M, 2021, PSYCHIATR DANUB	0	1	0.00
BASIT QA, 2020, J ISLAM THOUGHT CIVILIZED	0	0	
ALIMOHAMMADI N, 2020, J RELIG HEALTH	0	2	0.00
DESMAWATI D, 2019, IRAN J NURS MIDWIFERY RES	0	13	0.00
RAMLI AF, 2022, AFKAR	0	3	0.00
RIDWAN A, 2019, OPCION	0	0	
GHOTBI S, 2020, RELIG INQ	0	1	0.00

Network Analysis

The data that will be generated by VOSviewer visualization consists of 3 data, namely network visualization, overlay visualization, and overlay visualization, and each of these data consists of nodes and edges where the nodes are depicted as circles, which are keywords from the number of articles and abstracts contained in the database that has been scanned by VOSViewer. At the same time, the edge has a role in the relationship and strength between nodes, so the further the distance between nodes connected to an edge, the lower the relationship between the node or keyword, which means that the keyword is rarely used together in a journal publication and vice versa, if the node and edge have a closer distance, the higher the relationship between the keyword, which means that the keyword or node is often used together in a journal publication.

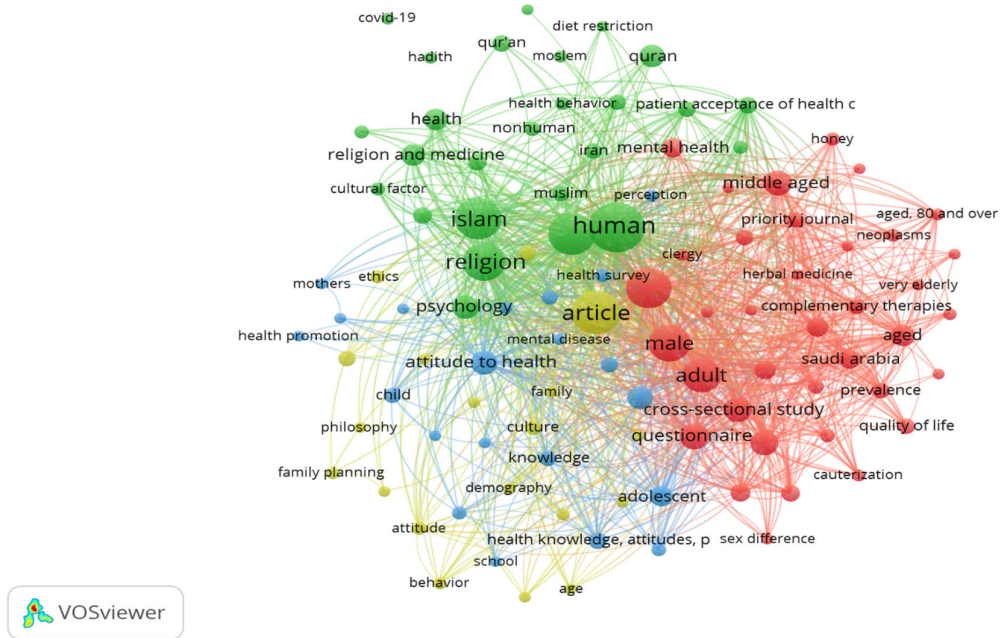


Figure 8. Network Visualization of Qur'anic Translation from 1981-2023 based on data on Scopus

The image above is an occurrence analysis of the Qur'an and Health research, with a minimum cluster size of 15, with four color clusters formed, with each cluster 1 in red totaling 37 items covering several keywords including female, male, adult, questionnaire, and cross-sectional study, cluster 2 in green totaling 26 items covering several keywords including human, humans, religion, Islam, and psychology, cluster 3 in blue totaling 21 items covering several keywords including the Qur'an, attitude to health, controlled study, adolescent, health, knowledge and health survey, and cluster 4 marked in yellow totaling 19 items covering several keywords including article, attitude, culture, demography, behavior and age. As for the largest node or circle in each cluster, it shows the popularity of the use of keywords used by humans, which is marked in green with a total link strength of 1373, article which is marked in yellow with a total link strength of 1098, female which is marked in red with a total link strength of 1088, and attitude to health which is marked in blue with a total link strength of 409 as the dominant keyword with a total link strength of 11586.

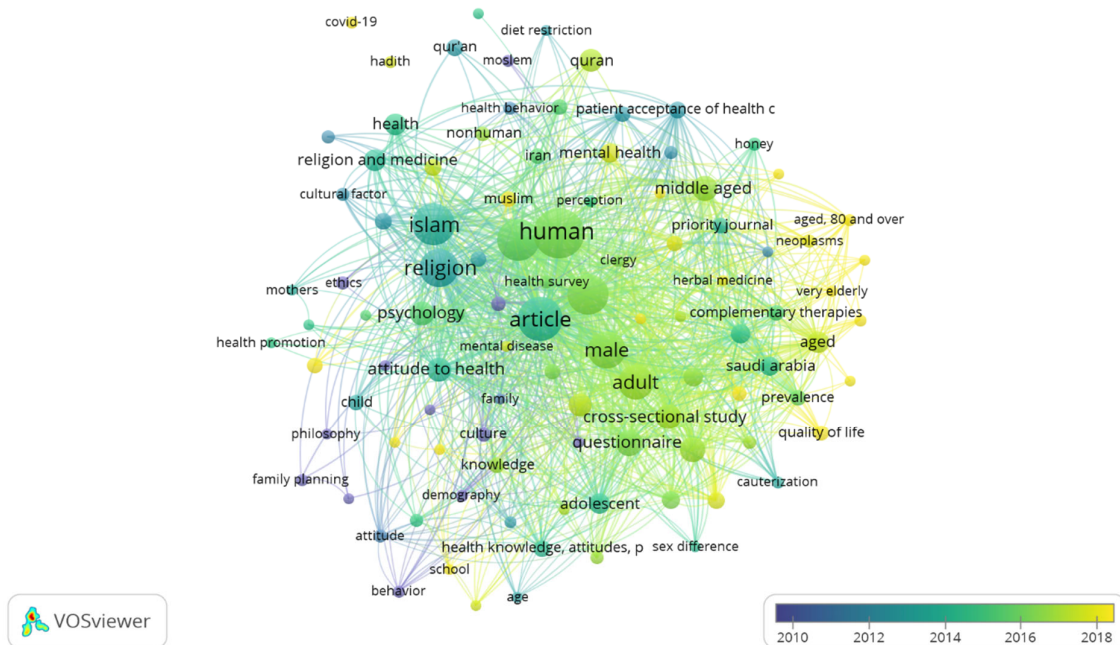


Figure 9. Overlay Visualization

In the image above is the last publication map, namely Density Visualization, where it can be seen in image three that there are no edges or lines connecting the nodes. Density describes the basis for seeing whether the topic or keyword in the study has not been widely studied, the fainter the color indicates that the topic or keyword has not been widely studied, while the brighter the color indicates that the topic or keyword has been widely studied. Humans are the keyword with the highest density with a more visible yellow color, which means that the keyword is often used, while hadith, school, and cauterization are keywords that are still rarely used for research, which are marked with blurry or faded images.

Keyword	Occurrences	Cluster
1. female	74	1
2. male	64	
3. adults	56	
4. question	32	
5. middle-aged	30	
6. cross-sectional study	29	
7. Major clinical study	29	
8. aged	21	
9. mental health	18	
10. Saudi Arabia	17	
1. human	113	
2. humans	79	
3. Islam	78	

4. religion	68	2
5. psychology	26	
6. religion and medicine	22	
7. health	21	
8. ethnology	14	
10. procedures	14	
9. spirituality	12	3
1. attitude to health	27	
2. controlled study	24	
3. adolescent	19	
4. child	12	
5. knowledge	12	
6. health beliefs	11	
7. psychological aspect	10	
8. education	9	
9. educational status	8	
10. health survey	8	
1. article	88	4
2. interview	11	
3. human experiment	11	
4. culture	10	
5. attitude	9	
6. ethics	8	
7. demographics	7	
8. cultural anthropology	7	
9. behavior	7	
10. socioeconomic factors	6	

The table above shows the occurrence in each cluster that represents the main theme in the research field of Qur'an and Health, in Figure 1 the first cluster is explained in red, the second cluster in green, the third cluster in blue, and the fourth cluster in yellow. The theme in the first cluster is female male adults, the theme in the second cluster is human Islam religion, the theme in the third cluster is attitude to health-controlled study, and the theme in the fourth cluster is article interview human experiment.

Conclusion

Based on the research above, it is known that there is a positive growth in research on the Qur'an and health of 5.88% per year, with a peak publication in 2020, authors Abooul-Enein, BH, Al-Rowais, N., and Isgandarova, N. are the most relevant authors with 3 publications each, International Islamic University Malaysia is the affiliate with the highest productivity or influential affiliate with 17 affiliates, Malaysia is the country with the most publications with 41 publications, followed by Indonesia with the second most publications with 33, Iran with the third most publications with 32 publications, followed by the United States with 27 publications, followed by Saudi Arabia with 25 publications, followed by Pakistan with 17 publications, followed by Turkey with 15 publications, followed by Canada with 8 publications, and followed by Australia with 7 publications, based on the analysis of countries with research on the theme of the Qur'an and Health popularly carried out by countries on the continent Asia.

Translated by qarib journal, al-jawziya medicine of the prophet, and al-jawziya medicine of the prophet pp.46-48 are the most relevant journals with the largest number of publications, asman o is an influential author with the production of 2.00 main keywords with three-field plot analysis. PADELA AI, 2012, QUAL HEALTH RES Is a document with the largest total citation of 89 citations in the global citation index, and ABUEL GASIM KA, 2018, BMC COMPLEMENT

MED leads the total number of citations per year, namely 7.67 citations in the global citation index, while in local document citations there is no or no indication of local citation data in the analysis carried out.

On network analysis, "human" is the most dominant keyword with a total link strength of 1373, the keywords human, religion, and Islam are keywords that have been widely used in recent years, these keywords indicate the novelty of research in the field of Qur'an and Health based on cartographic analysis, it is known that there are four main themes, namely the first cluster is female male adult, the theme in the second cluster is humans Islam religion, the theme in the third cluster is attitude to health controlled study, and the theme in the fourth cluster is article interview human experiment.

This study has limitations in that it only conducts analysis on the Scopus database without considering other databases and only takes English into account. Further research is expected to consider databases such as WOS and consider analysis with more complex languages.

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