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Reducing waste in pediatric clinical research Reducing waste in pediatric clinical research

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Summary

The importance of reducing waste and increasing value when conducting research has been emphasized by a series of articles published in the Lancet in 2014. A survey indicates that, one year later, these articles have not influenced how research is conducted. In this review, we explore four stages described by Moher et al. in research production that lead to waste. We show that all four stages including, questions relevant to users, appropriate design conduct and analysis, accessible full research, unbiased and usable reports, efficient research regulation and management of biomedical research are also producing an important waste in pediatric research. We conclude that methods to improve research quality and limit waste need to be implemented in pediatric research and recognized by authorities as a priority.

KEYWORDS

Children; Priority; Waste; Quality

Abbreviations

CKD: chronic kidney disease

COS-SART: core outcome set-standards for reporting statement

EMA: European medicines agency

eYPAGnet: European young persons advisory groups network

RCT: randomized clinical trial

SIGAPS: system of inquiry management and analysis of scientific publications (système

d'interrogation, de gestion et d'analyse des publications scientifiques)

SONG-KIDS: standardized outcomes in nephrology – children and adolescents

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