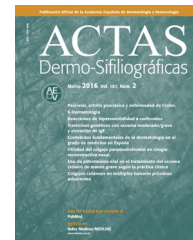




ACTAS Derma-Sifiliográficas

Full English text available at
www.actasdermo.org



ORIGINAL

Clinical Research in Dermatology and Venereology in Spanish Research Centers in 2005 Through 2014: Results of the MaIND Study[☆]



A. Molina-Leyva,^{*} M.A. Descalzo, I. García-Doval

Fundación Piel Sana, Unidad de investigación de la Academia Española de Dermatología y Venereología, Madrid, España

Received 23 March 2017; accepted 23 July 2017

Available online 6 December 2017

KEYWORDS

Bibliometrics;
Biomedical research;
Clinical research;
Spanish dermatology;
Scientific evidence

Abstract

Background and objective: Bibliometric indicators provide a useful measure of the number of clinical research articles published in scientific journals and their quality. This study aimed to assess the amount and quality of research carried out in Spanish dermatology centers and to describe the research topics.

Material and method: Bibliometric study of clinical research articles that met the inclusion criteria and had a definitive publication date between 2005 and 2014 in MEDLINE or Embase in which the corresponding author's affiliation was a Spanish hospital dermatology department or other center.

Results: Of 8,617 articles found, 1,104 (12.81%) met the inclusion criteria. The main reason for excluding articles was that they did not have an evidence level of 4 or better. The main vehicle for reporting was the journal ACTAS DERMOSIFILIOGRÁFICAS, which published 326 articles (29.53%). Melanoma, the disease the researchers studied most often, accounted for 134 articles (12.13%).

Limitations: A limitation to bear in mind when interpreting the results is that we relied on the corresponding author's affiliation to identify articles reflecting research from a Spanish dermatology center. Thus, studies in which dermatologists participated would not be recognized if they were directed by other specialists.

Conclusion: Only a small portion of articles published from Spanish dermatology centers can be considered clinical research, mainly because many publications provide a low level of scientific evidence. Most publications are case reports.

© 2017 Elsevier España, S.L.U. and AEDV. All rights reserved.

[☆] Please cite this article as: Molina-Leyva A. Investigación clínica en dermatología y venereología de centros e instituciones españolas, 2005-2014. Resultados del estudio MaINDH. Actas Dermosifiliogr. 2018;109:52–57.

^{*} Corresponding author.

E-mail address: alejandromolinaleyva@gmail.com (A. Molina-Leyva).

PALABRAS CLAVE

Bibliometría;
Investigación
biomédica;
Investigación clínica;
Dermatología
española;
Evidencia científica

Investigación clínica en dermatología y venereología de centros e instituciones españolas, 2005-2014. Resultados del estudio MaINDH

Resumen

Antecedentes y objetivo: Los artículos de investigación clínica publicados en revistas científicas y los indicadores bibliométricos que de ellos derivan son un método útil para medir la cantidad y la calidad de la investigación clínica realizada. El objetivo de este estudio es conocer la cantidad, calidad y temática de la producción científica de centros e instituciones de dermatología españoles.

Material y método: Estudio bibliométrico de los artículos de investigación clínica con fecha definitiva de publicación entre el año 2005 al 2014, ambos inclusive, en las bases de datos Medline o Embase, en cuya dirección de autor de correspondencia figure un centro o institución de dermatología española y que cumplan los criterios de investigación clínica en dermatología.

Resultados: De los 8.617 artículos encontrados, 1.104 (12,81%) cumplieron los criterios de inclusión. El principal criterio de exclusión —67,37% de los artículos— fue tener un nivel de evidencia científico mayor de 4. La revista en la que se publicaron más artículos fue *ACTAS DERMOSIFILIOGRÁFICAS* con 326 artículos (29,53%). La enfermedad con un mayor número de artículos fue el melanoma, con 134 artículos (12,13%).

Limitaciones: El criterio para atribuir una publicación científica a una institución dermatológica española en función de la dirección del autor de la correspondencia hace que estudios en los que participan dermatólogos que trabajan en estudios dirigidos por instituciones no dermatológicas no sean incluidos.

Conclusiones: Solo una pequeña proporción de los artículos que publican las instituciones de dermatología españolas pueden ser considerados investigación clínica. El principal motivo es el bajo nivel de evidencia científica. La mayoría de las publicaciones son reportes de casos clínicos.

© 2017 Elsevier España, S.L.U. y AEDV. Todos los derechos reservados.

Introduction

Scientific research and the institutions that carry it out are an important component of the global economy and knowledge-based society. Clinical research articles published in scientific journals and bibliometric indicators derived therefrom are a useful method for measuring the quantity and quality of clinical research. An increasing number of bibliometric studies make use of data from biomedical databases. This approach can provide information on the number of articles, impact factor, and number of bibliographic citations. However, current indexing methods do not allow automated assessment of some of the most important aspects of research articles, namely, the type of research (basic or clinical) and the level of scientific evidence of the publications.

Several bibliometric studies have investigated the field of Spanish dermatology. For example, Belinchon et al.¹ performed a bibliometric study of scientific output of Spanish centers and institutions in international journals. Miralles et al.²⁻⁴ performed a detailed study, published in 3 parts, of scientific output in *Actas Dermatosifiliográficas*, while Alexandre Benavent et al.^{5,6} analyzed scientific output of several Spanish dermatology journals. More recently, Batalla et al.⁷ and Aranegui et al.⁸ presented significant results concerning scientific output, funding, and levels of scientific evidence of Spanish dermatology centers in comparison with centers in other countries in 2008.

To date, no study has analyzed scientific output in terms of type of investigation, research topic, and level of

evidence of clinical research performed over a period of more than 1 year.

The objectives of this study were to: 1) describe the number of clinical research articles with respect to the total scientific output of Spanish dermatology and venereology centers and institutions between 2005 and 2014 inclusive; 2) identify the most frequent clinical research topics and those with greatest cumulative scientific impact; and 3) determine the level of scientific evidence of published clinical research articles.

Material and Methods**Design**

Bibliometric study of clinical research articles published between 2005 and 2014, inclusive.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria for Publications

The inclusion criteria were as follows:

- 1) Articles indexed in Medline or Embase in which the affiliation (field for correspondence) indicates the author belongs to a Spanish dermatology and venereology institution or center. The affiliations of other authors were not considered as this information is not available in a consistent fashion in the databases analyzed and for all journals over the study period.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8710131>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8710131>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)