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

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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.

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

Resumen

Antecedentes y objetivo: Los artículos de investigación clínica publicados en revistas científicas y los indicadores bibliométricos de que 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 españolas.

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 MOSFILIOGRÁFICAS 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.

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2) Articles with definitive publication date between 2005 and 2014, inclusive

3) Articles that met the following 3 criteria to be considered as clinical research.\textsuperscript{5} a) Studies performed in patients, individuals, health systems, or articles based on patients. This includes study of samples obtained from patients and healthy individuals, such as biopsies, dermoscopic images, laboratory measurements, etc. b) Studies answering a research question that can be posed in clinical practice, with the aim of resolving practical problems concerning patient management, including investigation of the etiology, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, prevention, and prevalence of diseases and investigation of the economics of health systems. We included systematic reviews of these fields. c) Studies with level of evidence \leq 4 according to the Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine (CEBM) (Oxford) classification.\textsuperscript{9} That is, case reports and publications based on expert opinion without explicit evaluation methodology (which would make them systematic reviews), or those based on physiology, laboratory research, or basic science were excluded.\textsuperscript{9}

To assign the level of evidence, an investigator (AML) reviewed the title and abstract of all articles included, and if the information was not sufficient to determine the level of evidence, the full text was inspected. If doubts about the level of evidence persisted after review of the full text, the articles were reviewed by another investigator (IGD or MD), and the level of evidence was assigned according to a consensus decision of the two.

The exclusion criteria were as follows:

1) Principally nondermatological topics of the article
2) Articles without a definitive publication date (Epub ahead of print)

**Variables of Interest**

The main variables of interest are grouped according to whether the variables were quantitative, topical, or qualitative.

Quantitative indicators included the number of articles of clinical research/articles published; number of articles/journal and rate of annual growth, defined as (number of articles selected per year-number of articles in previous year) divided by number of articles selected in the year.

The topic objective of the research articles was assessed by absolute frequency of repetition of words referring to dermatological diseases. Three sources of information were analyzed separately: title, keywords provided by the author, and keywords.

The qualitative indicator used was level of scientific evidence corresponding to each article according to the CEBM classification.

**Electronic Search**

Articles were retrieved with the Scopus database. Scopus was preferred to other alternatives as the database for searches because it includes all documents indexed in Medline and Embase and because information on citations to each document can be extracted.

The date of the search was November 6, 2015. The search strategy was as follows: (AFFILCOUNTRY (spain OR espana OR spanien OR espagne OR espanha) AND AFFILORG (dermat*)) AND PUBYEAR > 2004 AND PUBYEAR < 2015

**Results**

**Scientific Output**

The search returned 8617 articles, of which 12.81% (1104 articles) met the inclusion criteria. The reasons for exclusion
Discussion

Main Findings

We present a bibliometric study in terms of output, topic, and level of scientific evidence of Spanish dermatology centers or institutions across a broad period with the inclusion of all articles included in the main databases.

Scientific Output

In the study period, we see a notable overall scientific output. However, articles that meet the criteria to be considered as clinical research only represent a small percentage of the total. The main reason for exclusion of studies was failure to attain a level of scientific evidence of 4 or less according to the CEBM classification. This suggests that most of the publications are primarily reports of single isolated cases or, alternatively, publications based on expert opinion without an explicit methodology for assessment. Aranegui et al., in a previous study of publications in 2008, showed that the level of scientific evidence of articles published by Spanish dermatologist was lower than that of other countries such as France or the United Kingdom.

The journal with the most number of articles was Actas Dermatosifiliográficas, the journal of the Spanish Academy of Dermatology and Venereology (abbreviated in Spanish as AEDV). This might be explained by the fact that Spanish dermatologists are more familiar with this journal and also because it is possible to publish in Spanish. Furthermore, access to this journal is free for academics and almost 97% of practicing dermatologists in Spain are affiliated to the institution. The time period for the study was chosen taking into account when Actas Dermatosifiliográficas became fully indexed on the assumption that a large number of articles by Spanish centers would be published in this journal.

With regards the rate of annual growth, we see a clear trend towards progressive growth in the number of articles published, and positive increases during several consecutive years followed by discrete percentage decreases.

Research Topics

The dermatological diseases for which most articles were published were melanoma, with 134 articles (12.13%), psoriasis with 120 (10.86%), nonmelanoma skin cancer with 125 (11.32%), and eczema/dermatitis with 86 (7.79%). Table 1 shows the frequency of these terms. With respect to article topics with most number of bibliographic citations, melanoma was once again the most frequent topic (Table 1).

Level of Scientific Evidence

When the articles were classified according to the level of evidence of the CEBM, we found that 93.33% (1031 articles) had level of evidence 4, that is, they were case reports or publications based on expert opinion without an explicit assessment, or based on physiology, laboratory research, or basic science. The classification of articles is reflected in Table 2.
and contact dermatitis, probably due to the support from very active working group in Spain, complete the ranking of diseases with most number of publications.

The skin diseases present in the most cited number of articles correspond to the diseases with the most number of articles published.

**Level of Scientific Evidence**

On analysis of the level of scientific evidence of the articles of clinical research included, it is noteworthy that most have a level of evidence of 4. This group includes case series and cross-sectional studies. These types of studies may be more numerous because of the easier design and conduct compared with other studies. However, a recent study assessed the scientific impact and quality of articles published in dermatology anywhere in the world found that countries from northern Europe such as Norway and Sweden have a lower overall number of publications but a high level of methodological quality with high scientific impact.16

**Limitations**

The results of this study should be considered in light of certain limitations. First, the criterion for attributing a scientific publication to a Spanish dermatology institution according to the affiliation of the corresponding author means that studies in which dermatologists who work or collaborate in studies directed by non-dermatological institutions would not be included. Therefore some national and international publications in which Spanish dermatologists have participated might not have been included. We chose this criterion because indexing of the affiliations of authors in the bibliographic database would provide more complete information, but it is not homogeneous over time and cannot be used to establish temporal comparisons. Second, the study period analyzed ranged from 2005 to 2014, inclusive. This range was not larger because regular indexing of the main Spanish journal of dermatology and venereology, *Actas Dermatosifiliográficas*, did not begin until 2005.
Conclusions

The results of this study enable an overall and also temporal assessment of scientific output of Spanish dermatology centers and institutions. The level of scientific evidence of most of the articles was 4, corresponding to cases series and cross-sectional studies. Although case reports are of high educational value and can sometimes represent scientific novelty, the literature of greatest interest and utility for clinicians is that with a high level of evidence. The results of this study can serve as a point for reflection for the Spanish dermatology community and a stimulus for improving the methodological quality of the research that is performed. We should focus our efforts on high quality scientific output with a high level of evidence.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

References