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"Authors, editors and publishers all have ethical obligations with regard to the publication of the results of research. Authors have a duty to make publicly available the results of their research on human subjects and are accountable for the completeness and accuracy of their reports. They should adhere to accepted guidelines for ethical reporting. Negative and inconclusive as well as positive results should be published or otherwise made publicly available. Sources of funding, institutional affiliations and conflicts of interest should be declared in the publication. Reports of research not in accordance with the principles of this Declaration should not be accepted for publication."

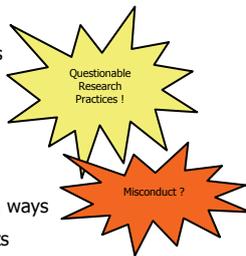
Declaration of Helsinki, Basic principles for all medical research

1. Shortcomings in health research reporting: growing concern about research reliability

Complete, accurate and transparent reporting is an integral part of responsible research conduct. However, a growing number of studies investigating the quality of reporting provides evidence of major problems occurring in scientific publications. These prevent critical assessment of the quality and relevance of the research, undermine confidence in the results and limit further use of such research.

The following practices cause major concern:

- Non-reporting or delayed reporting of whole studies
- Selective reporting of only some outcomes
- Omission of crucial information in the description of research methods and interventions
- Inadequate statistical reporting
- Presenting data (graphs) in confusing or misleading ways
- Omissions or misinterpretation of results in abstracts



2. Reporting guidelines: tools for improvement of health research reports

Reporting guidelines provide advice on how to report research studies:

- Usually in the form of a checklist, flow diagram or explicit text
- Specify a minimum set of items required for an accurate and transparent account of what was done and what was found in a research study, reflecting in particular issues that might introduce bias into the research
- The most widely recognised guidelines are based on evidence and reflect consensus opinion of experts in a particular field, including methodologists and journal editors
- Reporting guidelines complement advice on scientific writing and journals' instructions to authors
- Examples of reporting guidelines include these statements: CONSORT (for randomised controlled trials) STARD (for diagnostic accuracy studies) STROBE (for observational studies)

3. The EQUATOR Network: helping authors, editors and peer reviewers to improve the clarity and completeness of research reports

The EQUATOR Network is a new international initiative that seeks to improve the reliability of published health research by promoting transparent and accurate reporting. The EQUATOR team collaborates closely with scientists, journals, reporting guidelines developers, educators, and research funders.



The EQUATOR Network has five major goals:

1. Develop a comprehensive internet-based resource centre providing up-to-date information, tools and other materials related to health research reporting
2. Assist in the development, dissemination and implementation of robust reporting guidelines
3. Actively promote the use of reporting guidelines and good research reporting practices through an education and training programme
4. Conduct regular assessment of how journals implement reporting guidelines
5. Conduct regular audits of reporting quality across the health research literature



Adherence to reporting guidelines helps to achieve high standards in reporting health research studies. In order to reach their potential, they need to be used widely and routinely by researchers, editors and peer reviewers.

Educating young research students and professionals helps to introduce good research reporting skills at the beginning of their professional career and prevent poor reporting practices.

Wider awareness and use of the EQUATOR Network resources together with other safeguards (e.g. mandatory trial registration, public availability of research protocols, etc.) can substantially increase reliability of published health research.

The EQUATOR Network can substantially contribute to the prevention of poor reporting and introduction of best reporting practice by leading a global collaboration between the research and publishing communities. This effort needs to be strongly supported by research funders and regulatory bodies.

The EQUATOR Network Steering Group:

Prof Douglas G. Altman, Director, Centre for Statistics in Medicine, University of Oxford, UK
 Dr John Hoey, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada
 Dr David Moher, Ottawa Health Research Institute, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
 Dr Kenneth F. Schulz, Vice president, Quantitative Sciences, Family Health International, NC, USA

Next EQUATOR international events - dates for your diary

The EQUATOR Workshop & 2nd Annual Lecture

9 September 2009, The Westin Bayshore, Vancouver, Canada

Workshop: Key guidelines for reporting health research studies

Date: 9 Sept 2009, 14:00 – 17:30

Target audience: Editors and peer reviewers of medical research journals

2nd Annual Lecture by Dr Richard Horton, Editor-in Chief, *The Lancet*

Date: 9 Sept 2009, 18:00 – 19:00

Following the great success of the inaugural Annual Lecture held last year in London, the second lecture will focus on important issues relating to the research reporting in the context of global health issues.

Lecture is free; everyone welcome. More information on our website.

Events are preceding the Sixth Peer Review Congress but are independent and anyone may attend. Visit the EQUATOR website for more information.

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