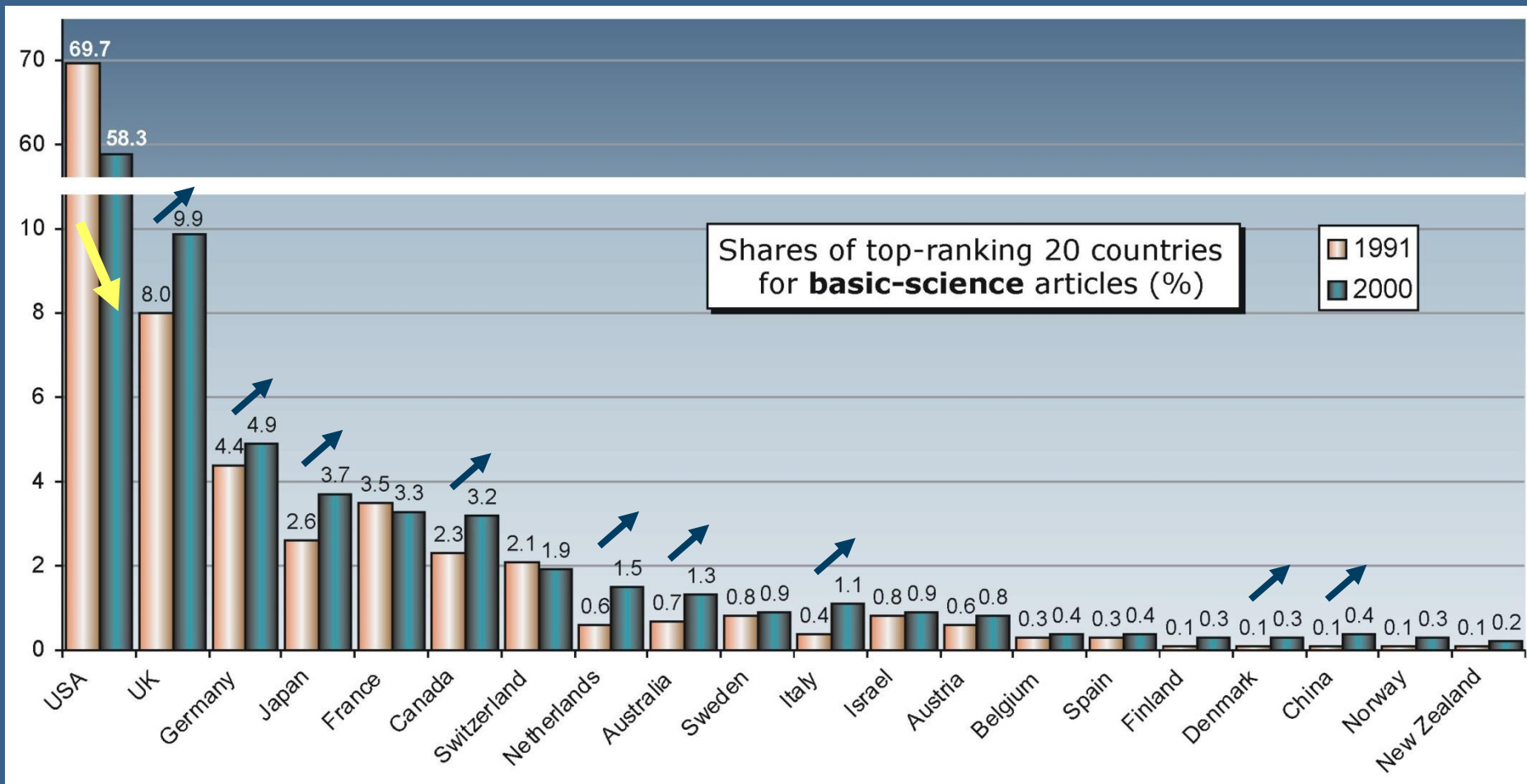


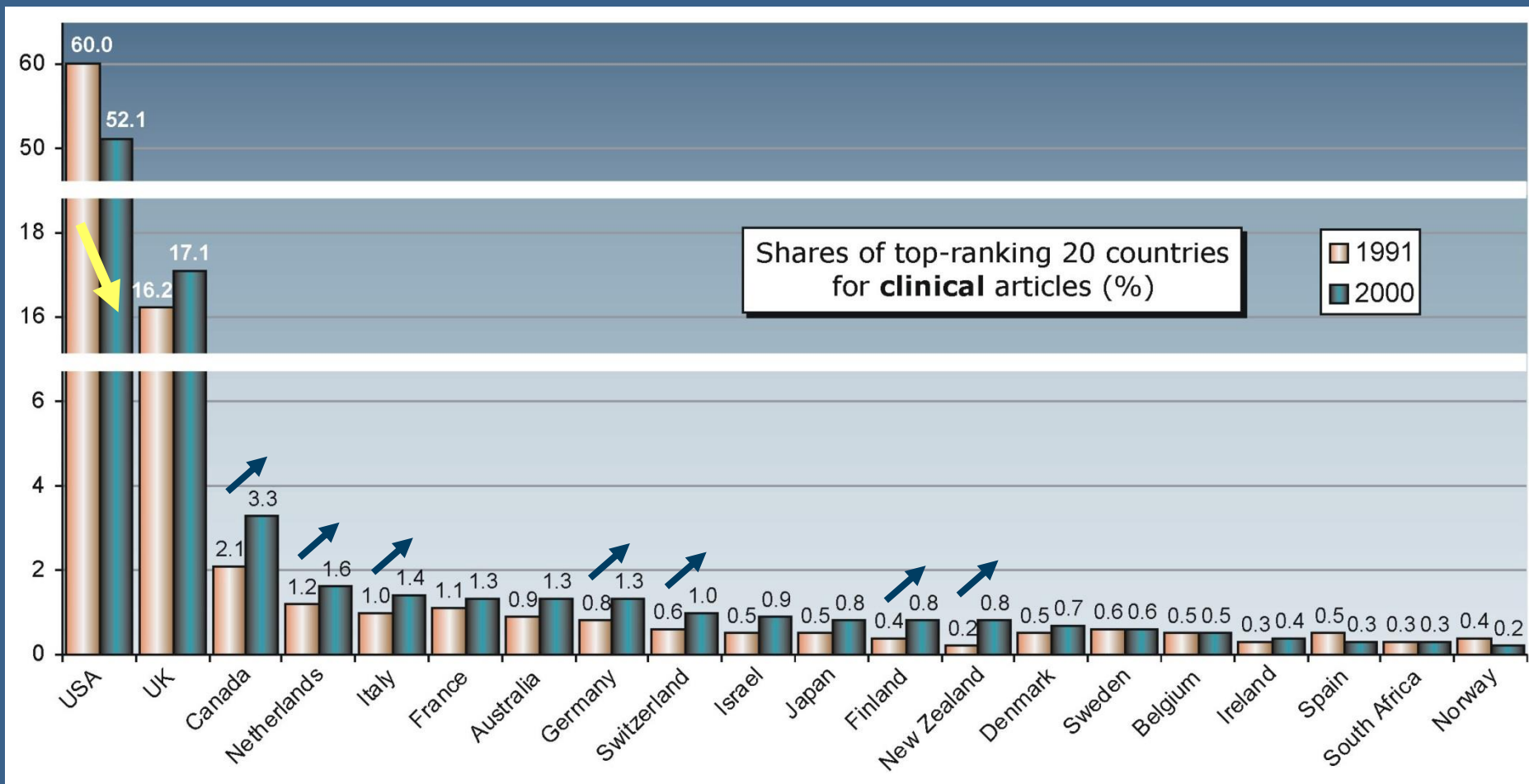
# A decline in the US share of research articles (1)



Basic science journals: *Cell*, *Nature*, *Nature Genetics*, *Nature Medicine*, *Neuron*, *Science*



## A decline in the US share of research articles (2)

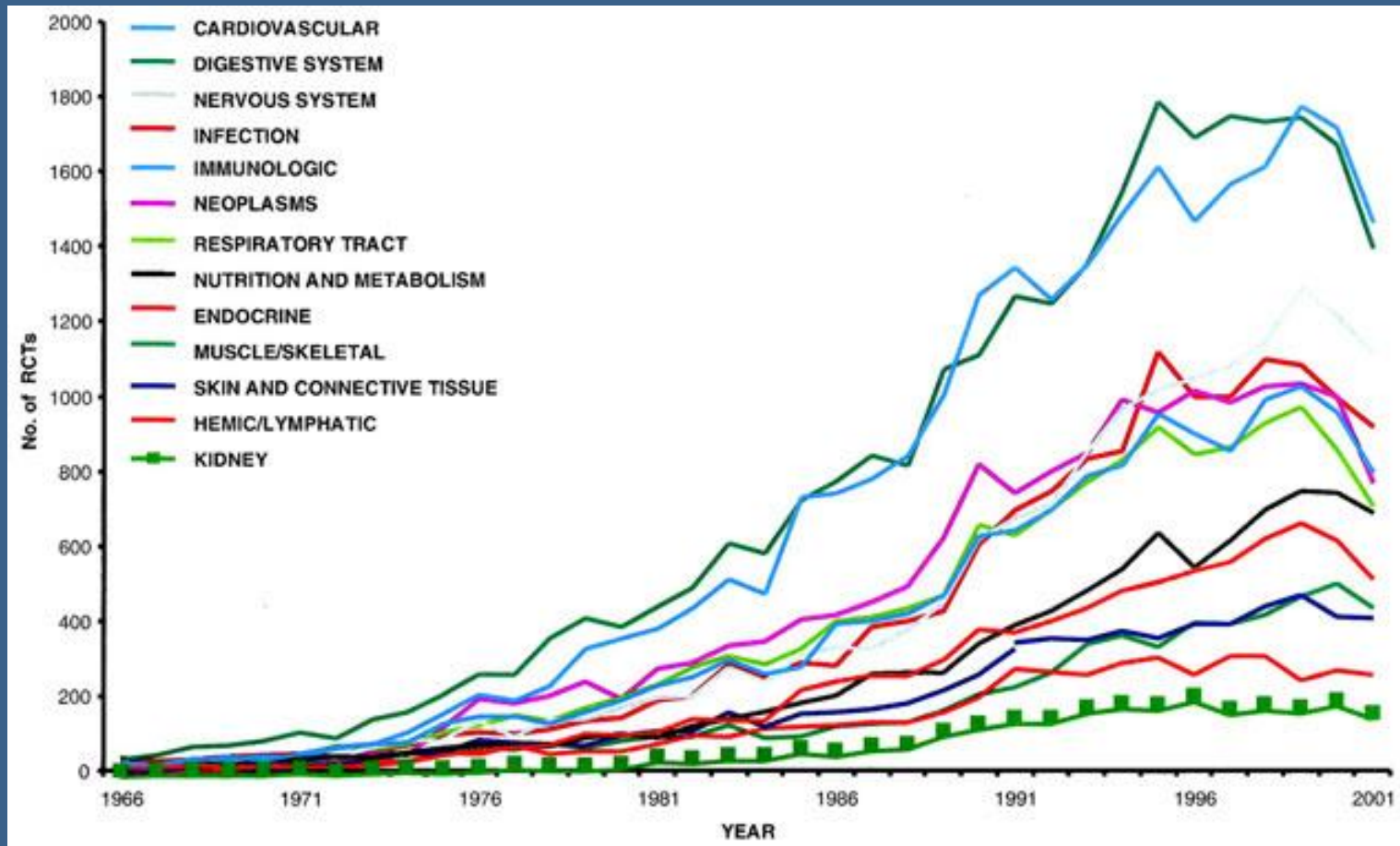


**Clinical** journals: *American Journal of Medicine*, *Annals of Internal Medicine*, *Archives of Internal Medicine*, *British Medical Journal*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *Lancet*, *New England Journal of Medicine*

Rahman M & Fukui T: NEJM 347, 1211-1212, 2002

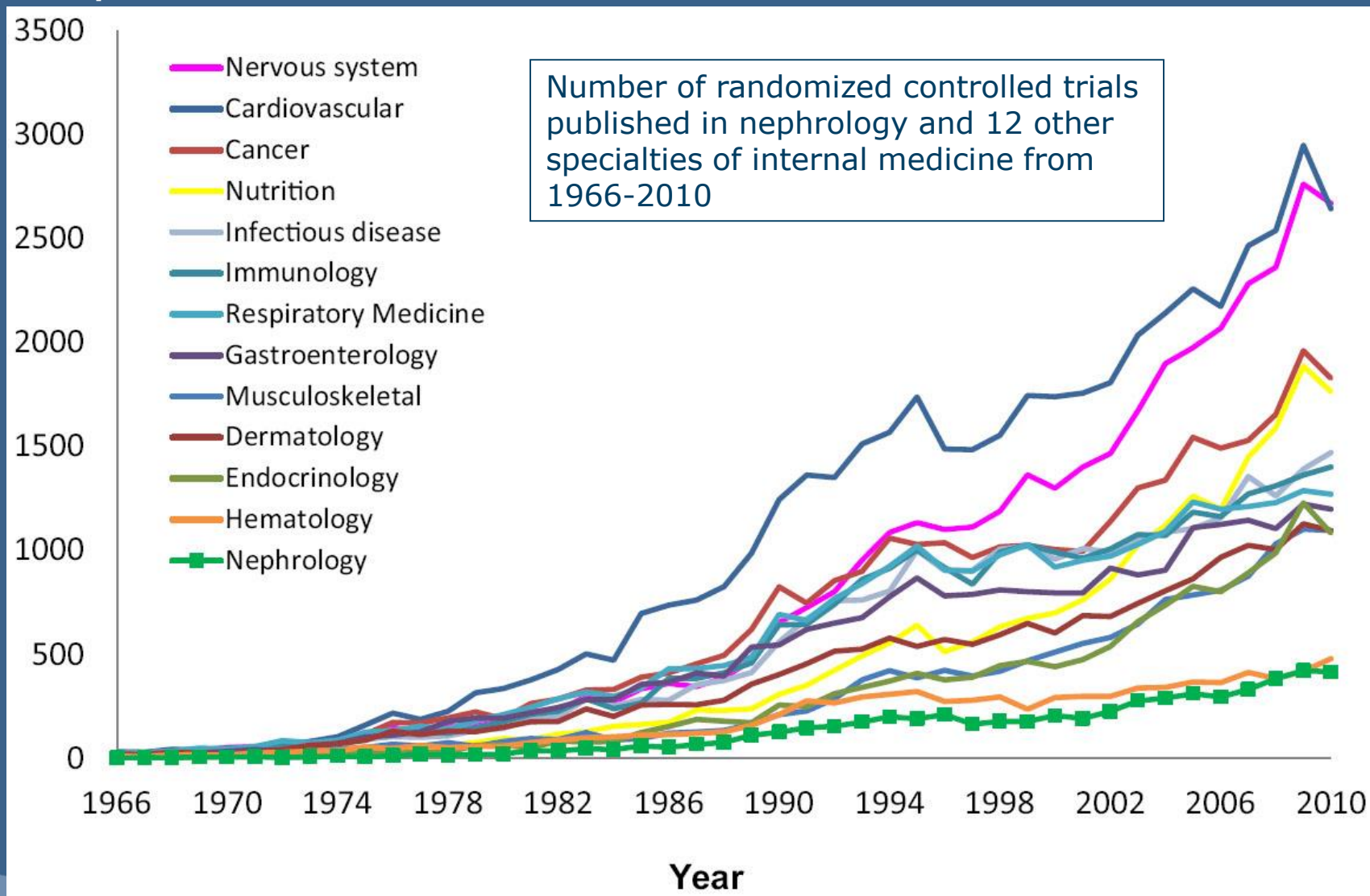


# The number, quality, and coverage of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) in nephrology



Number of randomized controlled trials (RCT) published in nephrology and 12 other specialties of internal medicine from 1966 to 2002

# Trial quality in nephrology: how are we measuring up?



# The number, quality, and coverage of randomized controlled trials (RCT) in nephrology

- The **number of RCT** published in nephrology from 1966 to 2002 (2779) is fewer than all other specialties of internal medicine, persisting when evaluated until 2010
- The **proportion** of all citations which are RCT related: third lowest
- The **increase** in both indices from 1966 to 2010 is **at a lower rate** than other specialties
- Slight increase **over the past 8 yr** is observed
- Glomerulonephritis is an outlier with very low numbers of RCT
- Industry dependence ... **investigator-driven research**



# Impact factor NEJM 2004

$$\begin{array}{rcccl} \text{Citations* in 2004:} & 14\,147 & + & 14\,549 & \\ & (2003) & & (2002) & \\ & \hline \text{Papers:} & 366 & + & 378 & = 38.6 \\ & (2003) & & (2002) & \end{array}$$

- =to research articles, technical notes, reviews, guidelines not to editorials, letters, meeting abstracts (JASN)
- **Hirsch -h-**
- **MDB H index 56.( number of papers cited more than 56 times)**

# Factors that Bias the Calculation of the Impact Factor

- Coverage and language preference of the SCI database
- Procedure used to calculate citations at ISI
- Algorithm used to calculate the IF
- Citation distribution of journals
- Online availability of publications
- Citations to invalid articles
- Negative citations
- Preference of journals publishers for articles of a certain type (guidelines, reviews, RCTs .....
- Publication lag
- Possibility of exertion of influence from journal editors
- JASN abstracts ASN counting as citations not as papers

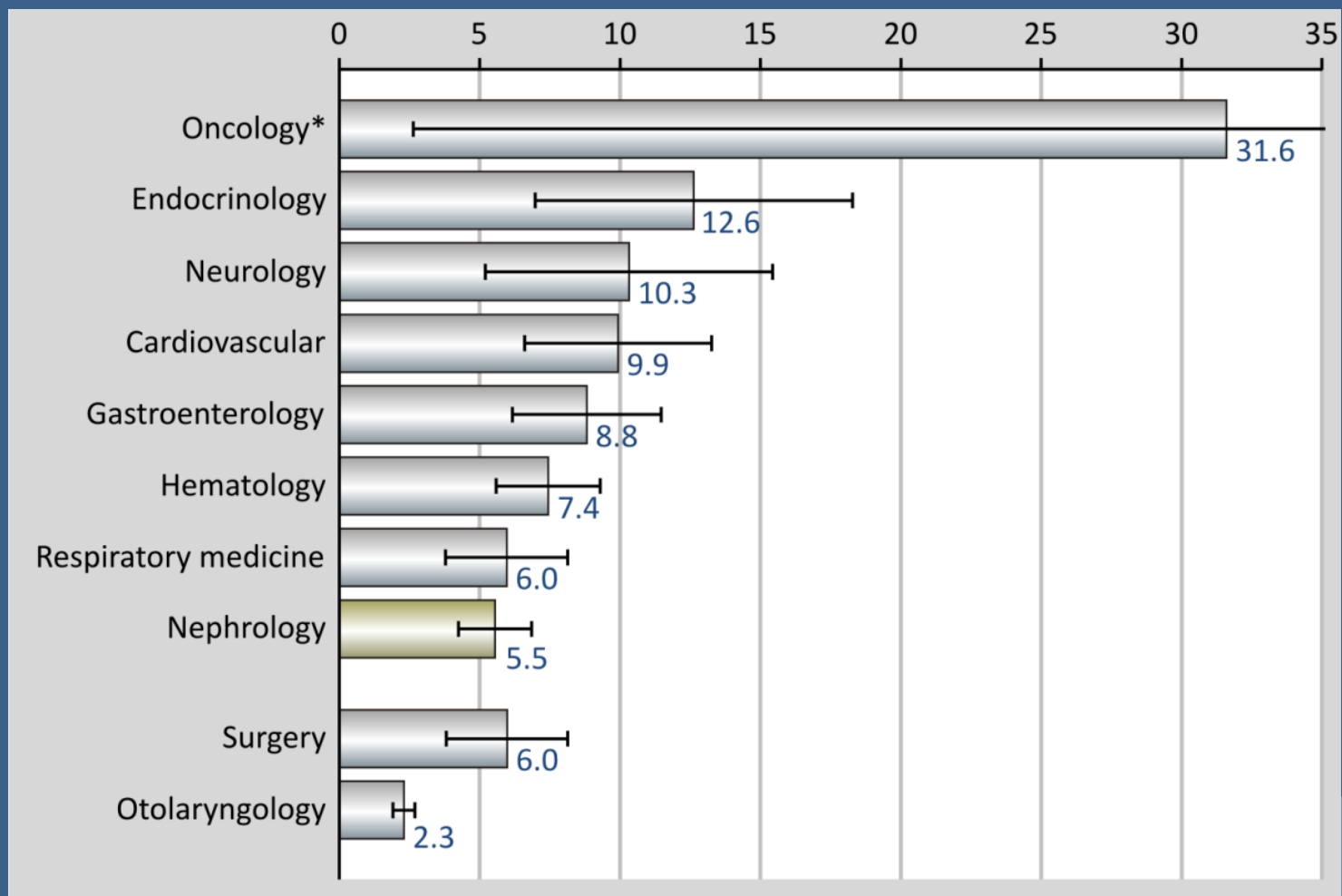


# Ranking of nephrological journals according to impact factor (>1 2011)



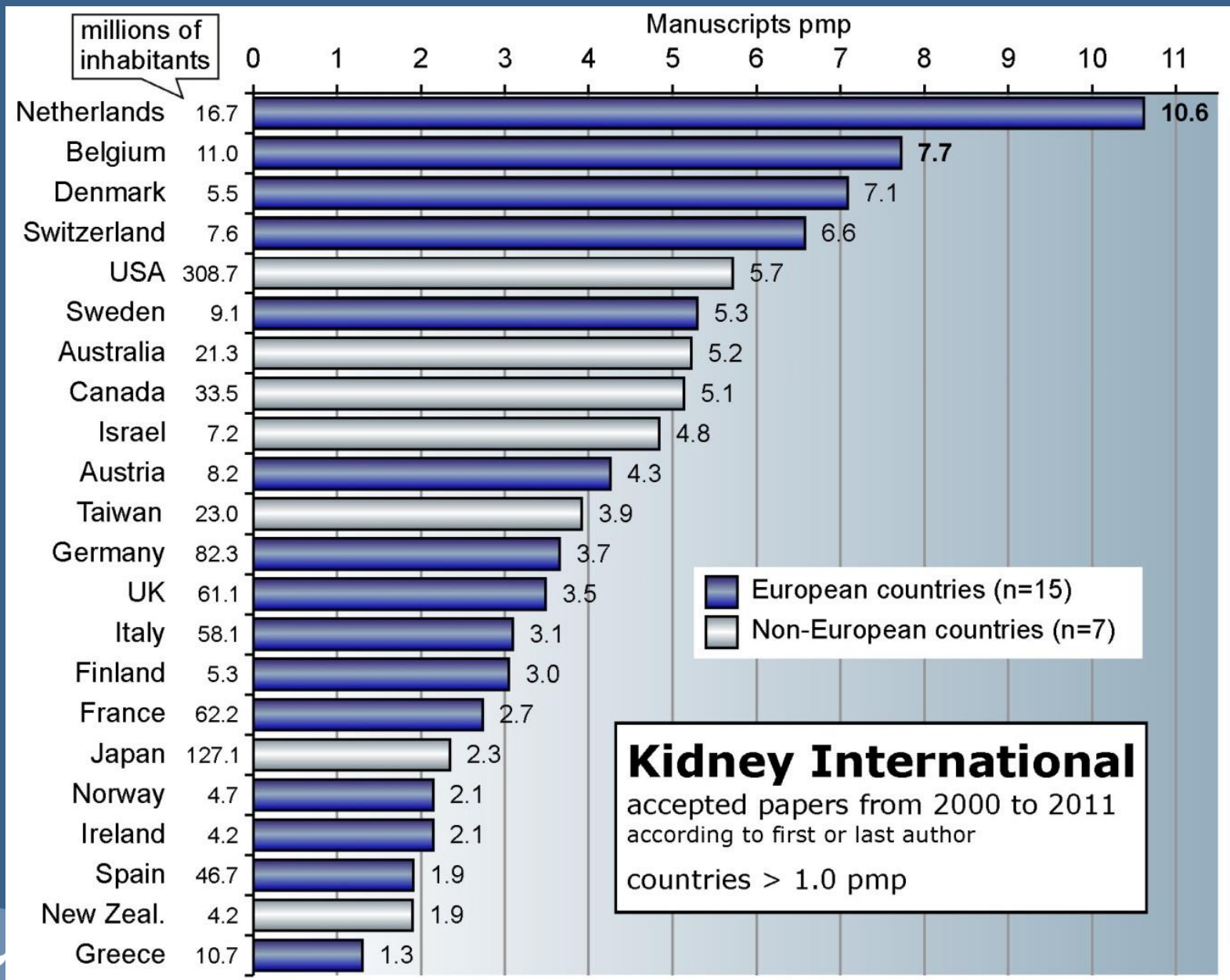
1.	J Am Soc Nephrol	7.5	13.	Nephron Physiol	1.9
2.	Kidney Int	6.6	14.	Periton Dialysis Int	1.9
3.	Nat Clin Pract Nephrol	5.6	15.	Contrib Nephrol	1.8
4.	Am J Kidney Dis	4.8	16.	Blood Purificat	1.7
5.	Clin J Am Soc Nephrol	4.4	17.	Nephron Clin Pract	1.7
6.	Curr Opin Nephrol HY	4.0	18.	Adv Chron Kidney D	1.7
7.	Am J Physiol – Renal	3.9	19.	Nephron Exp Nephrol	1.6
8.	Nephrol Dial Transpl	3.6	20.	Clin Nephrol	1.4
9.	Am J Nephrol	3.2	21.	Ther Apher Dial	1.3
10.	Semin Nephrol	2.9	22.	Kidney Blood Press R	1.3
11.	Semin Dialysis	2.7	23.	Nephrology	1.2
12.	Pediatr Nephrol	2.3	24.	J Nephrol	1.2
			25.	J Renal Nutr	1.2

# Mean and SD of the impact factor of the 7 highest ranked journals of a number of medical disciplines



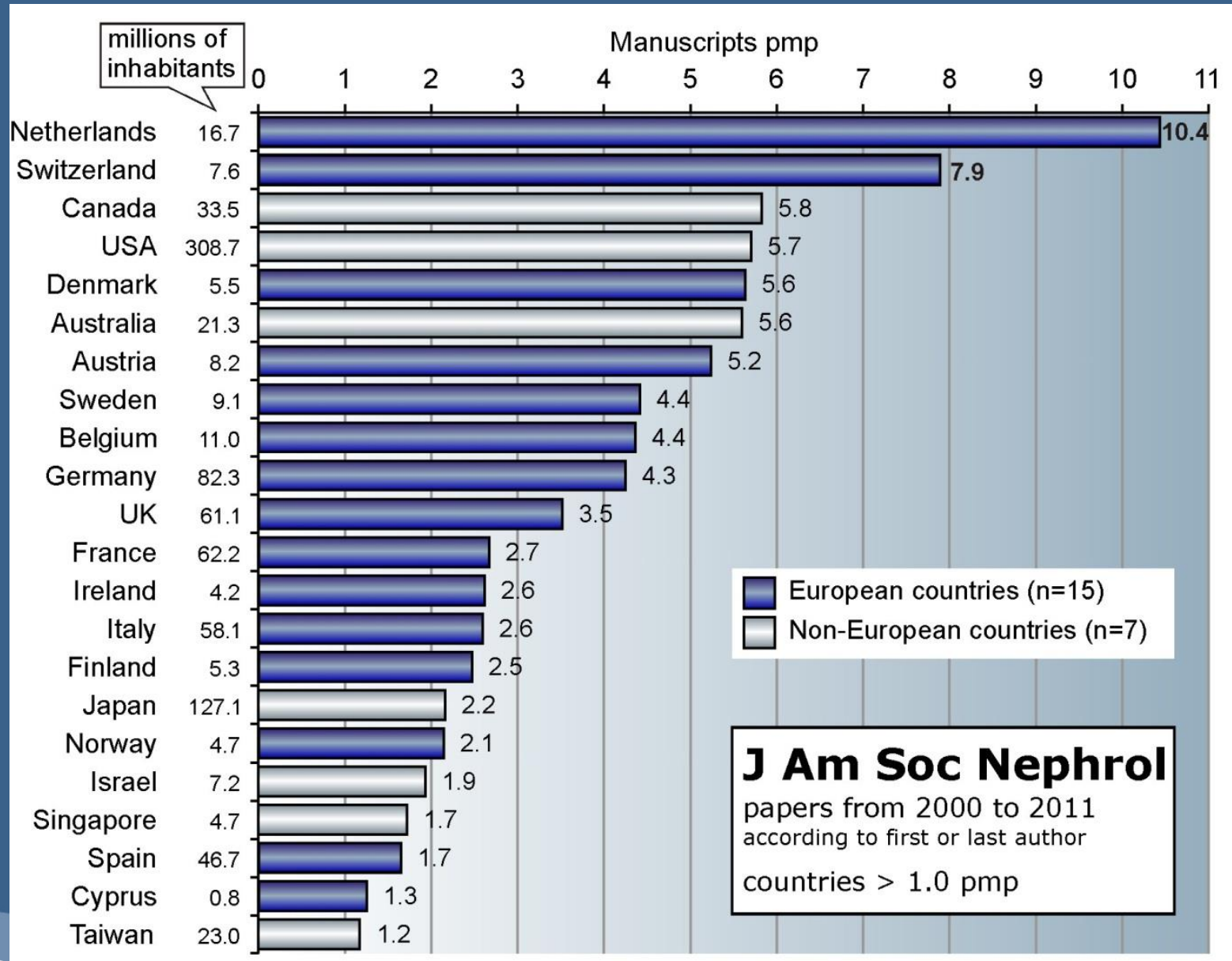
# Kidney International

Number of papers per million population 2000-2011



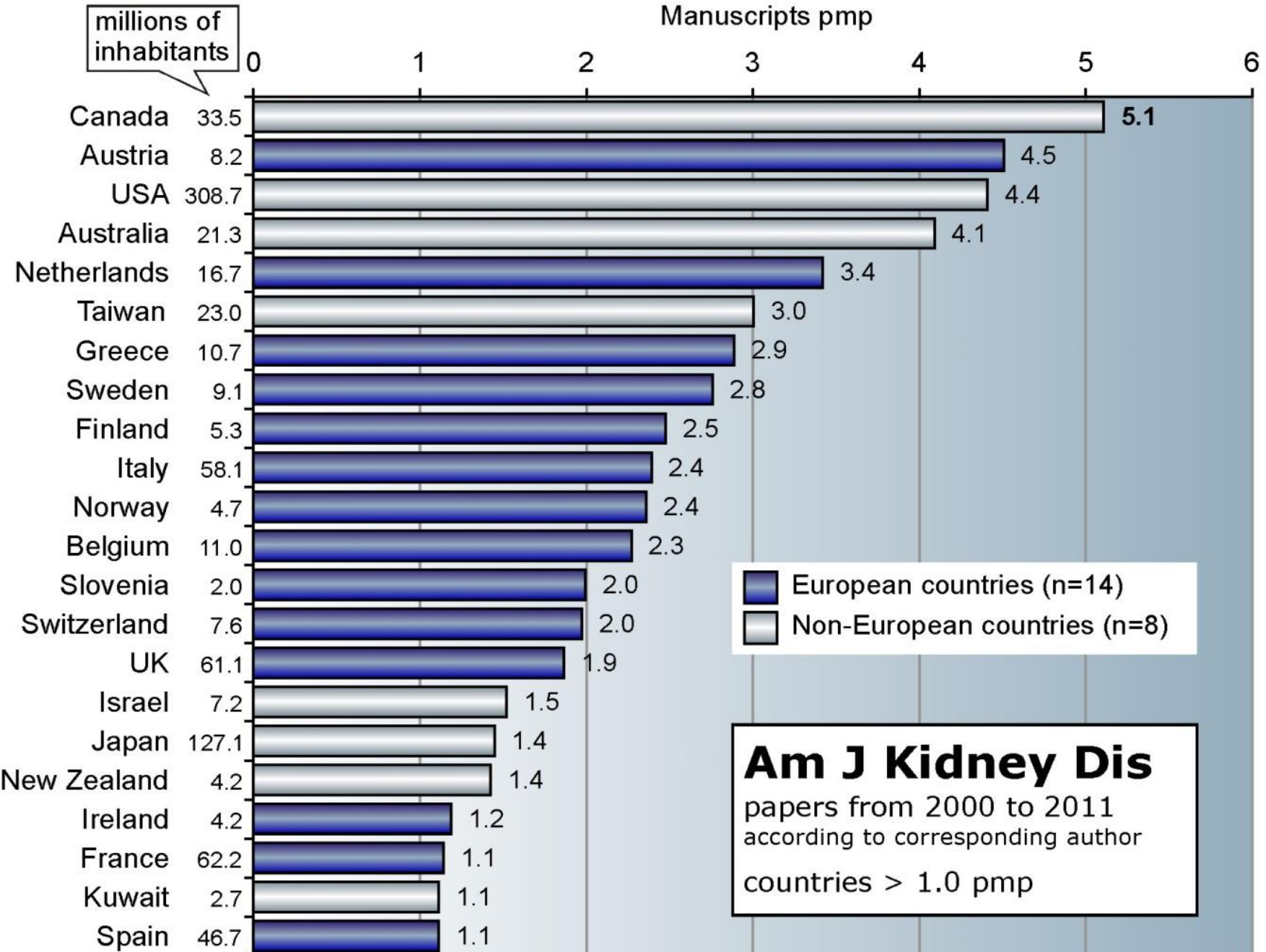
# J Am Soc Nephrol

Number of papers per million population 2000-2011



# Am J Kidney Dis

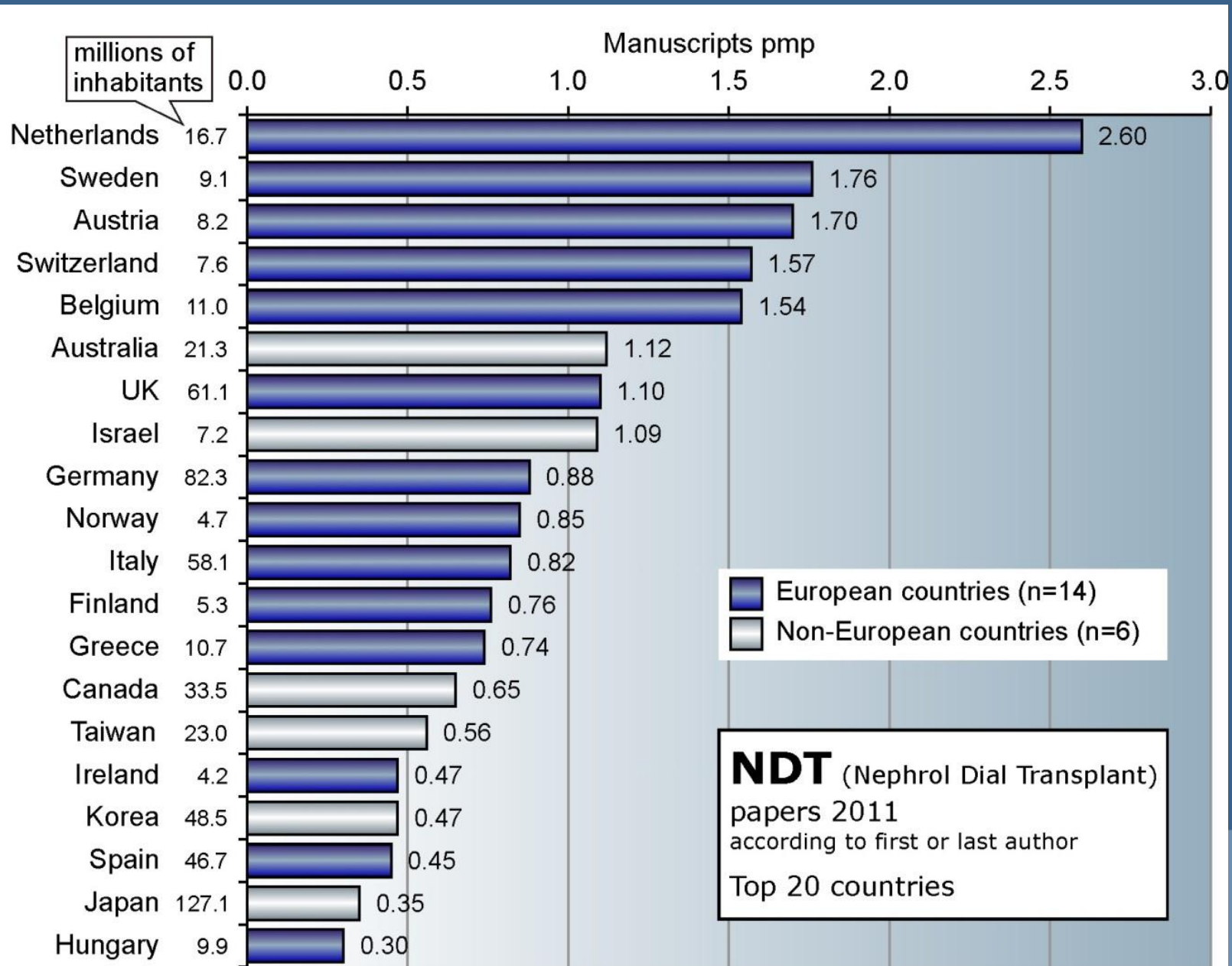
Number of papers per million population 2000-2011



De Broe  
unpubli  
shed

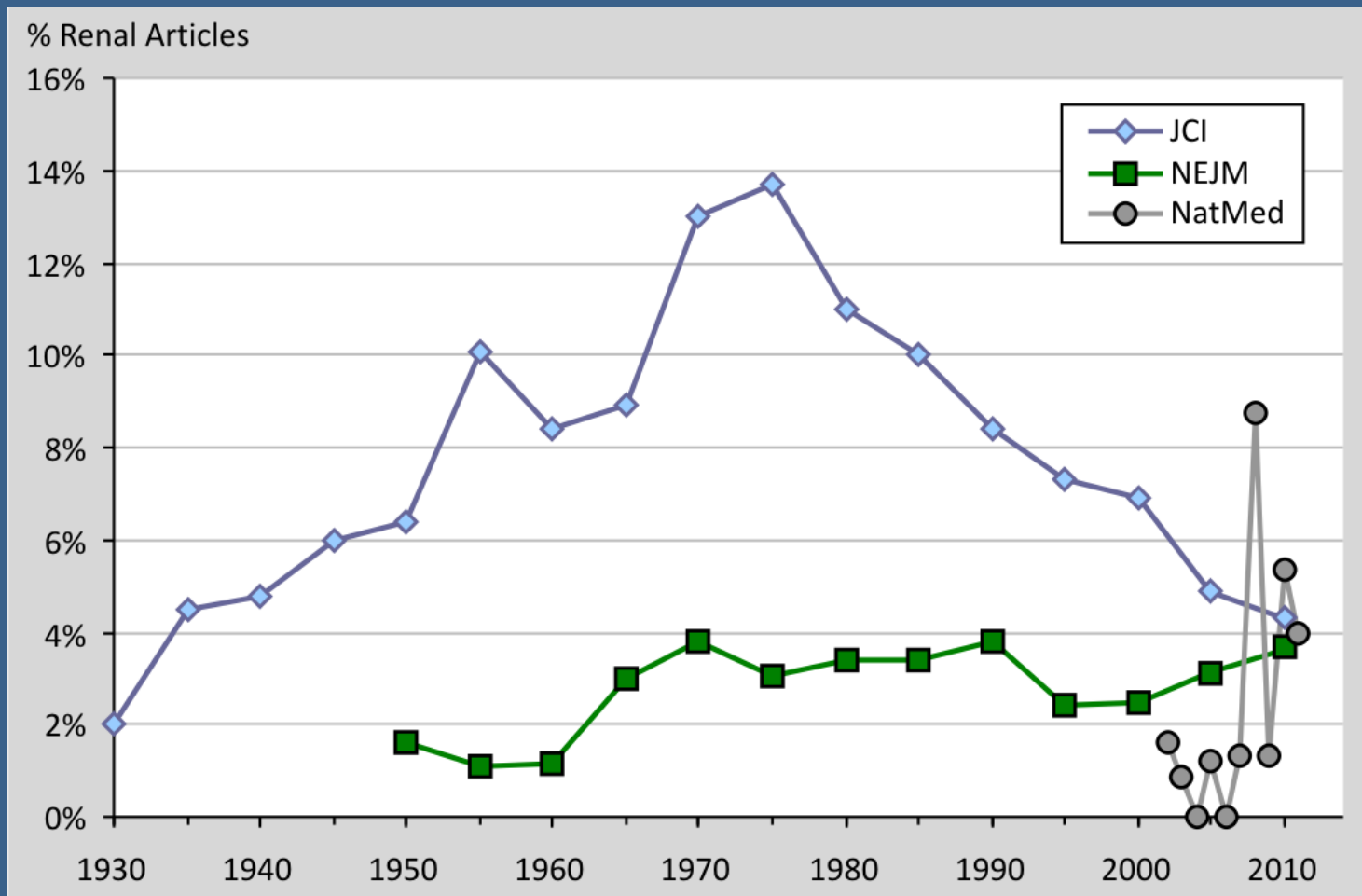
# Nephrol Dial Transplant

Number of papers per million population 2011



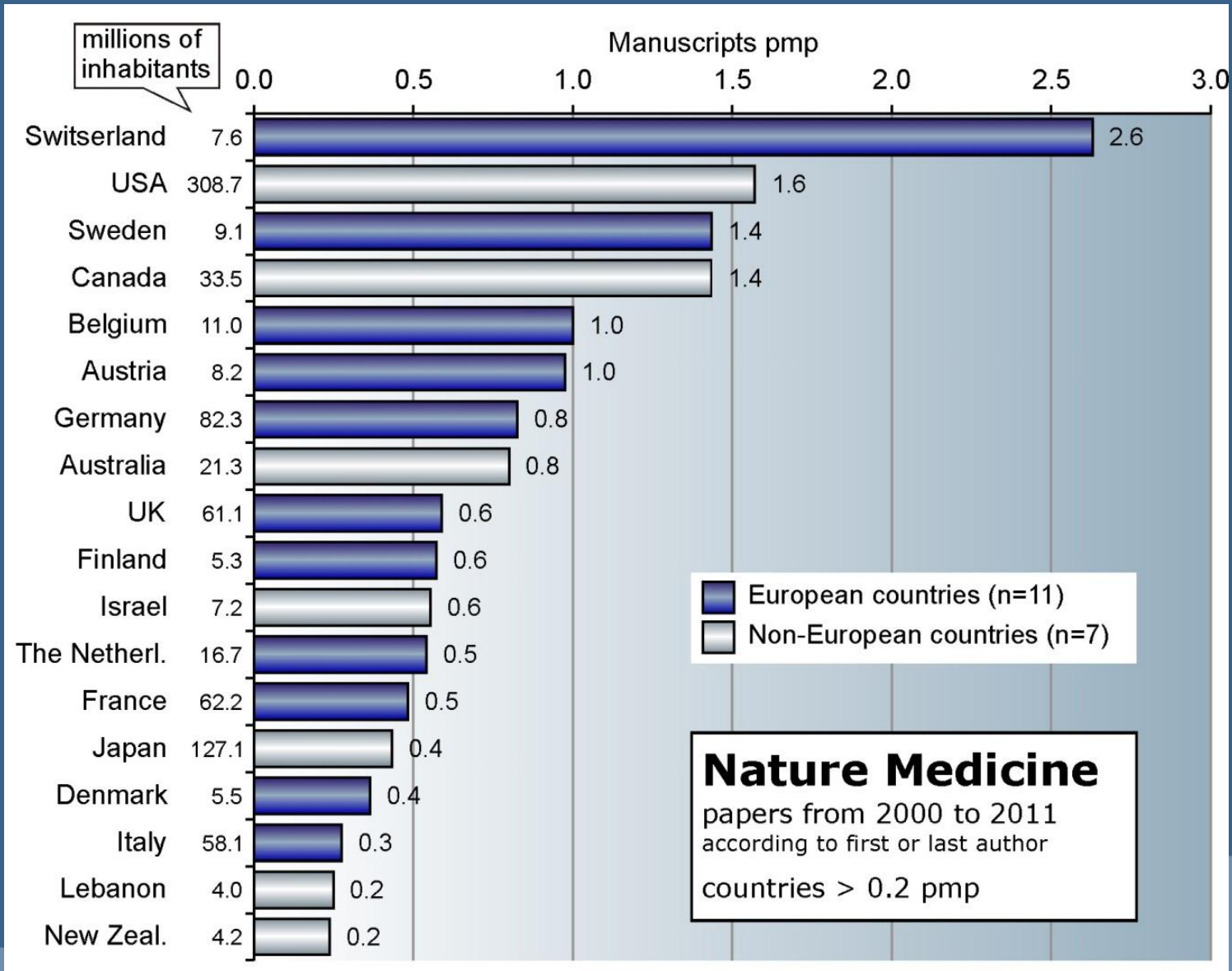
# Renal articles in leading medical journals

- Journal of Clinical Investigation
- New England Journal of Medicine
- Nature Medicine

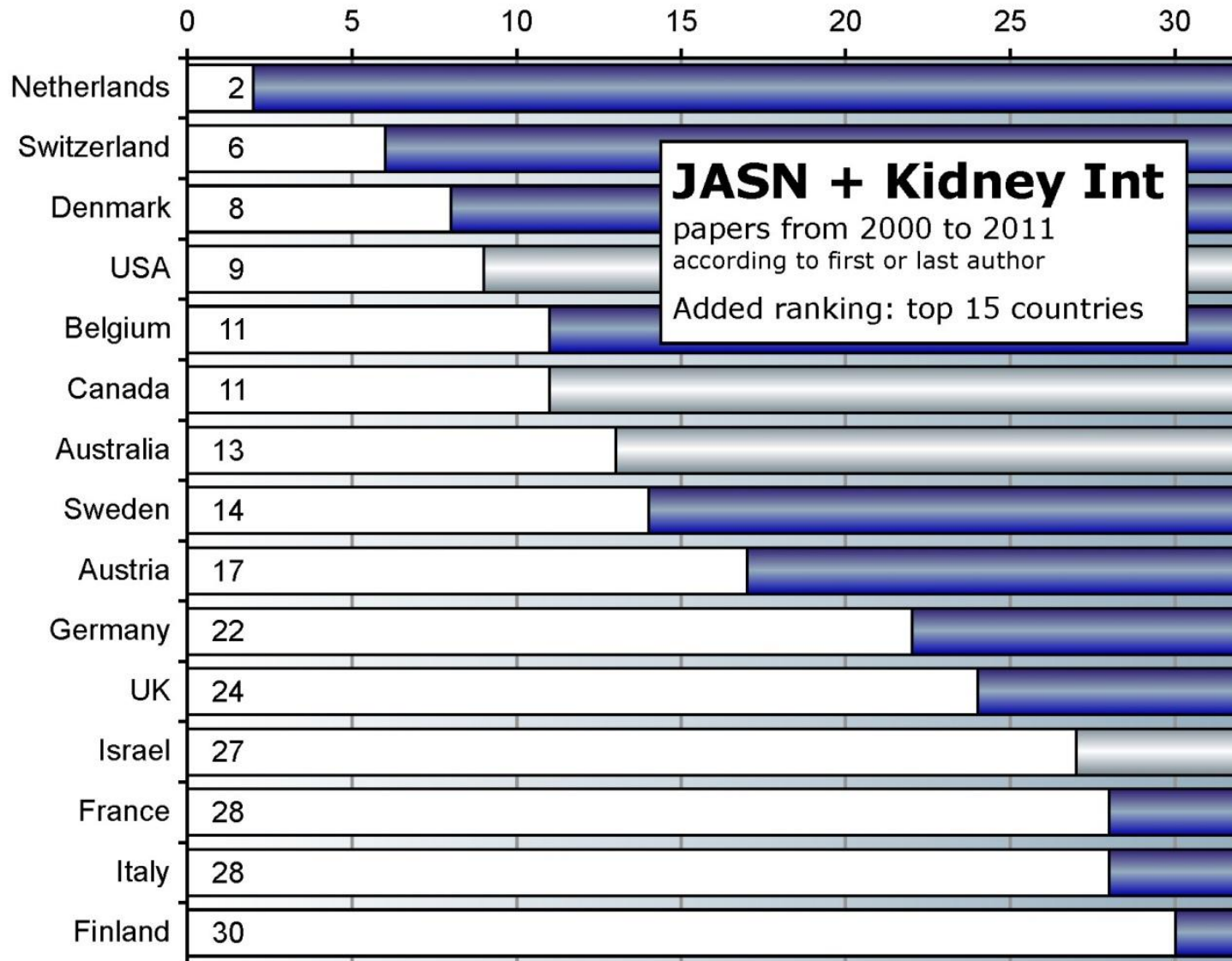


# Nature Medicine

Number of papers per million population 2000-2011



# JASN + Kidney Int ranking 11/15 are European countries



# The Netherlands

- 165 nephrologists - 30% in university hospitals
- Until recently (still majority)– nephrologists – PhD
- 3-5 papers in peer reviewed journals with high impact factor (6 best journals in nephrology), three as first author;
- Research funding
  - NWO – fundamental research – predoc, postdoc
  - diabetes, rheuma, ...
  - faculties – postdoc for clinicians
  - hospital clinical research
  - EC
  - NIH, others
  - **Nierstichting** >>
- Nederlandse Vereniging Nefrologie – multicenter trials



# Nierstichting The Netherlands



**NIERSTICHTING**

[www.nierstichting.nl](http://www.nierstichting.nl)

Total income 2006:  $15 \times 10^6$  €  
*75% spent in research support*

## **INCOME** (thousands of euros)

- Collection 4548
- Mailing actions 5286
- Legacies 4065
- Gifts 268
- Assoc. friends 488
- Sponsoring 287

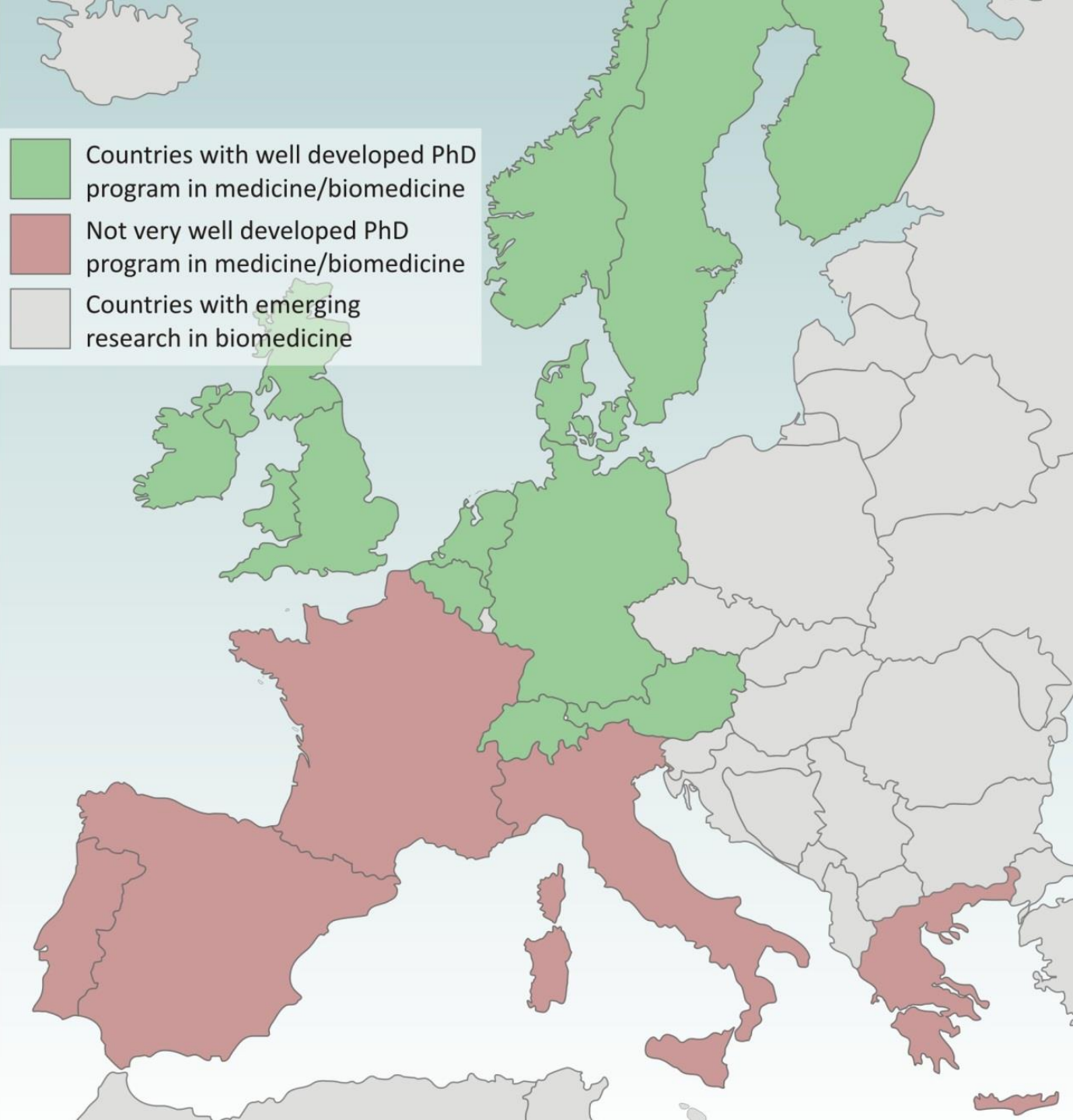
Consortia (3 centra)  
Innovative grants  
Kolff program

## **EXPENSES** (thousands of euros)

- Collection 383
- Mailing actions 2141
- Innovation in Care 109
- Prevention 3002
- Biomedical research 4550
- Social policy/patient care 1791
- Communication 2693
- Children with kidney disease 408
- Patient associations 774
- Personell 2709
- Travel 258
- Office 503

Extracted from: De Nierstichting  
Financial Report 2006




Ter Wee personal communication 2012



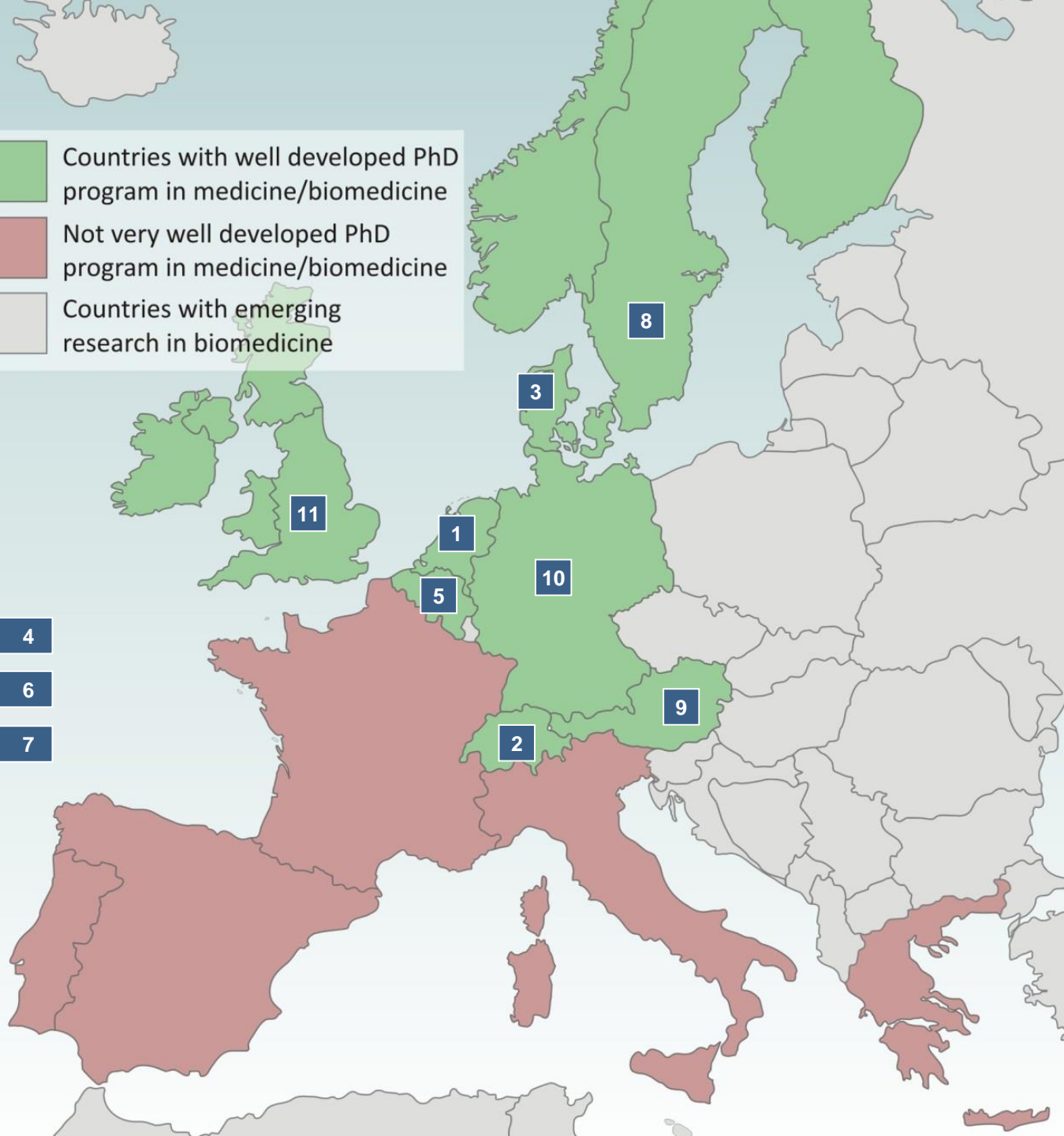
De Broe M E  
unpublished



# Kidney Int + JASN rank order

-  Countries with well developed PhD program in medicine/biomedicine
-  Not very well developed PhD program in medicine/biomedicine
-  Countries with emerging research in biomedicine

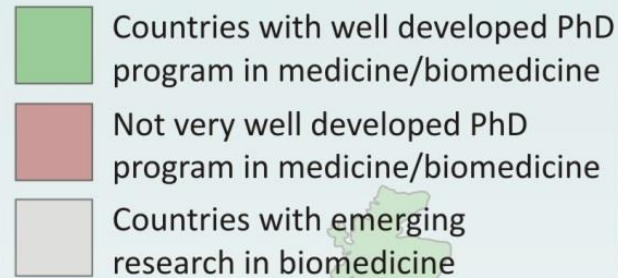
- USA** 4
- Canada** 6
- Australia** 7



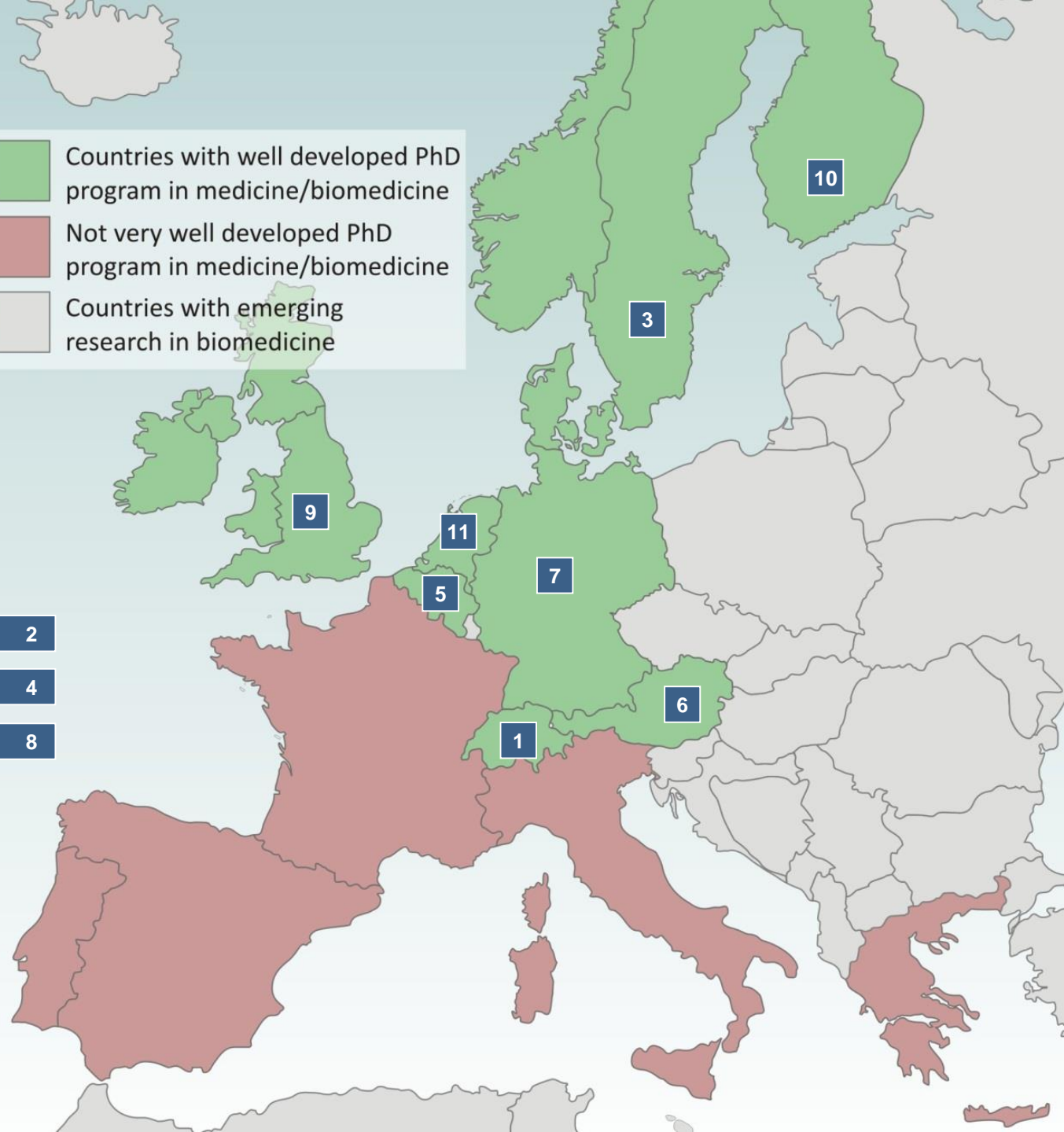
De Broe M E  
unpublished



# Nature Medicine rank order



USA	2
Canada	4
Australia	8



De Broe M E  
unpublished



# The clinical researcher

- Clinical research more difficult compared to basic research
- Probability of success is less
- “Bibliometric” performance is lower
- “Pace” is much lower
- Salaries > < practicing medicine
- Lower chance for funding
- Demands for clinical income, efficiency
- Insufficient “protected time”
- Isolation of young clinicians for active research
- Loss of scientist role model and experienced mentor

*“The two way interaction between bench and bedside is weakened”*



Sheridan DJ: Lancet 367: 1698-1701, 2006

Kaiser J: Science 311: 1852-1854, 2006

# How to improve clinical/translational research



- Link clinical medicine – basic research ↑
- Save the MD and PhD species from extinction
- Create research careers / adequate funding / clear career path
- Stimulate –create centers of excellence in clinical research - investigator driven (Unidad Central de Investigacion Clinica y Ensayos Clinicos UICICEC)
- How to implement new medical developments and therapies
- European framework programs: funding hypothesis-driven research – less bureaucratic – avoid duplication
- Top industrial R&D investment > Europe
- HIGH QUALITY PhD PROGRAMS (EDTA-ERA)



## CONCLUSIONS

Current clinical-translational research in Nephrology **do not belongs** any more to the top ranked internal medicine disciplines .

The number of RCT's in nephrology was and remains **the lowest** of all disciplines in internal medicine over the last 15 year .

The country related **output** in the top three nephrology journals is **very different** from country to country. Europe has a leading position in such a ranking;

**Some European countries** (the Low lands ,Scandinavian countries, Switzerland and Austria ) are among the most competitive in the world

A well organized **quality PhD program** in renal biomedical research seems to be a good predictor of high scientific output.

Developing a high quality **European PhD program** supported by the **EDTA.ERA ,within his available initiatives** , could be a worthwhile project, helping to improve the competitiveness of “renal” research in Europe.

