Development of Evidence-based Medicine: From the perspective

from the Cochrane Colloquium

JuanLing^{1,2}, Yu Liu^{1,2,3}, JinHui Tian^{1,2}, KeHu Yang^{*1,2}

1. Evidence-Based Medicine Center, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, China

2. Key Laboratory of Evidence-Based Medicine and Knowledge Translation of Gansu Province, Lanzhou, China

3. School of public Health of Lanzhou University, Lanzhou Gansu, 730000, China Abstract

Background: Evidence-based medicine (EBM) integrates clinical experience and patient values with the best available research information. The future holds promise for improved primary research, better EBM summaries, greater access to these summaries, and better implementation systems for evidence-based practice. The Cochrane Collaboration (CC) is a unique, worldwide not-for-profit organization that aims to help peoplemake well-informed decisions about health care, the Cochrane Colloquium can maintain and disseminate systematic reviews of health care interventions in order to assess the effects of health care practices.

Objective: To retrospectively analyze the accepted abstracts by the Cochrane Colloquiums in recent six years, so as to learn the advances and development trend for next stage in evidence-based medicine field.

Method: We collected abstracts accepted by the 19th to 24rd Cochrane Colloquiums and extracted relevant information, including the countries, authors, contributing institutions, the top topics and so on. The number and proportion were also calculated. Then, a descriptive analysis was conducted.

Results: A total of 2403 abstracts were accepted in recent six Cochrane Colloquiums. Europe contributed the most abstracts, in the top 10 contribution countries, five countries were located in Europe. Colleges/Universities were the major contributing institutes, McMaster University of Canada (183, 7.62%) and Lanzhou University of China (134, 5.57%) were the top two contributing institutions. The number of authors of most accepted abstracts were 3 to 5 (1215, 50.56%). The top three topics focused by these abstracts were evidence (475, 19.77%), methodology (491, 20.43%) and risk of bias (267, 11.11%).

Conclusions: European countries are major contributing countries of abstracts of the Cochrane Colloquium, and colleges/universities are the major contributing institutions. Retrieval and methodology are research hot in recent 6 years. Attention should be paid to breakthrough progress in methodology in future.