Clinical Research in Dermatology in Spain

El estado de la investigación clínica en dermatología en España

Bibliometric analysis provides us with highly useful measures of scientific output and quality according to specialty and topic, research center, or country. An understanding of what research is being done and where it is carried out and by whom is an essential starting point for increasing productivity. Above all, however, this knowledge is the key to improving quality and facilitating collaboration between different Spanish hospital groups.

The study by Molina-Leyva et al. in this issue provides a snapshot of the state of dermatology research carried out in Spain from 2005 to 2014. The authors assess output in terms of quantity (number of articles published) and quality (number of cites per article) according to geographic area, health center, and specialty or topic.

The results are of great interest and well presented, and this article might well be considered a ‘‘white paper’’ on Spanish clinical research in dermatology. Furthermore, the study was designed to be reproducible, so change over time can be tracked to identify trends in our specialty.

Reference


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A Selfie of Mohs Micrographic Surgery in Spain

Selfie de la cirugía de Mohs en España

Superior cure rates to conventional surgery, combined with the potential benefit of sparing healthy tissue, have established Mohs micrographic surgery (MMS) as one of the pillars of skin cancer treatment in recent decades.

The number of Spanish hospitals offering MMS, using either the fresh-tissue technique or slow Mohs, is increasing. In 2013, the Foundation of the Spanish Academy of Dermatology and Venereology (AEDV), together with academy’s working group on Surgical Dermatology, Laser, and Cutaneous Oncology (GECIDOC), launched the Spanish Mohs Surgery Registry (REGESMOHS) to compile quantitative and qualitative data on the use of MMS in different regions of Spain.

The article by De Eusebio-Murillo et al. in this issue of Actas Dermo-Sifiliográficas presents the results for 1796 MMS cases included in the registry up to January 2016. The authors describe, along with other data, key findings related to resource planning, such as type of anesthesia, surgical technique, hospitalization, number of MMS stages, and surgery duration. All dermatologists planning to perform MMS at their hospital should be acquainted with information on the current state of MMS in Spain.

Reference