

Guidelines for Reporting Health Research: The EQUATOR Network's Survey of Guideline Authors

Iveta Simera*, Douglas G. Altman, David Moher, Kenneth F. Schulz, John Hoey

Introduction

Scientific publications are one of the most important outputs of any research, as they are the primary means of sharing the findings with the broader research community. The quality and relevance of research is mostly judged through the published report, which is often the only public record that the research was done. Unclear reporting of a study's methodology and findings prevents critical appraisal of the study and limits effective dissemination. Inadequate reporting of medical research carries with it an additional risk of inadequate and misleading study results being used by patients and health care providers. Patients may be harmed and scarce health care resources may be expended on ineffective health care treatments through such inadequate reporting. There is a wealth of evidence that much of published medical research is reported poorly [1–12]. Yet a good report is an essential component of good research.

Reporting guidelines, such as the CONSORT (Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials) Statement for reporting the findings of randomised controlled trials [13], can lead to important improvements in the quality and reliability of published research. Since the development of the CONSORT Statement in 1996, several other guidelines have been developed relating to other types of research studies. Examples include QUOROM (for meta-analyses of randomised trials) [14], STARD (Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies) [15], STROBE (Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology) [16], and REMARK (Reporting Recommendations for Tumour Marker Prognostic Studies) [17].

At present, no coordination or focused collaboration in the development of reporting guidelines exists as there is in, for example, the clinical practice guidelines field. Guideline development methods vary greatly. Dissemination and implementation of reporting guidelines relies mostly on passive publication of the guidelines, occasionally accompanied by editorials. Reporting guidelines are not routinely used on a large scale, and their potential is not being fully realised.

To remedy this situation, the National Knowledge Service of the UK National Health Service provided funds to set up the EQUATOR Network (Enhancing the Quality and Transparency of Health Research; <http://www.equator-network.org/>). This new initiative seeks to improve the quality of scientific publications by promoting transparent and accurate reporting. The Network provides resources and training relating to the reporting of health research

Summary points

- High-quality reporting in scientific publications is crucial for dissemination and implementation of research findings.
- Reporting guidelines, such as the CONSORT Statement, can improve accuracy and reliability of research reports, providing that they are themselves developed to high standards.
- This survey of developers of 37 generic reporting guidelines showed that: development methods were broadly similar but varied in important details; development usually took a long time; only half of the guideline developers had strategies for dissemination and implementation of their guidelines; and securing sufficient funding to develop, evaluate, and disseminate guidelines was a major problem.
- There is a need to harmonise methods used in the development of reporting guidelines and concentrate more on their active promotion, implementation, and evaluation.
- The EQUATOR Network (<http://www.equator-network.org/>) is a new initiative that aims to improve the quality of scientific literature. It provides resources and training on reporting of health research and assists in the development, dissemination, and implementation of reporting guidelines.

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Competing Interests: All authors are involved in many initiatives in health care and health care research, which should benefit from a wide uptake of the reporting guidelines. DGA, DM, and KFS are the CONSORT Executive Group members and have participated in development of several reporting guidelines, including the CONSORT Statement, QUOROM / PRISMA, and REMARK, for which they answered the survey.

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Abbreviations: CONSORT, Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials; EQUATOR, Enhancing the Quality and Transparency of Health Research

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The Guidelines and Guidance section contains advice on conducting and reporting medical research.

Table 1. Characteristics of Reporting Guideline Development Processes (Summary of Responses to Multiple-Choice Questions)

Questions and Responses	Number of Reporting Guidelines	% (n = 30)
What motivated the work on this guideline?		
Poor quality of reporting	26	87
Development of guidelines in other areas	9	30
Other (as the only answer)	4	13
How was the relevant evidence identified?		
Asking group members	24	80
Electronic searches of the main databases	23	77
Own collection of published literature	23	77
Hand searches of published literature	18	60
Searching for ongoing studies	7	23
Searching for unpublished studies	5	17
Method used for developing guideline recommendations		
Informal consensus	23 ^a	77
Formal consensus	6	20
Was the draft guideline shared with a broader circle of experts for comments before being finalised?		
Shared with the entire working group and with those who contributed in any way to the development of the guideline	22 ^b	73
Shared with an entirely distinct, broader circle of experts outside the working group	17	57
Not shared at all	1	3
How was the guideline summarised?		
Text	27	90
Checklist	24	80
Flowchart	6	20
Was specific funding available for the following steps?		
Meeting costs	18	60
Travel costs	15	50
No funding available	10	33
Administrative support	6	20
Researcher time	4	13
Source of the funding		
Grant from non-profit organisation	14	47
Own budget	11	37
Pharmaceutical industry support	5	17
Government	2	6
How was your guideline disseminated?		
Publication in one peer-reviewed journal	19 ^c	63
Conference presentation	19	63
Published on other Web sites	15	50
Lectures and talks for potential users	12	40
Publication in more than one peer-reviewed journal	10	33
Web site created for the guideline	10	33
Have you used any implementation strategies to increase uptake of the guideline by authors?		
Yes	13 ^d	43
No	15	50
Have you used any implementation strategies to increase uptake of the guideline by journals?		
Yes	12 ^e	40
No	17	57
Have you (or anyone else) performed any formal evaluation of the uptake of the guideline by journals?		
Yes	5 ^b	17
No	24	80
Have you (or anyone else) performed any formal evaluation of the impact of the guideline on the quality of reporting?		
Yes	5 ^b	17
No	24	80
Has the guideline been formally endorsed by any organisations?		
Yes	17 ^f	57
No	11	37
Do you think your guideline will need updating?		
Yes	25 ^b	83
No	4	13
Have you consulted any other members from your guideline working group in answering these questions?		
Yes	10	33
No	20	67

^aOne guideline used both; two guidelines were developed by one person (question not relevant).

^bOne guideline no response.

^cOne guideline no dedicated journal publication; published in health technology assessment report and subsequent book.

^dOne guideline ongoing (planned dissemination strategies); one guideline no response.

^eTwo guidelines that did not use any specific strategy are going to discuss the issue at their next meeting; one guideline no response.

^fOne guideline no response; one guideline "not known".

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and assists in the development, dissemination, and implementation of reporting guidelines.

The first project of the EQUATOR Network was to: (1) identify all available guidelines for reporting health research studies and (2) survey the authors of these guidelines to gather details about their development methodology, dissemination and implementation strategies, and problems encountered during those processes. Given sparse information on the benefits of guidelines [18,19], we also asked authors about published and unpublished evaluations of impact. This article reports the findings of our survey.

Methods

Identification of studies. We identified published reporting guidelines through systematic searches of MEDLINE, EMBASE, The Cochrane Library, CINAHL, PsycINFO, Web of Science, and general Internet resources through a Google search. File S1 shows the MEDLINE search strategy. We also searched reference lists of relevant articles and personal collections of papers. We encountered various terms used for reporting guidance across the literature, such as reporting guidelines, recommendations, and standards. For the purposes of this article we use the term “guideline” without any implication regarding the methodology used for the guidance development.

Our aim was to initially identify *all* available guidance for reporting of scientific studies in health research. We deliberately set very broad inclusion criteria: any guidelines published in the period 1996 to 2006 with the objective of improving the reporting of research studies relating to health. One reviewer (IS) screened the records and selected potentially relevant papers. These full-text articles were retrieved and evaluated for inclusion by two reviewers (IS and DGA). Any instruments designed for the evaluation of study quality, although closely related to reporting guidelines, were not included.

From the starting point of these very broad inclusion criteria, we then narrowed our selection to include only very broad, generic guidelines on reporting medical research, and to exclude more specialised or narrow guidelines. In total, 37 reporting guidelines met our criteria and were eligible for the survey (File S2).

Questionnaire design. We aimed to survey the developers of these 37 guidelines in order to gain insight into their development processes. We designed a four-page, 25-item questionnaire covering the main aspects of reporting guideline development: the characteristics of the development group; motivation; guideline development process; dissemination, uptake, and impact of the guideline; funding; and problems experienced during the development process. Where possible we included multiple options and encouraged respondents to tick all answers that applied; some open questions required descriptive answers.

The questionnaire was e-mailed, together with a covering letter describing the purpose of the project, to the corresponding author of the reporting guideline. Two reminders were sent to non-respondents, and when no response was received another author was approached.

Data collection and analysis. The answers to multiple-choice questions were summarised as percentages of the whole sample; the answers to open descriptive questions were summarised in brief statements. Here we present our aggregate findings.

Box 1. Steps Used in the Development of Reporting Guidelines

- Generating ideas/checklist items (through telephone conversations, face-to-face meetings, and guideline topics mandated by professional association)
- Literature review (systematic review)
- Critical appraisal of identified evidence
- Sharing relevant evidence with a larger team
- Agenda for discussion—generating items
- Discussion of items
- Agreement on phrasing and explanation of items
- Writing the first draft
- Circulation for comments
- Incorporation of comments
- Repeating previous two steps until reaching consensus among group

Our Findings

Characteristics of reporting guidelines identified from the literature. The 37 eligible guidelines (File S2) were very diverse, ranging from well-known general guidelines for reporting results of specific types of research studies, such as CONSORT for randomised trials [13] and STARD for diagnostic accuracy studies [15], to the first attempts to harmonise reporting of a particular aspect of research, such as the search strategy for systematic reviews [20].

Two of the identified guidelines provided standards for reporting data (MIAME [Minimum Information about a Microarray Experiment] for microarray-based expression gene data [21] and MIAPE [Minimum Information about a Proteomics Experiment] for proteomics experiments [22]).

The CONSORT Statement has probably been the most influential reporting guideline published thus far. In our sample of 37 guidelines, six were extensions of the CONSORT Statement [23–28]; two provided recommendations complementary to CONSORT [29,30]; and ten referred to or claimed to be influenced by the CONSORT Statement development [14–17,31–36].

Survey results. We received responses from 30 of 37 guideline developers (81% response rate). Most respondents answered all questions. Where some questions were left unanswered, this is indicated. Ten respondents (33%) consulted a colleague when completing the questionnaire. Table 1 summarises responses to multiple-choice questions related to basic aspects of reporting guideline development processes.

Guideline development group. Most of the surveyed guidelines were developed by an international multidisciplinary group (22 of 30; 73%); only two guidelines were developed by one person. The median number of people participating in the guideline development was 22 (range: 1–118). Nineteen groups established a core (writing) group that had a median number of seven people (range: 3–24). The membership of the working groups reflected the guidelines’ scope—statisticians, journal editors, clinicians, and epidemiologists were included in most development groups. Some groups included medical writers, social scientists, information specialists, health economists, and

Box 2. Major Problems Experienced During the Guideline Development Process

- Lack of sufficient funding
- Time constraints
- Work not considered as academic research
- Lack of evidence on which to base the guidelines
- Decisions on terminology for the guidelines
- Reluctance of journals to publish guidelines
- Working group personnel changes
- Existence of more than one reporting guideline (in a single area of endeavour)
- Perceived plagiarism (one group)

representatives of the pharmaceutical industry. One group also invited representatives of grant funding agencies; another group invited a patient representative. The guidelines providing standards for reporting data also included relevant bioinformatics experts and software vendors.

Motivation for the guideline development. Poor quality of reporting was the most common motivating factor for the guideline development (87%), followed by the influence of other reporting guidelines being developed (30%). Among other contributing factors were difficulties encountered in critical appraisal and systematic reviews; lack of reporting standards in a particular field; and concerns about inappropriate publication processes. Two guidelines were commissioned by professional organisations and one was developed at the request of a medical journal.

Guideline development processes. The guidelines were developed in various ways. The main activities involved in guideline development are summarised in Box 1. Not all guidelines, however, went through all the stages or proceeded in that order.

Some of the guideline groups started their work from scratch while others adapted existing guidelines for a new or more specialised research field. All the groups but one made an effort to collect relevant evidence to support the recommendations; some used extensive comprehensive literature searches, while others retrieved the relevant literature in a less formal way (e.g., personal article collections of group members, asking experts in the field). Acquired evidence (the full-text papers or summary statements with extracted data) was shared with the group through e-mail, postal mail, or Web site posting. Most groups (90%) organised one or more face-to-face meetings at various stages of the guideline development: either at the very beginning of the process to generate ideas, or later to discuss pre-prepared evidence summaries or draft guidelines. Meetings usually had both small group working sessions and plenary discussion sessions. Reporting recommendations were mostly developed through informal consensus (77%). Six groups used formal consensus methods (three used a modified Delphi technique, one used focus groups with a modified Delphi technique, and two did not specify the method). Draft guidelines were shared with the entire working group for comment. Seventeen groups (57%) also sought comments on the draft guideline from a distinct, broader circle of experts outside the working group.

Reporting recommendations were summarised in the form of text (90%) and/or checklists (80%; with three guidelines being a checklist only). Six groups (20%) also included a flow diagram and one guideline related to data reporting standards included features specific for this type of report (formal data representation, controlled vocabularies).

On average, the guidelines took 20 months to complete (range: 3–62 months) and another 11 months, on average, to publish (range: 0–30 months).

Twenty-five respondents (83%) felt that their guidelines will need to be updated in the future.

Dissemination, uptake, and impact of the guidelines. Publication in a peer-reviewed journal and presentation at conferences were the most frequently used means for guideline dissemination. Ten groups negotiated multiple journal publications to ensure wider and quicker spread. The Internet was also used for dissemination (Table 1).

Medical journals played an active role in the dissemination and implementation of one third of the surveyed guidelines by publishing commentaries endorsing the guidelines or providing Web links or citations to the reporting guidelines in their “Instructions to Authors”.

About half of the guideline groups recognised the need to develop implementation strategies to increase the uptake of the guideline by authors and journals (Table 1). Strategies used included publication of supporting articles, letters, commentaries, and editorials; development of a detailed “explanation and elaboration” document; translations; free availability from the Web sites (including journals’ sites); inclusion in “Instructions to Authors” of various journals; and organising courses and workshops promoting the use of the reporting guideline.

Solicitation of support from potentially relevant partners, including journal editors, funding agencies, professional organisations and societies, or where relevant, software vendors, was seen as one of the crucial aspects of successful implementation. Active collaboration with journals was recognised in particular—editors were often invited to participate in the development of the guidelines (25 groups, 83%). Some groups also asked for the guideline to be endorsed by the journal and included in its “Instructions to Authors” (six groups, 20%). One group also approached journals to discuss how the guideline could be used efficiently within the editorial process.

Guideline uptake by medical journals was formally evaluated for five guidelines (17%), either by a survey of “Instructions to Authors” and/or by a count of journals that had adopted the guideline. The impact of guidelines on the quality of reporting was evaluated in five cases.

Problems experienced during the guideline development process. The major problems encountered are listed in Box 2. Lack of sufficient funding and time constraints were identified as the most pressing issues. One third of the guidelines were developed without any dedicated funding (Table 1). Where funding was available, it was provided mostly to cover costs of the meetings and associated travel expenses. Only four groups had secured funding for research-related activities such as searching for evidence, data synthesis, and writing. Seven groups highlighted the consequences of inadequate funding as one of the main obstacles in guideline development.

A closely related problem was the perception that development of reporting guidelines was not considered as research in some academic institutions. The survey participants also mentioned problems with logistics, such as managing the large number of people involved in the guideline development or assembling the international team with almost no funding.

Discussion

Reporting guidelines have the potential to improve the quality of reporting and consequently the quality of research [18,19]. But such guidelines could conceivably have downsides as well—for example, they might encourage some authors to simply report the information required by the guidance regardless of whether it was actually part of the study's conduct.

Development of reporting guidelines should follow robust methodology if they are to be widely accepted by the relevant scientific and health care publishing community.

Our survey found evidence of a widespread lack of funding for developing guidelines. Some of the national health research funding agencies have begun to recognise this problem. For example, the CONSORT group recently obtained a five-year funding grant from the UK National Health Service's Research & Development Methodology Programme for partial support of its activities, but such funding is rare. Although our survey did not enquire about the exact costs of developing reporting guidelines, we estimate that the costs might be in the region of UK£50,000 for a single appropriately developed consensus reporting guideline. If reporting guidelines are to remain evidence-based, they need to be regularly updated, which also requires funding. As yet, only one guideline team (the developers of CONSORT) have published a revision, although 25 (83%) others recognised the need to do so in due course.

When developing reporting guidelines, it is important to include an evaluation component. In our survey, evaluations of the uptake of the guideline by journals and/or evaluation of the guideline's impact on the quality of reporting had been attempted for only eight (27%) guidelines. Even though the CONSORT Statement is widely accepted, only 36 (22%) of 167 journals surveyed by Altman [37] referred to CONSORT in their guidance to authors, and many used ambiguous language in describing what was expected from authors or referred to an old version of the Statement.

Information gathered from the survey shows a need to harmonise methods used in the development of reporting guidelines. It is also important to evaluate the impact of guidelines. Because this type of evaluation research is difficult to fund, such studies might have a better chance of receiving support if they are undertaken collaboratively by a combination of research funders, authors, editors, and publishers. Such collaboration might also reduce the risk of bias inherent in self-evaluations.

In addition to the 37 guidelines we targeted in our survey, we also identified a considerable number of specialised reporting guidelines providing recommendations for reporting specific medical conditions or procedures (see File S1). Although we excluded these specialised guidelines from our survey, we recognise their importance and plan to engage their developers in the EQUATOR Network.

We hope that EQUATOR will act as an "umbrella" organisation, bringing together developers of reporting

guidelines, medical journal editors and peer reviewers, research funding bodies, and other key stakeholders with a mutual interest in improving the quality of research publications and research itself. Our goal is to improve the quality and reliability of the medical literature by promoting the transparent and accurate reporting of health research. We will actively promote the use of reporting guidelines among journals, as their effectiveness critically depends on support from editors of influential medical journals.

Poor reporting cannot be seen as an isolated problem that can be solved by targeting only one of the parties involved in disseminating research findings, be it authors, editors, or peer reviewers. A well-coordinated effort, with collaboration between the research and publishing communities, strongly supported by research funders, will likely have a better chance of leading to improved reporting of health research. In turn, better reporting is likely to influence the quality and impact of future research. ■

Supporting Information

File S1. Search strategy

Found at doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.0050139.sd001 (35 KB DOC).

File S2. Reporting guidelines included in the survey

Found at doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.0050139.sd002 (42 KB DOC).

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