



REVISTA COLOMBIANA DE OBSTETRICIA Y GINECOLOGÍA AND THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION IN SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

As a result of the content published in *Revista Colombiana de Obstetricia y Ginecología* the publication is now cited and referenced in SCIELO, LILACS, the COLCIENCIAS Permanent Indexing Service, IMBIOMED, Gale Cengage Learning, EBSCO, SCOPUS, REDALYC AND ISI (THOMSON REUTERS), placing it among the best medical publications in this country. The visibility gained by the journal has led to a greater number of applications for publication and also a growing number of contributions from other Latin-American countries and in different languages from Spanish. However, the journal is still awaiting inclusion in databases such as MEDLINE or EMBASE in order to increase visibility for the authors and their manuscripts.

In line with transformations which have become an imperative in the world as a result of global warming and the need to use clean technologies and ensure preservation and conservation of natural resources and optimize electronic communication and immediate availability, *Revista Colombiana de Obstetricia y Ginecología* has started on a journey of transformation and modernization in order to offer its readers the opportunity to access an electronic version with enhanced dissemination, visibility and availability worldwide.

This opportunity also poses the challenge of offering top scientific and editorial quality, in line with that of the most important publications in the field of gynaecology and obstetrics in the world. Many of those publications offer on-line material and content for their readers, consistent with individual

requests and interest, optimizing time and the use of resources for the users of scientific literature.

Also, with the aim of providing the users with the best possible evidence, authors, reviewers and editors of scientific journals in the world have the responsibility of publishing honest, transparent and accurate scientific information (1) that will help expand the frontiers of medical knowledge. Ideally, this new information should result in actions or opportunities for improving care provided to patients, decision-making for healthcare providers, and support to the caregivers.

To accomplish these objectives, the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) has published the “Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals: Writing and Editing for Biomedical Publication”, containing guidelines and recommendations for the publication of scientific articles (2). On the other hand, the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) has developed guidelines and flowcharts designed to promote ethical standards applicable to the editing and peer review processes for the publications of studies in scientific journals (3, 4).

To complement these recommendations, standards have been developed for improving the quality of clinical trial protocols (SPIRIT) (5) in order to guide the authors through the different steps, from the development of the research protocol to the final publication, and also to facilitate the critical approach by the readers as the ultimate target audience. Additionally, standards also cover writing

and publishing of final research reports, according to the type of study (6-11) for submission to scientific journals. The documents and their respective website links are shown in the Table included as part of this editorial.

Likewise, there are also guidelines and checklists for qualitative research reports (Coreq) (12), qualitative research synthesis (Entreq) (13), healthcare improvement guidelines (Squire) (14), and economic evaluation reports (Cheers) (15), available at <http://www.equator-network.org/> or <http://www.cochrane.org/about-us/evidence-based-health-care/webliography/books/reporting>.

Revista Colombiana de Obstetricia y Ginecología, with the support from FECOLSOG, recognizes the importance of meeting and upholding these standards, and adheres to these world recommendations. No efforts will be spared

in promoting their implementation in all processes, from editing, to peer review and final publishing of all of the articles submitted for publication. Although this undertaking may be challenging and require hard work from authors, reviewers, editors and other collaborators, with their help and understanding the journal will continue to be a national and international benchmark and the visibility platform for researchers, teachers and healthcare providers in all areas of obstetrics and gynaecology.

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Table. Publication reporting systems by study type and website access link

Type of Study	Standard	Link
Randomized Clinical Trials	CONSORT 2010 statement: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomized trials (6).	http://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/consort/
Observational studies	The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies (7).	http://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/strobe/
Systematic reviews and Meta-analyses	Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement (8).	http://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/prisma/
Diagnostic validity studies	Towards complete and accurate reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy: the STARD initiative. Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy (9).	http://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/stard/
Case reports	The CARE guidelines: consensus-based clinical case reporting guideline development (10).	http://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/care/
Statistical analysis	Basic Statistical Reporting for Articles Published in Biomedical Journals: The “Statistical Analyses and Methods in the Published Literature” or The SAMPL Guidelines (11).	http://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/sampl/

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