The quality of reporting of case control studies published in selected Sri Lankan medical journals

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Background

Incomplete and inadequate reporting of research hampers the assessment of strengths and weaknesses of the studies published in the medical literature.

Objective

To assess the quality of reporting of case control studies published in selected Sri Lankan medical journals

Methods

Nine medical journals were hand searched for case control studies published since 1980 and all (18) which appeared in the 287 journal issues were included for assessment. A checklist was developed based on STROBE guidelines. Each study was assessed by two independent observers for presence of criteria in the checklist developed.

Results

Of the 18 articles, 10 (65.5%) clearly and correctly stated the study design, 16 (89%) the objectives, 11 (61%) described the periods of recruitment, 14 (77.7%) reported comparability of diagnosis of cases and controls clearly, 15 (83.3%) defined exposure and confounding variables clearly, 11 (61%) described comparability of assessment of exposure variables among cases and controls, 11 (61%) data collection methods and 12 (66.6%) sources of data. With regard to statistical issues, 3 (16.6%) included method of sample size determination, 15 (83.3%) presented unadjusted estimates of effects and 6 (33.3%) adjusted estimates and 10 (55.5%) the precision of the estimates. Of the 7 (39%) matched case control studies and only one applied matched analysis. Five (27.7%) studies have attempted to address potential sources of bias but none described the generalizability of the findings.

Conclusion

None of the studies had fulfilled all criteria recommended by STROBE guidelines. Awareness on the STROBE statement and more attention to details may improve the quality of reporting.