

Randomized trials published in Latin American Nursing journals are poorly reported, and have potential risk of bias

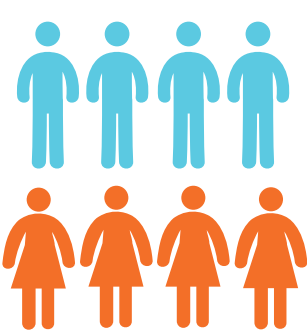
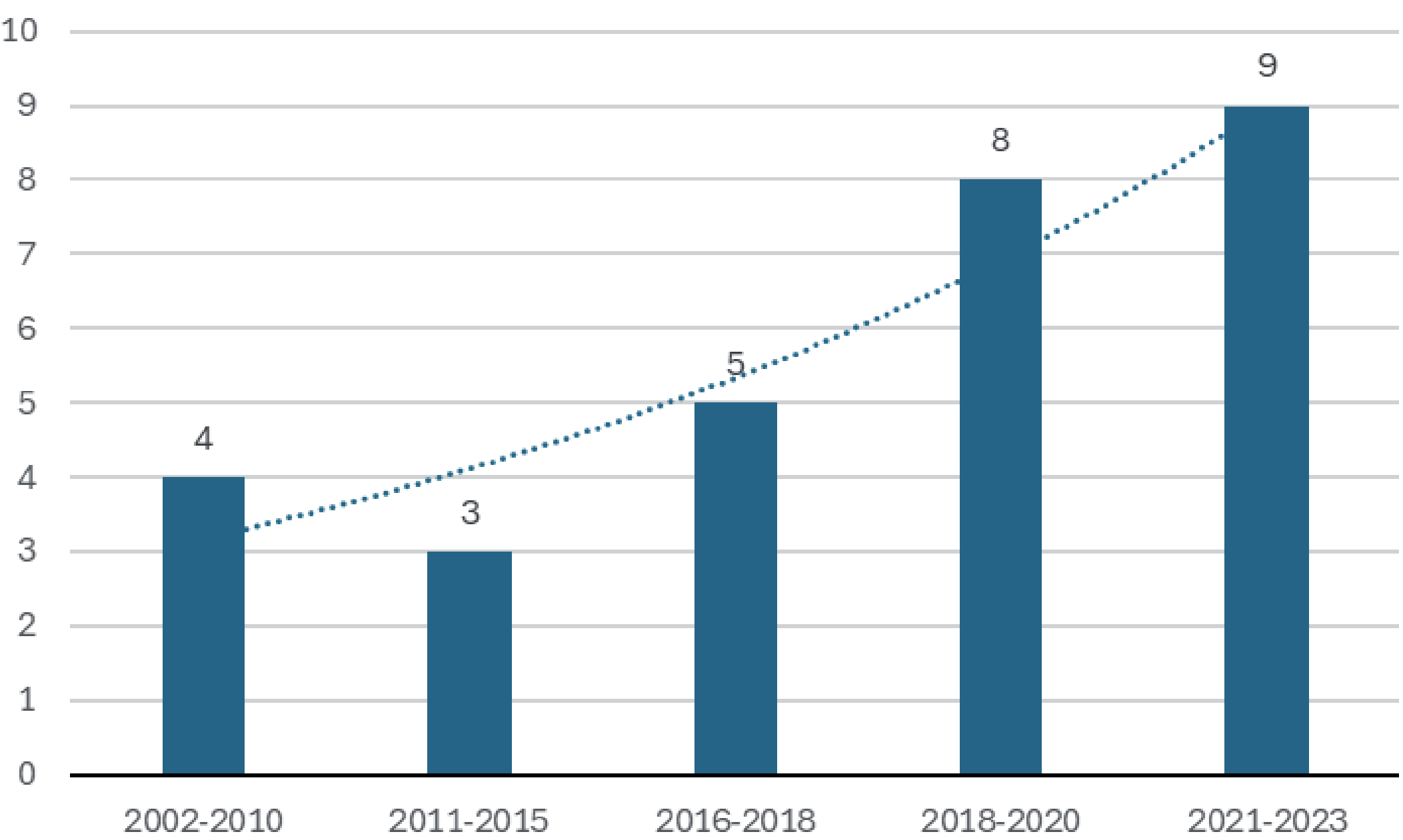
Analysis of the quality of reporting and risk of bias of clinical trials published in Latin American Nursing Journals.

Background: Scientific production in Latin American nursing journals is steadily growing, but the number, quality, and rigor of published randomized controlled trials (RCTs) remain largely unknown.

Journals

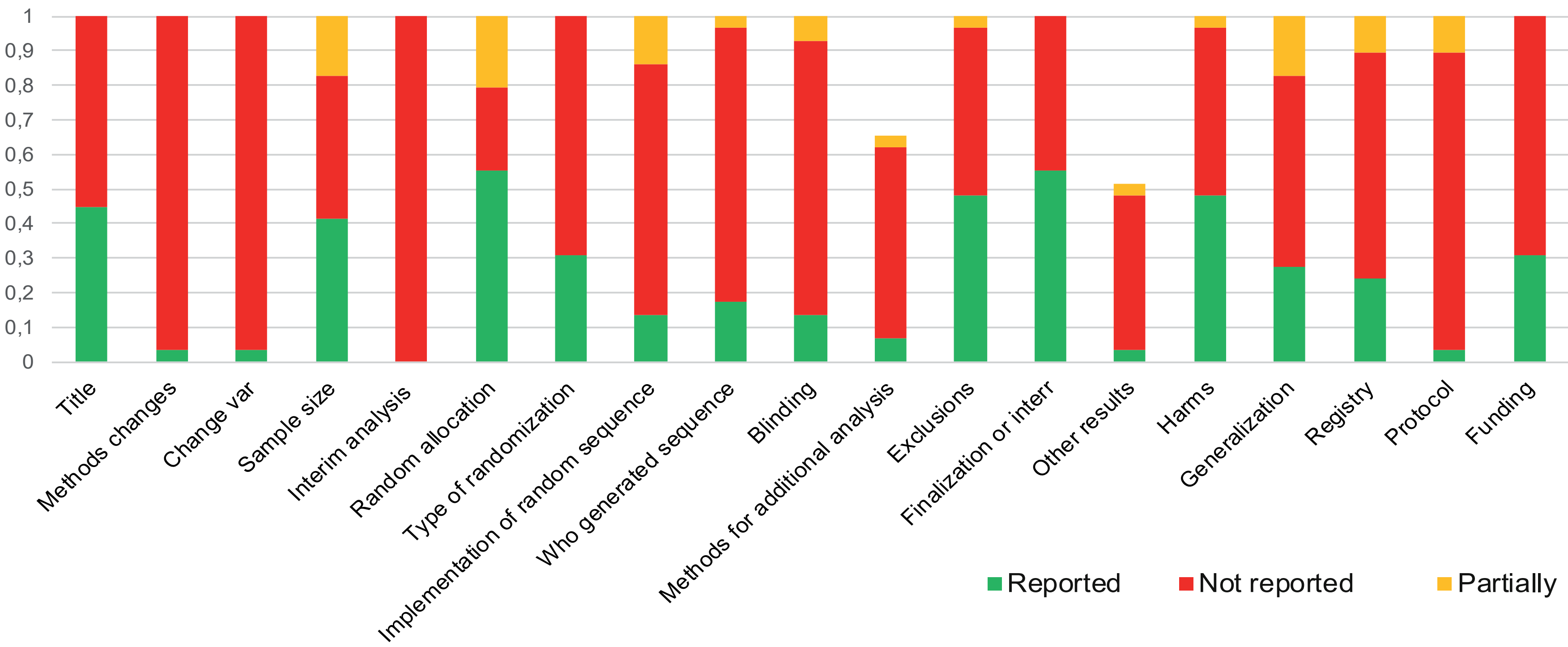


- Identified n=40
- Unavailable n=10
- Reviewed n= 30



29 RCTs included

Reporting - CONSORT Statement



Items NOT reported in more than 40% of trials

TOP 3

Populations



Patients 48%
Caregivers 14%
Nurses 14%

Settings



Hospitals 59%
Primary care 14%
Outpatient clinics 10%

Interventions



Patient/caregiver education 38%
Delivery of care 28%
Exercise/wellness 14%

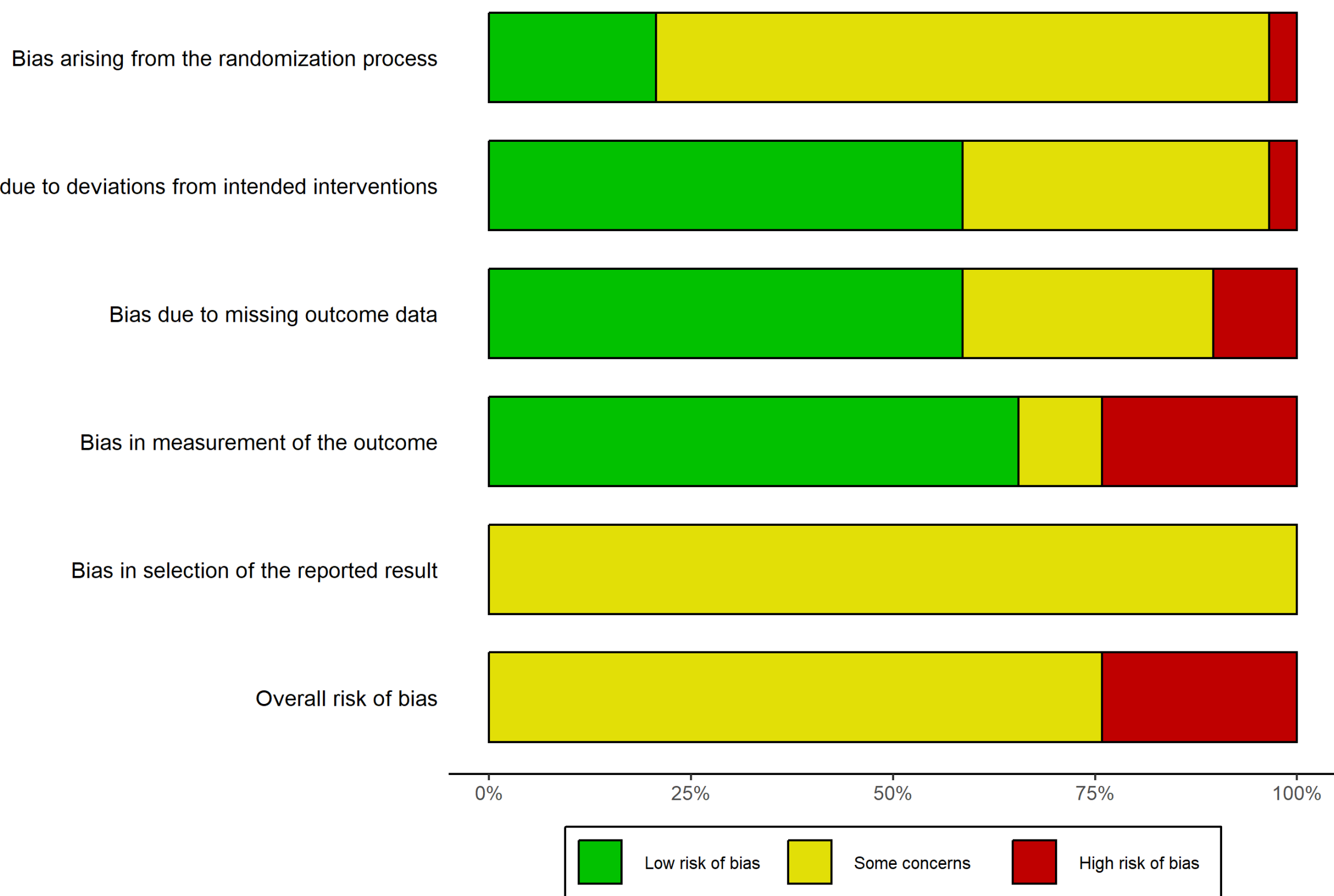
Outcomes*

*According to COMET classification



Emotional and well-being 18%
Global quality of life 11%
Metabolism and nutrition 11%

Risk of bias-Rob-2



Most domains are judged as “some concerns” mainly due to lack of information

Methods

- We handsearched RCTs published in nursing journals from Latin America and the Caribbean up to 2023. following Cochrane Guidance.
- Two independent authors assessed the reporting using the CONSORT statement and the risk of bias with the RoB-2 too tool. Disagreements were resolved by consensus or involving a third author.
- We conducted a descriptive analysis of data.

Discussion:

- Reporting and conducting of randomised controlled trials published in Latin America need improvement.
- Authors, researchers and journal editors should adhere to the CONSORT statement to improve the reporting of trials.
- The reasons underlying low quality of reporting and conduct of trials published in these journals need to be assessed.

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