Advances in Pediatric and Neonatal Research: Impact of Networking and Collaborating

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Three systematic reviews and meta-analyses were realized in 2019 and registered in Prospero data base [1-6]. These trials were undertaken to clarify subjects where evidence is still lacking in children [7-10]. Many trials in the pediatric population concern most of the times small samples and are retrospective or prospective observational. Prospective randomized controlled trials are rare in children compared to what has been realized in adults. Conclusions concerning a trial with a small sample can be of limited interest for evident reasons. Meta-analyses have the advantage of increasing the sample size and thus some conclusions if significative or not may have more impact than a single trial. The limits of meta-analyses can be due to the quality of studies included. Multicentric trials have advantages of increasing the size of the population to be analyzed. This has great interest in the pediatric and neonatal population where some rare diseases or interventions are managed in some referential centers. In many domains where evidence is lacking like intraoperative goal directed fluid and hemodynamic therapy in children, networking and collaborating will contribute to advance research in this field. This is possible only if one realizes the importance of networking and collaborating which has the aim to bring together ideas with the purpose of research progress. The future of research will evolve towards this trend in pediatrics and neonatology because multicentric trials with larger samples will have more results with more impact than single trials with restricted samples for evident reasons. Domains like pediatric anesthesia and critical care are particularly concerned because of restricted size of the population thus collaboration contributes to new ideas for progress in research and daily medical practice. Open minds promote advances in research.

Bibliography


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