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Editorial:

CLINICAL INVESTIGATION IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS

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Version en español

Clinical investigation, undoubtedly achieved following bioethical and biosecurity rules, initially appears relevant for creating, socializing and applying valid and reliable knowledge about diagnosis and treatment of different diseases. Likewise, it improves the corresponding practice and provides consistent background to it, facilitating the adoption of appropriate decisions and contributing to the design of based politics related with the healthcare system. Consequently, it finally improves public health¹.

Such benefits increase if the improvement of healthcare quality in patients and the systematic development of specific competences (knowledge, attitudes, habits, values, and cognitive and communicational skills) as well as working satisfaction and self-esteem augmentation in researchers are taken into account².

However, the appraisal of its impact offers aspects to be considered starting from the own definition of impact and the available

instruments for its evaluation.

Accepting preexisting definitions about impact³, that referring to its evaluation reveals several indicators since more integral models are required considering the unfeasibility of an exclusive indicator for appraising the investigative results on quotidian professional activity and, also, the influence of endogenous (genetics, hygienic and dietetic habits) and exogenous (medical aid, environmental politics) factors⁴⁻⁶.

In this context and employing a case analysis, this issue of the Electronic Journal of Biomedicine publishes an article studying the effect produced by research activity on patient satisfaction in a Spanish public hospital.

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