EDITORIAL

Cochrane Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine: A New Field to Bridge Between Best Evidence and the Specific Needs of Our Field

We wish to announce to the readers of your journal, as well as all those of the other journals relevant to Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine (PRM), the launch of Cochrane PRM, that will have its Official Exploratory Meeting in Brescia (Italy), 19-20 September 2016. The results will drive to complete the business plan under development and submit it for approval to Cochrane by October 2016.

Cochrane does not need any presentation to your readers, due to the recognized role as leader of Evidence Based Medicine in all fields of Medicine. Cochrane exists to improve healthcare decisions and during the past 20 years, has helped to transform the health sector. In fact, Cochrane gathers and summarizes the best evidence from research to help people make informed choices about treatment.

Cochrane is organized in groups that include:

— Review Groups (CRG): supporting Cochrane’s primary organizational function, i.e. the preparation and maintenance of systematic reviews. There are 53 CRGs, based in research institutions worldwide, each focused on a specific topic of health research; while 4 CRGs have more than 20 Reviews of PRM interest (Back and Neck; Bone, Joint and Muscle Trauma; Musculoskeletal; Stroke), there are 28 other CRGs that have at least one review of PRM interest[1,2];
— Cochrane Methods Groups (CMGs): providing policy advice and space for discussion on the development and implementation of methods used in the preparation of Cochrane Reviews. Out of 17 CMGs, at least 4 are of significant interest for PRM (Comparing Multiple Interventions, Individual Participant Data Meta-Analysis, Non-Randomized Studies for Interventions, Patient Reported Outcomes);
— Cochrane Centres (CC): acting as a regional focus for Cochrane activities within a defined geographical or linguistic area. There are 15 CCs;
— Cochrane Fields and Networks (CFN): focusing on dimensions of health care other than a condition or topic, including: the setting of care, the type of consumer, or the type of provider.

In this specific organization, PRM can serve as a Field, whose aim is to function as a bridge between the stakeholders and Cochrane. By definition, a bridge is bidirectional, and will on one side drive evidence and methods developed by Cochrane to the world of PRM, on the other convey priorities, needs and specificities of PRM to Cochrane. Just to raise a couple of specific interesting points, it will be possible to attract new researchers (mainly, but not only, epidemiologists) to our field, identifying and proposing to Cochrane the priorities for Systematic Reviews of PRM interest; it will also be possible to contribute to the improvement of methods to gather good evidence in PRM, that could be really specific to the needs of our field.

This effort has both a scientific and a professional side: in fact it was started and promoted by the Evidence Based Committee of the European Society of PRM (ESPRM), but has the support not only of the International Society of PRM (ISPRM), but also of the European Union of Medical Specialists (UEMS), PRM Section and Board.

Cochrane PRM aims to involve PRM Journals in a collaborative effort to spread Cochrane evidence. Some journals already have Cochrane Corners,2,3 but now we would like to coordinate and promote these efforts. We would like to set forth a proposal that every year all journals that would adhere to the initiative could publish one paper on a specific area of PRM, avoiding overlaps; then, turning every year the topics, it will be possible in some years for all journals to cover all PRM fields in a specific period of time. It will also be possible to have specific coverage for specific PRM professionals, and so on. In this respect, an alliance among PRM journals is envisaged, beyond that already developed around methodology of publishing.4,5

Cochrane PRM already involves 96 PRM professionals from 32 countries in all continents that have accepted to be involved.

Conflicts of interest.—The authors certify that there is no conflict of interest with any financial organization regarding the material discussed in the manuscript.


Cochrane PRM is and will be inclusive and multiprofessional, involving all professionals dealing with PRM. We aim at making evident the different perspectives while keeping the unity of team work that is typical of an optimal PRM approach. Cochrane PRM will consequently be organized as a network, with committees/units in different universities and/or PRM institutions around the world. We invite all interested professionals dealing with PRM to contact the promoters and participate to this new organization that will serve the further development of our specialty.

Stefano Negrini
Clinical and Experimental Sciences Department
University of Brescia
Brescia, Italy

Don Gnocchi Foundation
Milan, Italy

Carlotte Kiekens
Department of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine
University Hospitals Leuven
Leuven, Belgium

William Levack
University of Otago
Dunedin, New Zealand

Frane Grubisic
Department of Rheumatology
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
School of Medicine
University of Zagreb
University Hospital Center “Sestre Milosrdnice”
Zagreb, Croatia

Francesca Gimigliano
Department of Mental and Physical Health and Preventive Medicine
Second University of Naples
Naples, Italy

Elena Ilieva
Department of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine
Medical University of Plovdiv
Bulgaria

University Hospital “Sv. Georgi”
Plovdiv, Bulgaria

Meyer Thorsten
Integrative Rehabilitation Research Unit
Institute for Epidemiology
Social Medicine and Health Systems Research
Hannover Medical School
Hannover, Germany

Corresponding author: Stefano Negrini, Clinical and Experimental Sciences Department, University of Brescia, Brescia, Italy.
E-mail address: stefano.negrini@unibs.it

References