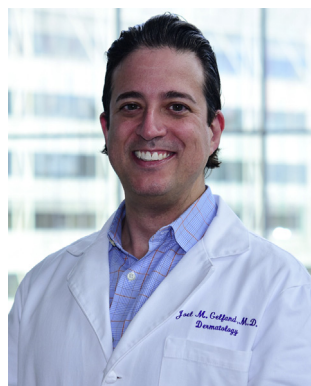




The JID: A Scientific Home for Innovative, Rigorously Conducted, Clinical, and Epidemiologic Research in Dermatology from Around the World



The importance of clinical and epidemiologic research to the *Journal of Investigative Dermatology* (JID) has been noted since the JID's inaugural issue in 1938 (Sulzberger, 1938). Today, we continue to emphasize the importance of clinical and epidemiologic research to the JID, noting that it publishes high-impact reports describing original research related to all aspects of cutaneous biology

and skin disease ranging from single cells to large patient populations. Descriptions of important findings that result from basic, translational, or clinical research are appropriate for submission. Clinical research can include but is not limited to interventional trials, epidemiology, and health services research. Although the approaches to clinical research are diverse, they are unified by the methods of clinical epidemiology, which is the basic science underlying much of public health, preventative medicine, and individual patient care decisions.

We aspire to be the scientific home for innovative, rigorously conducted, clinical and epidemiologic research in dermatology from around the world. The field has grown dramatically in size and impact, with over a third of abstracts at the 2022 meeting of the Society for Investigative Dermatology being clinical in nature. We aim to publish clinical and epidemiologic studies that address clinically important hypotheses with unbiased design, robust methodology, valid analysis, and balanced interpretation and reporting of results. To achieve this goal, the JID will require basic reporting requirements for clinical trials (<http://www.consort-statement.org>), epidemiologic studies (<https://www.strobe-statement.org>), and meta-analyses (<http://www.prisma-statement.org>) (Page et al., 2021; Schulz et al., 2010; von Elm et al., 2007).

The JID also aspires to improve the peer review process for clinical and epidemiologic research submitted to the journal. In addition to Chao Xing, an expert in statistical genetics who has been a statistical consultant for JID for 5 years, we have recruited Daniel Shin, a biostatistician and research assistant professor at the University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, PA), with extensive experience in patient-oriented research in dermatology, to be a statistical editor for clinical research. We

have also recruited new members of the editorial board with vast expertise in clinical investigation. We encourage those conducting clinical and epidemiologic research to collaborate early and often with researchers well trained in the methodologies that drive these fields, because as stated by the inventor of the *P*-value in 1938, "To consult the statistician after an experiment is finished is often merely to ask him to conduct a post mortem examination. He can perhaps say what the experiment died of" (Ratcliffe, 2018). Finally, the JID has published a series of editorials and methods and techniques papers that provide the clinical investigator with a resource to help ensure studies of the highest rigor (Table 1).

"The Journal should prove valuable, as well as interesting, to the serious practitioner and clinician...because this Journal...would also include clinical investigations and research...." (Sulzberger, 1938)

As we emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic, one lesson is clear: the vital role rigorously conducted clinical and epidemiologic research plays in the health and well-being of billions of people around the globe and the threat methodologically flawed research can have to populations, communities, and individuals (Hill et al., 2022). We welcome clinically oriented researchers from around the world to engage with the JID as authors, reviewers, readers, and members of our editorial board so we may achieve our shared goals of publishing clinical and epidemiologic research of the highest quality. Ultimately, clinical research complements basic and translational investigation so that the full spectrum of biomedical science in dermatology may be advanced and yield equitable dividends in skin health and well-being worldwide (Blumberg et al., 2012).

ORCID

Joel M. Gelfand: <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3480-2661>

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

JMG has no conflict of interest related to this paper. JMG served as a consultant for Abbvie, BMS, Boehringer Ingelheim, Celldex (DSMB), FIDE (which is sponsored by multiple pharmaceutical companies), GSK, Happify, Lilly (DMC), Leo, Janssen Biologics, Neumentum, Novartis, Pfizer, UCB (DSMB), Neuroderm (DSMB), Regeneron, Trevi, and Mindera Dx, receiving honoraria; receives research grants (to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA) from Amgen, Boehringer Ingelheim, and Pfizer; and received payment for continuing medical education work related to psoriasis that was supported indirectly by pharmaceutical sponsors. JMG is a copatent holder of resiquimod for the treatment of cutaneous T-cell lymphoma. JMG is a Deputy Editor for the *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*,

Table 1. Resources for Clinical Investigators in the JID

| Clinical Research Technique | Citation | Source |
|---|---|---|
| Interpretation of studies of no association | Gelfand JM, Azfar RS, Mehta NN. Psoriasis and cardiovascular risk: strength in numbers. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 130:919–22 (2010) | https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2010.12 |
| Sources of error in observational studies | Gelfand JM, Mehta NN, Langan SM. Psoriasis and cardiovascular risk: strength in numbers, part II. <i>Journal of Investigative Dermatology</i> 131:1007-1010 (2011) | https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2011.32 |
| The role of systematic reviews and meta-analysis in dermatology | Abuabara K, Freeman EE, Dellavalle R. The role of systematic reviews and meta-analysis in dermatology. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 132:e2 (2012) | https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2012.392 |
| Validation of outcome measures in dermatology | Viola K, Nijsten T, Krishnamurthy K. "Validation" of outcome measures in dermatology. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 133:1-4 (2013) | https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2013.332 |
| Comparative effectiveness research | Nambudiri VE, Qureshi A. Comparative effectiveness research. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 133:e5; quiz e5 (2013) | https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2012.497 |
| Evaluating the strength of clinical recommendations in the medical literature: GRADE, SORT, and AGREE | Maymone MBC, Gan SD, Bigby M. Evaluating the strength of clinical recommendations in the medical literature: GRADE, SORT, and AGREE. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 134:1-5 (2014) | https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2014.335 |
| Multivariable analysis | Wakkee M, Hollestein LM, Nijsten T. Multivariable analysis. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 134:1-5 (2014) | https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2014.132 |
| A critical evaluation of clinical research study designs | Besen J, Gan SD. A critical evaluation of clinical research study designs. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 134:1-4 (2014) | https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2013.545 |
| Databases for clinical research | Abuabara K, Margolis DJ. Databases for clinical research. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 135:1-4 (2015) | https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2015.213 |
| Drug survival studies in dermatology: principles, purposes, and pitfalls | van den Reek J, Kievit W, Gniadecki R, Goeman JJ, Zweegers J, van de Kerkhof PCM, et al. Drug survival studies in dermatology: principles, purposes, and pitfalls. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 135:1-5 (2015) | https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2015.171 |
| What is a pragmatic clinical trial? | Williams HC, Burden-Teh E, Nunn AJ. What is a pragmatic clinical trial? <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 135:1-3 (2015) | https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2015.134 |
| Interpretation of <i>P</i> -values, inception vs prevalence cohorts, confounding versus effect modification | Ogdie A, Troxel AB, Mehta NN, Gelfand JM. Psoriasis and cardiovascular risk: strength in numbers part 3. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 135:2148-2150 (2015) | https://doi.org/10.1038/jid.2015.218 |
| Workflow for searching databases to reduce evidence selection bias in systematic reviews | Le Cleach L, Doney E, Katz KA, Williams HC, Trinquart L. Research techniques made simple: workflow for searching databases to reduce evidence selection bias in systematic reviews. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 136:e125-e129 (2016) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2016.09.019 |
| Assessing risk of bias in systematic reviews | Drucker AM, Fleming P, Chan AW. Research techniques made simple: assessing risk of bias in systematic reviews. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 136:e109-e114 (2016) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2016.08.021 |
| Choosing appropriate statistical methods for clinical research | Kim N, Fischer AH, Dyring-Andersen B, Rosner B, Okoye GA. Research techniques made simple: choosing appropriate statistical methods for clinical research. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 137:e173-e178 (2017) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2017.08.007 |
| An introduction to use and analysis of big data in dermatology | Wehner MR, Levandoski KA, Kuldorff M, Asgari MM. Research techniques made simple: an introduction to use and analysis of big data in dermatology. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 137:e153-e158 (2017) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2017.04.019 |
| Cost-effectiveness analysis | Shi CR, Nambudiri VE. Research techniques made simple: cost-effectiveness analysis. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 137:e143-e147 (2017) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2017.03.004 |
| Sample size estimation and power calculation | Schmidt SAJ, Lo S, Hollestein LM. Research techniques made simple: sample size estimation and power calculation. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 138:1678-1682 (2018) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2018.06.165 |
| Web-based survey research in dermatology: conduct and applications | Maymone MBC, Venkatesh S, Secemsky E, Reddy K, Vashi NA. Research techniques made simple: web-based survey research in dermatology: conduct and applications. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 138:1456-1462 (2018) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2018.02.032 |
| Pharmacoepidemiology research methods in dermatology | Noe MH, Gelfand JM. Research techniques made simple: pharmacoepidemiology research methods in dermatology. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 138:e13-e18 (2018) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2017.10.026 |
| Teledermatology in clinical trials | Laggis CW, Williams VL, Yang X, Kovarik CL. Research techniques made simple: teledermatology in clinical trials. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 139:1626-1633 e1621 (2019) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2019.04.004 |

(continued)

Table 1. Continued

| Clinical Research Technique | Citation | Source |
|---|--|---|
| Interpreting measures of association in clinical research | Roberts MR, Ashrafzadeh S, Asgari MM. Research techniques made simple: interpreting measures of association in clinical research. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 139:502-511 e501 (2019) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2018.12.023 |
| Network meta-analysis | Watt J, Tricco AC, Straus S, Veroniki AA, Naglie G, Drucker AM. Research techniques made simple: network meta-analysis. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 139:4-12 e11 (2019) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2018.10.028 |
| Developing and validating QOL outcome measures for skin diseases | Braun H, Yeung H, Chen SC. Research techniques made simple: developing and validating QOL outcome measures for skin diseases. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 140:1888-1892 e1881 (2020) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2020.04.024 |
| Latent class analysis | Naldi L, Cazzaniga S. Research techniques made simple: latent class analysis. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 140:1676-1680 e1671 (2020) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2020.05.079 |
| Randomized controlled trials for topical drugs in dermatology: when and how should we use a within-person design? | Leducq S, Caille A, Le Cleach L, Samimi M, Tavernier E, Maruani A et al. Research techniques made simple: randomized controlled trials for topical drugs in dermatology: when and how should we use a within-person design? <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 140:931-938 e931 (2020) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2020.03.945 |
| An introduction to qualitative research | Bazen A, Barg FK, Takeshita J. Research techniques made simple: an introduction to qualitative research. <i>J Invest Dermatol</i> 141:241-247 e241 (2021) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2020.11.029 |
| Noninferiority randomized controlled trials | Kim KS, Chan A-W, Belley-Cote, EP, Drucker, AM. Noninferiority randomized controlled trials 142:1773-1777 (2022) | https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jid.2022.04.015 |

Abbreviation: JID, *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*.

These articles can be found in the JID Collection "Resources for Clinical Investigators" online at LINK.

receiving honoraria from the Society for Investigative Dermatology; is Chief Medical Editor for *Healio Psoriatic Disease* (receiving honoraria); and is a member of the Board of Directors for the International Psoriasis Council, receiving no honoraria.

Joel M. Gelfand*

Dermatology Clinical Studies Unit, Psoriasis and Phototherapy Treatment Center, University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

*Correspondence: Joel M. Gelfand, University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine, 3400 Civic Center Boulevard, 730 South Tower, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, USA. e-mail: Joel.Gelfand@penmedicine.upenn.edu

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Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, Boutron I, Hoffmann TC, Mulrow CD, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *BMJ* 2021;372:n71.

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Schulz KF, Altman DG, Moher D, CONSORT Group. CONSORT 2010 Statement: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomised trials. *BMJ* 2010;340:c332.

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von Elm E, Altman DG, Egger M, Pocock SJ, Gøtzsche PC, Vandenbroucke JP and Initiative S: The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies. *Lancet* 2007;370:1453–7.