Comparison of how much students in their 2nd and 4th years of the University of Sonora medical School know about academic medical publications.

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Introduction

- The learning to read critically is part of the development of methodological skills .

- Reading medical academic articles become a necessity for a medical student's career.

- The communication , direct communication and information sharing greatly aids in understanding and is the basic element of human interaction that allows people to establish, maintain and improve contact with others, as well as exchange knowledge. There are different forms of, communication. These include: oral, verbal and non-verbal.

- The latter is a way of communication that is a fundamental part as the basis of medical practice, either because is embodied in a clinical record or the ability to express it through medical writing through the different modes of publication.

- Written communication, as with oral communication, may contain non-verbal elements as well as word arrangement and page distribution.

- Electronic communication between physicians and patients, are increasing. This type of communication presents added responsibilities and risks for physicians, such as difficulty maintaining patient confidentiality.

Objectives

Understand the background that 2nd and 4th year medical students have regarding academic medical literature.

Methods

The design of this colateral and descriptive study was done in March 2016. All the 2nd (Group A) and 4th year (Group B) medical students enrolled during this time for the Bachelor of Medicine degree at the University of Sonora, Department of Medicine were included. Procedures and research ethics. After explaining of the research objective, the respondents verbally consented to do the survey. The survey was self-administered and anonymous.

Survey on general knowledge of medical articles in medical students.

Instructions: Mark an "X" your choice.
Semester: Four_____ Eight _____.

1. How many times during the previous semester read a medical article?
a) Never_____. b) Almost never_____. c) Some time_____. d) With little frequency_____.
e) Very frequently_____. e) Always _____.

2. What it was the means of access to the article or articles you read?
a) Bibliotheca_____. b) Free distribution journals from laboratories of medical products _____.
c) Review of the Universidad_____. d) Internet_____.

3. Do you know any website in Mexico that contains full-text journals?
a) Yes_____. b) No. _____.
Which? (is)
_____

4. Which of the following query pages more frequently in search?
a) Google___. b) Academic Google _____. c) PubMed_____. d) Redalyc_____. e) Latindex_____.
f) Periodic UNAM___. g) EBSCO_____. h) Medigraphic_____. i) Imbiomed_____.

5. Are you registered with a repository of the above?
a) Yes_____. b) No. _____.
Which? (is)
_____

6. Do your teachers have guided him about the pages that you can consult, or places where you can have access to medical journals?
a) Never_____. b) Almost never_____. c) Some time_____. d) With little frequency_____.
e) Very frequently_____. e) Always_____.

7. What is the proper order for the structure of a medical article according to the models given below? Underline the correct paragraph.
a) Title, Background, Design, Material and Methods, Findings and discussion, references, tables and figures.
b) Title, Objectives, Summary, Material and Methods, discussion, conclusions, references.
c) Title, Brief Introduction, Executive Summary, Material and Methods, Results, Discussion and Conclusions.
d) Title, Abstract, Introduction, Material and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions, Bibliography, tables and figures.

8. Have you had any knowledge or information about the structural model of medical supplies?
a) Never_____. b) Almost never_____. c) Some time_____. d) With little frequency_____.
e) Very frequently_____. e) Always_____.

9. Do you know at least three Mexican medical journals with national circulation? Which?
_____
_____

10. As a student, You have been invited to participate in the publication of any medical article?
a) Never_____. b) Almost never_____. c) Some time_____. d) With little frequency_____.
e) Very frequently_____. e) Always_____.

Analysis of data. The data were stored, systematized and processed in the statistical package SPSS Statistics.

Results

The 4th year medical students read more medical papers (p= 0.000). Both groups (95%) were mostly unaware of the Mexican databases with access to full medical papers (p= 0.9873) being PubMed the most consulted website (p= 0.045). Teacher guidance for Group A students was higher (70.3%) than for students of Group B (46.1%) (p= 0.0006). Both student groups have the same knowledge about medical article's structure (p= 0.645).

Attitude in the frequency of reading among students in the second and fourth year medical students.

	Group A (n=101)		Group B (n=102)		
	n	%	n	%	p
Never.	1	0.99	1	0.98	0.9944
Hardly ever.	6	5.94	4	3.92	0.7336
Ever.	24	23.76	5	4.90	0.0003
With little Frequency.	41	40.59	27	26.47	0.0379
Very often.	28	27.72	57	55.88	0.0001
Always read.	1	0.99	8	7.84	0.0423

Most frequently accessed sites in search of medical academic type.

Search engine	Group A (n=101)		Group B (n=102)		
	n	%	n	%	p
Google.	66	65.35	65	63.73	0.662
Academic google.	81	80.20	61	59.80	0.002
PubMed.	84	83.17	72	70.59	0.045
Redalyc.	27	26.73	4	3.92	0.000
Latindex.	0	0.00	2	1.96	0.495
Periodic UNAM.	12	11.88	16	15.69	0.542
EBSCO.	7	6.93	11	10.78	0.4599
Medigraphic.	12	11.88	35	34.31	0.0002
Imbiomed.	2	1.98	7	6.86	0.1774

Results obtained from nonparametric statistical analysis of associations between groups and the study variables.

Variable	X^2	p	*A
Know the correct order of medical research articles (Item 7). *B	.212	0.645	NA
Attitude frequency reading medical items (Item 1). *C	13,739	0.000	A
Attitude teacher guidance to places of access to medical journals (Item 6). *C	12,230	0.0006	A
Attitude having obtained knowledge or information about the structural model of medical items (Item 8). *C	0,003	0.959	NA
Attitude frequency at the invitation of the development of a research paper (Item 10). *C	2.162	0.1414	NA

* A p >0.05 = statistically no association (NA), p <0.05 = statistically with association (A).
* B subparagraphs a), b) and c) of Item 7 as incorrect knowledge, and paragraph d) as knowledge was considered the correct order.
* C answers were systemized in two attitudes (unfavorable attitude, considering the first three responses item and favorable attitude, considering the last three responses item.

Conclusions

It was observed that there is poor knowledge of medical students of printed publications and computer access to scientific journals published in Mexico. However, the students' reading habits are good and the makeup of a medical article is uniform among the student. It is important to encourage reading, writing and publishing articles.