

# BMJ Open Increasing the value of health research in the WHO African Region beyond 2015—reflecting on the past, celebrating the present and building the future: a bibliometric analysis

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To assess the profile and determinants of health research productivity in Africa since the onset of the new millennium.

**Design:** Bibliometric analysis.

**Data collection and synthesis:** In November 2014, we searched PubMed for articles published between 2000 and 2014 from the WHO African Region, and obtained country-level indicators from World Bank data. We used Poisson regression to examine time trends in research publications and negative binomial regression to explore determinants of research publications.

**Results:** We identified 107 662 publications, with a median of 727 per country (range 25–31 757). Three countries (South Africa, Nigeria and Kenya) contributed 52% of the publications. The number of publications increased from 3623 in 2000 to 12 709 in 2014 (relative growth 251%). Similarly, the per cent share of worldwide research publications per year increased from 0.7% in 2000 to 1.3% in 2014. The trend analysis was also significant to confirm a continuous increase in health research publications from Africa, with productivity increasing by 10.3% per year (95% CIs +10.1% to +10.5%). The only independent predictor of publication outputs was national gross domestic product. For every one log US\$ billion increase in gross domestic product, research publications rose by 105%: incidence rate ratio (IRR)=2.05, 95% CI 1.39 to 3.04). The association of private health expenditure with publications was only marginally significant (IRR=1.86, 95% CI 1.00 to 3.47).

**Conclusions:** There has been a significant improvement in health research in the WHO African Region since 2000, with some individual countries already having strong research profiles. Countries of the region should implement the WHO Strategy on Research for Health: reinforcing the research culture (organisation); focusing research on key health challenges (priorities); strengthening national health research systems (capacity); encouraging good research practice (standards); and consolidating linkages between health research and action (translation).

## Strengths and limitations of this study

- To the best of our knowledge, this is the first quantitative assessment of health research publications from the WHO African Region since the start of the new millennium. The study has added value to the knowledge of health research productivity on the African continent.
- The study used negative binomial regression to explore factors associated with research publications because of greater variability than expected in the number of research publications. When such overdispersion exists, negative binomial regression employs a more robust method to fit count data than Poisson regression.
- It is a weakness of this study that we did not conduct a descriptive analysis of study types and quality. However, such a qualitative assessment was beyond the scope of the study and should be the subject of further studies on research productivity in Africa.

## INTRODUCTION

In 2000, world leaders pledged to eradicate extreme poverty and improve the well-being of the world's poorest people by 2015, with 1990 as the baseline. This promise was contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.<sup>1</sup> Derived from the pledge are eight time-bound goals, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).<sup>1</sup> Three MDGs focus entirely on health, namely MDG-4, which targets a two-third reduction in under-5 mortality, MDG-5, which aims to reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters and MDG-6, whose targets are to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV and the incidence of malaria, tuberculosis and other major diseases by 2015.<sup>1</sup> Many countries in the WHO African Region are making progress towards the achievement of the health MDGs; however, the



progress is not fast enough to ensure the attainment of these goals.<sup>2</sup> Improved progress would require national decision-makers in the region to access high-quality policy-relevant health research and integrate this evidence into their health systems.<sup>3</sup> The pre-requisite for such evidence-informed decision-making is the strengthening of national health research systems to generate and disseminate relevant and high-quality research evidence, which can be used for policy and public health action.<sup>4 5</sup>

Although the MDGs are an overarching development framework and increasingly guide the policies of low-income and middle-income countries as well as development agencies, we are not aware of a critical analysis of how health research in Africa has evolved since the inception of the MDGs in 2000.<sup>6 7</sup> We therefore conducted this bibliometric analysis to assess the profile and factors associated with health research publications in the WHO African Region since the onset of the new millennium.

## METHODS

### Information sources and data collection process

We used articles indexed in PubMed as a surrogate for total health research publications on the continent. We searched the database in November 2014. We generated publications originating from each country between 1 January 2000 and 31 October 2014 by selecting the 'advanced-search' option, followed by the 'publication date' field. We then searched the 'affiliation' field for each country, as shown in online supplementary appendix 1. To accredit an article to countries, the method of 'absolute country counting' was adopted, in which each country contributing to an article received one paper credit based on the lead author's correspondence or reprint address.<sup>8</sup> We included all papers indexed in PubMed with no disease, language or study design restrictions. In addition, we obtained data on country-level indicators (such as adult literacy rate, gross domestic product (GDP), expenditure on health, human development index, research and development expenditure and physicians per 100 000 population) from World Bank data.<sup>9</sup> One author (Olalekan Uthman) conducted the PubMed search and obtained country indicators from World Bank data.

### Trend analysis

We examined time trends in health research productivity over the period from 2000 to 2014 using Poisson regression models with absolute health research output as an outcome variable and calendar year as a predictor. This method allows for estimation of time trends across individual calendar years to obtain average annual percentage change (AAPC), assuming that the rate of change is at a constant rate of the previous year.<sup>10</sup> The Poisson regression procedure fits a model of the following form:

$$\log(\text{pub}_y) = b_0 + b_1 y$$

where pub is the number of articles per year, log is the natural log,  $b_0$  the intercept,  $b_1$  the trend and  $y$  the year

—year is given as 0, 1, 2, ..., 14 (year 0 is 2000, year 1 is 2001 and so on to 2014). The AAPC was calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{AAPC} = (e^{b_1} - 1) \times 100$$

It may not always be true to expect that a single AAPC can accurately characterise the trend in health research productivity over an entire 15-year period between 2000 and 2014.<sup>11</sup> We therefore calculated the AAPC of the research output over 5-year periods: period 1 (2000–2004), period 2 (2005–2009) and period 3 (2010–2014).

We also calculated per cent relative growth and the per cent share of worldwide research output as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Per cent relative growth} &= \\ &\left( \frac{\text{Number of articles in 2014}}{\text{Number of articles in 2014} - \text{Number of articles in 2000}} \right) \\ &\times 100 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Per cent share of world research output (per year)} &= \\ &\left( \frac{\text{Number articles from all WHO Africa Region}}{\text{Total number of articles indexed in PubMed}} \right) \\ &\times 100 \end{aligned}$$

### Factors associated with health research productivity

We used negative binomial regression models to explore the country-level factors associated with health research publications. We reported these associations as incidence rate ratios (IRRs) with their 95% CI. We used negative binomial regression, a variant of the Poisson-based regression model for count data, because of statistically significant overdispersion (ie, greater variability in the number of indexed articles than might be expected). Negative binomial regression models have been shown to employ a more robust method to fit count data in the presence of overdispersion than the Poisson regression model itself.<sup>6</sup> For regression analyses, the country-level factors were log transformed to normalise the data, as they were skewed. We processed and analysed data with Stata V.13 software (Stata Corp., College Station, Texas, USA) using two-sided tests, and defined statistical significance at the 5%  $\alpha$  level.

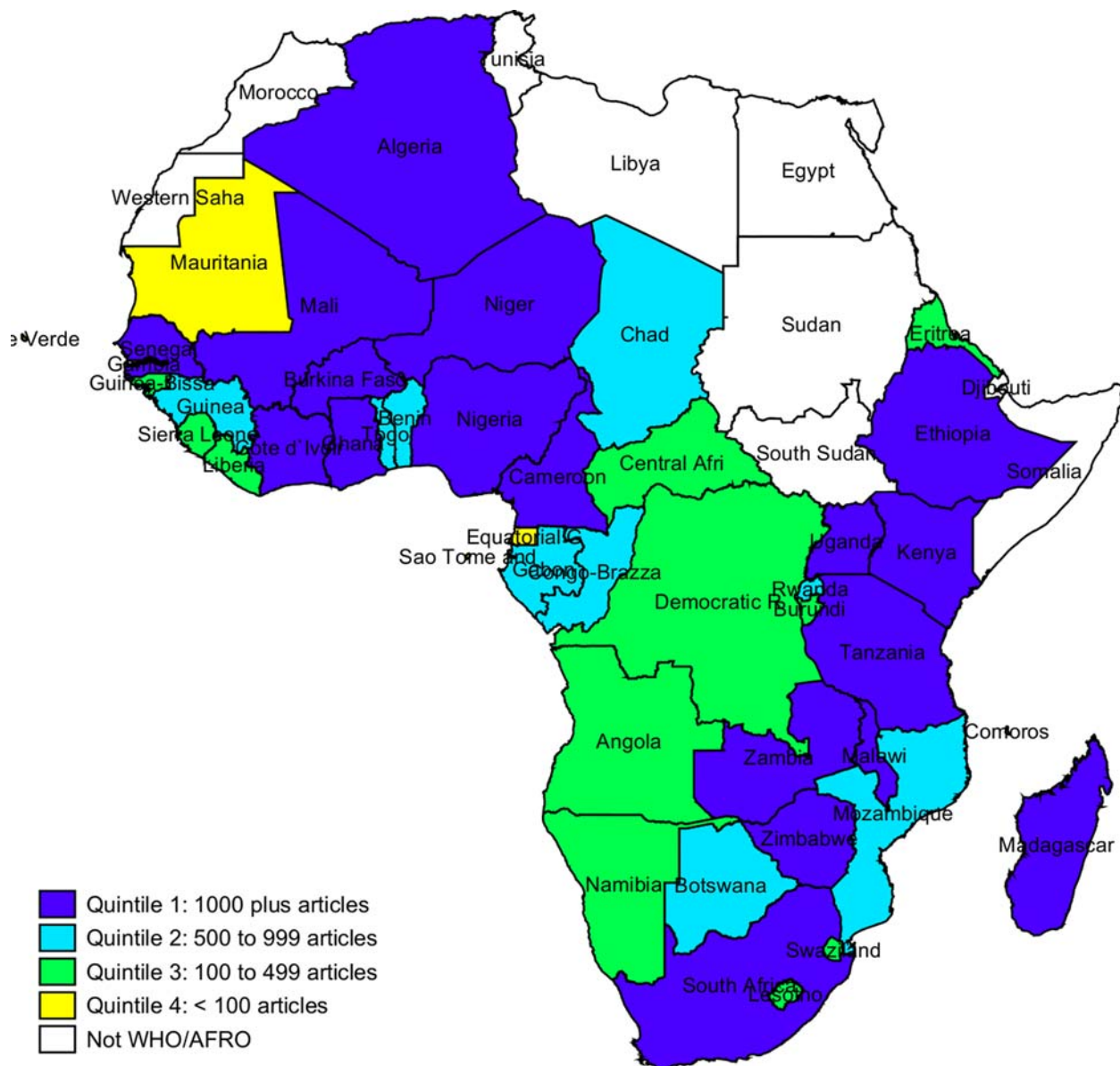
We did not publish a protocol for this study, which was conceived as a background paper for the 27th meeting of the African Advisory Committee on Health Research and Development held in Brazzaville Congo in January 2013.

## RESULTS

### Health research output pattern

We identified 107 662 articles from countries in the WHO African Region indexed in PubMed between 2000 and 2014. Figure 1 shows the volume of publications per





**Figure 1** Map of health research in the WHO African Region indexed in PubMed from 2000 to 2014.

country broken down by quartiles. Eighteen countries occupy the highest quartile with more than 1000 articles each. Ten countries belong to the second quartile (ie, 500–999 articles) and 13 to the third quartile (100–499 articles). Five countries with less than 100 articles each belong to the lowest quartile. The median number of articles per country was 727 (range 25–31 757). [Table 1](#) shows the top-ranking countries in terms of relative contribution of each country to the total volume of articles and also the leading countries when health research publications are normalised by selected country-level variables. Authors from South Africa produced the highest number of articles ( $n=31\,757$ , 29.5%), followed by Nigeria ( $n=17\,486$ , 16.2%) and Kenya ( $n=6661$ , 6.2%). Authors from these three countries combined produced 52% of the total PubMed-indexed articles. The Gambia, Malawi and Guinea-Bissau had the

highest number of publications after controlling for the country's GDP.

### Trend analysis

Trends in health research publications from the WHO African Region are shown in [figure 2](#). We observed a continuous increase in the number of articles indexed in PubMed with first authors from Africa. The number of articles increased from 3623 in 2000 to 12 709 in 2014 (relative increase 251%). Similarly, the per cent share of worldwide research output per year increased from 0.7% in 2000 to 1.3% in 2014 ([figure 2](#)). The trend analysis was also significant in confirming a continuous increase in health research publications from the African region. The productivity has been increasing from 2000 to 2014 by 10.3% per year (95% CI +10.1% to +10.5%). However, the growth was most pronounced



**Table 1** Top 10 countries in the WHO African Region in terms of health research publications from 2000 to 2014, normalised by the indicated variable

Rank	Absolute number	Normalised by		
		Population	Gross domestic product	Total expenditure on health
1	South Africa	South Africa	Gambia	South Africa
2	Nigeria	Nigeria	Malawi	Nigeria
3	Kenya	Kenya	Guinea-Bissau	Kenya
4	Uganda	Uganda	Niger	Ethiopia
5	Tanzania	Ethiopia	Zimbabwe	Tanzania
6	Ethiopia	Tanzania	Uganda	Uganda
7	Ghana	Ghana	Eritrea	Cameroon
8	Cameroon	Cameroon	Kenya	Ghana
9	Malawi	Senegal	Tanzania	Malawi
10	Senegal	Malawi	Burkina Faso	Senegal

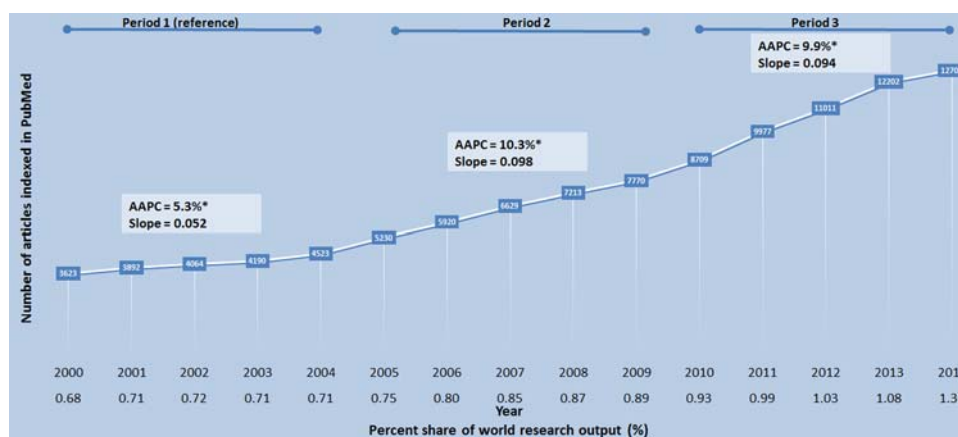
(steepest) between 2005 and 2009. The AAPC for the three periods were +5.3% (95% CI +2.4% to +6.3%) for period 1 (2000–2004), +10.3% (95% CI +9.4% to +11.1%) for period 2 (2005–2009) and +9.9% (95% CI +9.2% to +10.5%) for period 3 (2010–2014).

#### Factors associated with health research productivity

In univariable analyses, the country's GDP, physician density, total health expenditure, private health expenditure, research and development expenditure, and human development index had significant positive associations with increased health research publications (table 2). However, in the multivariable model, only the GDP maintained significant statistical association with the volume of health research publications. For every one log US\$ billion increase in national GDP, the total health research output increased by 105% (IRR=2.05, 95% CI 1.39 to 3.04,  $p=0.0001$ ). Increasing private expenditure on health also increased the total health research output; however, this statistical association was only marginally significant (IRR=1.86, 95% CI 1.00 to 3.47,  $p=0.050$ ).

#### DISCUSSION

This study revealed that health research productivity in Africa is highly skewed, with three countries (South Africa, Nigeria and Kenya) contributing more than half of all research papers indexed in PubMed between 2000 and 2014. National GDP was an independent predictor of the volume of health research publications. Not unexpectedly, this study found that health research productivity varies widely across the WHO African Region, since the region is highly diverse and economic development and education levels vary widely between and even within countries. The findings corroborate those of previous bibliometric analyses that demonstrated that health research productivity worldwide is largely dependent on each country's GDP.<sup>12–21</sup> It is important to note that although highly populous countries have correspondingly high levels of PubMed-indexed publications, some smaller countries can be very productive when productivity is normalised with the number of inhabitants.<sup>15 20–25</sup> In addition to the country's GDP and population, we recognise that other factors such as the number of journals, high number of research institutions or universities, and research



**Figure 2** Trends in the WHO/AFRO health research article outputs indexed in PubMed (2000–2014; AAPC, average annual percentage change). \*AAPC is significantly different from zero (0),  $p=0.0001$ .



**Table 2** Factors associated with health research publications in the WHO African Region from 2000 to 2014, identified by negative binomial regression

Variable	Univariable		Multivariable	
	IRR (95% CI)	p Value	IRR (95% CI)	p Value
Gross domestic product (US\$)	2.18 (1.86 to 2.54)	0.000	2.05 (1.39 to 3.04)	0.000
Adult literacy rate	2.27 (0.76 to 6.85)	0.144	0.73 (0.24 to 2.18)	0.568
Physicians per 100 000 population	1.43 (1.06 to 1.94)	0.018	0.76 (0.53 to 1.09)	0.137
Total expenditure on health	3.58 (1.10 to 11.63)	0.034	0.49 (0.17 to 1.41)	0.186
Private expenditure on health	2.50 (1.36 to 4.62)	0.003	1.86 (1.00 to 3.47)	0.050
Research and development expenditure	2.13 (1.79 to 2.54)	0.000	1.08 (0.70 to 1.68)	0.714
Human development index	10.49 (1.87 to 58.94)	0.008	2.27 (0.16 to 31.71)	0.543

IRR, incidence rate ratio.

specialisation may also have contributed to the observed high performance of the top three countries. Nachega *et al*<sup>6</sup> previously found that ‘in-country numbers of epidemiology or public health programmes’ were an important and significant predictor of public health research productivity in Africa such that, for every one additional increase in the number of public health training institutions in an African country, research productivity increased by 241% (95% CI 90% to 511%).

The contributions of first authors from Africa to global health research production doubled between 2000 and 2014, yet remained minimal (ie, 0.7% in 2000 to 1.3% in 2014).<sup>13 14 18 19 21 25–33</sup> The difficulties in research, publication, editorial bias and information access facing Africa are profound and seem almost intractable.<sup>21 29 34–39</sup> Another difficulty facing African researchers is dissemination of findings to other parts of the world.<sup>21</sup> Most of the information published in African journals is largely not included in major databases.<sup>21 25 40</sup> Access to technological tools, information access and other equipment and supplies to ease research work is not always possible.<sup>21</sup> In the 1990s, the term ‘10/90 gap’ was coined to express the acute global imbalance whereby low-income and middle-income countries experienced 90% of the world’s major health problems, but received only 10% of its resources for health research.<sup>39 41</sup>

Although there is clearly a need for improving the performance of health researchers on the continent, African health decision makers should use the available research evidence to guide policy, strengthen practice and maximise the use of resources in order to improve the welfare of their citizens.<sup>2 3 42 43</sup> However, there appears to be a failure to apply available research evidence to improve the health of populations on the continent.<sup>7</sup> This unfortunate situation may be related to the lack of sharing of research evidence for translation into policy and practice, a non-alignment of research conducted in African countries to national research policies and/or the non-existence of national health research policies with clearly defined priorities.<sup>44</sup>

The present research trajectory in Africa could experience healthier growth with definition of a coordinated,

strong and up-to-date strategic plan for health research on the continent. Two years before the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the WHO Regional Office for Africa developed a 5-year (1999–2003) strategic health research plan with the major objectives being to support countries of the region to “develop a national health research strategy and the mechanisms needed to ensure adequate funding, effective coordination, and efficient management of research; develop their national capacity...to carry out health research relevant to major health needs and problems; and promote the use of research results to address major health issues and problems.”<sup>3</sup> Although we are not aware of a published critical assessment of the status of implementation of this strategic plan, currently available evidence indicates that institutions based in western countries drive the research agenda on the continent.<sup>6 7 45</sup> In the build-up to the 2008 Algiers conference on health research,<sup>42</sup> the WHO Regional Office for Africa conducted a survey which revealed that health research priorities in one-third of African institutions are determined by agencies based outside the host country. In addition, the survey found that less than one-fifth of African countries had guidelines on development of collaborative agreements on health research involving institutions outside the country (unpublished WHO/AFRO data). Without such guidance documents, health research on the African continent will probably be influenced more by the demands of foreign institutions than by the health priorities of the host country.

Increasing the value of health research in Africa would require concrete evidence-informed actions to be taken by relevant authorities to ensure that health research is conspicuously present in both the pre-2015 and post-2015 continental development agendas. The basic functions of an ideal national health research system in Africa should be stewardship, capacity building, funding, and generating and using research.<sup>43</sup> Improved and harmonised public stewardship and funding commitment will be essential in sustaining present achievements and building a prosperous future research-for-health agenda in Africa. Such political commitment can best be achieved by defining, financing and monitoring a clear and considered plan for the continent’s future health research enterprise.



The latter should prioritise increasing the value of research on the continent by focusing on the continent's key health challenges as well as facilitating the uptake of the generated knowledge into policy and public health action.<sup>44</sup> We see the WHO Regional Office for Africa and the African Union as leaders in coordinating and monitoring the African health research agenda.

It is no surprise that South Africa dominates the health research publications from the WHO African Region, because there is an increasing realisation of the need to promote indigenous health research in the country.<sup>46</sup> Following the end of Apartheid in 1994, considerable policy-level steps were taken to reorient health research towards the needs of the vast majority of the population. These steps led to the publication of the Health Research Policy of 2001, whose aim was to develop a national health research system that contributes to equity in health development.<sup>46</sup> This policy led to the implementation of a number of corrective interventions. In 2003, a new funding mechanism was established which entailed funding tertiary institutions based on their research outputs (ie, number of publications and number of postgraduate students produced). In terms of the National Health Act of 2003, a National Health Research Committee was established to advise the Minister of Health on health research priorities. The committee was tasked with defining and articulating a vision for the national health research system as well as identifying health research priorities through broad-based stakeholder (academia, industry and government) consultations. Through this work, the National Health Research Committee has highlighted the essential role of investment in health research to achieve a long and healthy life for South Africans, and has also identified seven priorities for the strengthening of the national system for health research. A national survey of research and development in 2008/2009 recorded gross domestic expenditure on research and development of 21 billion South African Rands for all research in South Africa, which was a nominal increase of 2.4 billion Rands from 18.6 billion Rands recorded for 2007/2008. The 2008/2009 expenditure represents a 13% nominal increase over that of 2007/2008.<sup>46</sup>

A bibliometric analysis of research outputs during the period 2000–2010 showed that these concerted interventions produced tangible results,<sup>46–49</sup> with South Africa improving its worldwide ranking in the absolute number of research publications in all scientific fields by two positions to number 33 in the world in 2010. In health research publications, the country's relative share in world literature improved from 0.40% in 2000–2004 to 0.60% in 2006–2010.<sup>49</sup> In 2008/2009, research expenditure in the health sciences was 14.8% of the total research and development expenditure (about 0.14% of GDP). South Africa aimed to spend 45 billion Rands on research and development and reach its target for gross expenditure on research and development of 1.5% of GDP by 2014.<sup>46</sup> It is a widely held view, however, that South Africa's health research system is severely

underfunded from local sources. For example, the National Health Research Committee has estimated that the National Department of Health spent only 0.37% (416.5 million Rands) of its health budget (112.6 billion Rands) in health research in the 2010/2011 financial year, which falls far short of the recommendation of the health research policy of 2001 and subsequent undertakings at the Mexico Ministerial Forum on Research for Health<sup>50</sup> and the Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health in Bamako<sup>51</sup> to invest 2% of the health budget in health research. However, the National Department of Health has recognised the essential role of health research in achieving a long and healthy life for all South Africans through its 10 Point Plan of 2009–2014, which includes 'strengthening of research and development' as its 10th priority.<sup>52</sup> The National Health Research Committee acted on policy guidance of the National Department of Health by convening a National Health Research Summit in July 2011, which identified seven challenges and produced recommendations for the revitalisation of the health research system in South Africa.<sup>46</sup> These efforts are expected to put South Africa on the highway towards research excellence.

Every research study has shortcomings, and ours was no exception to the rule. We sourced research publications only through PubMed, and only a single researcher extracted data. PubMed consists largely of English-language journals; therefore, it possibly contributes to selection bias because PubMed does not represent all the scientific and biomedical journals published.<sup>21</sup> Although a sizeable proportion of research in Africa is undertaken by people affiliated to foreign institutions, we did not make an attempt to identify papers that report on research in Africa but do not have an explicit affiliation to an African institution. We did not explore this and other qualitative issues such as study type and quality because ours was essentially a quantitative study, and such qualitative assessments were beyond the scope of the study. Study quality is difficult to assess in a study like this, with large numbers of included studies and a mix of study designs.<sup>53</sup> The cross-sectional nature of the data limits our ability to draw firm and causal inferences on the association between economic growth (country's GDP) and research productivity. It could be that economic growth leads to increased research productivity, or that enhanced research leads to economic growth. Despite the limitations, we believe that our study provides a good image of health research publications in the WHO African Region and has added value to the knowledge of health research productivity on the African continent. Further studies on research productivity in Africa should assess study type, quality and sources of funding.

## CONCLUSIONS

There has been a significant improvement in health research in the WHO African Region since 2000, with



some individual countries already having strong research profiles. However, optimal growth and efficiency of health research in the region will be realised more successfully if the way forward is mapped and monitored in a methodical and coordinated manner. In the meantime, countries of the region should implement WHO's Strategy on Research for Health: strengthening of the research culture (organisation); focusing research globally on priority health needs (priorities); helping to strengthen national systems for health research (capacity); promoting good practice in research (standards); and strengthening links between health research and health (translation).

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# APPENDICIES

## Appendix 1: Search strategy

### Date limits

("2000/01/01"[PDAT] : "2014/10/31"[PDAT])

### Country –specific terms

#46	(Zimbabwe [AD] OR Zimbabwe[TI])
#45	(Zambia[AD] OR Zambia[TI])
#44	(United Republic of Tanzania[AD] OR United Republic of Tanzania[TI] OR TANZANIA [AD] OR TANZANIA [TI])
#43	(Uganda[AD] OR Uganda[TI])
#42	(Togo[AD] OR Togo[TI])
#41	(Swaziland [AD] OR Swaziland [TI] OR Swasiland [PL] OR Swasiland [AD] OR Swasiland [TI])
#40	(South Africa[AD] OR South Africa[TI])
#39	(Sierra Leone[AD] OR Sierra Leone[TI])
#38	(Seychelles[AD] OR Seychelles[TI])
#37	(Senegal[AD] OR Senegal[TI])
#36	(Sao Tome and Principe[AD] OR Sao Tome and Principe[TI])
#35	(Rwanda[AD] OR Rwanda[TI])
#34	(Nigeria[AD] OR Nigeria[TI])
#33	((Niger[AD] OR Niger[TI]) NOT (Nigeria OR Nigeria[PL] OR Nigeria[AD] OR Nigeria[TI]))
#32	(Namibia[AD] OR Namibia[TI])
#31	<b>(Mauritania[AD] OR Mauritania[TI])</b>
#30	(Mozambique[AD] OR Mozambique[TI])
#29	(Mauritius[AD] OR Mauritius[TI])
#28	(Mali[AD] OR Mali[TI])
#27	(Malawi[AD] OR Malawi[TI])
#26	(Madagascar[AD] OR Madagascar[TI])
#25	(Liberia[AD] OR Liberia[TI])
#24	(Lesotho[AD] OR Lesotho[TI])
#23	(Kenya[AD] OR Kenya[TI])



#22	(Guinea-Bissau[AD] OR Guinea-Bissau[TI])
#21	((Guinea[AD]) NOT (Equatorial Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau[AD] OR Guinea-Bissau[TI]))
#20	(Ghana[AD] OR Ghana[TI])
#19	(Gambia[AD] OR Gambia[TI])
#18	(Gabon[AD] OR Gabon[TI])
#17	(Ethiopia [AD] OR Ethiopia [TI])
#16	(Eritrea [AD] OR Eritrea [TI])
#15	(Equatorial Guinea [AD] OR Equatorial Guinea [TI] ) 1
#14	( ((ZAIRE [AD] OR ZAIRE (TI) OR Democratic Republic of the Congo [AD] OR Democratic Republic of the Congo[TI] OR DR CONGO) NOT (Brazzaville OR Congo Brazzaville ) ) )
#13	((Congo [AD] OR “congo-brazzaville” OR congo-Brazzaville [AD] OR congo-Brazzaville [TI]) NOT (ZAIRE [AD] OR ZAIRE (TI) OR the Congo [AD] OR Democratic Republic of the Congo[TI] OR DR CONGO))
#12	(Côte d'Ivoire [AD] OR Côte d'Ivoire [TI] OR ivory coast [AD] OR ivory coast[TI])
#11	(Comoros [AD] OR Comoros [TI])
#10	(Chad [AD] OR CHAD [TI])
#9	(Central African Republic [AD] OR Central African Republic [TI])
#8	(Cape Verde [AD] OR Cape Verde [TI])
#7	(Cameroon [AD] OR Cameroon [TI])
#6	(Burundi [AD] OR Burundi [TI])
#5	(Burkina Faso[AD] OR Burkina Faso[TI])
#4	(Botswana [AD] OR Botswana[TI])
#3	((Benin[AD] OR BENIN [TI]) NOT (Nigeria OR Nigeria[PL] OR Nigeria[AD]))
#2	(Angola [TI] OR Angola [AD])
#1	(Algeria [TI] OR Algeria [AD])