Abstract

A congress is a multitudinous scientific meeting, with hundreds or thousands of participants, which is addressed to professionals of a discipline or knowledge field, to disseminate, discuss and exchange information about recent advances. It includes three subprograms: updating, education and free communications. Bibliometrics statistically analyzes the information recorded in scientific publications. Three bibliometric indicators have been proposed for congresses: quantitative, qualitative and scientific evidence ones. The aim of this work has been to analyze, through quantitative bibliometric indicators, the communications submitted at the Congreso Nacional Bioquímico of Confederación Unificada Bioquímica de la República Argentina (CUBRA). The analysis was done on the communications submitted at congresses held in Tucumán 1997, Huerta Grande 1999, Bariloche 2001, Posadas 2003 and San Juan 2005. A total of 388 communications were presented, all of them as posters. Median was 4 authors per communication. The main topical areas were Clinical Chemistry (including Endocrinology and Acid Base/Blood Gases, 45.4%) and Microbiology (including Bacteriology, Parasitology, Mycology and Virology, 21.1%). A total of 34.3% came from universities, 27.1% of hospitals and 23.7% in collaboration from ≥ 2 institutions, being the main participation of Universidad de Buenos Aires (n=35, 9.0%), Fundación Bioquímica Argentina (n=30, 7.7%) and Universidad Nacional de Tucumán (n=26, 6.7%)

Keywords

bibliometrics * congresses * Biochemical National Congress of the Confederación Unificada Bioquímica de la República Argentina