Message

BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

The process of applying scientific techniques to produce information about human disease, its prevention and treatment, and the promotion of health is referred to as medical research (or biomedical research), often known as health research. From "basic research" (also known as laboratory science or laboratory research), which involves fundamental scientific concepts that could be applied to preclinical understanding, to clinical research, which involves studies on human subjects who might be the subject of clinical trials, medical research covers a wide range of research. Translational research, also known as applied research, is carried out to increase medical understanding.

Clinical and preclinical research phases are both part of the pharmaceutical industry's drug development pipelines; the clinical phase is known as a “clinical trial”. But only a small percentage of preclinical or clinical research is focused on a particular pharmacological goal. Drug research is just a minor part of medical research because of the requirement for basic knowledge of mechanisms, diagnostics, medical devices, and non-drug therapy. The majority of the study in this area is carried out by biomedical scientists, although biologists from other disciplines also contribute significantly. The Declaration of Helsinki's medical ethics and the Institutional Review Board's regulations must be closely followed while conducting medical research on human beings. Research ethics are supposed to be followed at all times. The increase in average human lifespan over the past century can be largely attributed to advances in medical research. Some of the most significant benefits of medical research include measles and polio vaccines, insulin therapy for diabetes, antibiotics for a range of conditions, high blood pressure medications, improved treatments for AIDS, and other treatments for atherosclerosis, new surgical techniques such as microsurgery, and increasingly successful cancer treatments. New and useful tests and treatments are expected to emerge as a result of the Human Genome Project. However, many challenges remain, including the rise of antibiotic resistance, the obesity epidemic, and immune-mediated diseases and cancers.

After this introduction, where is our beloved journal (UJPR) in the field of medical research? We have to ask ourselves whether our beloved journal (UJPR) has a positive impact on global health and how we can investigate this. This can be assessed by the number of people who follow our published articles, as well as the citation number, etc., as well as from the personal experiences of professors. From my personal experience, I found that many of our students in the medical colleges at Sana’a University use UJPR as a reference source for writing their theses and research as well. The Ministry of Health and Population also uses our journal as a reliable source of medical data to help them plan health services in Yemen.

This enhances the international recognition of UJPR publications, thanks to its editorial board of eminent scientists and educators from various countries, constructive peer review by distinguished scientists and professors, and regular article approvals, which are not subject to page restrictions.

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