

to be abandoned: it is wasteful and sometimes harmful. The resulting liberation of teaching resources could be used to promote the skills needed to critically appraise reports of research, and therefore learn how to distinguish trustworthy from untrustworthy evidence. This redeployment of teaching resources is relevant everywhere, but needed most urgently in resource-poor settings like Palestine.

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The twin-PhD model contributes to knowledge production in Africa

We welcome the important and timely viewpoint by Sharon Fonn and colleagues¹ about the challenges and potential solutions for increasing knowledge production in Africa. We would like to highlight the role of research collaboration and partnership at the individual (micro) level as an additional source of knowledge production in Africa. An example is the twin-PhD model, which invests in individual researchers by twinning doctoral students.

The model is based on close collaboration between two PhD students from different backgrounds, working in synergy. This is a win-win collaboration that has been shown

to stimulate the production of high-quality and effective research by providing a supportive, yet challenging environment that breaks isolation, builds capacity, and creates long-lasting professional relationships between individual researchers and their institutions.²

The model was developed and piloted in a partnership between the University of Rwanda and Aarhus University. As a result, two PhD students recently graduated having successfully gained two independent theses based on scientific studies that focus on improving primary health-care services in Rwanda.^{3,4} Two other PhD students are currently involved in a research project on community-based and mHealth (mobile health)-based integrated management of diabetes in Rwanda.⁵

Collaboration is essential for global research and the twin PhD model can provide a frame for micro-level collaboration within and between research-intensive universities across sub-Saharan Africa, and with foreign universities. We believe similar models should be further developed and applied to boost knowledge production, particularly in regions that need more research, such as sub-Saharan Africa.

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*Willett W, Rockström J, Loken B, et al. Food in the Anthropocene: the EAT–Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems. Lancet 2018; 393: 447–92—*The affiliation of Shenggen Fan was incorrectly listed as International Food Policy Research Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, USA. The affiliation has been corrected to International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington DC, USA. This correction has been made to the online version as of June 27, 2019.

*Cruz-Jentoft AJ, Sayer AA. Sarcopenia. Lancet 2019; 393: 2636–46—*In figure 5 of this Seminar (published Online First on June 3, 2019), the centile curves showing the UK normative grip strength data for men were unclear and have now been emphasised. This correction has been made to the online version as of June 27, 2019, and the printed Seminar is correct.

*Ross JDC, Brittain C, Cole M, et al. Gentamicin compared with ceftriaxone for the treatment of gonorrhoea (G-ToG): a randomised non-inferiority trial. Lancet 2019; 393: 2511–20—*This Article (published Online First on May 2) should have been published under a CC BY-NC-ND Open Access licence. This correction has been made to the online version as of June 20, 2019.

*Kirkcaldy RD, Workowski KA. Gentamicin as an alternative treatment for gonorrhoea. Lancet 2019; 393: 2474–75—*This Comment (published Online First on May 2) should have been published under a CC BY-NC-ND Open Access licence. This correction has been made to the online version as of June 20, 2019.



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