Evaluating Translational Research A Process Marker Model

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What is Translational Research? Bench to Bedside: Episode 3 - \"What Translational Science Can and Cannot Do\" Understanding the Spectrum of Translational Research Translational Research

Translational research | Robert Bartlett | TEDxUofM~~\"Is Translational Research in your Future?\" with Dr Robert Califf New York University, Clinical and Translational Science Institute~~ Translational Research Program

What is Translational Science?*Use of Big Data in*

Translational Research

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NCATS, the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences**Translational Research: One researcher's experience** Evaluating Translational Research A Process

A major task for evaluation of translational research is to identify better process models for translation (regardless of local definitions of "T" phases) and explore what measures might be most feasible, useful, and highest in quality for evaluating progress throughout these processes.

Evaluating Translational Research: A Process Marker Model ...

One of the major tasks for evaluators involved in translational research is to help assess efforts that aim to reduce the time it takes to move research to practice and health impacts. Another is to assess efforts that are intended to increase the rate and volume of translation.

Evaluating Translational Research: A Process Marker Model ...

Evaluation of translational research should focus on identification of key operational and measurable markers along a generalized process pathway from research to practice.

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A major task for evaluation of translational research is to identify better process models for translation (regardless of local definitions of “T” phases) and

explore which measures might be most feasible, useful, and highest in quality for evaluating progress throughout these processes. Evaluating Translational Research: A Process Marker Model

Evaluating Translational Research A Process Marker Model

and techniques from outcome-based evaluation, process evaluation, and developmental evaluation. We use these types of evaluation due to their applicability to team science questions most relevant to translational research. Table 1 illustrates these evaluation types and exemplary ques-tions important for the generation of evaluative criteria and ...

Assessing and Evaluating Multidisciplinary Translational Teams

14. Develop translational research pipeline evaluation. 15. Develop and implement initial researcher survey. 16. Develop and implement network analysis. 17. Collect and report annually on milestones. 18. Collaborate on National CTSA Evaluation Committees. 19. Annual Evaluation reporting LONG - TERM MILESTONES

Evaluating Translational Science - Cornell University

Translational research attempts to identify potential treatments from therapeutics or interventions derived from basic laboratory research, examine findings when applied to routine clinical practices, and convert treatments into standards of practice or public health policy (Sung, et al., 2003; Westfall, Mold, & Fagan, 2002). A major strategy used by the CTSA effort is to promote team-based multidisciplinary research.

Assessing and Evaluating Multidisciplinary Translational ...

Avoids debates about the scope of translational research ie, the scope of translation being examined in any given process marker evaluation is simply the process that is encompassed between the first and last marker measured Applied prospectively or retrospectively

Translational research - SlideShare

Proximities: evaluating interaction processes Our proposal is to focus on how TR programmes affect the ways in which research objectives are defined, research is conducted, and its results applied in practice.

Towards an alternative framework for the evaluation of ...

As others have noted (Waldman and Terzic 2010), translational research is not a linear process. A translational research idea can start at any point in the framework, move in any direction, and potentially skip entire rings. New findings lead to new questions that can start the whole translational research process over again.

Expanding the Concept of Translational Research: Making a ...

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Evaluating Translational Research | Request PDF

There is considerable disagreement about many of the key characteristics associated with translational research including where it's start and endpoints are; what is being translated; whether translational research is a bridging process or a continuous one; whether it is a multiphase process or a series of interventions and activities to encourage progress through such a process; and the number and demarcation points of any phases of the translational research.

Evaluating Translational Research: A Process Marker Model ...

Evaluation Research; Evaluation Research. One specific form of social research – evaluation research – is of particular interest here. The Introduction to Evaluation Research presents an overview of what evaluation is and how it differs from social research generally. We also introduce several evaluation models to give you some perspective ...

Evaluation Research | Research Methods Knowledge Base

Evaluation Guidelines for the Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSAs) Evaluating Translational Research: A Process Marker Model; Common Metrics to Assess the Efficiency of Clinical Research; Evaluation Metrics for Biostatistical and Epidemiological Collaborations; Evaluating and Giving Feedback to Mentors: New Evidence-Based Approaches

Tracking & Evaluation: Center for Translational Medicine ...

Emphasis has been placed on assessing the efficiency of clinical and translational research as part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) goal to “improve human health”. Improvements identified and implemented by individual organizations cannot address the research infrastructure needs of all clinical and translational research conducted.

Evaluating various areas of process improvement in an ...

Translational research evaluation is focused on the idea of evaluating the progress of research through the translational research process – which typically includes moving from the basic research, through applied research, and on to some form of impact on a population – which might be a clinical treatment, a policy, a public health intervention or an economic impact.

In 2006 the National Institutes of Health (NIH) established the Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSA) Program, recognizing the need for a new impetus to encourage clinical and translational research. At the time it was very difficult to translate basic and clinical research into clinical and community practice; making it difficult for individual patients and communities to receive its benefits. Since its creation the CTSA Program has expanded, with 61 sites spread across the nation's academic health centers and other institutions, hoping to

provide catalysts and test beds for policies and practices that can benefit clinical and translation research organizations throughout the country. The NIH contracted with the Institute of Medicine (IOM) in 2012 to conduct a study to assess and provide recommendations on appropriateness of the CTSA Program's mission and strategic goals and whether changes were needed. The study was also address the implementation of the program by the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS) while exploring the CTSA's contributions in the acceleration of the development of new therapeutics. A 13-member committee was established to head this task; the committee had collective expertise in community outreach and engagement, public health and health policy, bioethics, education and training, pharmaceutical research and development, program evaluation, clinical and biomedical research, and child health research. The CTSA Program at NIH: Opportunities for Advancing Clinical and Translational Research is the result of investigations into previous program evaluations and assessments, open-session meetings and conference class, and the review of scientific literature. Overall, the committee believes that the CTSA Program is significant to the advancement of clinical and translational research through its contributions. The Program would benefit from a variety of revisions, however, to make it more efficient and effective.

This book is the first to provide an aerial view, as well as detailed information, on 'how' activities in translational medicine are under development in countries such as the USA, China, the UK, and Taiwan.

Institutions in each country are training investigators to work as sophisticated interdisciplinary teams. Investigators from 11 US academic health centers explain how they are incentivizing collaborations through pilot project programs, forming partnerships with business schools to promote efficient management of basic and clinical research, creating ethical, high- value public-private (industry) partnerships, improving efficiency with utilization of informatics, and engaging the community in research. The essential role of evaluation is explained in a clear and concise manner. The readers will also learn about the role of private funding in Taiwan and the vision of the government in China in developing multiple translational research centers. The UK is developing methodical approaches to patient needs across their lifespans; ongoing innovation is encouraged through incubator programs. With the emphasis on open innovation and sharing, the concepts and practice of translational medicine are spreading rapidly on an international scale.

This book presents a framework for development, optimization, and evaluation of behavioral, biobehavioral, and biomedical interventions. Behavioral, biobehavioral, and biomedical interventions are programs with the objective of improving and maintaining human health and well-being, broadly defined, in individuals, families, schools, organizations, or communities. These interventions may be aimed at, for example, preventing or treating disease, promoting physical and mental health, preventing violence, or improving academic achievement. This volume introduces the

multiphase optimization strategy (MOST), pioneered at The Methodology Center at the Pennsylvania State University, as an alternative to the classical approach of relying solely on the randomized controlled trial (RCT). MOST borrows heavily from perspectives taken and approaches used in engineering, and also integrates concepts from statistics and behavioral science, including the RCT. As described in detail in this book, MOST consists of three phases: preparation, in which the conceptual model underlying the intervention is articulated; optimization, in which experimentation is used to gather the information necessary to identify the optimized intervention; and evaluation, in which the optimized intervention is evaluated in a standard RCT. Through numerous examples, the book demonstrates that MOST can be used to develop interventions that are more effective, efficient, economical, and scalable. Optimization of Behavioral, Biobehavioral, and Biomedical Interventions: The Multiphase Optimization Strategy is the first book to present a comprehensive introduction to MOST. It will be an essential resource for behavioral, biobehavioral, and biomedical scientists; statisticians, biostatisticians, and analysts working in epidemiology and public health; and graduate-level courses in development and evaluation of interventions.

This book aims to aid the selection of the most appropriate methods for use in early phase (1 and 2) clinical studies of new drugs for diabetes, obesity, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and related cardiometabolic disorders. Clinical research methods to assess the pharmacokinetics and

pharmacodynamics of new diabetes drugs, e.g. the euglycemic clamp technique, have become well-established in proof-of-mechanism studies. However, selection of the most appropriate techniques is by no means straightforward. Moreover, the application of such methods must conform to the regulatory requirements for new drugs. This book discusses the need for new pharmacotherapies for diabetes, obesity and NAFLD and the molecular targets of drugs currently in development. Emerging technologies including functional imaging, circulating biomarkers and omics are considered together with practical and ethical issues pertaining to early phase clinical trials in subjects with cardiometabolic disorders. Translational Research Methods in Diabetes, Obesity, and Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease is of interest to biomedical scientists, pharmacologists, academics involved in metabolic research and clinicians practicing in these specialties.

This Review sets out to propose a structure for the funding arrangements for the whole spectrum of health research, with the objective of obtaining the maximum benefit from research success and, where possible, eliminating duplication of effort. The Review found, however, that the UK is at risk of failing to reap the full economic, health and social benefits that the UK's public investment in health research should generate. There is no overarching UK health research strategy to ensure UK health priorities are considered through all types of research and there are two key gaps in the translation of health research: (i) translating ideas from basic and clinical research into the development of new products and approaches to

treatment of disease and illness; (ii) implementing those new products and approaches into clinical practice.The Review also found that the wider funding arrangements for supporting translation of ideas from conception to practice could be more coherent or comprehensive and, where arrangements exist, they do not function well. The Review identified cultural, institutional and financial barriers to translating research into practice in the publicly funded research arena. But it also found that, in the private sector, the pharmaceuticals industry is facing increasing challenges in translating research into health and economic benefit. The Review has sought to make recommendations that will increase the translation of R&D into health and economic benefit for the UK, both in the public and private sectors. The Review recommends that the Government should seek to achieve better coordination of health research and more coherent funding arrangements to support translation by establishing an Office for Strategic Coordination of Health Research (OSCHR).

This book is all about the definition and finding ways to prioritize and accelerate translation research in biomedical sciences and rapidly turning new knowledge into first-in-human studies. It represents an effort to bring together scientists active in various areas of translational research to share science and, hopefully, generate new ideas and potential collaborations. The book provides a comprehensive overview of translational work that includes significant discoveries and pioneering contributions, e.g., in immunology, gene therapy, stem cells and population sciences. It may be used as an advanced

textbook by graduate students and even ambitious undergraduates in biomedical sciences. It is also suitable for non-experts, i.e. medical doctors, who wish to have an overview of some of the fundamental models in translational research. Managing the translational enterprise remains a work in progress. The world is changing rapidly, and the scientific world needs to seek new ways to ensure that discoveries get translated for patients efficiently and as quickly as possible. In addition, everyone expects the investment in biomedical research should pay dividends through effective therapeutic solutions. This unique project provides a broad collaborative approach of the international scientific team to present its view and opinion how to cross barriers to incentives for translational research in medical sciences. Contributing to the book is an international team of prominent co-authors. The book consists of unique and widely treated topics, and includes new hypotheses, data and analyses. Contents:Barriers to Incentives for Translational ResearchIntegrating Emerging Science into Clinical PracticeOrganization, Prioritization, Review and Funding for the Translational ResearchTranslational Sciences in Cancer ResearchTranslational Science in Infectious DiseasesTranslation Research in Endocrinology and NutritionTranslation Research and NeuroscienceStem Cells and Translation ResearchThe Role of Translational Research in Public Health and Behavioral SciencesTranslational Epidemiology, Biostatistics and InformaticsTranslational Research Outcomes and Resources Readership: Graduate students and researchers in cancer research, pharmacology/drug discovery/pharmaceuticals,

immunology, infectious diseases and public health. Keywords:Translational Research;Basic and Clinical Sciences;Prevention;Population SciencesKey Features:International team of prominent co-authorsUnique and widely treated topicsNew hypotheses, data and analyses

Community-based participatory research (CBPR) emerged in response to the longstanding tradition of "top-down" research-studies in which social scientists observe social phenomena and community problems as outsiders, separate from the participants' daily lives. CBPR is more immersive, fostering partnerships between academic and community organizations that increase the value and consequence of the research for all partners. The current perspectives gleaned from this school of research have been wildly well-received, in no small part because they address the complexity of the human experience in their conclusions. HANDBOOK OF COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH codifies the methods and theories of this research approach and articulates an expansive vision of health that includes gender equality, safe and adequate housing, and freedom from violence. Topic-based chapters apply the theory and methods of CBPR to real world problems affecting women, ethnic and racial minorities, and immigrant communities such as sexual violence, exposure to environmental toxins, and lack of access to preventive care as well as suggesting future directions for effective, culturally sensitive research. HANDBOOK OF COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH is required reading for academics, policy makers, and students seeking meaningful social

change through scholarship.

There is currently heightened interest in optimizing health care through the generation of new knowledge on the effectiveness of health care services. The United States must substantially strengthen its capacity for assessing evidence on what is known and not known about "what works" in health care. Even the most sophisticated clinicians and consumers struggle to learn which care is appropriate and under what circumstances. Knowing What Works in Health Care looks at the three fundamental health care issues in the United States--setting priorities for evidence assessment, assessing evidence (systematic review), and developing evidence-based clinical practice guidelines--and how each of these contributes to the end goal of effective, practical health care systems. This book provides an overall vision and roadmap for improving how the nation uses scientific evidence to identify the most effective clinical services. Knowing What Works in Health Care gives private and public sector firms, consumers, health care professionals, benefit administrators, and others the authoritative, independent information required for making essential informed health care decisions.

Clinical and Translational Science: Principles of Human Research, Second Edition, is the most authoritative and timely resource for the broad range of investigators taking on the challenge of clinical and translational science, a field that is devoted to investigating human health and disease, interventions, and outcomes for the purposes of

developing new treatment approaches, devices, and modalities to improve health. This updated second edition has been prepared with an international perspective, beginning with fundamental principles, experimental design, epidemiology, traditional and new biostatistical approaches, and investigative tools. It presents complete instruction and guidance from fundamental principles, approaches, and infrastructure, especially for human genetics and genomics, human pharmacology, research in special populations, the societal context of human research, and the future of human research. The book moves on to discuss legal, social, and ethical issues, and concludes with a discussion of future prospects, providing readers with a comprehensive view of this rapidly developing area of science. Introduces novel physiological and therapeutic strategies for engaging the fastest growing scientific field in both the private sector and academic medicine Brings insights from international leaders into the discipline of clinical and translational science Addresses drug discovery, drug repurposing and development, innovative and improved approaches to go/no-go decisions in drug development, and traditional and innovative clinical trial designs

Become a successful evidence-based practitioner. How do you evaluate the evidence? Is the information accurate, relevant and meaningful for clinical decision making? Did the design fit the research questions and was the analysis and interpretation of data appropriate? Here are all the materials you need to take your first steps as evidence-based practitioners…how to use the design, data and

analysis of research as the foundation for effective clinical decision making. You'll find support every step of the way as you progress from the foundations of clinical research and concepts of measurement through the processes of designing studies and analyzing data to writing their own research proposal.