# Evaluating Translational Research A Process Marker Model

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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.

## Evaluating Translational Research: A Process Marker Model ...

Evaluating Translational Research: A Process Marker Model

## (PDF) Evaluating Translational Research: A Process Marker ...

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## Evaluating Translational Research: A Process Marker Model ...

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 ...

Request PDF | Evaluating Translational Research | Evaluators face challenges such as program and intervention variability, time and budgetary constraints, and a complicated range of internal and ...

## 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 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.

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.

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

"The field of Biomarkers and Precision Medicine in drug development is rapidly evolving and this book presents a snapshot of exciting new approaches. By presenting a wide range of biomarker applications, discussed by knowledgeable and experienced scientists, readers will develop an appreciation of the scope and breadth of biomarker knowledge and find examples that will help them in their own work." -Maria Freire, Foundation for the National Institutes of Health Handbook of Biomarkers and Precision Medicine provides comprehensive insights into biomarker discovery and development which has driven the new era of Precision Medicine. A wide variety of renowned experts from government, academia, teaching hospitals, biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies share best practices, examples and exciting new developments. The handbook aims to provide in-depth knowledge to research scientists, students and decision makers engaged in Biomarker and Precision Medicine-centric drug development. Features: Detailed insights into biomarker discovery, validation and diagnostic development with implementation strategies Lessons-learned from successful Precision Medicine case studies A variety of exciting and emerging biomarker technologies The next frontiers and future challenges of biomarkers in Precision Medicine Claudio Carini, Mark Fidock and Alain van Gool are internationally recognized as scientific leaders in Biomarkers and Precision Medicine. They have worked for decades in academia and pharmaceutical industry in EU, USA and Asia. Currently, Dr. Carini is Honorary Faculty at Kings's College School of Medicine, London, UK. Dr. Fidock is Vice President of Precision Medicine Laboratories at AstraZeneca, Cambridge, UK. Prof.dr. van Gool is Head Translational Metabolic Laboratory at Radboud university medical school, Nijmegen, NL.

The large gap between proven clinical knowledge and its implementation in clinical practice is a pressing challenge faced by the health community. It has been estimated that adults in the U.S. receive only about half of their recommended care. This is in part, due to the complexities and current inability of translating knowledge to effectively impact health outcomes. Moreover, the lack of understanding of the complexities involved in translational research have resulted in a poor allocation of resources. As an effort to accelerate the rate at which new discoveries become clinical practice, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) explicitly made translational research a central priority and has invested heavily in developing an infrastructure through the Clinical and Translational Science Awards (CTSAs). The arc of this dissertation is in alignment with this priority. Translational research experts have argued that the existing models in translational research have not been able to fully capture the complexities, dynamisms, and fragmentations of this long process. In response, data-driven tools and robust frameworks are expected to help analyzing, and hence, accelerating this knowledge translation. These frameworks are needed for assuring an efficient and effective decision-making process that support the tactical and strategic allocation of healthcare resources. Although Quality Improvement (QI) approaches have been found to be promising to solve a wide variety of problems in healthcare, their implementation in translational research has not been fully explored. Moreover, in healthcare fields, QI has been mostly associated with Lean and Six Sigma techniques. However, in order for QI techniques to address translational research challenges, a wider QI scope is needed. In response to these challenges, a comprehensive QI research approach is used in this dissertation to provide frameworks that inform healthcare decision makers, and hence, have a positive impact on translational research. The frameworks presented are applied to different case studies that use them to generate evidence for professional applications. The main body of this dissertation is divided into three parts. The first part proposes a combined Quality Function Deployment (QFD) and Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) framework for assessing the complexity of translational research. Specifically, this framework is used to identify and quantify the importance of the different operational steps and corresponding technical requirements along the translational research process. This framework was applied to a case study of a primary care-based weight control intervention. The second part proposes a Social Network Analysis (SNA) approach for evaluating collaboration and multidisciplinary networks. The evaluation includes the identification of collaboration patterns, leaders, influencers, bridgers of knowledge, and research clusters. A case study that analyzes collaboration on obesity research at the intra-institutional level is presented to illustrate the potential benefits and applicability of this framework. Finally, a goal programming (GP) model and a cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) approach is proposed to guide the proposal selection problem and estimate the potential impact of healthcare interventions respectively. Specifically, a GP model was developed for the proposal selection of a CTSA's hub from a strategic perspective. Additionally, a model for rapid estimation of impact is applied to an early detection of intervention of Parkinson's disease. Lastly, a combination of these two techniques is modeled to incorporate cost-effectiveness measures into the proposal selection problem.These studies cover relevant topics that aim to support the understanding of translational research and offer pathways for a more efficient translation of new discoveries into clinical practice through QI research approaches.

A comprehensive and critical overview of the major genetically modified mouse lines used to model human neurobehavioral disorders.

The second volume of Behavioral Genetics of the Mouse provides a comprehensive overview of the major genetically modified mouse lines used to model human neurobehavioral disorders; from disorders of perception, of autonomous and motor functions to social and cognitive syndromes, drug abuse and dependence as well as neurodegenerative pathologies. Mouse models obtained with different types of genetic manipulations (i.e. transgenic, knockout/in mice) are described in their pathological phenotypes, with a special emphasis on behavioral abnormalities. The major results obtained with many of the existing models are discussed in depth highlighting their strengths and limitations. A lasting reference, the thorough reviews offer an easy entrance into the extensive literature in this field, and will prove invaluable to students and specialists alike.

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