



TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH

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The adjective "translational" refers to the "translation" (the term derives from the Latin for "carrying over") of basic scientific findings in a laboratory setting into potential treatments for disease.

Translational research seeks to produce more meaningful, applicable results that directly benefit human health. Translational research fosters the multidirectional integration of basic research, patient-oriented research, and population-based research, with the long-term aim of improving the health of the public. A bidirectional process that involves multidisciplinary integration among basic, clinical, practice, population, and policy-based research. The goal of translational research is to speed up scientific discovery into patient and community benefit. Translational research is aimed at Therapeutics, Medical devices, Tools for diagnosing disease and Avenues for community engagement research.

Translation research process

T1 - involves the translation of basic science discoveries from the laboratory to the clinic (bench to bedside), including completion of preclinical studies and development of human clinical trial protocols.

T2 - involves the translation of new therapies/practices resulting from clinical research studies to clinical practice (bedside to community), including adoption of new therapies/practices in clinics in the community.

STAGES OF TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH

STAGE I: DEVELOPMENT, STAGE II: TESTING, STAGE III: INSTITUTIONALIZATION, STAGE IV: EVALUATION

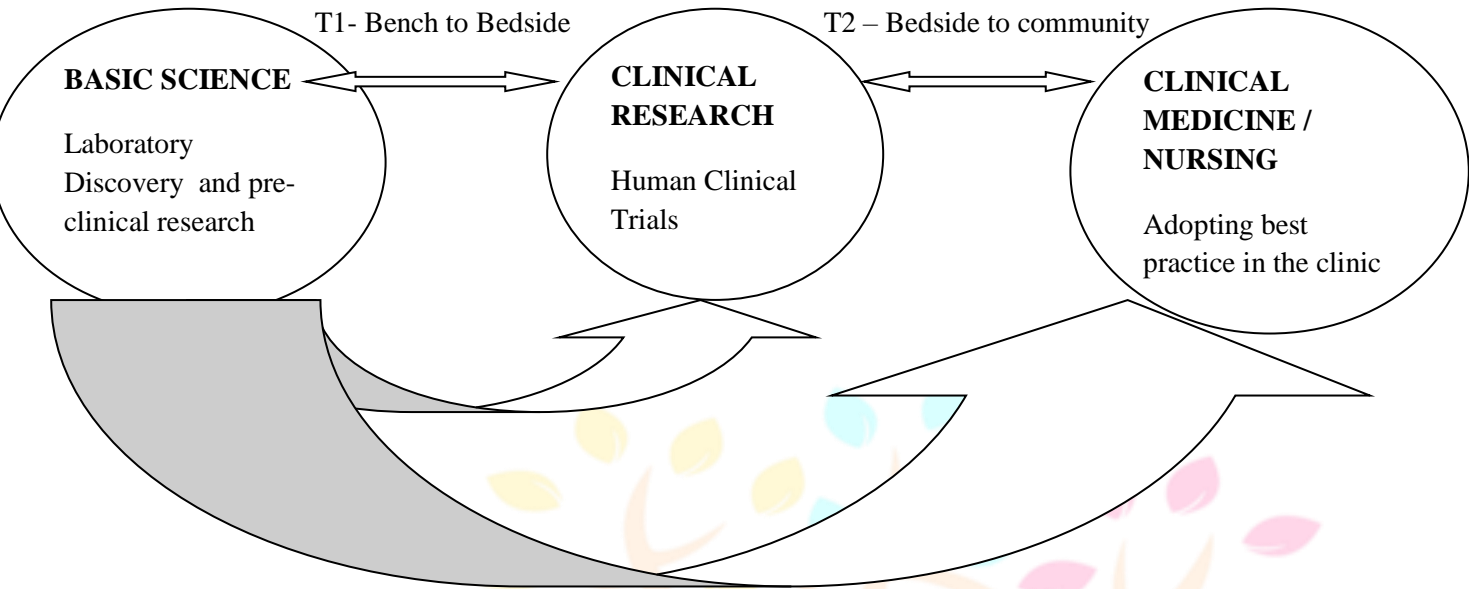
PHASES OF TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH

T0 – Basic Science Research – Pre- clinical & animal studies

T1 – Translation to human – New methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention

T2 - Translation to patient – Controlled studies leading to effective care

T3 – Translation to community – True benefit to society

Translation research flow**SCOPE OF TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH IN NURSING**

Translational research in nursing is required in many areas of nursing practice, including palliative care, prevention, and control of infectious disease, NCD prevention, geriatric care, pediatric care, cardiovascular nursing, population based issues in community health nursing and many more. With translational designs, nurses can participate in multidisciplinary research projects

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