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Research Article

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Translation Research Results to Directive [Version 1, Awaiting Peer Review]

Enrique Villarreal-Ríos^{1,2*}, Miguel Ángel Villatoro-Padilla³, Lilian Galicia-Rodríguez¹, Emma Vargas-Daza¹, Lidia Martínez-González¹, Verónica Escorcía-Reyes⁴ and Laura Alicia Cu-Flores⁵

¹Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Unidad de Investigación Epidemiológica y en Servicios de Salud Querétaro, Mexico

²Escuela de Medicina, División de Ciencias de la Salud, Universidad del Valle de México campus, Mexico

³Jefatura de Prestaciones Médicas Querétaro, Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Mexico

⁴Unidad de Medicina Familiar No 6, Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Mexico

⁵Unidad de Medicina Familiar No 16, Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Mexico

***Corresponding author:** Enrique Villarreal Ríos, Zaragoza y 5 de Febrero, Querétaro, Querétaro de Arteaga, México, Tel: 442 2 11 23 00; Ext 51113; Email: evr57@hotmail.com

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Abstract

Background: It seems that it is insufficient the knowledge by the knowledge, it is necessary to find the application of the research results in the society.

Objective: The paper proposal is to present the experience about the work done to link the research results and directive decision tacking.

Methodology: A methodology for the transfer of research results to management was designed. It included a workshop, work tables and assessment tools.

Results: Specific actions were defined to modify the medical practice.

Conclusion: Everything showed in this article it is a way to reach the objective of implementing results of an investigation to solve diary practice´s problems.

Keywords

Transference; Directive; Research

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Introduction

Knowledge generation is the research essence supported in a strong methodology, in this context it is possible to respond to the what? why? and how? This is the purist and theoretical research approach, nevertheless when the proposal is apply research results in the operative area and the context is the economical that seeks efficiency, it seems that the questions to answer research are insufficient, and in the questions enlisted it should include for what? [1,2].

In this case for what? It is related with the research results, but it seems that it is insufficient the knowledge by the knowledge, it is necessary to find the application in the society [3,4].

About it, the interest is the international organizations interest to achieve research results implementation in clinic or directive decision making [5-7].

In this context the paper proposal is to present the experience about the work done to link the research results and directive decision tacking.

Methodology

To link research with policy area in Mexican Institute of Social Security in Querétaro, México, it was proposed a workshop to translation research results to directive.

In previous meeting, the researchers present to directives, titles of research realized in Epidemiological and Health System Unite Research Querétaro in collaboration whit doctors, nurses, nutritionists and chemicals assigned to medical unites. The directiveselected five topics, and it was integrated workshop.

The members of the workshop was selected by the directive (five directives by topic), assuming the expertise area of each directive participant, in which were medical directors, clinical leaders, head nurses, program coordinator and administrator.

The workshop topic defined the responsible researcher, who joined to workshop and presented the research results.

After select topic and participants, the proposal methodology included the following points.

Workshop Structure

Presentation Format

It included a ten minutes oral presentation do it by the responsible researcher, in that included title, research question, research problem, and results.

Executive Summary

From each research project it was doing an executive summary, and it was given to each person in the work table. The executive summary structure included title, research question,

research problem, results and research answer. It was included in a work netbook whit the workshop reason, the job program, the work table member's name, the work document and the executive summary.

Work Guide

The researchers constructed the work guide, in that included the activities of each work table. Previously this document was evaluated by three health services directors and it was adopted as a guide for the workshop. It included name research, research leader, application site, involved personal, inputs, implementation time, indicators to evaluate, time to do evaluation, results and evaluation. Each one was defined (Table 1).

Table 1: Methodology for the workshop.

Name of the research project	Is the name of the project discussed in the worktable
• Project leader	• This is the name of the responsible for the operational implementation of the project
•Place application	• This is the name of the Medical Unit which will apply.
•Personnel involved	• This is the name of people who will be involved in the implementation and operation of the project
•Supplies	• This are the supplies of which should be available for the implementation of the project
•Time for implementation	• This is the time required for implementation
Indicators for evaluation	• This are the indicators used for evaluation of the relation between goal and achievement
•Time for assessment	• This is the time between implementation and evaluation
•Results	• This are the achievements.
•Evaluation	• This is the interpretation of indicators

Workshop Integration

Workshop Program

It was proposed a program, the directive evaluated and adjusted.

Workshop Convocation

The directive did the call to the workshop as usually do.

Research Project

The institutional research priority lines and the topics was the criteria used to select the research project (five) to were presented in the workshop.

Agreements Monitoring

For monitoring agreements was designed a format, it included title project, responsible researcher name, project leader and the concrete actions to will do (Table 2).

Table 2: Tracking agreements. Decision making about research results.

Research project	Responsible researcher	Project leader	Decision making
Cost of the diagnosis process of breast cancer			Increase coverage of early detection Include in the program of early detection of breast cancer, women under age 25 with risk factors
Prevalence of cervical abnormalities in women 18 to 24 years			
Economic cost of polypharmacy in the elderly in primary care			Implement a program to publicize the issue of polypharmacy in elderly
Cost effectiveness of appointment at the outpatient on Family Medicine			Maintain the appointment in family medicine between 60% and 70%
Cost effectiveness of using schemes of pharmacological treatment in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus			Implement program early insulinization

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Actions During the Workshop

Presentation

The agreed day for the activities, director made the opening and was defined the context of the workshop.

Objectives

The researcher explained objectives, motives and dynamics of workshop

Oral Presentation

The operational researcher (medical, nurse, nutritionist, chemical or student) presents in ten minutes, title, question, problem, results and answer.

Work Table

After exposing the five investigations, the researchers (medical, nurse, nutritionist, chemical or student) were integrated to the work tables to work with the directors. They discussed during 60 minutes using the proposed format for defining actions. On each work table was defined a project leader.

Tracing of Commitments

After the discussion each project leader presented to attendees in 10 minutes the work table conclusions, the specific proposal, the action plan, commitments and concrete implementation of research results.

Decision Making

In all the research projects was identified the researcher, the project leader and the decision making, understanding by this the specific actions to be taken by the directive (Table III).

Table 3: Stages and characters in the transmission of research results to managers for decision making.

Stage	Person
Operative research problem identification	Directive Researcher
Research	Researcher
Presentation of research result	Researcher Directive
Decision making	Directive
Plan action design	Directive
Plan action evaluation design	Directive Researcher
Plan action execution	Directive
Plan action evaluation	Researcher
Presentation of research results	Researcher Directive

Assessment of Commitments

Results Presentation

After six months was the assessment of results.

Participants

Those attending the first meeting formed the work tables, a representative of each work table presented the results.

Project Leader

The project leader appointed at the first meeting was responsible for presenting the results.

Presentation Content

In 10 minutes presented the strengths, weaknesses and areas of opportunity.

Discussion

After the presentation of all the works the discussion began with the audience.

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Results

Workshop Structure

The evidence showed that the workshop structure should include a very short oral executive presentation, own for an audience of managers who requires reliable data presented to them. Besides this oral presentation must be accompanied by an executive summary in which the information will be presented at the workshop is captured. Finally it is necessary to include a work guide to the workshop members.

Workshop Integration

The call to the workshop must be realized by the group leader directive. The program to developed at the workshop must be consensual between directiveness and researchers. The researcher projects showed must be elected by these same criteria. Added to this it is necessary to realize tracing of the agreements take it at the workshop.

Dynamics Workshop

The activity must initiate with the presentation by the leader directive, which it is recommended the objectives presentation by a researcher moderator. The operative researcher's works performances must be brief (10 minutes each) and in a single space which must be less than an hour; at the end of the presentations the leader directiveness (no more than five on each table), starting from this moment must dispose of 60 minutes for the discussion, space in which it is named a project leader and the actions to implement.

Assessment of Commitment

Commitments are evaluated in a lapse of six months in a new workshop, realized on the purpose for it, on this lapse the participants and the work tables must be the same than were originally pose, but who shows the results must not be the researcher, this responsibility it is assume by the leader directive of each project, whom in a short time (10 minutes) presents strengths and weakness of the action realized.

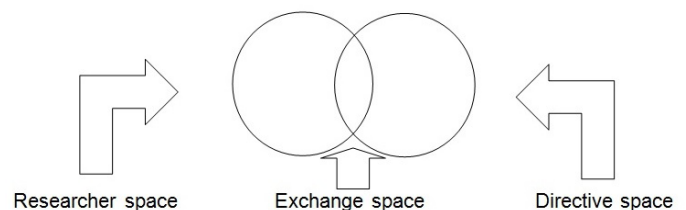
Discussion

In a context dominated by the health economy and characterized by the efficient use of the resources, the assignation of the expenses realized for investigation projects through specific financings, or infrastructure and staff must yield ass invested [8-10]. From this perspective the result of investigation must go beyond the generation of knowledge and to reach its application at the health services to resolve problems. For that it is necessary to deliver the results of investigation to the directive, nevertheless you must acknowledge that this is not a common practice and even less exist the adequate channels so the information could flow [11,12]. This is the importance of the investigation here presented.

Added to this, must recognize that there is no organizational culture neither managers, or researchers to receive and to transmit the information, product of the investigation, thus it becomes in an opportunity area that requires of the creation of strategies that allows to establish a channel of communication, so later create the organizational culture in which the researcher transmits the results to the directive, and the directive receives them and evaluate to take a proper decision and to know if it is applicable or not [13,14].

The importance of the workshop structure lies on the population to whom it pretends to reach the information, involved managers in the process of making chooses for the implementation of actions. However a common practice is to present to the directive the results of investigation in the same format used at the academic session, this seems to be a mistake. The directive must receive reliable information and the discussion must be around to identify if it is truly of an operative problem and if it is adequate to apply. From that perspective the researcher must have clear that the academic session's format are completely different to the directive session's formats, which are characterized for been extremely executives.

The application of the results of investigation to transform the reality and resolve operative problems is a general concern, and seems be that the central characters involve the directive and the researcher; regarding this it must be clear that in this binomial exists several space of coincidence, joint work and spaces of individual work, and it must be respected given the background and the tools of the binomial are completely different but oriented to the objective of the professional practice on each one (Graphic 1).



Graphic 1: Researcher space, directive space and exchange space.

The importance to integrate the workshop from the directive perspective lies at the scope in which it pretends to apply the results of investigation. About it, it is evident that this setting belongs to the directive nevertheless from the methodological point of view the researcher have the best perspective, the focus of the application becomes clearly for the directive, thus when it is propose to follow the workshop agreements, the leadership responsibility of the project should fall on him.

Conclusion

Everything showed in this article is a way to reach the objective of implementing results of an investigation to solve diary practice's problems, nevertheless it must be recognized this is

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not the only way to achieve it, but it becomes a point of reference about this topic.

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