

. Week 5 Methodology of Research Translation Discussion

Purpose

The purpose of the discussion this week is to analyze a translation science model as the foundation for translation science.

I n s t r u c t i o n s

Review this week's readings and provide your response in 150 words or less:

1. State your practice question in PICOT format.
2. Analyze the process of research translation into practice through a summary of the translational science or theoretical model you chose to support your project implementation. Include the main phases or constructs of the model in your analysis
3. Add at least four activities that will occur during the project implementation under the appropriate step(s) or phase(s) within your chosen theoretical framework to demonstrate how this theory will provide the framework for your practice change project.

Use Grammarly and current APA format for the posts. Do not repeat the prompts in the post. Provide respectful and thought-provoking feedback to your student colleagues. Ask for clarification and elaboration if needed.

All,

PICOT: For emergency room nurses, does the implementation of the World Health Organization (WHO) multimodal hand hygiene improvement strategy, compared to current practice, impact perceived hand hygiene knowledge in 8-10 weeks?

The original Knowledge-to-Action (KTA) framework aimed to provide a two-step process, knowledge creation and action, for research and knowledge translation and application (Graham et al., 2006). The knowledge creation process includes inquiry, synthesis, and tools/products to present new knowledge or solutions to problems (Graham et al., 2006). The application/action of this information guides the user/adaptor to apply it where needed and assess along the way through barrier assessment, monitoring knowledge use, evaluation, and eventually sustaining practices for said knowledge/action. (Graham et al., 2006). For my project, the KTA will work symbiotically with the multimodal improvement strategy where there WHO identifies elements of the multimodal improvement strategy. These elements include barrier assessment (preparing systems change), knowledge dissemination (training and education), monitoring knowledge use (surveys and observation), evaluation (taking data from surveys and observations), and sustainable practices for improving hand hygiene (promoting a culture of safety) (WHO, 2009; WHO, 2021).