Mapping the evolving definitions of translational research

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Objective. Systematic review and analysis of definitions of translational research.

Materials and methods. The final corpus was comprised of 33 papers, each read by at least 2 reviewers. Definitions were mapped to a common set of research processes for presentation and analysis. Influence of papers and definitions was further evaluated using citation analysis and agglomerative clustering.

Results. All definitions were mapped to common research processes, revealing most common labels for each process. Agglomerative clustering revealed 3 broad families of definitions. Citation analysis showed that the originating paper of each family has been cited ~10 times more than any other member.

Discussion. Although there is little agreement between definitions, we were able to identify an emerging consensus 5-phase (T0–T4) definition for translational research. T1 involves processes that bring ideas from basic research through early testing in humans. T2 involves the establishment of effectiveness in humans and clinical guidelines. T3 primarily focuses on implementation and dissemination research while T4 focuses on outcomes and effectiveness in populations. T0 involves research such as genome-wide association studies which wrap back around to basic research.

Conclusion. We used systematic review and analysis to identify emerging consensus between definitions of translational research phases.

Introduction

Translational research as a concept has been widely used and applied in scientific literature for more than a decade. It is most broadly and simply defined as research steps to take discoveries “from the bench to the bedside and back again.” What, precisely, this means in practice has been the subject of continuous, evolving discussion.

At the turn of the 21st century, advances in biomedical sciences and particularly genomics led to concerns that the volume of new discovery could not be “translated” into positive impacts on human health [1]. These concerns were captured by the Institute of Medicine in a series of roundtable discussions and workshops, and framed as 2 discrete “translational blocks” or “gaps” labeled T1 and T2, respectively, and described by Sung et al. starting in 2003 [2–6]. These workshops also provided the conceptual framework for the creation of the Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA) program by the National Institutes of Health in 2006 [7]. As institutions attempted to put translational research into practice, various authors began to modify and elaborate the original definitions. A T3 gap was split from T2 in 2007 [8], with the addition of a T4 and T0 soon following [9, 10].

The evolving number of steps, and changing definition of each step, reflect changing nature and understanding of basic bioscience research and clinical medicine. However, they also impact the description, design, conduct, and funding of research. Investigators and program coordinators need a common vocabulary to frame intent and significance of research. Simply put, translational researchers need to learn to speak the same language. Although a handful of papers have been instrumental in explicitly modifying the original definition, these alone are insufficient to understand how the concept of translational research is applied [11–13]. Outside of this handful, source definitions have been explained, adapted to different contexts (such as epidemiology) [14], and re-explained for yet others
(such as medical education) [15]. Any review which does not take the broader context of how these definitions are applied will fail short.

An informal literature review of this topic by one of the authors (Starren) received significant interest from the CTSA community [16]. To expand on that preliminary work, we undertook a systematic literature review for definitions of the translational research phases and analysis to determine how these definitions have evolved over time. In this paper, we seek to better understand the differences between definitions of translational research, how they have changed over time, and which sources or authors were most influential in those changes.

Materials and Methods

Search

Research librarians (Shaw, Gutzman) were consulted to construct searches across several literature databases. The search strategy was developed in PubMed MEDLINE and adapted appropriately to conform to the differing controlled vocabularies and search syntax associated with each subsequent database. Databases searched were PubMed MEDLINE, Scopus, Web of Science, and Embase. In addition, a search of Google for non-journal literature, web pages, and presentations was conducted. Performance of search strings was evaluated with retrieval of a small gold standard corpus identified during manual review for preliminary work [16]. See Table 1 for database-specific search strings. Bibliographic search identified 531 papers. Full text was retrieved for all English-language articles either digitally or through interlibrary loan.

All initial papers were manually curated to select those which discussed and defined translational research phases, resulting in 68 papers for full reviewer attention. The 68 papers were each read by 2 primary reviewers. Of those, 35 papers were disqualified at this stage for various reasons such as a paper being a review itself rather than a novel definition, or because it only replicated a pre-existing definition (eg, with a referenced figure). In the instance where a paper cited a qualifying definition of translational research phases which was not in the corpus, the original defining paper [8] was substituted for the citing paper. The final corpus comprised of 33 papers [8–10, 14, 15, 17–44]. See Fig. 1 for a flow chart summarizing search, filtering, and review.

Review

Each paper in the corpus was read by at least 2 reviewers (Fort, Herr). Reviewers mapped each paper’s translational phase definitions to a set of research activities defined for this effort. In instances of broad disagreement or where consensus over minor differences could not be reached, a third reader (Starren) was used for arbitration.

Categories

Common process categories were developed through an iterative approach which started with all unique translational gap definitions and followed by abstractive refinement into a common set. The first subset of processes (basic research through Phase IV clinical trials) are assumed to be continuous such that the phrase “basic research
Similarity Analysis

Labeled processes for each reviewed paper were compiled as vectors of nominal variables. Dissimilarity matrix calculation and agglomerative clustering were performed using daisy and agnes functions of the default clustering package in R. The goal of this clustering is to evaluate chains of influence within the corpus based on definition similarity rather than the citation analysis performed above.

Results

Primary Review, Consensus, Clustering, and Total Citations

Our final corpus was comprised of 33 papers, filtered from 68 strong candidates out of an initial returned pool of 531 papers [8–10, 14, 15, 17–44]. Labeling of translational phase definitions and total citations for each paper in the corpus are summarized in Fig. 2. Overall, the papers identified 25 discrete research activities. Early research activities (basic research through Phase IV clinical trials) are assumed to be continuous, whereas later categories were ordered based on common labeling and the assumption that translational phases imply continuity (ie, T4 follows T3). In the figure, papers are horizontally ordered by similarity as defined by the agglomerative clustering. In instances where definitions uniquely labeled parts of the research continuum as something other than a translational phase (eg, “Clinical Research” in Sung et al. [17]), these labels have been preserved. Alongside the table, consensus labeling for each translational phase is presented as a line graph of the fraction of processes assigned to each label and results in an emerging consensus categorization.

The result of agglomerative clustering is visualized as a dendrogram and defines the order of the presentation of definitions. Here, depth of matched pairs in the dendrogram denotes higher similarity between source definitions, and the branches denote “families” or “lineages” of similar definitions. This process identified 3 major families of definitions with an additional set of outliers for discussion. These families are the “gap” model originated by Sung et al. [17], where translational research is conceptualized as bridging gaps in a more traditional research process; the “continuum” model originated by Khoury et al. [9], where the same phases are relatively continuous across all research processes; and the “mixed” model originated by Woolf [22], which appear to match the gap definitions in early structure and the continuum definitions in the inclusion of later phases. With the exception of Shekhar et al. [39], the mixed definitions are notable for not mentioning clinical trial phases at all. As will be expanded on later, the originating paper of each family has been cited ~10-fold more than any other paper in the family, suggesting that each family represents a distinct school of thought with a clear anchoring work.

Citation Frequency

Annual citation counts for each paper in the corpus are compiled in Table 2 as a heat map. The 33 papers in the corpus have been cited 2782 times (average 82 citations per paper). Sung et al. [17] and Woolf [22] are the most-cited papers, despite Sung et al. (2003) predating Woolf (2008) by 5 years. These citation data strongly suggest an explosion of interest and discussion on the topic of translational research gaps in 2008 and 2009, with total annual citations of the corpus doubling each of these years. Overall, 67% of the citations of the corpus, including 4 of the 5 most-cited papers, were published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Directed Citation Network

Citations within the corpus were converted into the directed network in Fig. 3 to visualize influence within the published literature. We hypothesized that larger and more strongly colored nodes represent papers with greater acknowledged influence upon the evolving...
The definition of translational research phases has shown remarkable evolution in a relatively short time. Not only have the number of translation phases increased from 2 to 5, but the activities assigned to each phase have also changed. This analysis makes equally clear that the definition of translational research phases remains an area of disagreement within the translational research community. In spite of the lack of unanimity regarding translational research phases, a number of consensus patterns do emerge.

Emerging Consensus Definition of Translational Research

The definition of T1 translational research demonstrates the highest degree of consensus, with 75% of papers agreeing that T1 research comprises processes from basic research to initial testing in humans. Approximately half of these agree that T1 continues through early clinical trial phases, whereas the remainder put even these early clinical trial phases in the realm of T2. Most definitions put the end of T1 at the establishment of clinical efficacy of an intervention, or the Phase II clinical trial. While the T1 label is historically dominant, T2 has emerged as the most common label for these research processes after 2010. Therefore we have labeled early phase clinical trials as T2 in our emerging consensus definition.

Following early clinical trial phases, T2 is broadly agreed upon to relate to the establishment of effectiveness of an intervention and particularly the establishment of clinical guidelines. T3 is broadly agreed to focus on implementation and dissemination research. T4, when it appears in definitions, is concerned with outcomes and effectiveness research. Definitions including a T0 phase are relatively rare, but define it as steps which close the research cycle back to T1, such as genome-wide association studies. Although a few CTSA institutions have included a T5 phase in their descriptions, we were unable to locate a mention of T5 in the peer-reviewed literature using our search strategy. As originally conceived, T1 and T2 translational research bridged the "gaps" between the endpoints of traditional bench and clinical research and this is evident in the early papers by Sung et al. [17], Hait [18], and Westfall et al. [8]. Woolf [22], and Dougherty and Conway [20] are notable for their influence within the corpus.
Of further interest is that the difference between these 2 approaches is all labeling (particularly notable in the transition from Sung the mixed model family. These are interesting for matching the gap de gap de...
what would emerge as the later consensus on translational research. Yet this first Khoury paper shows little evidence of direct influence within our corpus and 4 out of 5 of the citing papers feature Khoury as first or senior author [10, 26, 32, 44]. It is not for 4 years (2011), and appearance of these additional papers later, that we observe adoption of these ideas. Again, we can only speculate whether the original Khoury paper found publication in a less visible journal or was simply ahead of its time.

**Limitations**

This work has 4 primary limitations. First, as with any systematic review, our analysis was limited to those papers we retrieved and, therefore, relied entirely on the strength of our search strategy. With that in mind, we designed our search strategy in consultation with professional research librarians and evaluated it using a gold standard set which was manually identified during preliminary work [16]. The second limitation involves our research process categories and labeling. Categories were derived through an iterative approach where research processes were abstracted from definitions in our final corpus. A limitation of this is that 2 papers may use slightly different words to describe the same process and synonymy is based on human judgment. To minimize variation, we employed 2 independent reviewers with a third acting as an adjudicator to facilitate consensus categorization. Third, our conclusions about citation frequency and dissemination of ideas do not take into account citation context. We contend that the intersection of agglomerative clustering and citation frequency are sufficient for our conclusions, but our results are limited by not examining citation context. Finally, our consensus assignments of processes to categories represent, primarily, a voting based on simple majority labeling rather than a formal consensus development process involving active participation of the various authors. Thus, it is possible that the more common, rather than the more persuasive, assignment for a particular category may have been chosen. Such a process was outside the scope of this investigation, though exceptions such as the T1/T2 overlap in early clinical research phases have been noted. We hope that this analysis could provide a starting point for such an exercise.

**Conclusions**

We used systematic review and analysis to identify emerging consensus between definitions of translational research phases. T1 involves processes that bring ideas from basic research through early testing in humans. T2 involves the establishment of effectiveness in humans and clinical guidelines. T3 primarily focuses on implementation and dissemination research while T4 focuses on outcomes and effectiveness in populations. T0 involves research such as genome-wide association studies which wrap back around to basic research. Within the field of translational research, we have also been able to describe evolution of definitions over time and families of definitions based on similarity. In addition, we have demonstrated that while citations are an important tool to describe the influence of any particular paper, acknowledgment of this influence does not mean dissemination of the ideas of the paper. Finally, while our techniques have been useful within the field of translational research, we do hope they prove useful in similar analysis of other complex topics.

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D.G.F. is the primary author of the text, built on preliminary work by J.B.S. D.G.F. and T.M.H. were primary reviewers of papers, adjudicated by J.B.S. when necessary. P.L.S. and K.E.G. are research librarians responsible for systematic search strategy and retrieved and compiled all citation information.

Declaration of Interest
The authors report that they have no conflicts of interest.

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