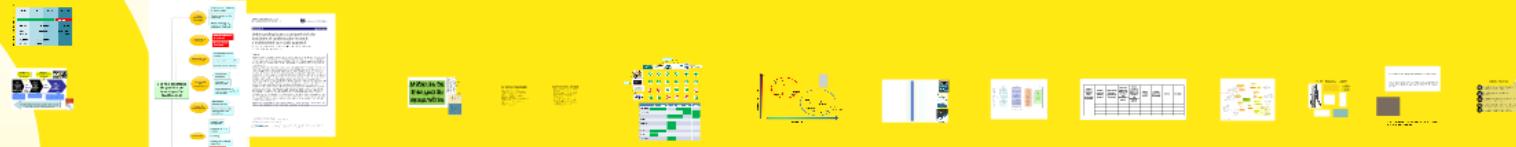


LA EVALUACIÓN, HERRAMIENTA DE GESTIÓN EN LA INVESTIGACIÓN BIOMÉDICA

Antonio Íñiguez

VII Curso de gestión de la
investigación biomédica
Valladolid, 17 de octubre de 2014



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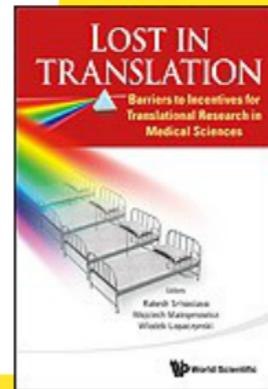
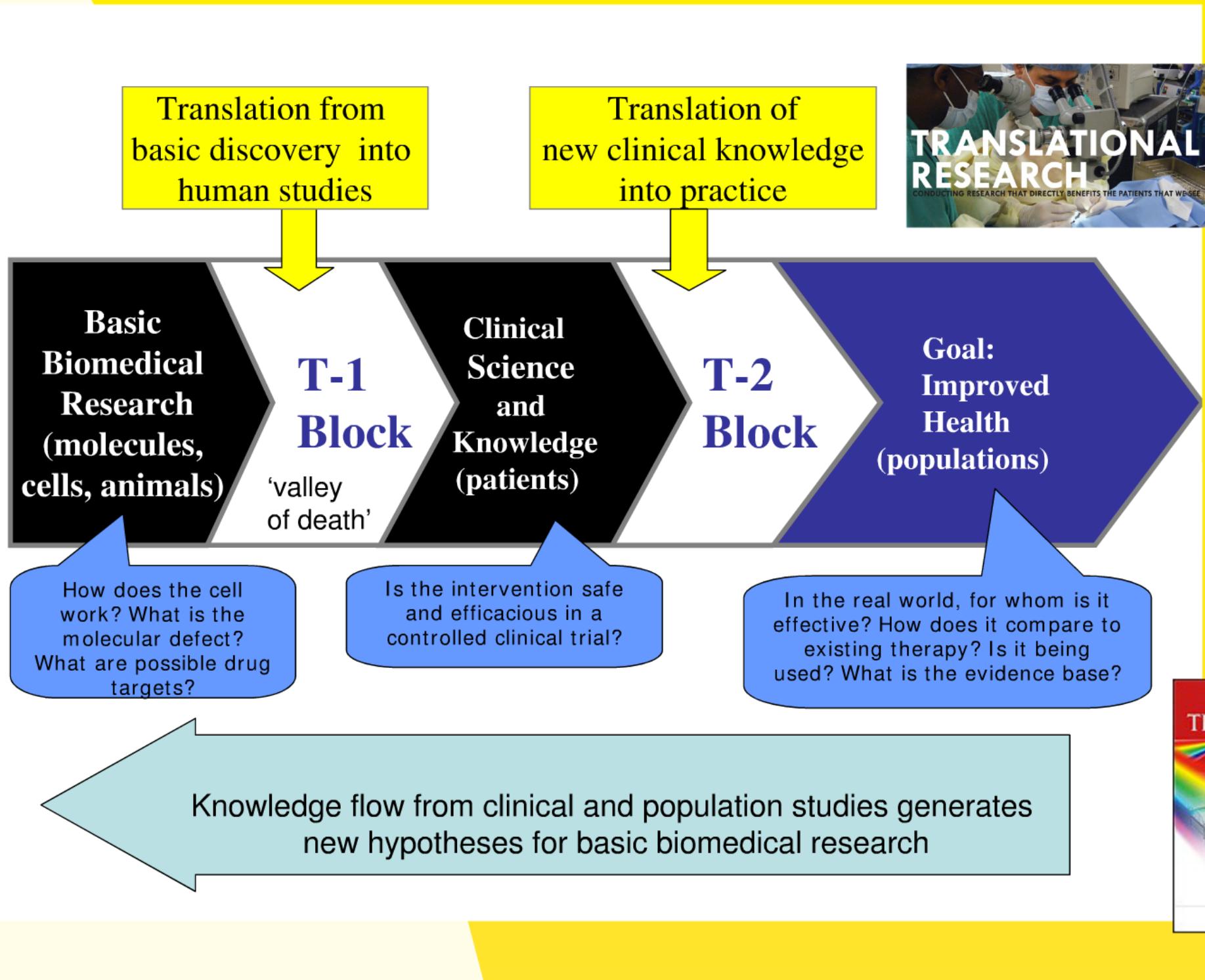


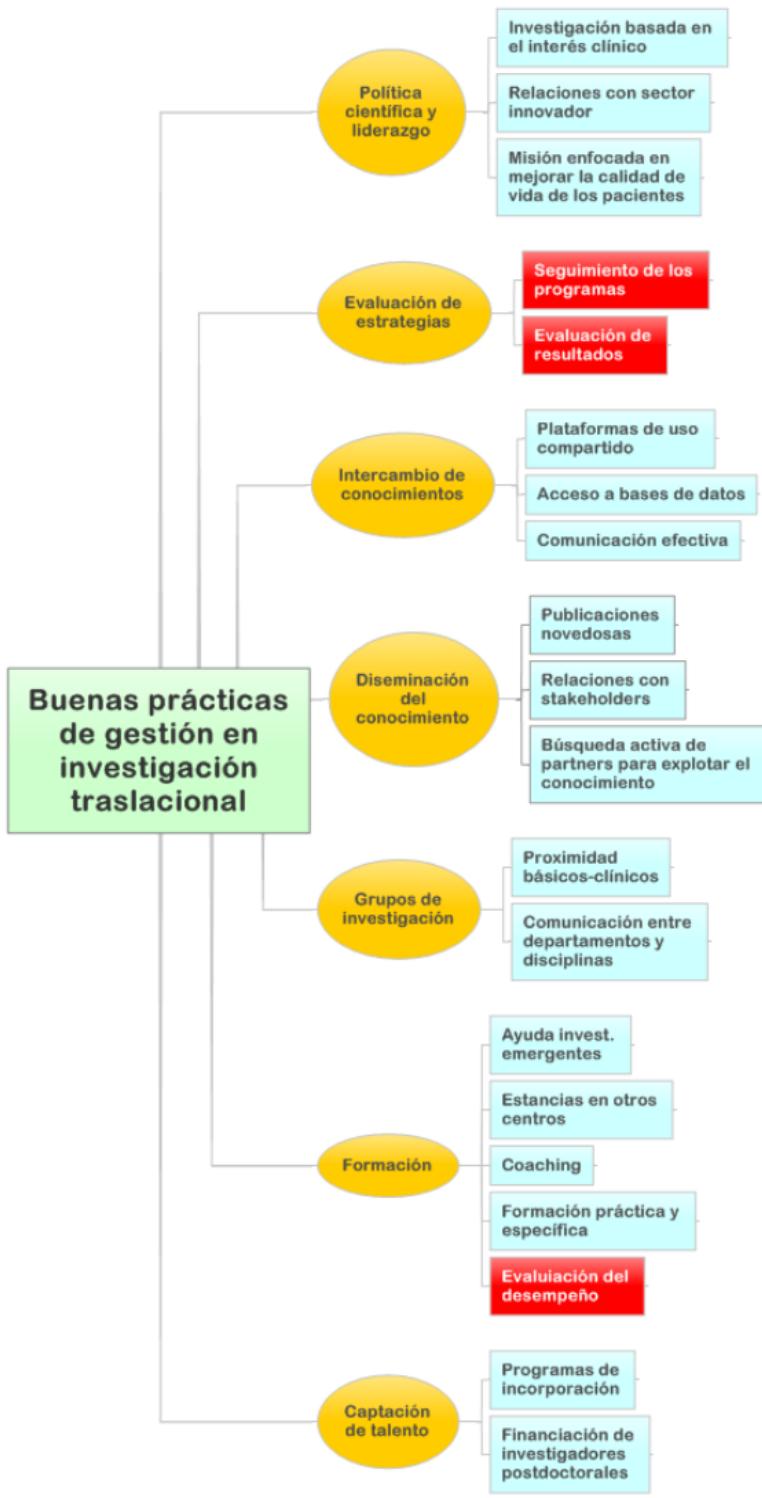
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Cuestión clave Fase del Programa Tipo de evaluación







Woooding et al. *Implementation Science* 2014, **9**:47
<http://www.implementationscience.com/content/9/1/47>



RESEARCH

Open Access

Understanding factors associated with the translation of cardiovascular research: a multinational case study approach

Steven Woooding¹, Stephen R Hanney^{2*}, Alexandra Pollitt¹, Jonathan Grant¹, Martin J Buxton²
 and on behalf of the Project Retrosight Team

Abstract

Background: Funders of health research increasingly seek to understand how best to allocate resources in order to achieve maximum value from their funding. We built an international consortium and developed a multinational case study approach to assess benefits arising from health research. We used that to facilitate analysis of factors in the production of research that might be associated with translating research findings into wider impacts, and the complexities involved.

Methods: We built on the Payback Framework and expanded its application through conducting co-ordinated case studies on the payback from cardiovascular and stroke research in Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom. We selected a stratified random sample of projects from leading medical research funders. We devised a series of innovative steps to: minimize the effect of researcher bias; rate the level of impacts identified in the case studies; and interrogate case study narratives to identify factors that correlated with achieving high or low levels of impact.

Results: Twenty-nine detailed case studies produced many and diverse impacts. Over the 15 to 20 years examined, basic biomedical research has a greater impact than clinical research in terms of academic impacts such as knowledge production and research capacity building. Clinical research has greater levels of wider impact on health policies, practice, and generating health gains. There was no correlation between knowledge production and wider impacts. We identified various factors associated with high impact. Interaction between researchers and practitioners and the public is associated with achieving high academic impact and translation into wider impacts, as is basic research conducted with a clinical focus. Strategic thinking by clinical researchers, in terms of thinking through pathways by which research could potentially be translated into practice, is associated with high wider impact. Finally, we identified the complexity of factors behind research translation that can arise in a single case.

Conclusions: We can systematically assess research impacts and use the findings to promote translation. Research funders can justify funding research of diverse types, but they should not assume academic impacts are proxies for wider impacts. They should encourage researchers to consider pathways towards impact and engage potential research users in research processes.

Keywords: Research translation, Research impact, Benefits from research, Research returns, Cardiovascular research, Stroke research, Multinational case studies, Payback framework, Pathways towards impact

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**Política
científica y
liderazgo**

Relaciones con sector
innovador

Misión enfocada en
mejorar la calidad de
vida de los pacientes

**Evaluación de
estrategias**

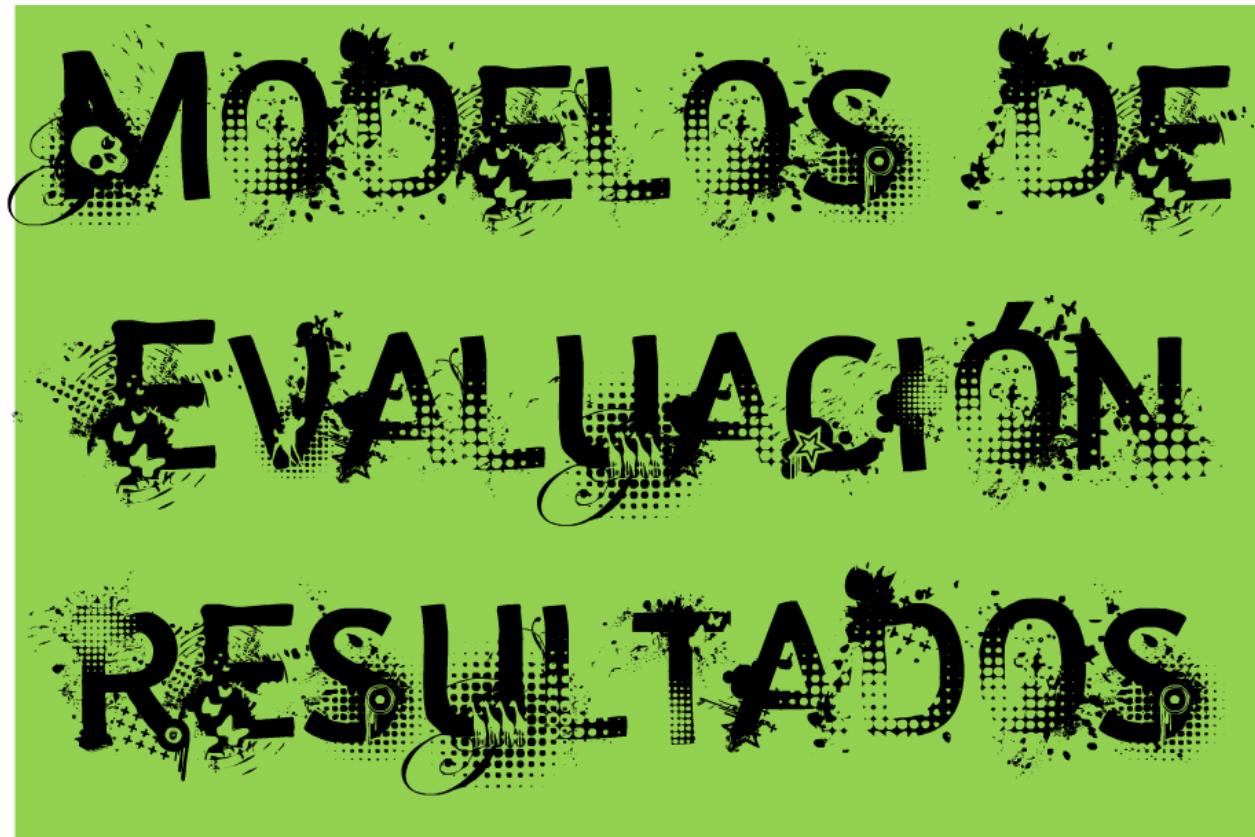
Seguimiento de los
programas

Evaluación de
resultados

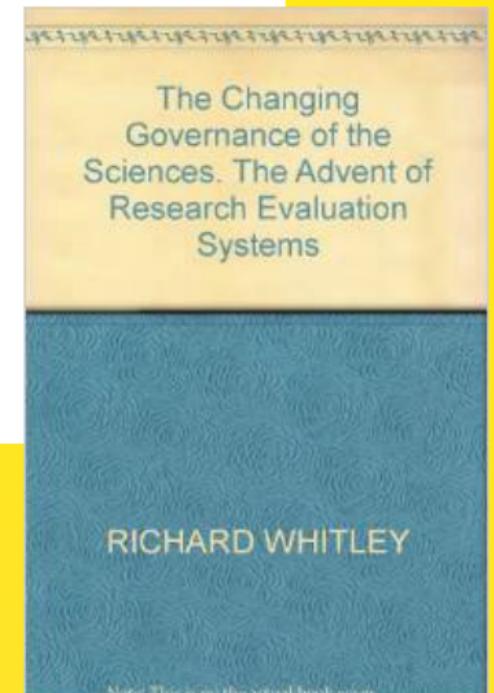
**Intercambio de
conocimientos**

Plataformas de uso
compartido

Acceso a bases de datos



Payback (UK)
PART (USA)
STARMETRICS (USA)
REAIM (NED)
Vinnova (SWE)
ERA (AUS)
CASH (CAN)
NIHRD (UK)
Productive
Interactions (UE)



Note: This is not the actual book cover.

COMPONENTES DE UN SISTEMA DE EVALUACIÓN

Modelo y métodos aceptados.

Indicadores y criterios de valoración validados y adaptados a los diferentes tipos de investigación.

Sistemas de información y análisis.

Calendarios definidos.

Registros actualizados y normalizados de investigadores.

Clasificación normalizada de la investigación.

Guías y recomendaciones.

Y muchas cosas más...,

BENEFICIOS EVIDENTES DE LOS SISTEMAS DE EVALUACIÓN

Mejoras y alternativas a la evaluación por pares.

Más lógica y realismo en los proyectos de investigación.

Mejor delimitación de la contribución de los grupos de investigación.

Mejores resultados (proyectos basados en *milestones*).

Disminución de la endogamia.

Menos redes de influencia personalista y conflictos de interés.

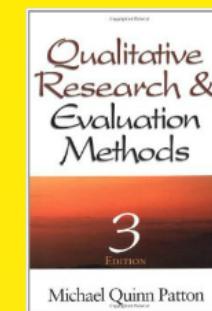
Más oportunidades para investigadores jóvenes.

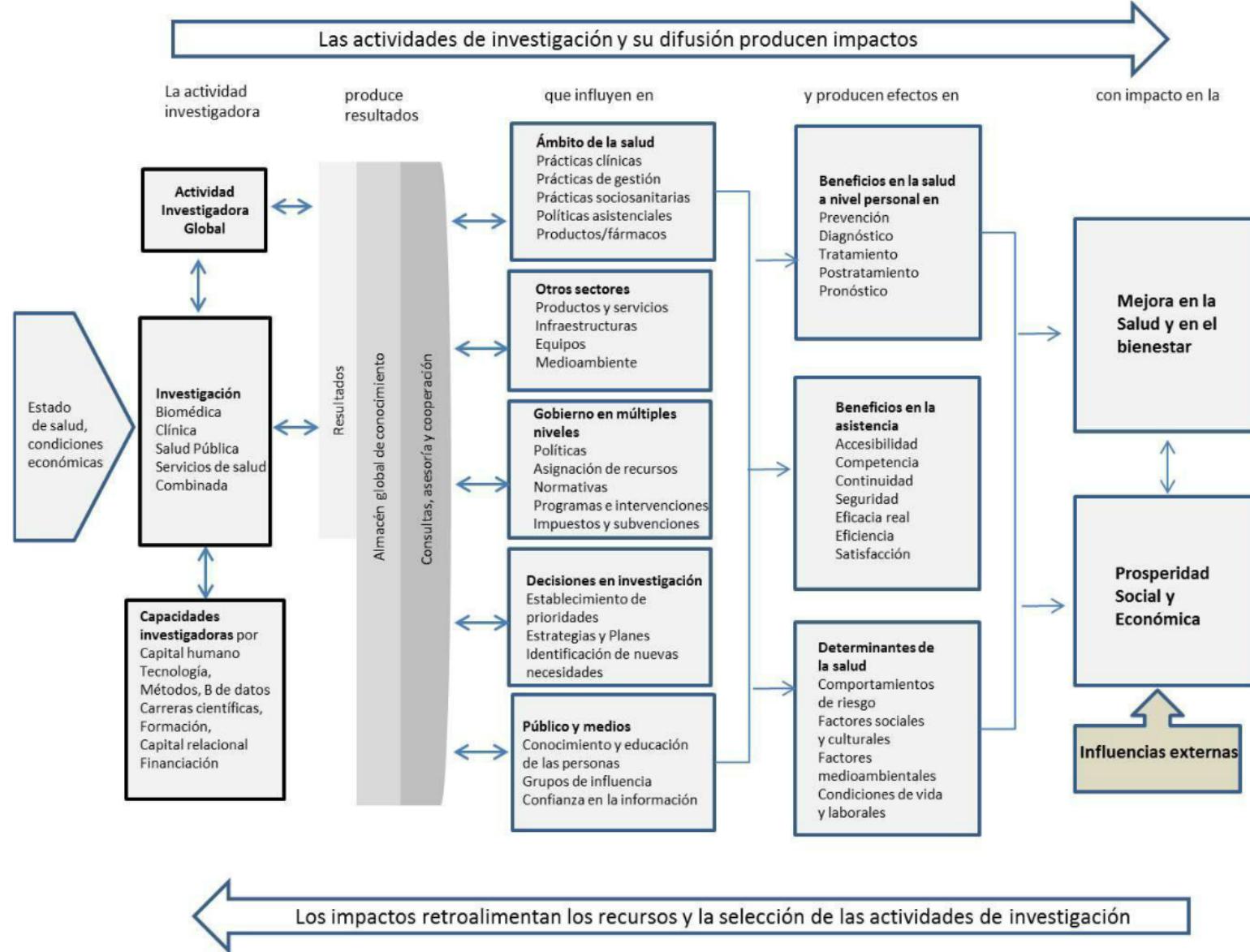
Transparencia y posibilidad de advocacy...,



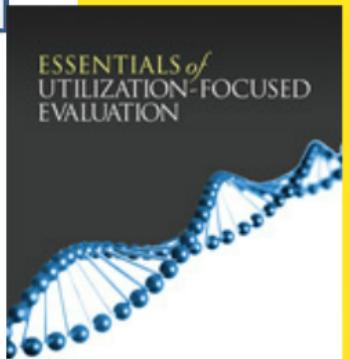
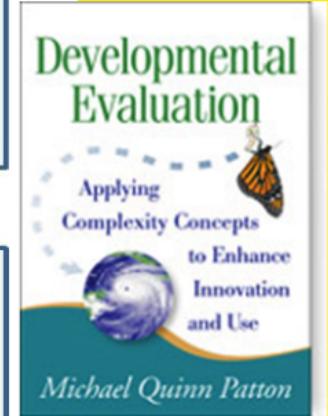
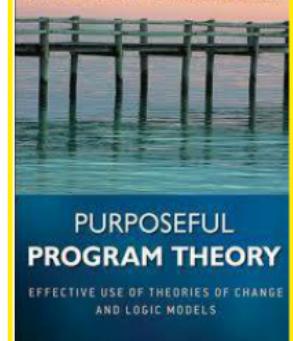
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Bibliometria	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Econometría					✓	✓
Minería datos				✓	✓	✓
Encuestas						
Rev. docum.				✓		
Entrevistas				✓		
Peer Review	✓	✓				
Est. casos	✓					
Visitas audit.				✓		

Métodos cuantitativos



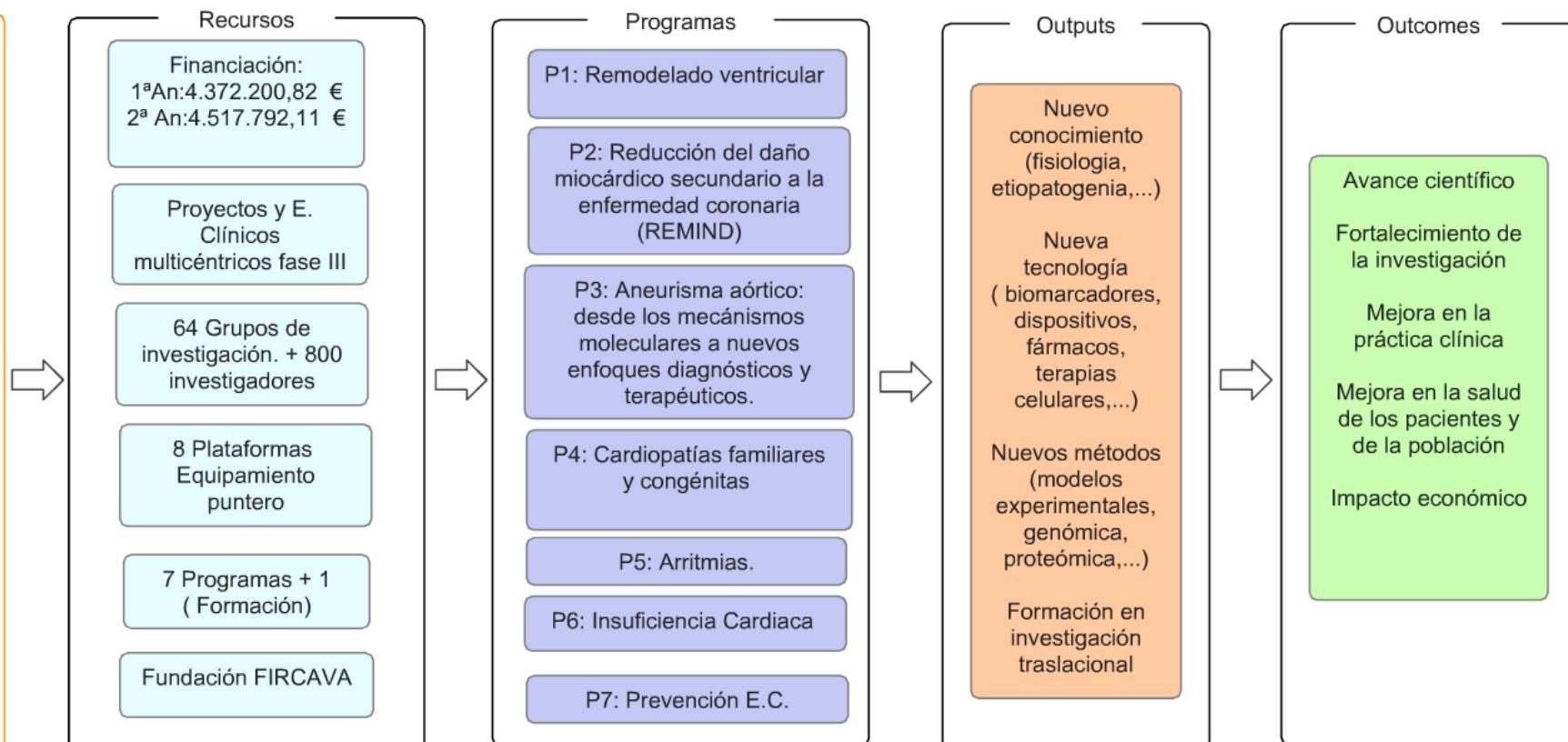


SUE C. FUNNELL · PATRICIA J. ROGERS

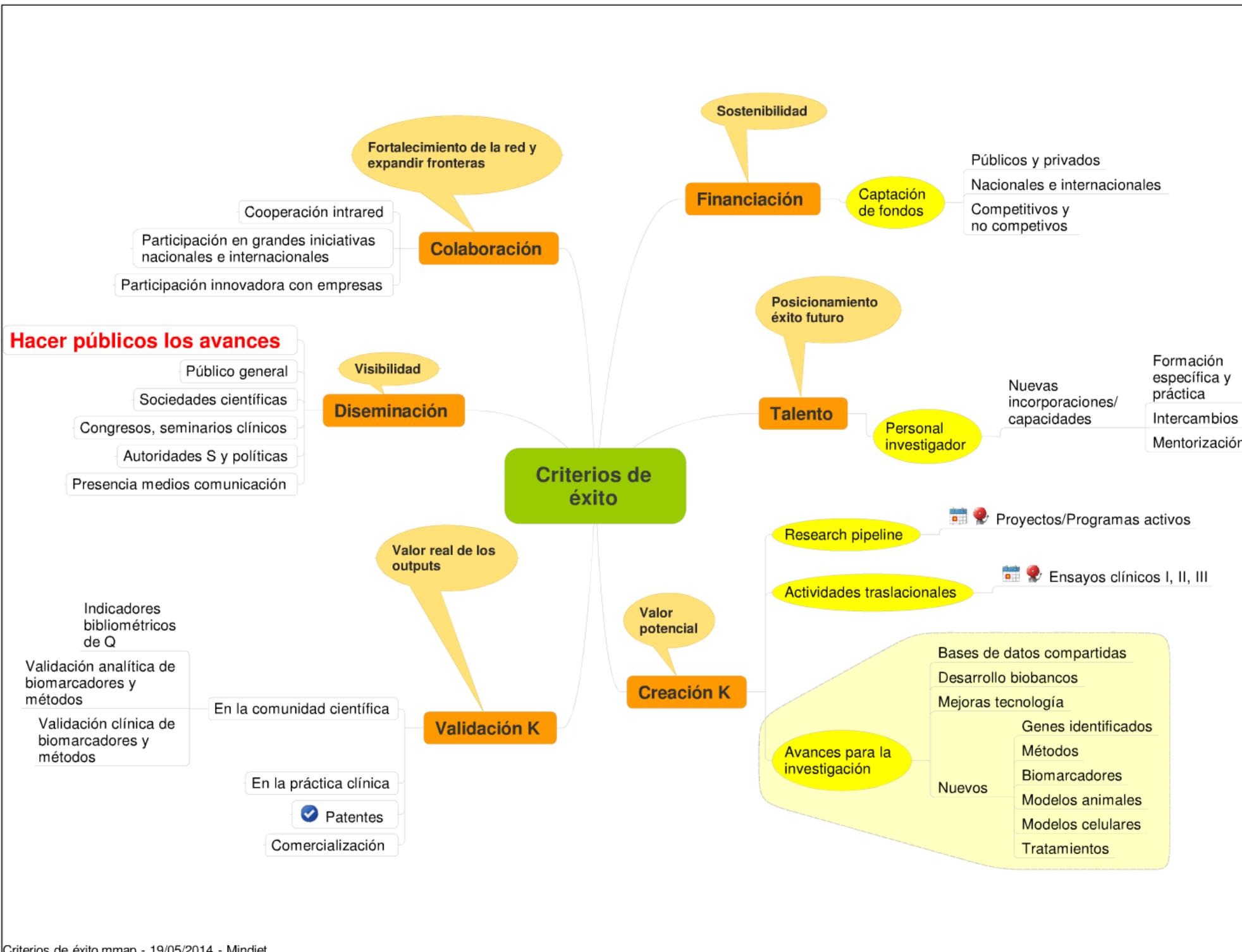


MICHAEL QUINN PATTON

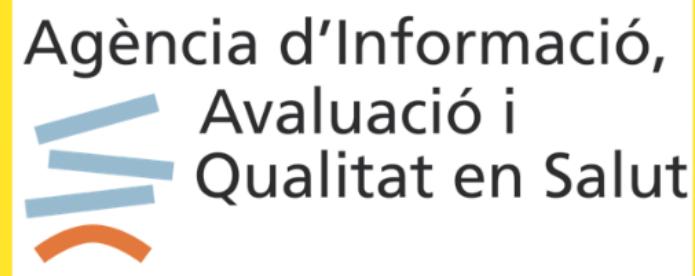
Reducir el impacto de las enfermedades cardiovasculares sobre la supervivencia y calidad de vida de los ciudadanos españoles, promoviendo la investigación y la traslación de sus resultados a la práctica clínica diaria.



Red de Investigación Cardiovascular



Y en España, ¿qué?



ERAC Peer Review of the Spanish Research and Innovation System

Independent Expert Group Report prepared for the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, for the Spanish Secretary of State for Research, Development and Innovation and for the European Research Area and Innovation Committee.



There is also a lack of an effective system of evaluation at policy, institutional or research quality levels and only a partial existence of a policy intelligence system.

Research institutes and universities need to be subject to an assessment system that influences resource allocation both directly and indirectly. There is also a need to increase the proportion of competitive funding.

Effective monitoring and evaluation to support evidence-based policy.

Ideas fuerza



- 1 La evaluación es una herramienta estratégica para la gestión
- 2 Hay evidencia de beneficios importantes
- 3 La evaluación debe ser útil, de lo contrario no debe hacerse
- 4 Lo importante es tener muy claro cuál es el propósito de la evaluación
- 5 No debemos acumular más retraso