

Abstract

Background: In many developed countries, extensive interventions have been made to improve knowledge translation. These interventions have been carried out not only at the level of universities and research institutes, but also at the national level in research funding organizations and health service delivery systems. The results of the present study can be the basis for designing programs to improve knowledge translation at the level of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences. "Study necessity" refers to the cost of efficient studies and the waste of researchers' time and energy on inefficient studies. Also use the research done to increase the quality of treatment and people's lives.

Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the status of knowledge translation in the faculties of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences in 2020.

Materials and Methods: According to the population of 279 faculty members of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences in Ardabil, 152 samples were entered using the Cochran's formula. Stratified sampling was used in proportion to the volume, so that different faculties were considered as classes and the estimated sample size was determined in proportion to the number of faculty members in each class and were selected by simple random sampling. A psychometric questionnaire used by Dr. Majdzadeh et al. Was used to collect data. This questionnaire has 50 questions that are designed in the following 4 sections: 1- Research question 2- Knowledge production 3- Knowledge transfer 4- Promoting the use of evidence.

Results: A total of 152 people were included in the study. Of these, 57.9% were male and 42.1% were female. In terms of education, specialists with 41.4% had the highest and professional doctorate with 9.9% had the lowest frequency. 75.7% were natives of Ardabil and 24.3% were non-natives. In terms of rank, assistant professors with 77.6% had the highest frequency and full professors with 3.3% had the lowest frequency. Medical school with 42.1% had the highest frequency and nursing school with 6.6% had the lowest frequency. Also, the average age of the subjects was 43.11 years and the average work experience as a faculty member was 7.64 years. The average of the total evaluation of the knowledge translation was 2.86. Areas of promotion of knowledge use and knowledge production received the lowest and highest scores, respectively, among the study population.

Conclusion: The results showed that the status of knowledge translation in Ardabil University of Medical Sciences is somewhat acceptable and appropriate, however Improving the status of knowledge translation requires the implementation of multilateral solutions that must be implemented both at the university level and at the national level.

Keywords: Knowledge translation, knowledge production, knowledge transfer