Tracking Translational Collaborations and Activities at the UIC CCTS

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3. What are the collaboration patterns of translational scientists & researchers at UIC?

1. Who is conducting translational research at UIC?

The 2010 Annual Survey asked respondents who self-identified as translational researchers and scientists which areas of research they conduct. Specifically, we asked if their research was “translational” and defined as “(1) The process of applying discoveries generated during research in the laboratory, and in preclinical studies, to the development of new therapies or therapies for patients, or (2) Research aimed at changing the way they do their own research. We would expect that translational researchers are more likely to report that the collaboration changed the way they communicate about research or integrated concepts and ideas from different areas of expertise; they also report that significantly more of their collaborators have helped them obtain clinical or translational research support. In contrast, we found that translational researchers who do not report the same types of networks as those who are translational researchers (see Figure 2). Translational researchers who use CCTS services report much denser networks of close collaborators than do those who are non-translational researchers (Figure 3), indicating that the primary CCTS service recipients are members of a more integrative and collaborative research community. Translational researchers who used CCTS services reported more developing services that help to facilitate the collaborative networks of transgenic science in the UI system.

Figure 2 illustrates the “close collaborators” of respondents who have used CCTS services (blue nodes) but did not self-identify as translational researchers. We find that the potential users of CCTS services who are not currently receiving services are more likely to report that they conduct “translational” research and that they are in a higher percentage of the non-translational service users in Figure 3 as compared to Figure 2. Translational researchers who use CCTS services report much denser networks of close collaborators than do those who are non-translational researchers (Figure 3), indicating that the primary CCTS service recipients are members of a more integrative and collaborative research community. Translational researchers who used CCTS services reported more developing services that help to facilitate the collaborative networks of transgenic science in the UI system.

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