EDITORIAL Open Access

Translational process

Marina Boccardi^{1,2*}



I am delighted to introduce a new section of the Journal of Translational Medicine: *Translational Process*. The section welcomes contributions aimed to streamline the transition of new knowledge along the translational continuum, and boost our ability to concretely innovate clinical practice.

Too often, clinical translational studies employ methods that are perfectly valid in basic research, but enable only a very slow translation along the continuum heading to clinics. Standard operating procedures are disregarded in the name of "freedom of research". Requirements and constraints set by regulators, health technology assessment experts and policy makers seldom affect research priorities and study designs. Implementation is seen as a late, downstream and disconnected event entirely up to clinicians or other end-users. Despite increasing involvement of patients in research, frameworks and tools enabling effective interactions of the multiple stakeholders required to bring innovation are scantly available in the academic biomedical field. Interactions between academia and industry are difficult even at pre-competitive levels [1-6].

Unsurprisingly, the attrition rate of biomedical research is greater than 90% across different diseases [7]. 85% of the biomarker qualification procedures ever submitted to the EMA for any medical field failed, mostly due to gaps at very early development steps [8]. Clinical guidelines must be defined by expert consensus despite extensive

literature, failing to demonstrate clinical validity [2, 9]. Besides delaying benefits to patients, such inconsistent proceeding results in high costs to society, investing in translational research that may be more efficient.

General frameworks for more efficient translation exist [10–12], but concrete projects converging needs and constraints from heterogeneous stakeholders are still sparse [13]. Specific definitions of the translational steps from bench to bed-side are available for many fields [14], but are not consistently followed, also due to lack of codevelopment with relevant stakeholders. Some regulators offer services and initiatives to increase interaction with researchers, but these are scantly known and used, or treat issues at too a high level to achieve concrete impact. The biomedical academic ecosystem may not dispose of the same clarity of objectives and system of incentives characterizing the technology field. This aspect makes *Translational Process* particularly complementary to the *Ecosystems* section in this Journal [15].

At the same time, ambitious projects and grant frameworks do aim to bring innovation, rightly leveraging interactions between academia and industry (e.g., the current European Innovative Health Initiative). However, consistent with pragmatic industrial practices and the lack of a specific discipline representing the field, much of the performed work is not published in scientific journals, hurdling retrieval to others needing similar methods. Efforts are thus duplicated, not leveraged upon, or inconsistent with each-other. Similarly, conflicts of interest go unchecked, lacking a framework seeking to capture those beyond direct involvement with pharma companies.

Do we dispose of well-defined translational methods? How can such methods be co-defined with relevant stakeholders, incorporating their needs, requirements and constraints at all development steps? How can

marina.boccardi@dzne.de

² Department of Psychosomatic Medicine and Centre for Transdisciplinary Neurosciences, Rostock University of Medicine, Rostock, Germany



^{*}Correspondence:
Marina Boccardi

¹ Deutsches Zentrum für Neurodegenerative Erkrankungen (DZNE), Rostock-Greifswald Standort, Rostock, Germany

new such methods be implemented among academic researchers? How can we dynamically assess the quality of our proceeding, monitor our action, and adjust it as needed, limiting waste and attrition? How can we capture and protect the translational process from the wider range of conflicts of interest scattered on its route?

This section dedicates a space to those who tackle such challenges overcoming the boundaries of individual disciplines. Through a high-standard peer-review process, the Journal of Translational Medicine offers a new opportunity to share and accelerate the development of urgently needed methods, tools and procedures. We warmly look forward to receiving your contributions and streamline the journey along the translational continuum.

Acknowledgements

Vijay Mahant provided helpful comments on the ethical perspective.

Author contributions

The sole author conceived and wrote the whole paper.

Declarations

Competing interests

The author declares no competing interest.

Published online: 28 September 2023

References

- Garner JP. The significance of meaning: why do over 90% of behavioral neuroscience results fail to translate to humans, and what can we do to fix it? ILAR J. 2014;55(3):438–56.
- Boccardi M, Festari C, Altomare D, Gandolfo F, Orini S, Nobili F, Frisoni GB. Assessing FDG-PET diagnostic accuracy studies to develop recommendations for clinical use in dementia. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2018;45(9):1470–86.
- 3. Frisoni GB, Boccardi M, Barkhof F, Blennow K, Cappa S, Chiotis K, Demonet JF, Garibotto V, Giannakopoulos P, Gietl A, et al. Strategic roadmap for an early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease based on biomarkers. Lancet Neurol. 2017;16(8):661–76.
- Whiting P, Rutjes AWS, Reitsma JB, Glas AS, Bossuyt PMM, Kleijnen J. Sources of variation and bias in studies of diagnostic accuracy: a systematic review. Ann Intern Med. 2004;140(3):189–202.
- Drucker E, Krapfenbauer K. Pitfalls and limitations in translation from biomarker discovery to clinical utility in predictive and personalised medicine. EPMA J. 2013;4(1): 7.
- Boccardi M, Handels R, Gold M, Grazia A, Lutz MW, Martin M, Nosheny R, Robillard JM, Weidner W, Alexandersson J, et al. Clinical research in dementia: a perspective on implementing innovation. Alzheimer's Dement J Alzheimer's Assoc. 2022. https://doi.org/10.1002/alz.12622.
- Thomas D, Chancellor D, Micklus A, LaFever S, Hay M, Chaudhuri S, Bowden R, Lo AW. Clinical development success rates and contributing factors 2011–2020. BIO, Informa Pharma Intelligence, and QLS advisors. 2021. https://www.bio.org/clinical-development-success-rates-and-contributing-factors-2011-2020.
- 8. Bakker E, Hendrikse NM, Ehmann F, van der Meer DS, Llinares Garcia J, Vetter T, Starokozhko V, Mol PGM. Biomarker qualification at the European medicines agency: a review of biomarker qualification procedures from 2008 to 2020. Clin Pharmacol Ther. 2022;112(1):69–80.
- Smailagic N, Vacante M, Hyde C, Martin S, Ukoumunne O, Sachpekidis C. (1)(8)F-FDG PET for the early diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease dementia

- and other dementias in people with mild cognitive impairment (MCI). Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2015;1:CD010632.
- Cohrs RJ, Martin T, Ghahramani P, Bidaut L, Higgins PJ, Shahzad A. Translational medicine definition by the European society for translational medicine. New Horiz Transl Med. 2015;2:86–8.
- Zimmern RL, Kroese M. The evaluation of genetic tests. J Public Health. 2007;29(3):246–50.
- 12. Waldman SA, Terzic A. Clinical and translational science: from benchbedside to global village. Clin Transl Sci. 2010;3(5):254–7.
- Huddy JR, Ni M, Misra S, Mavroveli S, Barlow J, Hanna GB. Development of the point-of-care key evidence tool (POCKET): a checklist for multidimensional evidence generation in point-of-care tests. Clin Chem Lab Med. 2019;57(6):845–55.
- Lijmer JG, Leeflang M, Bossuyt PMM. Proposals for a phased evaluation of medical tests. Med Decis Mak. 2009;29(5):E13–21.
- Mahant V. Translational medicines ecosystem. J Transl Med. 2020;18(1):158.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- $\bullet\;$ thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

