



Dissemination

the PAIR *bulletin*

Patient Public advisors for Injury research

Dissemination is the sharing of research findings with different groups. This may be to change the way people are treated in hospital, to raise awareness of issues or just to start conversations about the next research question. There is an expectation from funders that dissemination will happen and it takes many forms.

The aims and methods of dissemination change depending on who it is for and what the researchers are trying to achieve.

Dissemination to peers

The main way that research is communicated to other researchers and clinicians is through the publication of papers in journals. C4TS are widely published with research projects led by groups in Whitechapel and in collaboration with national and international partners. Find a list of some publications [here](#). The influence and impact of papers is often judged by the number of citations they receive. This is a measure of how much the work has been referred to by other research groups.

Journal papers include all the details of the project: its aims, background, methods, results and conclusions. They are often lengthy and take some time to read and absorb.

Some papers use a visual abstract to summarise the project. This is included in the paper and can sometimes be used alone. A pioneer of the visual abstract Andrew Ibrahim discussed dissemination with C4TS engagement lead James piercy [here](#)



visual abstract of UK REBOA



Typical science poster

A common way of sharing information with peers and potential collaborators is through science posters. These will be present at conferences and give an overview of projects. They are often accompanied by a junior researcher who will talk through the work.

Meet the researcher



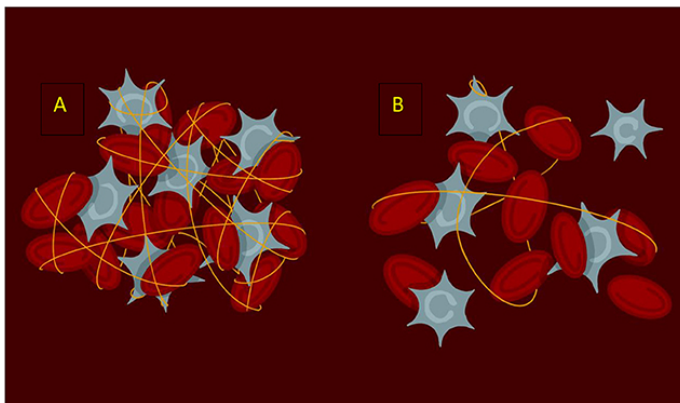
Michael Carver

Dissemination to non-professionals

Teams often wish to talk about their work with lay audiences. This may be to raise awareness of problems or

new findings, change behaviours or seek support for new projects. The type of information and the way it is shared will change depending on the reason for engaging and the audience.

For young people practical activities might be used, or graphics to make the information more accessible such as 'Billy and his blood cells', Young frontiers keeps the rigour of a scientific journal but uses language suitable for young people.



blood clot illustration from Young Frontiers

Dissemination for adults will use more complex language and explore wider issues such as this piece for Radio 4 exploring Code Red or this video from 2018 exploring why more research is needed in major trauma.

Dissemination is an important part of the work of the centre, it takes many forms including of course this newsletter! If you have ideas about what information we should share and how, please get in touch.

I'm a clinical research fellow with the Centre for Trauma Sciences. For five years I've been carrying out research which looks at why people as young as 12-years-old come to hospital with stab wounds. My research is looking at psychosocial risk factors; things like early adversities in childhood, or social pressures from peer groups. Research suggests that these kinds of risk factors mean adolescents behave in ways that can put them at higher risk of being violently injured. I hope to show that if hospital staff can recognise signs of these stressors, we can provide early tailored advice and support that will help them deal with their adversities. We hope this will mean they avoid taking risks that result in them getting hurt. While finishing my PhD I am also working as a nurse in the Emergency Department, and for NHS England in a team called the Violence Reduction Academy. The Academy helps us share insights about violence (including my research) to the wider NHS community. Increasingly, the NHS realises violence isn't just a crime, issue it's a health one too.