

Dr. Gannon and Classmates:

Sustainability of The Knowledge to Action Theory

Knowledge to action is a development of Graham and his colleagues that was done in the 2000s (Graham, 2019). It is one of the guiding frameworks for the knowledge translation process [CITATION Lea17 \l 2057]. The system places those producing and using knowledge within a system that is adaptive and responsive. This enables the movement to action from evidence dynamic complex and iterative [CITATION Lea17 \l 2057].

It has a framework composed of two parts: creation of knowledge and the cycle of action, which essentially involves translation of the knowledge (Graham, 2019). The process being iterative, the two components can inform each other. Knowledge creation can inform the action phase and vice versa. Different definitions can be depicted from the terms broadly used in the theory. Knowledge can be divided into scientific, local, political or even practical. In this write up, focus is centered towards the knowledge that is research based. Action is used to mean things that have behavioral or physical consequences. The role of academicians and scientists in establishing issues that affect the populace is readily noticeable. However, the link between the identity of the problems and the establishment of action plans to mitigate these problems, which is the next very important thing, is not out rightly depicted (Katharine, 2020).

The first component of the two parts is a representative of synthesis of knowledge that is preceded by production. As the knowledge moves along it undergoes refining to maximize the usefulness to the end users. It is divided into three stages which include; inquiry of knowledge, synthesis and finally generation of knowledge tools and products. Inquiry includes the primary researches and is the first generation of information. Knowledge synthesis puts together information from the primary research interprets and places it in context of global evidence. The last of this phase involves presentation of the knowledge in form that is concise and user friendly. Examples include creation of decision aids, clinical practice guidelines and videos (Katharine, 2020).

Action phase involves the purposeful application of the gained knowledge with the aim of bringing behavioral and attitude changes. In an iterative fashion, one can move from the action to the knowledge creation form. The action phase has a set of steps: first involves the identification of a problem or gap in society. This precedes adaptation of collected data to the context of the local environment. The barriers to use the knowledge are consequently assessed for. Afterwards, interventions are selected, tailored and implemented. the last of this includes monitoring the knowledge use and the evaluation of the outcomes (Graham, 2019).

One of the effective strategies in this theory include but not limited to, transfer and translate, which was a development preceded by the failure of the trickle-down strategy. The characteristic pillar of this approach is the unidirectional flow of science to those using it (Katharine, 2020). In this, it involves the collection of data by the scientists and researchers followed by interpretation and conversion of the technical and jargon filled vocabulary into a language that is easily understandable the general population and to those required to utilize the data to create the