|  |
| --- |
| **Title of Research Presentation -** preference for ORAL presentation  Features of knowledge translation in an emancipatory health promotion project in Manguinhos, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil |
| **Background/Objectives:** Knowledge translation (KT) is described as the process of transforming knowledge into action by the interaction between knowledge producers (researchers) and knowledge users (communities, practitioners, decision-makers). In order to assess the actions and practices of knowledge producers and users in the project “Trails of Emancipatory Health Promotion in Dialogue with Primary Care in Manguinhos”, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, we applied the KT plan developed by the Québec Public Health Institute. The KT plan contains eight dimensions: context analysis and user’s needs; knowledge to be translated; knowledge users; KT partners; KT strategies; overall KT approach; KT evaluation; and resources. This paper pursued two objectives: to validate the KT plan in a retrospective project in Brazil; and to illustrate KT actions and strategies implemented by the project.  **Methods:** This study applied a retrospective qualitative case study design, embracing the period from 2009 to 2013. The empirical data included: project document analysis (reports, books, and scientific papers), semi-structured interviews with researchers, assistants, and project managers (N=10), and one focus group with knowledge users (4 participants). The interview guide addressed three sets of questions: project development; KT products elaboration; and interaction between knowledge producers and users. Data were grouped and coded based on the KT plan to understand the project operationalisation and whether and how the eight dimensions were implemented.  **Results:** Preliminary results show that the KT dimensions related to: context analysis and user’s needs; knowledge to be translated; knowledge users; KT strategies; overall KT approach; and KT partners featured better implementation by the project team. However, two KT dimensions were less frequently implemented: KT evaluation and resources.  **Discussion:** The dimensions related to the co-construction of knowledge, what to be translated, and how to translate were more extensively implemented. This could be related with the team extensive knowledge on co-construction of knowledge within the Manguinhos Territory. The dimensions involving the feasibility and evaluation of projects were little or not implemented. Professional KT support to the project’s team, as well as a KT plan elaboration and the project’s team training could facilitate the integration of these dimensions.  **Keywords:** Knowledge Translation, Knowledge Translation Plan, Case Study |