Translation or implementation science involves implementing intervention to enhance uptake and use of evidence and knowledge to improve outcomes in health care [1]. Translation sciences play a critical role in health, aged and social care delivery bridging the gap between research and practical patient or client care. This interdisciplinary field encompasses a wide range of activities, from translating health related literature and research findings into clinical and operational practice; to facilitating effective communication between carers and providers; and consumers from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

A critical aspect of translation sciences in health is ensuring that clinical and other information is accessible and comprehensible to all individuals, regardless of their language proficiency. In a globalised world, where health providers and consumers often come from different backgrounds and knowledge bases, accurate translation is essential to ensure consumers receive appropriate care and understand their health situations, options, rights and responsibilities.

Translation sciences contribute significantly to research by enabling the dissemination of knowledge across system, operational and change barriers. This facilitates collaboration among researchers and service providers worldwide and accelerates the pace of knowledge discovery. Additionally, it ensures that clinical trials and studies are accessible to diverse populations, promoting inclusivity and diversity in research.

Translation sciences in health are indispensable for delivering equitable and effective care and services. They promote patient and client centred care, enhance research, and foster inclusivity in the health system, ultimately improving health outcomes and the quality of life for individuals and communities nationally and internationally.

There are key objectives in building and strengthening adaptive capacity and preparedness in our workforces so as to strengthen approaches and models of organisation and operations by engaging in translational sciences [2]. Adaptive capacity is enabled through strong and effective leadership and management particularly in relation to the quality and efficiency of translational research. Sustained program and opportunities aimed at developing workforce in value, use and application of translation science drives opportunity and capacity. Leaders need to recognise and focus on the key preparedness agenda issues of reflexivity, structures and empowerment in order to develop resilience in health workforce as part of the reform, change and outcomes focus for parts of the health care system.

In this issue there are many contributions that identify and provide opportunity related to translation science opportunity.

Oh and colleagues have examined and evaluated an automated bed assignment algorithm for use in complex tertiary level hospitals.

McInerney and colleagues reviewed the shifting landscape of health service ownership and delivery in the context of public and private partnerships (PPP) approaches and delivery.

Rajasulochana and other authors have studied the impact of out-of-pocket payments by consumers for medications and diagnostic investigations relate to hypertension and how consideration needs to be given to care cost impact on household wealth in India.
Ridoutt and colleagues have identified competencies, that if enabled through training and experience opportunities, for roles of health information advocates could support best practice in data collection in health organisations and services.


Selected papers from this conference are included in this issue.

Guest Sub-Editors:
- Asst. Prof. Anuj Kumar, Apeejay School of Management, Dwarka, Delhi
- Dr. Sukhmeet Kaur, International Research Manager, Confab 360 Degree, India

This conference was organised by Confab 360 Degree, Delhi in collaboration with UK and Indian universities and colleges. The conference helped academics to understand and interlink their research on health management in line with the requirement of the APJHM journal. The experts and reviewers refined their research related to health management. Further, the implications of the papers published in APJHM can be useful for policymakers and other fellow researchers researching in the area of health management. In many conference papers in this collection, the advanced usage of emerging technology has also been discussed within healthcare institutions. It will add value for the readers of the journal.

Mark Avery
Editor-in-Chief