

# Clinical research valorization at the hospital.

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## Abstract

**The healthcare sector has evolved, in the last decade, in order to decrease costs and delays, since patient care and support, ambulatory services development and disease diagnostic. These transforms generated changes for medical imaging use. Research has always been a central key point in university hospital centers. The stake today has always been the valorization of this research: how to ensure the transfer towards venture and allow key information exchanges between the actors of healthcare, knowing professionals and providers.**

**Keywords:** Research, Valorization, City, Hospital, Transfer, Innovation, E-health, Regulation, Law.

## Introduction

Research is a key factor in university hospital centers. The main stake relies on how to valorize at the hospital or through business activities. Making a transfer forward enterprise and enabling data exchange between healthcare professionals and providers. In the medical sector basic research is mainly focused on biology, physiology or virology quests. Applied research is in regard to technology the same as clinical research embody for medical sectors, except that applied research is generally for a lucrative benefit, which is not the same for clinical research that transpose for instance processes or innovations from the test tube or from the animal model into human model [1].

## Societal DNA

The clinical research is performed by a principal investigator, for the management of the whole project. Healthcare professionals and providers are organized downtown, in the city, at the hospital or inside companies for insuring the operation of healthcare system. The order of physicians insures the deontological regulation of the societal DNA as a human resource. Physicians are orientated into liberal practices, exclusively (45%), mixed (12%), at the hospital (31%) or through other way (12%). Medical imaging and surgery practices are exercised inside technical platforms. The articulation between the city and the medicine is coordinated by geographical proximity and the digital services, including e-health.

Regional Territorial Groups [2] are turned towards modernization in order to focus onto patient care pathway and dynamization specially since 2019. On the 4th of March 2002 patient law is inspired by jurisprudential dynamism and establish accident compensation regime to reinforce patient responsibilities in order to guarantee their protection and collectivity's one.

Transformations are aligned with ongoing mutations coming from the digital development and from trans sectorial transformations including e-health, informatics, information technologies or signal technologies and have drastic consequences on the patient law in regard to protection of the medical secret and to the data access.

Inclusiveness of social networks in the frame of medical devices is thought again from the smartphone to the smart city and life's pathway.

## Transfer: Resources and technologies

Research valorization, processes and technological innovation are assessed and protected by patents and intellectual property for company sales and marketing. Digital transform play in alignment with the ministerial roadmap a significant role, since some years, and more again during the pandemic crisis. In addition to the innovation usefulness delivered by healthcare professionals, ethical component is inescapable in regard to benevolence and well recovery. Patients [3] are protected by laws, by the way ethical stakes and access to the therapeutic innovations are described through the French law 135th notice for pathologies such as cancer, rare diseases or inoculation including a legal round for worldwide public good qualifying.

Since many years medical imaging market all over the world is open to services delivered by new facilities from one hand for the research conducting and the global project valorization with evaluations, monitoring, and publications on the other hand for the sales and marketing innovation transfer through the market. In such facilities, the research organization is governed according to management processes.

There are three great categories of medical devices: edible, implantable, and other materials for one use; reusable material, connected product and technologies. Conversely to medicine,

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medical devices impose short-cycle timeline for market access and consistent with faster cycles linked to innovation.

Social networks allow for instance, partnerships settling between different research teams or innovation transfer from laboratories towards startups and companies. Medical devices are managed by European directives and detailed regulatory rules for marketing in France and abroad.

### ***Mutation and evolution***

Industry is a key player in the healthcare sector, for pharmaceutical, technological, or medical devices development. Economic aspects are presented: France is indeed, in regard to publicly funded, one of the most spendthrift countries for health and well-being.

Mutation and evolution converge towards the event of the artificial intelligence inside practices and trades. APHP is a decision maker for the clinical research in France, for transfer and innovation, especially close to Paris, with a long-term overview for worldwide stakes. Locally French regional healthcare agencies centralize for each region the needs and specialties, including research activities, in alignment with the national healthcare offer for each spatial hospital group including academic and university hospitals.

The digital turn, announced by Mrs. Buzyn [4], minister for solidarities and healthcare in France, the 25th of October 2019, includes five orientations from which e-health, with the digital tools bunch and social networks.

Medical research is led since the XXI<sup>st</sup> century by a sight for a medicine of the future including the “4P”: personalized, preventive, predictive and participatory. Virtual reality may help surgeons to guide, to plan and to simulate the gesture.

In order to improve patients, care and support, professional adhesion to the digital services is a major stake, for seizing and sharing the information.

Despite the weak digital use in our healthcare system previously, covid-19 played an accelerator role in the adhesion of French process to the e-health use, in particular for nurses and care follow-up. The challenge is to adapt the patient support to the clinical evolution and to coordinate the operations at home and articulate the follow-up with other devices.

Coordination exercises from the hospital to the home, is insured ambulatory along the clinical patient pathway, which are suffering from Covid-19 and through the digital tools available for the monitoring.

Healthcare digital space for the decompartmentalization from the hospital to the city and the coordination exercise is predicted with success: French worry for dehumanization risk is lesser regarding the doctor-patient relation and the promoting for digital platforms usage by the whole set of professional and patient users.

Since 2014, health market in France is open to new startups, exploring artificial intelligence [5] especially for medicine

purposes. Skills shake sectors with engineering, informatics, mathematics, and research with doctors, in order to weave links and create micro clinical research centers at the hospital.

### **Conclusion**

The digital transformation is at the heart of the movement more especially since the pandemic crisis and impacts all of the industry sectors. For health: such actors as Med Tech, pharmaceutical and medical devices industries, startups, patients' associations, healthcare professionals and providers are working together in a collaborative innovative and synergistic way for e-health development in Europe and internationally. Startup and company positioning for technological, or research applications is protected by INPI, for industrial property concerning creation, innovation, and enabling French company to transform the innovation into value: as economical, heritage, societal or image fashion. Among grand-transformations, conducted by change policies, the digital project, also named e-transformation, or digital transformation, is actually in vogue. The healthcare sector is one of the lighthouse segments, with the development of e-health. Clinical research and the innovation direction at APHP play a key role locally close to Paris, for the relevance of the invention in regard to the clinical needs, with an international radiation and leverage onto worldwide stakes. Will the digital transformation, used transsectorially between the public and the private space allow to enable the worldwide rebound towards a bearer of renew and hope especially for research rehabilitation? The digital project, the multidisciplinary house is on the honor table, for fluidifying exchanges between the city and the hospital, with security, transparency, so that the patient may find again as quick as possible a fulfilled professional and personal social life. Other services, like healthcare providers at home, are developed to ensure a better recovery for the active life, after hospitalization. Robotics, home automation, artificial intelligence development transform medical medicines and healthcare organizations, towards new trades creation.

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