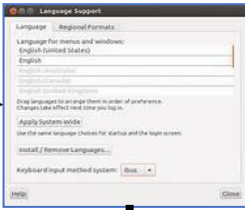


AIHA IH/OEHS Research and Practice Improvement Process Flow Diagram

Solicit Input
from Targeted
Stakeholders (e.g., AIHA
VGs, ACGIH Committees)

Ad Hoc Suggestions

Web Submittal
Form



Issue / Question
Refinement Process

Process Step	Process Step Output
START: Representative Committee convenes to AIHA Staff (at 1st or 3rd periodic survey of VOs (Partners (submissions))	
Map to VOs	Staff DTS AG Lead VO identified along with collaborating VO / External (submissions) (DTS)
IR Review	Lead VO CVPS Checks content of issues raised by approving or concurs
Has the Issue Already Been Addressed?	Lead VO CVPS Yes or No answer to question: "Has the issue been addressed by current control or is a currently under investigation?"
NO	Lead VO CVPS List of current barriers that are a hindrance to application of existing science and knowledge associated with the issue
Assessment: Barrier Addressed?	Lead VO CVPS List of recommended solutions with potential to overcome the barrier
Define Research Questions to Address Issue	Lead VO CVPS List of specific research questions needing solutions to address the issue
Identified Research Partners	Lead VO CVPS List of potential partners with appropriate expertise and resources to explore solutions to the research question
Add to list of Barriers with Potential Solutions	Lead VO CVPS New list, or "refined", that can be prioritized for action
Add to list of Research Questions with Potential Research Partners	Lead VO CVPS List of issues with barriers to implementation of intervention / knowledge with potential solutions that can be used in AIHA project planning, and 2) list of issues involving new science with research questions and potential research partners that can be used to define AIHA's "Research Agenda"

List of Barriers
with Potential
Solutions

Issue / Question
Prioritization Matrix

Item #	Research Question or Problem	Rating Criteria						Weighted Total
		High impact	High impact	High impact	High impact	High impact	High impact	
		5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Low impact	Low impact	Low impact	Low impact	Low impact	Low impact	
		10	3	8	8	6	4	
1	Question 1	5	3	3	5	5	0	135
2	Question 2	5	4	4	3	5	5	119
3	Question 3	5	5	5	5	5	3	219
4	Question 4	5	3	3	3	3	3	45
5	Question 5	5	5	5	5	5	5	188
6	Question 6	5	5	5	5	5	5	188
7	Question 7	5	5	5	5	5	5	188
8	Question 8	5	5	5	5	5	5	188
9	Question 9	5	5	5	5	5	5	188
10	Question 10	5	5	5	5	5	5	188
11	Question 11	5	5	5	5	5	5	188

Prioritized List
of Barriers
with Potential
Solutions

Focused Priority to CPAG,
Staff, Potential Partners

Full Prioritized List
Posted on Website

Periodically Updated
Written Research Agenda

List of Research
Questions with
Potential
Partners

Issue / Question
Prioritization Matrix

Item #	Research Question or Problem	Rating Criteria						Weighted Total
		High impact	High impact	High impact	High impact	High impact	High impact	
		5	4	3	2	1	0	
		Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Low impact	Low impact	Low impact	Low impact	Low impact	Low impact	
		10	3	8	8	6	4	
1	Question 1	5	3	3	3	3	3	135
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7	Question 7	5	5	5	5	5	5	188
8	Question 8	5	5	5	5	5	5	188
9	Question 9	5	5	5	5	5	5	188
10	Question 10	5	5	5	5	5	5	188
11	Question 11	5	5	5	5	5	5	188

Prioritized List
of Research
Questions

Focused Priority to
Specific Research
Organizations

Research Agenda

Introduction: Occupational health protection is a process in which: 1) medical surveillance identifies a concern that morbidity or mortality may be associated with occupational exposure; 2) toxicology or epidemiologic studies establish a causative dose-response relationship; 3) standards are developed to define a level of exposure control; 4) exposure monitoring and control programs are established to ensure working conditions adhere to exposure levels; and 5) targeted medical surveillance assesses that morbidity and mortality are indeed being prevented. Occupational health protection is a process in which: 1) medical surveillance identifies a concern that morbidity or mortality may be associated with occupational exposure; 2) toxicology or epidemiologic studies establish a causative dose-response relationship; 3) standards are developed to define a level of exposure control; 4) exposure monitoring and control programs are established to ensure working conditions adhere to exposure levels; and 5) targeted medical surveillance assesses that morbidity and mortality are indeed being prevented. The following are issues where research creating new knowledge is needed to reduce morbidity or enhance the current level of protection.

Medical Surveillance Issues:

- medical surveillance monitoring the impact of occupational disease on public health (see NIOSH report "A National Surveillance System for Occupational Safety and Health in the 21st Century"). This information would improve the ability of health protection programs to plan and prioritize.
- emergency aid and response
- diagnosis of work-related disease and illness
- medical monitoring: initial and/or periodic evaluations including:
 - baseline
 - ongoing return to work
 - surveillance for secondary events or patterns of events requiring investigation