The knowledge of experts from different disciplines or professions to achieve their scientific and, when relevant, translational goals requests varying degrees of integration classified as *unidisciplinary*, *multidisciplinary*, *interdisciplinary*, and *transdisciplinary* research approaches .

 *Unidisciplinary research* relies on the methods, concepts, and approaches of a single discipline.

In *multidisciplinary* *research*, each discipline makes separate contributions in an additive way.

*Interdisciplinary research* integrates “information, data, techniques, tools, perspectives, concepts, and/or theories from two or more disciplines . . . to advance fundamental understanding or to solve problems” . Interdisciplinary research has grown over the past three decades , reflecting the need for multiple disciplinary perspectives to address complex scientific and societal problems.

*Transdisciplinary research* integrates but also transcends disciplinary approaches, as follows: approach entails not only the integration of approaches but also the creation of fundamentally new conceptual frameworks, hypotheses, and research strategies that synthesize diverse approaches and ultimately extend beyond them to transcend preexisting disciplinary boundaries.

Some, but not all transdisciplinary research projects emphasize translation

of research findings into practical solutions to social problems and include

societal stakeholders, etc



In Geriatrics : the research is largely unidisciplinary or multisciplinary