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Table 3: Financial ties among influential cancer physicians (authors of clinical trials and guidelines): key results.

First author, year	Pertinent results	Authors' conclusions	Summary finding
Article authors			
Cherla 2017 (36)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 79% discordance rate for among authors of haematology research. - Haematologists in "incomplete disclosure" category received the highest median payments (US\$30,812 (IQR 7122-145,087) of the five tested specialty groups (p<0.001) in the same category. - Haematologists in "complete disclosure" category received the highest median payments (US\$106,183 (IQR 2000-200,000), but not statistically significantly higher than other groups (p=0.34) in the same category 	There is a high rate of discordance between self-reported and industry-reported conflicts of interest among authors.	Authors and editors of high impact cancer research frequently have financial conflicts of interest with the industry.
Jagsi 2009 (28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 29% of oncology studies had conflicts of interest - 17% of oncology studies declared industry funding. - Medical oncologist corresponding authors more likely to have conflicts (45%) than other department (p<0.001). - North American studies more likely to have conflicts than other locations (p<0.001). - Studies with conflicts of interest more likely to show positive OS outcomes (p=0.04). 	There are conflicts of interest within a significant minority of oncology studies.	
Wayant 2018 (34)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 263 (76.5%) oncologist authors received any payment. - Median value of payments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General: \$2,828 (IQR \$0-\$19,628) - Associated research (eg grants): \$164,644 (IQR \$0-\$551,926). - 110 (32%) did not disclose payments from trial sponsors. 	Majority of authors had FCOI, with a high rate of non-disclosure.	
Journal editors			
Liu 2017 (30)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 35/67 investigated journal editors (52.2%) received payments. - For Journal of Clinical Oncology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mean general payment was \$5,957 (SD \$9,474), median \$228 (IQR 0-\$8,752) - Mean research payment was \$160,304 (SD \$307,252), median \$31,999 (IQR 0-\$144,198). - For Journal of the National Cancer Institute: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mean general payment was \$5,154 (SD \$13,576), median 0 (IQR 0-\$519) - Mean research payment was \$76,223 (SD \$323,500), median 0 (IQR 0-0). - Cumulative mean payments for the 67 editors showed mean payment \$5,249 (SD \$13,098), median \$11 (IQR 0-\$811) - Highest individual payment \$57,282. 	Journal editors commonly receive payments from the pharmaceutical industry.	
Haque 2020 (35)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% of investigated editors had received NRPP - Mean payments \$106,778 per editor over six years from 2013-2018 - 77% of journals had an editor with NRPP above \$100,000 - Total NRPP increased over time from \$1,732,240 in 2013 to \$7,992,980 in 2018 - Mean NRPP per editor correlated with journal impact factor (Pearson's r=0.43, p=0.02) 	Journal editors frequently receive NRPP. Higher impact factors are associated with higher payments.	
Riechelmann 2007 (32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For editorials in J Clin Oncol, 27/59 authors (45.8%) declared COI. 30% declared honoraria and 27% declared consultancy fees. 	Authors of oncology editorials commonly have financial ties with the pharmaceutical industry.	
Clinical trial investigators			
Riechelmann 2007 (32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For clinical trials investigated in J Clin Oncol, at least one author had conflicts of interest in 198/289 (68.5%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 150/289 first authors (51.9%) - 150/289 (51.9%) senior authors - 1544/3031 (50.9%) other authors declared COI. - Plurality for each group declared consultancy fees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (93 (32%), 58 (20%) and 107 (4%) respectively. 	Clinical researchers in cancer commonly have conflicts of interest, particularly when research is funded by industry.	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authors of clinical trials in North America more likely to have personal conflicts of interest compared to Europe (OR 2.9, p=0.002) - Authors of industry funded trials more likely to have COI compared to non-profit trials (OR 13.8, p<0.001). 		
Authors of clinical practice guidelines, members of representative societies and advocates to funding bodies			
Lexchin 2019 (29)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 173 (66.3%) submissions to the pan-Canadian Oncology Drug Review (pCODR) had financial conflicts of interest (FCOI). - 119 (45.6%) had FCOI with the submission's drug manufacturer. - For "fund" recommendations, the majority of clinicians had no FCOI (18/27). - For "do not fund" recommendations, the majority of clinicians had a FCOI (10/13), with a plurality having a FCOI with the drug's manufacturer (6/13), p=0.027. 	There are widespread financial conflicts of interest among clinicians submitting to the pCODR.	Authors of cancer clinical practice guidelines and clinicians advocating for funding of cancer medicines often have financial conflicts of interest with the industry.
Harada 2021 (37)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 94.5% of Japanese haematology guidelines authors received at least one payment for either speaking, consulting or writing - Mean payment (2016 and 2017 combined): \$48,040 (SD \$41,441) - Median payment (2016 and 2017 combined): \$31,553 (IQR \$11,456-\$75,125). - 	FCOI among Japanese haematology guidelines authors are widespread and may inappropriately influence decisions	
Mitchell 2016 (JAMA Oncol) (31)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 108 National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines authors (86%) had at least one FCOI. - Mean general payments were \$10,011 (range 0-\$106,859) - Mean research payments were \$236,066 (range 0-\$2,756,713). - General payments received by 84% of authors - Research payments received by 47%. 	NCCN authors had a high value of research payments and a high frequency of general payments.	
Moynihan 2020 (16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 (80%) leaders of the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) received payments. - Medians: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General: \$21,138 (10,548 – 89,399) [3rd highest of all groups analysed] - Research: \$510,746 (37,237 - 1,830,666) [highest of all groups analysed] 	There are extensive financial relationships between industry and the leaders of professional associations.	
Saito 2019 (33)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 255/326 (78.2%) authors of Japanese cancer clinical practice guidelines received any payment - 3,947 payments made totalling \$3,444,193, with majority (\$2,696,777 (78.3%)) for speaking. - Median payment \$3,233 (IQR \$506-\$10,873) - Mean payment \$10,565 (SD \$20,059). 	Most guideline authors in Japan receive payments from the industry.	
Abbreviations: COI: conflicts of interest; FCOI: financial conflicts of interest; NRPP: non-research pharmaceutical payments.			