## Surgeons' perceptions on industry relations: A survey of 822 surgeons

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**Background.** The relationships between industry and medical professionals are controversial. The purpose of our study was to evaluate surgeons' current opinions regarding the industry-surgery partnership, in addition to self-reported industry ties.

**Methods.** After institutional review board approval, a survey was sent via RedCap to 3,782 surgeons across the United States. Univariate and multivariable regression analyses were performed to evaluate the responses.

**Results.** The response rate was 23%. From the 822 responders, 226 (27%) reported at least one current relationship with industry, while 297 (36.1%) had at least one such relationship within the past 3 years. There was no difference between general surgery versus other surgical specialties (P = .5). Among the general surgery subspecialties, respondents in minimally invasive surgery/foregut had greater ties to industry compared to other subspecialties (P = .001). In addition, midcareer surgeons, male sex, and being on a reviewer/editorial board were associated with having industry ties (P < .05). Most surgeons (71%) believed that the relationships with industry are important for innovation.

**Conclusion.** Our study showed that relationships between surgeons and industry are common, because more than a quarter of our responders reported at least one current relationship. Industry relations are perceived as necessary for operative innovation. (Surgery 2017; ■:■-■.)

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Surgeons make decisions every day on the drugs they prescribe, the procedures they recommend, the instruments and devices they use, and the implants they employ. Although occasionally there is only one safe option to use for a particular patient, in most cases, the surgeon has a choice. The surgeon may also have a broader decision-making influence in a hospital or health care system in terms of purchasing that can impact broader patient care.

What drives us to make these choices? Is it always evidence based? Are we always making the

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decision based on outcomes? Do costs matter? One major concern that has reached the attention of the general public and health care leadership nationwide is conflict of interest within the health care industry.<sup>1</sup>

There is convincing evidence that physician prescribing patterns can be influenced by industry. In one 1992 study, Orlowski and colleagues<sup>2</sup> demonstrated substantial shifts in drug utilization after a symposium sponsored by a pharmaceutical firm. This influence is also questioned in medical devices. Jay Yadev, the lead author of a landmark 2004 paper regarding carotid stenting, lost his job at the Cleveland Clinic over allegations that he did not disclose his royalties of greater than \$400,000 that were contingent on the success of that trial.<sup>3</sup>

Industry-sponsored studies are more often associated with outcomes favorable to the investigated product,<sup>4</sup> and thus, some experts and naïve government and public citizens question the validity of such trials. Although there is a possibility that research misconduct could be the reason for

	gin your surgical practice?		
	of the country where you practice:		
Northeast How would you describe	Midwest South e your practice (select all that apply)	West	Canada
<ol> <li>Full time A</li> </ol>	cademic medical center (primary medical school s		
	ther academic hospital (resident or fellow training ctice, group or individual	5)	
<ol> <li>Veteran Aff</li> <li>Other:</li> </ol>	fairs Hospital Employed		
What would best describ	es your practice?		
General Surgery Gastrointestinal Surgery			
Surgical Oncology			
Minimally Invasive Surg Bariatric Surgery	gery/Foregut		
Vascular Surgery			
Cardiothoracic Surgery Pediatric Surgery			
Trauma Surgery	No Surgary		
Plastic and Reconstructive Colon and Rectal Surger			
Oral and Maxillofacial S Neurological Surgery	ourgery		
Orthopedic Surgery			
Otolaryngology Urology			
Other			
Are you a reviewer/edito	orial board member for a professional journal?		
	No Ad hoc reviewer	Editorial B	oard Member
For the following questions, please refer to industry relationship as receiving compensation in form of money, company stock, salary, research support, fellowship support, etc. from a for profit company related to medicine.			
How many industry relationships do you have currently? How many industry relationships have you had in the past three (3) years?			
What type of compensation do you currently receive? (Check all that apply)			
Honoraria for speaking/t Ownership interest	eaching/advising		
Consulting fee			
Salary Research Support			
Fellowship Support			
Royalties Other			
Do you feel that physician industry relationships are necessary for surgical advancement to take place?			
Yes No			
Do you feel that recent disclosure policies with regard to stringent regulations on relationships between industry and physicians are			
hindering surgical innovatives No	ation?		
Do you think all present	ore at mastings you attend fallow a full disalogue	nolicy?	
Always	ers at meetings you attend follow a full disclosure Often	Sometimes	Never
Do you feel that failure t	to disclose industry relationships when presenting	even when not relevant to	topic, is unethical?
Yes No	, , , ,		1 /
•	of industrial relationships to patients is ethically r	ecessary?	
Yes	No		
Rank the following discl Board of Directors positi	osure issues from most to least important:		
Stock Ownership	IOII		
Research Grant recipient Recipient of speaking fe			
Recipient of tokens (pens, etc.)			
There are probably other	S.		
Do you trust guidelines v Yes	written by surgeons with COI, even if the conflicts No	s are outside of the scope of	f the area?

Fig 1. Survey.

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