

Trust And Integrity In Biomedical Research: The Case Of Financial Conflicts Of Interest

Table 5. Management of Financial Relationships Among Industry, Scientific Investigators, and Academic Institutions

| Source | Study Design | Sample Size | Study Sample | Methodology Comment | Results, No. (%) |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|
| McCrary et al., ²⁴ 2000 | Content analysis | 250 | COI policies at US institutions receiving more than \$5 million from the NIH or NSF | Explicit content analysis instrument pre-designed, pilot tested | 215 of 235 institutions (91) had policies that adhered to the federal threshold for disclosure |
| | | 47 | Biomedical Journals | Interrater reliability assessed | 20 of 47 journals (43) required disclosure |
| | | 17 | Federal agencies | | 4 of 17 federal agencies sponsoring human subjects research had policies explicitly governing extramural researchers |
| Lo et al., ²⁵ 2000 | Content analysis | 10 | COI policies at 10 medical schools with largest research funding in the United States | Policies analyzed "in accordance with established legal principles for the interpretation of contracts and statutes" | Significant variability among institutions regarding policies on equity ownership |
| Cho et al., ²⁶ 2000 | Content analysis | 69 | COI policies at US institutions with the most funding from the NIH in 1995 | Explicit content analysis instrument pre-designed, pilot tested | 32 of 69 COI policies (39) specifically described activities that were allowed |
| | | | | Interrater reliability assessed | 17 of 69 institutions (19) specified limits on faculty equity interests |
| Schulman et al., ²⁷ 2002 | Cross-sectional survey | 108 | Officials at medical schools engaged as sites for industry-sponsored multicenter clinical trials | Response rate: 108 of 122 multicenter sites (89%) and 14 of 20 coordinating center sites (70%) | Limited compliance with revised guidelines for trial design, access to data, and control over publication |
| | | | A subset engaged as coordinating centers | | For example, 1% of institutions' contractual agreements with industry sponsors ensured author access to all trial data; 45% explicitly addressed editorial control of publications |
| Boyd and Bero, ²⁸ 2000 | Secondary data analysis | 225 | Positive disclosure forms submitted from 1980 to 1999 by clinical, basic, or social science faculty at the University of California, San Francisco | Explicit data extraction instrument | Institution banned acceptance of any income from firms funding clinical trials during the course of the trial |
| | | | | | In 125 of 458 disclosures (28), the institution recommended strategies to manage potential conflicts of interest |
| Krimsky and Rothenberg, ²⁹ 2001 | Systematic review and cross-sectional survey | 61 134 | Original research articles in top journals ranked by the ISI in 1997 | COI policy interpretation defined | 157 of 474 medical journals (33%) and 24 of 922 science journals (3%) had policies requiring disclosure of conflicts of interest |
| | | 138 | Editors of journals with COI policies | Unblinded interpretation | 357 of 61 134 articles (0.5) published in these journals contained financial disclosures |
| | | | | Response rate: 138 of 181 editors (76%) | 98 of 135 editors (72) of journals with COI policies reported that they always or almost always publish disclosures |
| Hussain and Smith, ³⁰ 2001 | Systematic review | 3642 | Articles from 6 sample issues of 5 leading medical journals from 1989, 1994, 1995, and 1999 | Inclusion/exclusion criteria undefined | Found a small but increasing proportion of articles with disclosure declarations, from 2 disclosures in 1989 to 36 in 1999 |
| | | | | Unblinded interpretation | Only 2% of the 791 articles published in 1999 contained disclosures |
| Dorman et al., ³¹ 1999 | Systematic review | 154 | Acute stroke RCTs identified in the Cochrane Register | Inclusion/exclusion criteria defined | Reporting of the extent of industry involvement was generally poor |
| | | | | Unblinded interpretation | Industry-sponsored trials did not report any details on the financial reimbursement of clinical investigators |

Abbreviations: COI, conflict of interest; ISI, Institute for Scientific Information; NIH, National Institutes of Health; NSF, National Science Foundation; RCTs, randomized controlled trials.

THIS BOOK ADDRESSES THE HISTORY, PREVALENCE, AND MANAGEMENT of financial conflicts of interest in biomedical research, mainly in the United States. Trust and Integrity in Biomedical Research: The Case of Financial Conflicts of Interest. News of financial entanglements among biomedical companies and. Trust and Integrity in Biomedical Research: The Case of Financial Conflicts of Interest in Financial Services: A Contractual Risk-Management. In Thomas H. Murray & Josephine Johnston (eds.), Trust and Integrity in Biomedical Research: The Case of Financial Conflicts of Interest. Johns Hopkins University Press. Poorly managed conflicts of interest can, in the worst case, divert research agendas to Poor judgment in managing conflicts of interest erodes the public's trust in To maintain integrity in this era of increased university-industry relations. No discussion of academic freedom, research integrity, and patient safety could The two case studies are then placed in their historical context that context any threat to research objectivity resulting from financial conflicts of interest can .. With its trust in the integrity of the biomedical science community somewhat. Trust and integrity in biomedical research: the case of financial conflicts of interest. Responsibility: edited by Thomas H. Murray and Josephine Johnston. Biomedical research provides discoveries that may lead to new or better tests Participants in clinical trials need to trust that they are not exposed to unnecessary risk. Conflict of interest policies should not only address concerns that financial The conflict in such situations raises reasonable concerns about the integrity of. Book Review: Trust and Integrity in Biomedical Research: The Case of Financial Conflicts of Interest. Show all authors. Kirsten Austad, BS. Kirsten Austad. The Case of Financial Conflicts of Interest Thomas H. Murray, Josephine Johnston. These concerns for the integrity of biomedical research motivated a Hastings. At the same time, concerns are growing that wide-ranging financial ties to Such conflicts of interest threaten the integrity of scientific investigations, the objectivity of professional education, the quality of patient care, and the public's trust in medicine. As is the case in medical research and education, evidence shows that. Read a free sample or buy Trust and Integrity in Biomedical Research--the Case of Financial Conflicts of Interest () (Johns Hopkins). Scope and Impact of Financial Conflicts of Interest in Biomedical Research: A Trust and Integrity in Biomedical Research: The Case of Financial Conflicts of Interest. Abstract: Focusing on financial conflicts of interest policies in Singapore and in the US, this paper argues there is insufficient of the case, and refrain from offering his . Josephine Johnston (eds), Trust and Integrity in Biomedical Research. Trust and integrity in biomedical research: the case of financial conflicts of interest. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press; [5] Shamoo AE, Resnik.

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