



Minerva Access is the Institutional Repository of The University of Melbourne

Author/s:

Henry, D

Title:

Doctors and drug companies: Still cozy after all these years

Date:

2010-11-01

Citation:

Henry, D. (2010). Doctors and drug companies: Still cozy after all these years. Plos Medicine, 7 (11), <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000359>.

Persistent Link:

<https://hdl.handle.net/11343/250488>

License:

[CC BY](#)

## Perspective

# Doctors and Drug Companies: Still Cozy after All These Years

David Henry<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

**1** Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, **2** Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, **3** School of Medicine and Public Health, University of Newcastle, Callaghan, New South Wales, Australia

The relationships between doctors and drug companies are controversial and have long been scrutinized by researchers, ethicists, professional bodies, and legislators [1]. In recent years, growing concerns about these ties, and allegations of some corrupt practices, have engendered a large amount of coverage in the media and professional journals [2–4].

In my experience, the main concerns about close ties between companies and doctors are that 1) they lead to inappropriate prescribing that can harm patients; 2) they create divided loyalties for doctors between the health system, their patients, and manufacturing companies, which is a conflict of commitment as well as a conflict of interest; 3) they lead to use of unnecessary and expensive medications with consequent costs falling on health care systems and patients; 4) they may lead to medicalisation of human variation, i.e., “disease-mongering”; and 5) they diminish the professional standing of doctors in the eyes of the public and governments, which leads to a reduced ability to advocate for the health of patients, for the public, and on behalf of the profession.

In response to community concerns, legislators have tried to improve the transparency of the relationships between doctors and drug companies—for example, the recently passed Physicians Payments Sunshine Act in the United States, and mandatory disclosure requirements for companies in Australia [5,6]. These require public reporting of certain types of industry-sponsored activities; in Australia this includes the nature of the sponsored meetings, the venues, any hospitality provided, and overall costs [6].

In response to widely voiced concerns, professional bodies around the world have tightened their codes of conduct, and the state of Massachusetts passed legislation

This Perspective discusses the following study published in *PLoS Medicine*:

Spurling GK, Mansfield PR, Montgomery BD, Lexchin J, Doust J, et al. (2010) Information from Pharmaceutical Companies and the Quality, Quantity, and Cost of Physicians' Prescribing: A Systematic Review. *PLoS Med* 7(10): e1000352. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1000352.

Geoff Spurling and colleagues report findings of a systematic review looking at the relationship between exposure to promotional material from pharmaceutical companies and the quality, quantity, and cost of prescribing. They fail to find evidence of improvements in prescribing after exposure, and find some evidence of an association with higher prescribing frequency, higher costs, or lower prescribing quality.

banning gifts from drug and device manufacturers [7–9]. Drug companies are trying to reduce some of their more egregious activities, such as provision of lavish gifts and entertainment, and overly generous travel support. Recent revisions to the *Code of Practice of the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America* specifically prohibit these activities [8]. Such activities have long been the focus of those

who have questioned the relationships between doctors and drug companies. They have also been the main target of the legislative responses in the US and Australia. But, open-ended activities such as “unrestricted” research grants, “educational” grants, membership in speakers’ bureaus and advisory panels, consultancies, and stock-holding could be of greater concern, through an insidious blurring of professional boundaries and obligations [10]. There is evidence that these types of ties are common among specialist physicians [11].

Underlying all of these concerns is a belief that close ties between doctors and pharmaceutical companies have been shown to create the negative effects noted at the start of this article. It is fair to ask about the evidence underpinning these beliefs. The paper by Geoffrey Spurling and colleagues in the October 2010 issue of *PLoS Medicine* addresses the question of whether drug company information has an impact on doctors’ prescribing [12]. This publication is timely and important. It is a substantial update to previous work—38 of the 58 studies that were included did not feature in previous reviews. Spurling and colleagues highlight some important points. It was not possible to obtain confident summary quantitative estimates of the effects of industry activities, and they ended up expressing the overall results by doing “head counts”. The majority of studies found either an undesired effect on prescribing quality or costs, or found no effect. The lack of a quantitative summary measure is not

**Citation:** Henry D (2010) Doctors and Drug Companies: Still Cozy after All These Years. *PLoS Med* 7(11): e1000359. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1000359

**Published:** November 2, 2010

**Copyright:** © 2010 David Henry. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Funding:** The author received no specific funding for this article.

**Competing Interests:** The author has declared that no competing interests exist.

\* E-mail: david.henry@ices.on.ca

**Provenance:** Commissioned; not externally peer reviewed.

The Perspective section is for experts to discuss the clinical practice or public health implications of a published study that is freely available online.

surprising, but is regrettable, as the overview of numbers of studies rather than their results takes no account of the effect size, the sample size, or the quality of individual studies. However, the authors made an assessment of the methodological rigor of the studies included in their review. They concluded, not surprisingly, that it was low. There was a heavy reliance on cross-sectional studies and time series analyses, which are susceptible to a range of biases and order effects. There were only two randomised trials, and these were not relevant as they did not test the interventions generally used in the field by pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Spurling and colleagues made a solid assessment of the methodological quality of this literature and addressed two additional concerns—publication bias and outcome reporting bias. The former is the well-known tendency for authors to submit only positive studies for publication. Publication bias seems more common in the case of low quality non-randomised studies, the type reviewed here [13]. This is acknowledged by the authors. Tests for publication bias include funnel plot asymmetry, which requires an estimate of effect size and precision for each study, and is not possible with this literature. The authors seem to argue against their results being subject to outcome reporting bias. This has been identified as the tendency for studies to be published, but for authors to report preferentially those outcomes that changed significantly with the intervention

[14]. The authors of this review found that significant associations between exposure to industry promotion and changes to measures of prescribing were more common in studies that reported a single unit of analyses than those that reported multiple units of analyses. They argue against reporting bias, but one possible explanation of their results is that the authors were selective about reporting their units of analyses, being more likely to do this when they found significant associations.

But does any of this matter? Sometimes we are forced to draw conclusions and take actions even when the supporting evidence is of a low level, as it is here. When assessing a body of evidence for harm we have to consider a number of factors, including the magnitude of the effect and the quality of the research behind the claims. But there are other dimensions, including the potential benefits of the activities and the availability of alternatives (in this case other sources of information on new pharmaceutical products). These questions, normally applied to treatments, may sit uncomfortably in a political economy where private companies have the right, indeed the obligation, to market their products effectively to health professionals.

But if industry promotional activities influence the treatments that patients receive, we should ask for evidence of benefit. If that benefit is better knowledge and more effective and safer use of medications, and commercial promotion

is better at doing this than publicly funded drug information, we should be prepared to tolerate some adverse effects. If the benefits are slight, or absent, then we should have a low tolerance for any adverse effects. Spurling and colleagues may have difficulty demonstrating a strong evidentiary base for claims of harm from industry promotion, but they have done an effective job of excluding any important benefit from this relationship [13].

So why don't governments, all of whom struggle with the costs of new drugs, make greater efforts to provide unbiased prescribing information to doctors? Activity is patchy. For instance, the Australian government makes a modest but admirable attempt through funding the National Prescribing Service, and in England there is a National Prescribing Centre (NPC) with "NPC associates" in Primary Care Trusts [15,16]. By contrast, where I live, in Ontario, Canada, neither the national nor the provincial government makes any general effort to inform doctors, or to modify prescribing practices. The pharmaceutical industry may still hold the medical profession in a warm embrace, but they don't seem to be at serious risk of being jilted in favor of other suitors.

## Author Contributions

ICMJE criteria for authorship read and met: DH. Agree with the manuscript's results and conclusions: DH. Wrote the first draft of the paper: DH.

## References

- Blumenthal D (2004) Doctors and drug companies. *N Engl J Med* 351: 1885–1890.
- Harris G, Singer N (13 August 2010) U.S. inquiry of drug makers is widened. *New York Times*. Available: <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/08/14/health/policy/14drug.html?scp=3&sq=doctors+drug+companies&st=nyt>. Accessed 27 September 2010.
- Rothman DJ, McDonald WJ, Berkowitz CD, Chimonas SC, DeAngelis CD, et al. (2009) Professional medical associations and their relationships with industry: a proposal for controlling conflict of interest. *JAMA* 301: 1367–1372.
- Brennan TA, Rothman DJ, Blank L, Blumenthal D, Chimonas SC, et al. (2006) Health industry practices that create conflicts of interest. A policy proposal for academic medical centers. *JAMA* 295: 429–433.
- (2009) S.301—Physician Payments Sunshine Act of 2009 (Introduced in Senate - IS). 111th Congress, 1st session. Washington (D.C.): Library of Congress. Available: <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c111:S.301.IS>. Accessed 27 September 2010.
- Robertson J, Moynihan R, Walkom E, Bero L, Henry D (2009) Mandatory disclosure of pharmaceutical industry-funded events for health professionals. *PLoS Med* 6: e1000128. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1000128.
- Ross C (19 April 2008) State Senate OKs doctor gift ban. First-in-the-nation law targets drug companies. *Boston Herald*. Available: <http://www.bostonherald.com/business/healthcare/view.bg?articleid=1088148&srvc=home&position=also>. Accessed 5 October 2010.
- The Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA) (2008) Code on interactions with healthcare professionals. Available: <http://www.phrma.org/files/attachments/PhRMA%20Marketing%20Code%202008.pdf>. Accessed 27 September 2010.
- American Medical Association (2010) 8.061—Gifts to physicians from industry. In: American Medical Association code of medical ethics. Available: <http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/physician-resources/medical-ethics/code-medical-ethics.shtml>. Accessed 27 September 2010.
- Moynihan R (2003) Who pays for the pizza? Redefining the relationships between doctors and drug companies. 1: Entanglement. *BMJ* 326: 1193–1195.
- Henry D, Doran E, Kerridge I, Hill S, McNeill PM, et al. (2005) Ties that bind. multiple relationships between clinical researchers and the pharmaceutical industry. *Arch Intern Med* 165: 2493–2496.
- Spurling GK, Mansfield PR, Montgomery BD, Lexchin J, Doust J, et al. (2010) Information from pharmaceutical companies and the quality, quantity, and cost of physicians' prescribing: a systematic review. *PLoS Med* 7: e1000352. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1000352.
- Easterbrook PJ, Berlin JA, Gopalan R, Matthews DR (1991) Publication bias in clinical research. *Lancet* 337: 867–872.
- Chan A-W, Altman DG (2005) Identifying outcome reporting bias in randomized trials on PubMed: review of publications and survey of authors. *BMJ* 330: 753–759.
- National Prescribing Service, Australia (2010) National Prescribing Service home page. Available: <http://www.nps.org.au/>. Accessed 27 September 2010.
- National Prescribing Centre, United Kingdom (2010) National Prescribing Centre home page. Available: <http://www.npc.co.uk/>. Accessed 27 September 2010.