

## عنوان مقاله:

Conflict of Interest: The Attitude of Iranian Physicians Involved in Breast Cancer Management

## محل انتشار:

فصلنامه سرطان پستان, دوره 4, شماره 3 (سال: 1396)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 5

## نویسندگان:

Farhad Shahi - *Hematology and Oncology Department, Cancer Institute, Imam Khomeini Hospital Complex, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Sanaz Zand - *Department of research, Kaviani Breast Disease Institute, (KBDI) Tehran, Iran*

Shayan Abdollah Zadegan - *School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Hirbod Nasiri Bonaki - *School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Ali Labaf - *Department of Emergency Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Akbar Fotouhi - *Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

## خلاصه مقاله:

**Background:** Evidence on physicians' attitude toward conflict of interest is scant on a global scale and almost non-existent in a regional/national scale. This investigation is a pioneer to evaluate this issue in the Middle East and Iran. **Methods:** We invited physicians of different (sub)specialties/educational levels who were engaged in breast cancer management to take an online 13-question survey regarding their attitude toward different statements on conflict of interest. The responses were then collected and analyzed. **Results:** The questionnaire was returned by 91 out of 157 recipients (response rate = 57.9%). Based on the answers, advertisement by pharmaceutical sales representatives in academia was considered inappropriate (63.8%) and influential on clinical practice (80.2%). It was the belief of 59.4% of participants that local practice norms defined whether or not to accept travel grants. According to these norms, they might have accepted paid travels (53.9%), but not financial offers (72.2%). It was acceptable to deliver (74.8%) or attend (68.9%) a speech when a financial/scientific relationship with industrial companies existed and 93.4% believed that the disclosure and transparency rules should be respected in such situations. Physician-industry financial contracts were generally unfavorable (60.5%), especially when it came to prescribing a drug among other equally effective choices (71.1%). The majority of respondents (92.3%) stated that they would choose the best approach for the patients regardless of possible judgments on conflict of interest.

## کلمات کلیدی:

Conflict of interest, ethics, attitude, surveys, questionnaires, breast neoplasms

## لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1231028>



