Is academic psychiatry for sale?

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INTRODUCTION

The influence of the pharmaceutical industry on academic medicine is pervasive. Almost 90% of authors published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* have received research funding from, or acted as a consultant for, a drug company. Rising to this challenge, editors of medical journals have agreed strict rules on reporting sponsorship and conflicts of interest. Academic psychiatry is not exempt from the influence of industry. The relationship between drug companies and academic psychiatry is currently very close. But is this a problem? On the one hand, links with the pharmaceutical industry may be considered to compromise the independence of researchers and possibly discredit their published work. On the other hand the relationship may be seen as productive and mutually beneficial – particularly in an era of limited funds for research. These issues are discussed in this month’s debate by Dr David Healy, Director of the North Wales Psychiatric Service, who is a well-known commentator on the pharmaceutical industry, and Dr Michael Thase, Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine and the author of a meta-analysis on the effectiveness of venlafaxine published in this Journal in 2001.

FOR

For the media it must be like shooting goldfish in a bowl. Go along to an international meeting, wait for psychiatrists coming out of the exhibition halls laden with pens, mugs, kits and CDs, in a relaxed frame of mind having had their massage done or their portrait painted, and ask: Does this not influence you? Our answer invariably is: No. How could this have much effect on us – we follow the evidence.

Exchanges like this are predicated on a failure on the part of clinicians to distinguish between sales and marketing. Sales is the subdivision of marketing responsible for producing all those things that fail to influence clinicians, from advertising in journals or on pens and mugs to ‘direct-to-consumer’ television slots. The sales department swings into action close to the launch of a drug. But the marketing department starts once a compound has been discovered. Marketing decides whether a new drug will be an antidepressant rather than an anxiolytic or a treatment for premature ejaculation. Marketing determines which journals with which lead authors clinical trials will appear in. Marketing recruits academics, including geneticists, neuroimaging specialists and social psychiatrists, to consultancy and speaker panels, and makes friends for the company. The marketing department supports educational events by putting on symposia, sponsoring speakers and bringing psychiatrists to international meetings. The work of the marketing departments is to create ‘evidence’ and establish consensus.

In the past year major journals have expressed concern at the ghostwriting of and conflicting interests surrounding pharmacotherapeutic studies, especially in psychiatry (Carpenter, 2002; Torrey, 2002). Some will see this as a set of minor criticisms of excess in an otherwise smoothly functioning set of relations between academia and industry. Others clearly see emerging evidence of some unsuspected dimensions to a very successful industrial process.

The origins of this industrial process lie in the 1950s, when patients’ access to new drugs was constrained within a system initially devised for addicts – prescription-only medicines. A gain in safety was the hope for trade-off from this curtailment of liberties – physicians would know what data were missing and what studies were needed to make a proper assessment of the risks and benefits of treatments, and they would force companies to supply the data and the studies. The system appeared to work when, following the thalidomide crisis a few years later, academics succeeded in setting the eye of a randomised controlled trial needle in front of the industrial camel (Healy, 2002).

It was not anticipated, however, that restricted to selling their compounds for disease entities and to physicians, companies would sell drugs and devote vast resources to educating physicians – roughly £10,000 per annum per physician. Few could have expected in the 1960s that companies would be able to market evidence of treatment effects from a minority of studies, as in the case of the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, as evidence of treatment efficacy, or that such evidence would be sufficient to lead to blockbuster status for these drugs.

The ability of companies to confound the expectations of those who would constrain them lies in a restructuring largely effected in the 1970s. This restructuring led to a separation between sales and marketing. It led to the establishment of contract research organisations, which replaced universities as the organisers of clinical trials. It led to medical writing agencies who now write the first and, often, all drafts of key review or clinical trial articles. This is a process to which senior academics increasingly make ornamental rather substantive contributions.

From these new arrangements stems the evidence clinicians seem to think keeps them safe on the academic high ground. However, between the collection of data in clinical trials and its presentation to clinicians there are a number of key interventions. First, companies regard trial data as proprietary. Clinicians only ever get presented with subsets of the data. Second, this selection of data gets called science and appears in the most prestigious journals and under the apparent authorship of
leading figures in the field. It certainly has
the appearances of science, but it is a
cuckoo's egg in the nest of science.

For data to be scientific they must in
principle be available for scrutiny. Ideally
they should be generated in the process of
answering scientific questions. Neither of
these conditions is fulfilled by these busi-
ness exercises. If there were any suspicions
of significant discrepancies between the
published and the collected data, one
would expect an independent academic
establishment to object. At the very least,
one might expect published evidence of
major discrepancies to be greeted with the
disenagement of academic psychiatrists
from company platforms. In fact, the most
senior figures in academia are likely to be
found endorsing the product.

Claiming that the data are proprietary
might be acceptable if companies restricted
their marketing to the time-honoured sales
strategies of clinician freebies and celebrity
endorsements. But one might have expected
an independent academic establishment to
force companies to abide by the rules of
science, if ‘science’ is used as a marketing
strategy. Academia should surely at least
be able to emulate successful consumer
organisations in other marketplaces in
pointing to mismatches between evidence
and hype – this at least was clearly the
expectation of politicians, regulators and
the public in the 1960s.

Unlike the pens and mugs, clinicians do
not have the option of taking or leaving
these products of company marketing
departments. The fact that these ‘info-
mercials’ appear in all the best journals
has consequences. The fact that these data
selections become embodied in algorithms
and protocols constructed by panels of
academics has consequences, even though
the interests of these academics, when
scrutinised, are revealing. Clinicians are as
dependent on their academics in this new
marketplace as the public is on their
clinicians.

At present, journal editors seem to be
the fall guys who, equipped with the
shovels of conflict of interest statements
and the brooms of authorship declarations,
are expected to clean out the Augean
stables of an increasingly compromised
academic literature, when what is needed
is a breach in the dam of academic silence
and a flood of refusals to accept that
publications that involve data that are not
publicly available should be called scienti-
ic. A failure to take a stand will leave us
repeatedly cucked by every issue of our
major journals.

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AGAINST

Academic psychiatry is not for sale. How-
ever, the labours of academic psychiatrists,
like those of barristers, stone masons,
plumbers or engineers are exchanged for
money every day, everywhere.

In the USA, at least, virtually no depart-
mental support is available to undertake
research and, increasingly, external funds
are necessary. The pharmaceutical industry
has been a relatively consistent source of
funding – if the investigator is willing to
study a topic of interest to the potential
sponsor. This is preferable to indentured
servitude. However, industry-funded re-
search is almost universally regarded by
academicians as less prestigious or less
important – authorship opportunities are
limited and papers typically receive lower
marks in objectivity or quality (Rochon et
al, 1994, 2002). Consequently, many other
scholarly activities will have a higher career
pay-off.

Should individual academics be per-
mitted to sell their services to the pharma-
ceutical industry? Discussion can be
guided by established legal, moral and
ethical principles. At the most explicit level,
if the terms of employment between the
academic and his or her employer forbid
collaboration with the pharmaceutical in-
dustry, the academic must obtain a new
contract or employer before initiating such
work. If these services are not proscribed,
then there is no legal problem.

Academics working with the pharma-
ceutical industry may be chastised on moral
or ethical grounds. The moral high ground
rapidly transforms into a slippery slope,
however, if value judgements are mistaken
for ethical standards. One person may
consider that a colleague’s collaboration
with the pharmaceutical industry reflects
greed, but another may judge the critic to
be envious or sanctimonious. Is greed in-
herently worse than envy?

Is it immoral for an academician to
work with the pharmaceutical industry?
If one accepts immoral behaviour as a
violation of accepted or established princi-
\ples of goodness (i.e. choosing between
agreed definitions of right and wrong) then
the answer must be ‘No!’

Collaborations between university-
based researchers and various industries
exist across disciplines. Indeed, more than
half of all clinical research is funded by
the pharmaceutical industry (Saver et al,
2002). It would be difficult to develop
and maintain expertise without, at some
point, working with drug companies. In
fact, the vast majority of experts selected
to develop clinical practice guidelines have
some financial relationships with the
pharmaceutical industry, typically includ-
ing some of the medications being evalu-
ated in those guidelines (Choudhry et al,
2002). Is this a shocking revelation? No –
academics are selected to work on guideline
panels precisely because of their expertise,
which typically includes experience conduct-
ing industry-sponsored clinical research.
Is this evidence that we are ‘on the take’? No –
the pharmaceutical industry is virtually
the only source of discovery and develop-
ment of novel therapeutic compounds.

In this era of government limits on
health-care spending, many are understand-
ably critical of the profits made by ‘big
pharma’, but to suggest that it is wrong
to work with the industry because it is
profitable (Anonymous, 2002) appears to
confuse personal opinion with morals. After
all, the same industry is permitted to buy
advertising space in our journals.

It is not unethical to be paid to consult
with, or conduct research funded by drug
companies. It could even be argued that it
is unethical to deny our expertise to the
industry that develops new treatments. If
work is performed but the prospect of re-
ceiving industry funding is perceived to be
too heinous to contemplate, income could
always be donated to charities. It could also
be considered ‘ethical’ to provide profes-
sional services gratis to a for-profit business
(although here the term ‘foolish’ comes to
mind).

Having established that it is not unlaw-
ful, immoral or unethical to work with the
pharmaceutical industry, there is little
doubt that some academics behave unethi-
cally, dishonourably or even illegally in
these relations. However, there is no evi-
dence that the risk of scientific misconduct
in industry-sponsored clinical research is
any greater than that in more prestigious,
federally funded studies. The potential for
industry-related conflicts is endemic. There
There are a number of grey areas and complexities. For example, can one peer-review a paper reporting research findings if one has received funding from a company that manufactures a rival compound (Mowatt et al., 2002)? What if the funding was from a formerly unrelated company that has now merged? Current standards should not be used to judge activities that may have appeared above-board a decade earlier. In today’s ‘affectively charged’ climate, simply pointing out a relationship with the pharmaceutical industry seems to be sufficient grounds to challenge the results of a study.

I hope that we come to our senses and exercise some collective good judgement before rigid regulations or reactionary policies are developed to try to safeguard our integrity. Even an ideal regulatory system must depend on the integrity of individual investigators (Miller et al., 1998). I humbly suggest that each of us be held accountable for our integrity. I suggest that academics hold the products of their industry-funded efforts to the highest standard of conduct. Towards this end, I encourage journal reviewers to question possible bias whenever it is suspected. If a continuing education talk appears to be too ‘lopsided’, challenge the speaker and write negative comments. I embrace the reader’s right to disagree and respect that academic psychiatrists may value completely different endeavours. I accept that some of this Journal’s readers will presume that my work is biased because I have multiple links with the pharmaceutical industry. Please do not, however, continue to confuse your value judgements with my ethics.

**FURTHER READING**


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References
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