Health care workforce perceptions of pharmaceutical testing regulations

A study conducted on behalf of Safer Medicines Trust

Health and Care Spring Survey 2016



Background information

Dods conducted an online survey of health and care professionals in March 2016, during which time we received 2,512 completed questionnaires, allowing us to have a high degree of confidence in the representative nature of the responses.

Health and care professionals were asked one question about their perceptions of pharmaceutical testing reglations on behalf of Safer Medicines Trust.

In addition, a series of demographic questions were also asked to identify trends across different roles and grades. Demographic data can be found on the following slide.

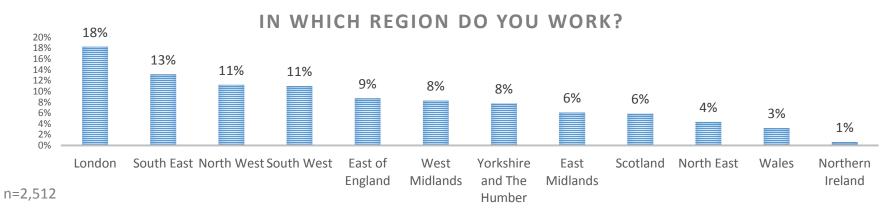
Who answered the survey?

Demographic questions were asked in order to identify trends across different areas, roles and grades. The charts on the following slides contain a breakdown of how respondents answered those questions.

Respondents represent a range of health and care services, with the following areas accounting for two-thirds of the sample: Hospital services (22 per cent), Mental health services (14 per cent), Urgent and emergency care (12 per cent) and GP services (12 per cent).

The vast majority of respondents (75 per cent) work for NHS trusts. The sample broadly reflects the sector in terms of region.

Fifty eight per cent of respondents work in frontline care. Thirty six per cent are responsible for financial decision making.



Questions - Health and care survey

Health and care professionals were asked the following question about their perception of pharmaceutical testing regulations:

- 1. Should pharmaceutical companies be legally obliged to test new medicines using methods demonstrated to be the most predictive of safety for humans?
- Yes
- No
- I don't know

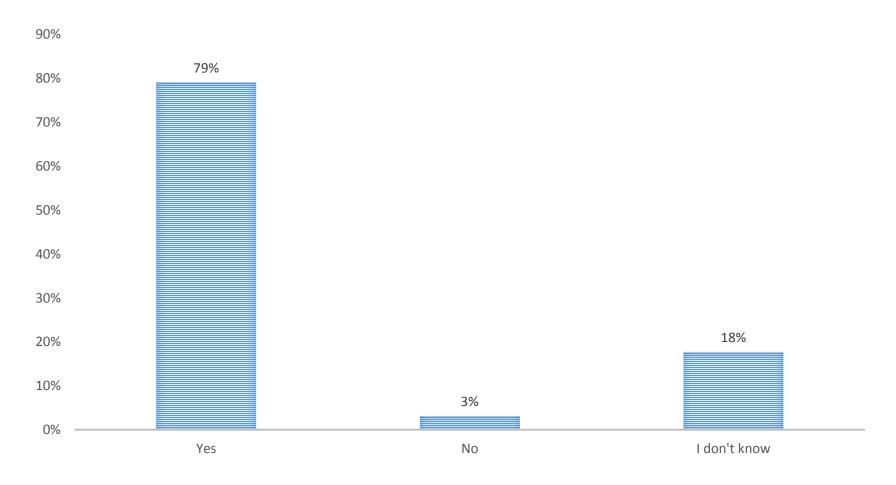
Health and care survey

A large proportion of civil servants said they did not know the answer to the question (18 per cent).

The overwhelming majority of health professionals (79 per cent) agree that pharmaceutical companies should be legally obliged to test new medicines using methods demonstrated to be the most predictive of safety for humans.

Just three per cent of health professionals disagreed that pharmaceutical companies should be legally obliged to test new medicines using methods demonstrated to be the most predictive of safety for humans.

SHOULD PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES BE LEGALLY OBLIGED TO TEST NEW MEDICINES USING METHODS DEMONSTRATED TO BE THE MOST PREDICTIVE OF SAFETY FOR HUMANS?



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