Tables of Findings for:

COMPETING COMMITMENTS in CLINICAL TRIALS

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Table 1: Respondent Characteristics

Characteristic	Number*	Percent
Gender		
Female	581	78.8%
Male	156	21.2%
Age		
<30	56	7.6%
30-39	206	27.8%
40-49	246	33.2%
50-59	193	26.1%
60+	39	5.3%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	648	88.1%
Black	21	2.9%
Asian	45	6.1%
Other	22	3.0%
Training		
Physicians	147	19.8%
Other Doctoral	23	3.1%
Nursing	337	44.5%
Other Masters	105	14.2%
Others	129	17.8%
# of CTs in last 2 years		
1 to 6	71	9.6%
		9.6%
7 to 10	140	18.9%
11 to 15	183	24.7%
16 to 20	127	17.1%
21+	220	29.7%

*Numbers may not sum to 741 due to missing responses to individual questions

Table 2: Study Roles Played by Survey Respondents

	Always		Frequently		Occasionally		Rarely		Never	
	MDs	**Others**	**MDs**	**Others**	**MDs**	**Others**	**MDs**	**Others**	**MDs**	**Others**
Participate in the design of the trial N=733 p<.0001	14 9.8%	9 1.5%	34 23.8%	23 3.9%	25 17.5%	65 11.0%	24 16.8%	108 18.3%	46 32.2%	385 65.3%
Refer patients N=728 P<.05	41 29.1%	94 16.0%	30 21.3%	137 23.3%	32 22.7%	169 28.8%	14 9.9%	73 12.4%	24 17.0%	114 19.4%
Decide which study to offer to patients N=735 p<.001	60 41.4%	142 24.1%	48 33.1%	214 36.3%	20 13.8%	131 22.2%	7 4.8%	42 7.1%	10 6.9%	61 10.3%
Participate in the consent process N=732 P<.0001	76 52.4%	418 71.2%	45 31.0%	111 18.9%	18 12.4%	28 4.8%	2 1.4%	13 2.2%	4 2.8%	17 2.9%
Manage clinical care of subjects N= 735 P<.05	77 53.55	295 49.9%	40 27.8%	126 21.3%	15 10.4%	76 12.9%	5 3.5%	18 3.1%	7 4.9%	76 12.9%
Collect data N=737 P<.0001	72 50.0%	471 79.4%	43 29.9%	79 13.3%	12 8.3%	23 3.9%	7 4.9%	6 1.0%	7 4.9%	76 12.9%
Analyze data N=729p<.0001	27 19.0%	60 10.2%	30 21.1%	38 6.5%	24 16.9%	104 17.7%	21 14.8%	114 19.4%	40 28.2%	271 46.2%
Participate in drafting manuscripts N =732 P<.0001	21 14.8%	16 2.7%	27 19.0%	24 4.1%	23 16.2%	52 8.8%	24 16.9%	92 15.6%	47 33.1%	406 68.8%

Table 3: Attitudes toward Clinical Trials

Question	Agree		Mostly Agree		Uncertain/ Neutral		Mostly Disagree		Disagree	
	M.D.s	**Others**	**M.D.s**	**Others**	**M.D.s**	**Others**	**M.D.s**	**Others**	**M.D.s**	**Others**
Research centers should choose which trials to participate in based on how much the trials contribute to science. N=711, p<.0001	7 4.9%	46 8.1%	6 4.2%	42 7.4%	12 8.5%	121 21.3%	67 41.2%	259 45.5%	50 35.2%	101 17.8%
Researchers should only participate in trials that are likely to help the subjects who take part. N =728, p<.005	27 18.8%	88 15.1%	39 27.1%	86 14.7%	17 11.8%	100 17.1%	39 27.1%	176 30.1%	22 15.3%	134 23.0%
Even if patients are technically eligible for a trail, they should only be recruited if being in the trial will be in their best medical interests. N=719, n.s.	14 9.6%	39 6.7%	23 15.9%	64 11.1%	18 12.4%	74 12.8%	46 31.7%	160 27.6%	44 30.3%	242 41.8%
Patients who are not doing well with standard care should be recruited most actively so that being in the trial can help them. N=719, n.s.	28 19.4%	104 18.1%	25 17.4%	83 14.4%	31 21.5%	161 28.0%	44 30.6%	171 29.7%	16 11.1%	56 9.7%
When several subjects at a site do considerably worse than would be expected in ordinary care, that site should stop recruiting for that study. N =719, n.s.	24 16.4%	86 15.0%	24 16.4%	102 17.8%	33 22.6%	140 24.4%	31 21.2%	157 27.4%	34 23.4%	88 15.4%

Researchers should deviate from the protocol if it would improve the subject's medical care. N=710, n.s.	61 42.7%	254 44.8%	28 19.6%	112 19.6%	18 12.6%	89 15.7%	22 15.4%	77 13.6%	14 9.8%	35 6.2%
The protocol should be used as a guideline rather than something to be strictly followed under all circumstances. N=725, n.s.	83 57.2%	345 59.5%	38 26.2%	135 23.3%	6 4.1%	31 5.3%	12 8.3%	53 9.1%	6 4.1%	16 2.8%
It is okay to ignore minor entry criteria if a patient will benefit from being in the trial. N=719, p<.05	97 66.9%	435 75.7%	22 15.2%	90 15.5%	15 10.3%	29 5.0%	9 6.2%	17 2.9%	2 1.4%	5 0.9%

Table 4: Clinical Behavior in Clinical Trials
"How many times in the past two years…."

Question	0	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-15	16+	DK/NA
Have you had a patient who was eligible for a clinical trial, but being in the trial seemed *not* to be in the patient's best medical interests? N=671	15.7%	23.7%	25.3%	11.8%	2.8%	6.3%	14.5%
Was the trial not offered to the patient? N = 665	19.4%	23.9%	15.5%	7.7%	3.0%	4.4%	26.2%
Have you had a patient who was *not* technically eligible for a clinical trial, but being in the trial seemed to be in the patient's best medical	19.3%	17.2%	17.7%	15.9%	4.8%	13.0%	12.0%

interests? N=667							
Was the trial offered to the patient? N=660	62.4%	15.0%	3.8%	1.4%	1.1%	0.2%	16.2%
Was a medication restricted by protocol, but giving the medication seemed to be in the subject's best medical interests? N=670	26.1%	16.4%	15.8%	10.3%	3.0%	6.9%	21.5%
Was the medication given? N = 664	44.7%	17.8%	5.0%	2.9%	1.5%	0.9%	27.3%
When adjusting the dose of the medication seemed to be in the subject's best medical interests, but making the adjustment was not permitted by the protocol? N= 670	33.7%	17.2%	16.0%	7.3%	2.4%	5.1%	18.4%
Was the dose of the study medication adjusted? N=661	59.3%	9.6%	3.8%	1.4%	1.1%	0.2%	(24.8 %
When breaking a blind without reporting it seemed to be in the patient's best medical interests? N=672	75.6%	8.2%	1.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	13.2%
Have you decided to break the blind without reporting it? N=657	76.0%	0.9%	0.2%				23.0%
Have you had a subject who met termination criteria, but remaining in the trial seemed to be in the subject's best medical interests? N = 668	50.0%	18.6%	9.9%	4.0%	1.1%	2.7%	13.8%
Was the subject kept in trial? N=655	69.0%	6.7%	1.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	22.1%