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Exploring Histories and Futures of Innovation in Advanced Wound Care

Welcome

AHRC Cross-Disciplinary Wounds Research Network

#woundhistsoc
@woundinnovation
wounds.leeds.ac.uk

Thackray Wireless 1, 2 or 3 WiFi code 'conference55'



Workshop 3: marketing, regulation and the evidence base in wound care

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- Lots of products
- Lots of marketing
- Clinical guidelines state that clinical judgement must be used in selection of appropriate product
- Scant good quality evidence to support choice
- Most wound care interventions classified as devices rather than medicinal products
- Devices not automatically subject to clinical trial
- European regulatory focus CE marking, Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) - is on safety assessment, viability, competitiveness not population effectiveness (health outcomes for patients)
- Many of the current ideas in wound care haven't been tested thoroughly (JL)
- More clinical trials add costs to industry "cost-evidence-risksprofits conundrum"

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- Systematic search RCTs of treatments for chronic wounds 2004-2011 (incl.) 67 met inclusion criteria.
- Findings: poorly reported with many methodological flaws
 often short durations of follow-up (median 12 weeks), small sample sizes (median 63),
 failure to define a primary outcome (41%), and those that do use surrogate measures of
 healing (40%). Only 40% of trials used appropriate methods of randomisation, 25%
 concealed allocation and 34% blinded outcome assessors.
- Funding: 41% of included trials wholly or partially funded by industry, 33% declared non-commercial funding, 26% did not report a funding source. Industry funding was not statistically significantly associated with any measure of methodological quality - analysis was probably underpowered.

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ESSAY

Why Most Clinical Research Is Not Useful

John P. A. Ioannidis 🖾

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- High quality of evidence for medical and other health-related interventions uncommon in Cochrane systematic reviews
- Certain conditions get lots of research attention, other (more common conditions) get little
- Huge nuisance of significant results. Discoveries that go nowhere. Glacial pace of clinical translation
- Most studies ignore patient centred outcomes (serviceuser voice notably absent in wound care PURSUN UK, JLAPUP)
- Problems of novelty and optimism. Always getting the 'right results' yet re-analysis finds something new/different
- Barriers to transparency and reproducibility
- Conflicts of interest and market pressure (finance based medicine) - more medicine not necessarily leading to more health. E.g. each company generates a clinical research agenda strongly focused on its own products and commercial return – c.f. useful comparisons of different interventions from different companies





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- Lots of industry sponsorship. Company paid speakers and 'educational' materials. Clinical brand preference.
- In order to keep products moving, industry must negotiate the barriers that divide conventions in medical research and practice from marketing objectives (Applbaum, 2009) – JL's provocative:

"most dangerous meme"

That we don't need to worry about RCT absences and failures

That clinicians can see for themselves what works
That Evidence Based Woundcare is "Facism"
That the Cochrane Org have got it all wrong

 Research from the USA indicates that nurses view the marketing activities they experience as educational and beneficial. They perceive other providers, but not themselves as being susceptible to influence (Crigger et al 2009).

WOUND CARE HAS BECOME A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN

