

BACKGROUND

- Significant amounts of time, effort, and money go into publishing peer-reviewed medical articles
- However, there is a growing perception that health-care professionals (HCPs) no longer read medical literature¹
- So, do HCPs still actually read peer-reviewed articles? And if so, do they help inform clinical practice?

OBJECTIVE

- To understand the role of peer-reviewed publications in communicating clinical data to HCPs

METHODS

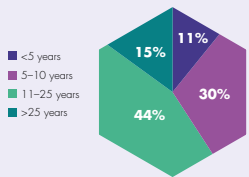
- An anonymous online survey was conducted between December 11–18, 2017
- Respondents included primary care physicians and oncologists evenly distributed across the USA and EU5 countries (France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the UK)
- HCPs were included irrespective of their publication history and received reimbursement of \$10–31 for survey completion

RESULTS

HCPs included in the survey

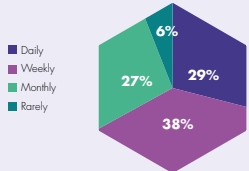
- Sample size: 108 HCPs
- 53% oncologists; 47% PCPs
 - 53% from EU5; 47% from USA

Number of years practicing medicine



81% of respondents had no previous experience with pharma or a professional medical writer in developing a medical publication and 79% had authored ≤10 previous publications

How often and why do HCPs access clinical information in peer-reviewed publications?



- Barriers:**
- Lack of time 61%
 - Volume of literature 60%
 - Paywalls 47%
 - Lack of interactivity 35%

Triggers for reading



But do peer-reviewed publications influence clinical practice?



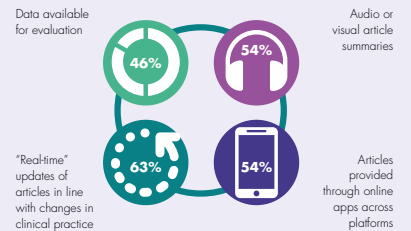
Sources of information that guide clinical practice



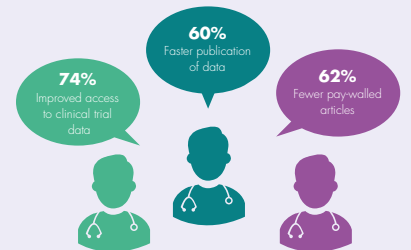
Article factors influencing clinical practice



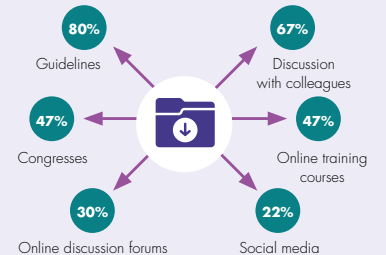
How do HCPs think published clinical data could be more interactive?



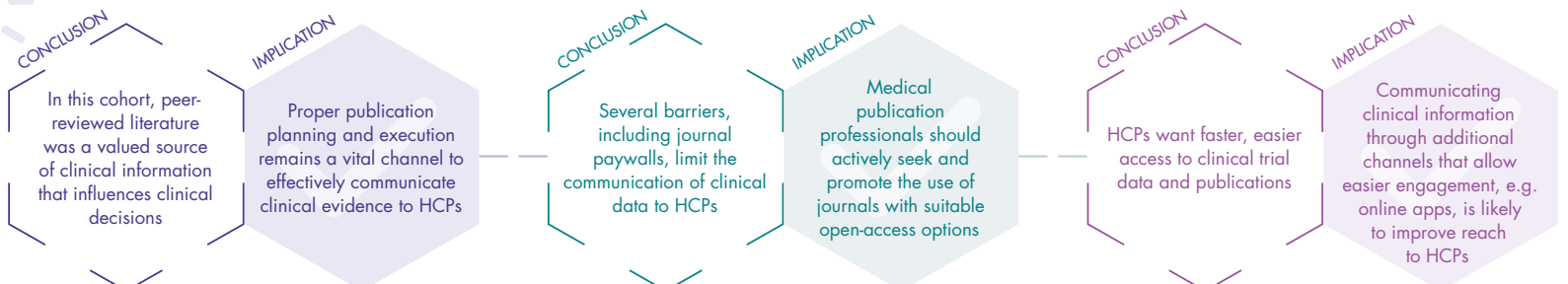
How do HCPs think the communication of clinical data could be improved?



Aside from journal articles, how do HCPs access clinical data?



CONCLUSIONS



REFERENCE

1. Packer M. 2018. Available at: <https://www.medpagetoday.com/blogs/revolutionandrevelation/72029>

