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## Clinicians' motivations to actively participate in industry-sponsored clinical trials

Sergey Altarev, Anna Bashkireva, Tatiana Zvereva and Olga Barbarash  
Research Institute for Complex Issues of Cardiovascular Diseases, Russia

**Aim:** The aim of the study was to elaborate on motivational profile of doctors actively engaged in industry-sponsored clinical research.

**Methods:** The study participants comprised clinicians of 4 hospitals from the different parts of Russia. The doctors were invited to complete a questionnaire comprising questions on the number of simultaneously managed clinical trial patients during the previous year and on what attracts them to take part in clinical research. Answers to the latter were summarized into 9 different motivational factors. We conducted a factor and a discriminant analyses to describe the relationship between motivation factors and doctors' engagement in clinical trials.

**Results:** The factor analysis allowed us to reduce the number of motivational factors to 4 groups of factors (Bartlett's Test's of Sphericity  $p=0.038$ ). The first one included having new responsibilities and liking the investigational process per se, the second financial aspect and being not independent, the third being able to travel and to communicate with people, and the fourth having scientific/professional interest and having an opportunity to help patients. Discriminant analysis was applied to describe the relationship between each of the 4 groups of factors and the number of simultaneously managed clinical trial patients during the previous year. The final model included only Factor 4 (Wilks' Lambda=0.806,  $p=0.002$ ) with area under the curve of 0.712 ( $p=0.013$ ).

**Conclusions:** The analysis of doctors' motivations to take part in clinical trials showed that only the desire to help patients and/or having professional/scientific interest in a trial could increase doctors' engagement in clinical research.

[altarev@inbox.ru](mailto:altarev@inbox.ru)

## Clinical evaluation of allopathic and coded herbal medicine (hypoEs) on lipid profile in essential hypertensive patients

Shah Nawaz Jamali, Asif Bin Rehman and Syed Mohsin Turab  
Hamdard University, Pakistan

The main objective of this research study was to determine the comparative effects of herbal treatment in comparison with standard allopathic medicine on lipid profile in essential hypertensive patients. A prospective and comparative evaluation between herbal and allopathic medicine was aimed out in this research work. The present work was carried out in department of Pharmacology, HCM&D, FH&MS, Hamdard University, Karachi, from January 2014 to July 2014. A total of (200) patient were enrolled in study and were given (HypoEs) in one hundred patients while, remaining one hundred patients received allopathic medicine (Candesartan). The effects of control drug on serum cholesterol, triglycerides and LDL-C were of non-significance statistically but the changes on serum HDL-C was observed significant in our findings. The efficacy of herbal drug on serum cholesterol and HDL-C levels were found unaltered statistically. However, significant changes were observed in serum triglycerides and LDL-C levels. The effects on triglycerides and LDL-C were found significant as ( $p<0.001$ ).

[snjamali74@gmail.com](mailto:snjamali74@gmail.com)