Problems Undermining Public Confidence in and Understanding of Research

 Failure to explain the importance of basic biomedical research to advances in medical practice

Top Ten Medical Advances in Heart and Lung Diseases, 1930-1970

- Cardiac surgery
- Vascular surgery
- Drug treatment of hypertension
- Treatment of angina and heart attack
- Cardiac resuscitation

- Oral diuretics
- Intensive care units
- Antibacterial drugs
- Detection of disease at early stage
- Prevention of polio

What Research Led to the Top Ten Medical Advances?

- 140 consultants
- Reviewed over 4,000 articles
- Identified 137 essential bodies of knowledge that made the medical advances possible

Comroe JH, Dripps RD. Science 1976;192:105

Essential Knowledge that Made Cardiac Surgery Possible

Preoperative Diagnosis of Cardiac Defects

- Anatomy/physiology of heart and circulation
- Electrocardiography
- **Preoperative Care**
- Blood groups/transfusion biology Intraoperative Management
- General anesthesia
- Heart-lung machine
- **Postoperative Care**
- Treatment of infections

Essential Knowledge That Made Heart-Lung Machine Possible

- Basic understanding of the exchange of oxygen and CO₂ between lung and blood
- Basic understanding of the blood's clotting systems, and the development of anticoagulants for therapeutic use

Relative Contribution of Basic and Applied Research to the Top Ten Medical Advances

Basic research: Author made no mention of any possible diagnostic, therapeutic or other medical application

Basic research:

41% of publications

Applied research:

59% of publications



RNA Interference

- Nobel Prize in Medicine, 2006
- Simple and precise technology for turning off the expression of specific genes
- Potential in treating human disease
- Powerful tool for discovering disease-related genes

The Story of a Purple Petunia



Problems Undermining Public Confidence in and Understanding of Research

- Failure to explain the importance of basic biomedical research to advances in medical practice
- Failure to explain contradictory results from *applied* biomedical research

Hormone Therapy and Heart Disease

1990's: Observational studies involving millions of patient-years find a nearly 50% *reduction* in heart disease, among users of hormone therapy

2002: Randomized controlled trial finds a 29% *increase* in heart disease, among users of hormone therapy

A New Truth?

- Overnight, the "new truth" emerged: hormone therapy *increases* the risk of heart attacks
- Millions of women stopped hormone therapy—and symptoms of menopause returned in many
- A price worth paying?

The Observational Studies and Randomized Trial Are Both Right: *The Age Effect*

- Estrogen slows the development of atherosclerosis in young women and for 10 years after the start of menopause
- Thereafter, estrogen makes plaques of atherosclerosis more likely to rupture and cause a heart attack
- Therefore: Estrogen reduces the risk of heart attack in younger women, and increases the risk in older women

The Observational Studies and Randomized Trial Are Both Right: *The Age Effect*

- Women in the observational studies were in their late 40's and early 50's
- Women in the randomized trial had an average age of 63!
- In the few older women in the observational studies, hormones had little protective effect
- In the few younger women in the randomized trials, hormones had a protective effect