the US Department of Health and Human Services accepted the criticisms but challenged the recommendations. According to the FDA, although the criteria used to prioritise advertisements are not standardised, they are nevertheless systematically applied. Moreover, according to the Department of Health and Human Services, implementing these recommendations would require a substantial increase in staff (c)(1).

The only effective preventive measure: an outright ban on DTCA

The negative impact of drug advertising on public health and healthcare expenditure is well established, whether the advertisements target healthcare professionals or the public. It is unrealistic to believe that DTCA can be effectively regulated, due to administrative delays, inadequate funding, and the fact that FDA regulatory action is only taken after ad campaigns have already been launched. We’ve observed a similar situation over the years in France concerning bans issued by the French Health Products Safety Agency (Alissaps) on ads targeting healthcare professionals. The GAO report confirms that this is also the case for direct-to-consumer advertising.

The US report is particularly welcome, as it comes at a time when pressure is again being exerted in Europe to authorise direct-to-consumer advertising for prescription drugs, under the guise of “health information” (d).

An editorial in The Lancet compared DTCA to a “genie” that should not be let out of the bottle (7).

The only way the authorities can protect citizens from the negative effects of this drug advertising is to continue to ban it.

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Standing up to salt industry lobbies

• Health professionals and researchers can successfully fight misinformation

Why would a scientific researcher working in the public interest not seek to publicise results with important implications for public health?

Pierre Meneton, a researcher at INSERM, the French Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, decided to draw attention to the cardiovascular risks associated with excessive salt consumption (1).

International guidelines on salt intake agree on the need to inform the public of the dangers of excessive salt consumption, and for information on salt content to be systematically provided on the labels of processed foods (1–4). Yet these recommendations are largely ignored in France (1).

Countering misleading information. Pierre Meneton decided to denounce the “information” issued by the salt industry, and the ineffectual responses of the French authorities under the influence of food processing industry lobbyists, as well as the lack of necessary regulations such as systematic labelling of processed foods (1,5).

In 2007, Pierre Meneton was taken to court by the salt industry, via the Comité des Salines de France (Salt Producers’ Syndicate of France), who accused him of libel when he claimed (our translation): “Lobbyists for the salt and food processing industry are very active. They misinform healthcare professionals and the media” (6).

The right and obligation to blow the whistle. Pierre Meneton, far from being intimidated, decided to use the trial to air his point of view. The court ruled in his favour, pointing out that lobbyists simply defend their vested interests. The court also stressed that, as a researcher, Pierre Meneton had a right and even an obligation to challenge the salt lobby in good faith (a1)(7).

The court’s decision supports independent scientific analysis.

Others should follow this outspoken researcher’s example and be willing to argue their position without waiting for a law to protect whistle-blowers (8). Pierre Meneton’s case illustrates that healthcare professionals and researchers alike can successfully fight misinformation and special interests, provided they base their arguments on solid scientific evidence and network with like-minded individuals.

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Selected references from Prescrire’s literature search.

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