

# Medical students' exposure to and attitudes towards product promotion and incentives from the pharmaceutical industry in 2019: A national cross-sectional study in France.

## Appendix: supplementary material

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**Table 1: Sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents, supplementary material**

	<b>All n = 6280</b>	<b>Clinical students n = 3549</b>	<b>Primary care residents n = 1335</b>	<b>Other residents n = 1396</b>
<b>Year of study (n, % post-stratification)</b>				
Year 4	1000 (14.8%)	1000 (33.9%)	-	-
Year 5	1217 (14.8%)	1217 (34.0%)	-	-
Year 6	1332 (14.0%)	1332 (32.1%)	-	-
Year 7	624 (14.4%)	-	360 (33.0%)	264 (19.7%)
Year 8	677 (14.2%)	-	367 (29.6%)	310 (21.7%)
Year 9	888 (14.0%)	-	561 (32.8%)	327 (18.6%)
Year 10	386 (9.4%)	-	27 (2.6%)	359 (27.8%)
Year 11	119 (3.7%)	-	7 (1.0%)	112 (10.9%)
Year 12	37 (0.6%)	-	13 (0.9%)	24 (1.3%)
<b>Region (n, % post-stratification)</b>				
Ile-de-France	1021 (20.4%)	806 (22.9%)	54 (9.9%)	161 (25.2%)
Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	848 (11.9%)	549 (12.1%)	179 (16.7%)	120 (8.0%)
Grand-Est	678 (9.8%)	395 (10.8%)	138 (11.9%)	145 (7.0%)
Hauts-de-France	432 (9.5%)	279 (10.2%)	57 (7.7%)	96 (9.9%)
Nouvelle Aquitaine	491 (7.9%)	208 (6.4%)	141 (10.6%)	142 (7.7%)
Occitanie	359 (7.5%)	163 (6.5%)	105 (6.4%)	91 (9.6%)
Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur + Corse	221 (6.6%)	89 (6.4%)	85 (9.2%)	47 (4.7%)
Pays-de-la-Loire	687 (5.7%)	290 (5.9%)	191 (5.4%)	206 (5.7%)
Normandie	336 (5.7%)	180 (5.3%)	72 (6.6%)	84 (5.4%)
Bretagne	632 (5.2%)	350 (5.0%)	160 (6.3%)	122 (4.5%)
Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	288 (4.7%)	98 (4.3%)	76 (4.0%)	114 (5.9%)
Centre-Val de Loire	157 (2.9%)	112 (3.3%)	17 (1.6%)	28 (3.3%)
Antilles Guyane	64 (1.5%)	30 (0.9%)	15 (1.5%)	19 (2.2%)
Océan Indien	66 (0.8%)	-	45 (2.1%)	21 (0.8%)

**Table 2: Sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents (raw data) and of all French medical students (data source: French Ministry of higher education and scientific research, French national health professional demographic observatory).**

	All	Clinical students	Primary care residents	Other residents
	n (sample) = 6 280 n (all) = 60 550	n (sample) = 3 549 n (all) = 25 903	n (sample) = 1 335 n (all) = 34 647	n (sample) = 1 396
<b>Age in years</b> (mean ± SD if available)				
Study sample	25.8 ± 3.2	24.2 ± 2.6	27.9 ± 2.8	28.0 ± 2.6
All	24.5	23.3		27.2
<b>Gender</b> (n, raw %)				
<b>Male</b>				
Study sample	2 214 (35.3%)	1 259 (35.5%)	405 (30.3%)	550 (39.4%)
All	25 437 (42.1%)	10 599 (41.0%)		14 838 (42.8%)
<b>Female</b>				
Study sample	4 066 (64.7%)	2 290 (64.5%)	930 (69.7%)	846 (60.6%)
All	35 113 (57.9%)	15 304 (59.0%)		19 809 (57.2%)
<b>Year of study</b> (n, raw %)				
<b>Year 4</b>				
Study sample	1 000 (15.9%)	1 000 (28.2%)	-	-
All	8 767 (14.5%)	8 767 (33.8%)	-	-
<b>Year 5</b>				
Study sample	1 217 (19.4%)	1 217 (34.3%)	-	-
All	8 525 (14.1%)	8 525 (32.9%)	-	-
<b>Year 6</b>				
Study sample	1 332 (21.2%)	1 332 (37.5%)	-	-
All	8 611 (14.2%)	8 611 (33.2%)	-	-
<b>Year 7</b>				
Study sample	624 (9.9%)	-	360 (27.0%)	264 (18.9%)
All	8 868 (14.6%)	-		8 868 (25.6%)
<b>Year 8</b>				
Study sample	677 (10.8%)	-	367 (27.5%)	310 (22.2%)
All	7 465 (12.3%)	-		7 465 (21.5%)
<b>Year 9</b>				
Study sample	888 (14.1%)	-	561 (42.0%)	327 (23.4%)
All	10 849 (17.9%)	-		10 849 (31.3%)
<b>Year 10</b>				
Study sample	386 (6.1%)	-	27 (2.0%)	359 (25.7%)
All	5 180 (8.6%)	-		5 180 (14.9%)
<b>Year 11</b>				
Study sample	119 (1.9%)	-	7 (0.5%)	112 (8.0%)
All	2 285 (3.8%)	-		2 285 (6.6%)
<b>Year 12</b>				
Study sample	37 (0.6%)	-	13 (1.0%)	24 (1.7%)
All	?	-		?
<b>Medical School</b> , study sample (n, raw %)				
Paris	1 021 (16.3%)	806 (22.7%)	54 (4.0%)	161 (11.5%)
Rennes	445 (7.1%)	251 (7.1%)	109 (8.2%)	85 (6.1%)
Angers	417 (6.6%)	180 (5.1%)	141 (10.6%)	96 (6.9%)
Nancy	349 (5.6%)	260 (7.3%)	62 (4.6%)	27 (1.9%)

	All	Clinical students	Primary care residents	Other residents
Bordeaux	303 (4.8%)	137 (3.9%)	85 (6.4%)	81 (5.8%)
Grenoble	272 (4.3%)	194 (5.5%)	68 (5.1%)	10 (0.7%)
Nantes	270 (4.3%)	110 (3.1%)	50 (3.7%)	110 (7.9%)
Amiens	263 (4.2%)	209 (5.9%)	7 (0.5%)	47 (3.4%)
Lyon	222 (3.5%)	149 (4.2%)	52 (3.9%)	21 (1.5%)
Besançon	201 (3.2%)	93 (2.6%)	53 (4.0%)	55 (3.9%)
Montpellier	195 (3.1%)	55 (1.5%)	103 (7.7%)	37 (2.7%)
Reims	195 (3.1%)	52 (1.5%)	36 (2.7%)	107 (7.7%)
Brest	187 (3.0%)	99 (2.8%)	51 (3.8%)	37 (2.7%)
Clermont-Ferrand	186 (3.0%)	112 (3.2%)	31 (2.3%)	43 (3.1%)
Caen	175 (2.8%)	86 (2.4%)	34 (2.5%)	55 (3.9%)
Lille	169 (2.7%)	70 (2.0%)	50 (3.7%)	49 (3.5%)
Saint-Etienne	168 (2.7%)	94 (2.6%)	28 (2.1%)	46 (3.3%)
Toulouse	164 (2.6%)	108 (3.0%)	2 (0.1%)	54 (3.9%)
Rouen	161 (2.6%)	94 (2.6%)	38 (2.8%)	29 (2.1%)
Tours	157 (2.5%)	112 (3.2%)	17 (1.3%)	28 (2.0%)
Limoges	150 (2.4%)	71 (2.0%)	27 (2.0%)	52 (3.7%)
Strasbourg	134 (2.1%)	83 (2.3%)	40 (3.0%)	11 (0.8%)
Nice	113 (1.8%)	30 (0.8%)	55 (4.1%)	28 (2.0%)
Aix-Marseille	108 (1.7%)	59 (1.7%)	30 (2.2%)	19 (1.4%)
Dijon	87 (1.4%)	5 (0.1%)	23 (1.7%)	59 (4.2%)
La Réunion/Indian Ocean	66 (1.1%)	-	45 (3.4%)	21 (1.5%)
Antilles-Guyane	64 (1.0%)	30 (0.8%)	15 (1.1%)	19 (1.4%)
Poitiers	38 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (2.2%)	9 (0.6%)
<b>Region, study sample (n, raw %)</b>				
Ile-de-France	1021 (16.3%)	806 (22.7%)	54 (4.0%)	161 (11.5%)
Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	848 (13.5%)	549 (15.5%)	179 (13.4%)	120 (8.6%)
Pays-de-la-Loire	687 (10.9%)	290 (8.2%)	191 (14.3%)	206 (14.8%)
Grand-Est	678 (10.8%)	395 (11.1%)	138 (10.3%)	145 (10.4%)
Bretagne	632 (10.1%)	350 (9.9%)	160 (12.0%)	122 (8.7%)
Nouvelle Aquitaine	491 (7.8%)	208 (5.9%)	141 (10.6%)	142 (10.2%)
Hauts-de-France	432 (6.9%)	279 (7.9%)	57 (4.3%)	96 (6.9%)
Occitanie	359 (5.7%)	163 (4.6%)	105 (7.9%)	91 (6.5%)
Normandie	336 (5.4%)	180 (5.1%)	72 (5.4%)	84 (6.0%)
Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	288 (4.6%)	98 (2.8%)	76 (5.7%)	114 (8.2%)
Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur + Corse	221 (3.5%)	89 (2.5%)	85 (6.4%)	47 (3.4%)
Centre-Val de Loire	157 (2.5%)	112 (3.2%)	17 (1.3%)	28 (2.0%)
Indian Ocean	66 (1.1%)	-	45 (3.4%)	21 (1.5%)
Antilles Guyane	64 (1.0%)	30 (0.8%)	15 (1.1%)	19 (1.4%)

**Table 3: Exposure of medical students to each type of pharmaceutical product promotion and incentives. Each student was asked to assess the frequency of exposure to each of the situations presented.**

Situations (n, % post-stratification, 99% CI)	All n = 6280	Clinical students n = 3549	Primary care residents n = 1335	Other residents n = 1396	P value
<b>Meeting with a pharmaceutical representative (since beginning of studies)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	1140 (14.6%) (14.2% to 15.0%)	1038 (29.0%) (28.3% to 29.7%)	37 (2.5%) (2.1% to 2.8%)	65 (4.3%) (3.9% to 4.7%)	
Once to 5 times	2859 (42.8%) (42.2% to 43.3%)	2038 (58.0%) (57.2% to 58.8%)	408 (33.3%) (32.3% to 34.3%)	413 (29.1%) (28.2% to 30.0%)	
6 to 10 times	1053 (17.1%) (16.7% to 17.5%)	344 (9.3%) (8.8% to 9.7%)	392 (26.9%) (25.9% to 27.9%)	317 (20.4%) (19.6% to 21.1%)	
More than 10 times	1228 (25.5%) (25.0% to 26.0%)	129 (3.7%) (3.4% to 4.1%)	498 (37.4%) (36.3% to 38.4%)	601 (46.2%) (45.3% to 47.2%)	
<b>Meeting with a pharmaceutical representative (within the last six months)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	2735 (37.6%) (37.1% to 38.2%)	2119 (58.2%) (57.4% to 59.0%)	291 (19.6%) (18.7% to 20.4%)	325 (23.4%) (22.6% to 24.2%)	
Once to 5 times	2957 (49.9%) (49.4% to 50.5%)	1372 (40.3%) (39.5% to 41.1%)	807 (61.5%) (60.4% to 62.5%)	778 (54.2%) (53.3% to 55.2%)	
6 to 10 times	376 (7.9%) (7.7% to 8.2%)	43 (1.2%) (1.0% to 1.4%)	164 (13.1%) (12.4% - 13.9%)	169 (13.2%) (12.5% to 13.8%)	
More than 10 times	212 (4.5%) (4.3% to 4.7%)	15 (0.3%) (0.2% to 0.4%)	73 (5.8%) (5.3% to 6.3%)	124 (9.2%) (8.7% to 9.8%)	
<b>Drug presentation card from a PR (since beginning of studies)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	1246 (16.3%) (15.9% to 16.7%)	1141 (31.5%) (30.7% to 32.3%)	30 (2.3%) (2.0% - 2.6%)	75 (6.2%) (5.7% to 6.6%)	
Once to 5 times	2850 (42.1%) (41.6% to 42.6%)	1928 (54.4%) (53.5% to 55.2%)	432 (33.1%) (32.1% to 34.1%)	490 (32.2%) (31.3% to 33.1%)	
6 to 10 times	1015 (18.0%) (17.5% to 18.4%)	346 (10.4%) (9.9% to 10.9%)	366 (26.1%) (25.2% to 27.1%)	303 (22.0%) (21.3% to 22.8%)	
More than 10 times	1169 (23.7%) (23.2% to 24.1%)	134 (3.8%) (3.5% to 4.1%)	507 (38.4%) (37.4% to 39.5%)	528 (39.6%) (38.7% to 40.5%)	
<b>Drug presentation card from a PR (within the last six months)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	2874 (40.0%) (39.5% to 40.5%)	2182 (60.1%) (59.3% to 60.9%)	305 (20.2%) (19.3% to 21.1%)	387 (27.6%) (26.8% to 28.5%)	
Once to 5 times	2752 (47.1%) (46.6% to 47.7%)	1264 (37.1%) (36.3% to 37.9%)	737 (56.4%) (55.3% to 57.5%)	751 (53.8%) (52.9% to 54.8%)	
6 to 10 times	428 (8.3%) (8.0% to 8.6%)	78 (2.0%) (1.8% to 2.2%)	182 (14.4%) (13.7% to 15.2%)	168 (12.3%) (11.7% to 13.0%)	
More than 10 times	226 (4.5%) (4.3% to 4.8%)	25 (0.8%) (0.6% to 0.9%)	111 (9.0%) (8.4% to 9.6%)	90 (6.2%) (5.8% to 6.7%)	

Situations (n, % post-stratification, 99% CI)	All n = 6280	Clinical students n = 3549	Primary care residents n = 1335	Other residents n = 1396	P value
<b>Reception of advertising gift with low value (since beginning of studies)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	1506 (21.9%) (21.4% to 22.3%)	1068 (30.6%) (29.9% to 31.4%)	196 (14.8%) (14.0% to 15.6%)	242 (15.3%) (14.6% to 16.0%)	
Once to 5 times	3163 (48.2%) (47.7% to 48.7%)	1926 (54.1%) (53.3% to 54.9%)	630 (45.8%) (44.7% to 46.8%)	607 (42.0%) (41.0% to 42.9%)	
6 to 10 times	944 (16.8%) (16.4% to 17.2%)	385 (10.6%) (10.1% to 11.1%)	285 (22.2%) (21.3% to 23.1%)	274 (21.1%) (20.3% to 21.8%)	
More than 10 times	667 (13.2%) (12.8% to 13.6%)	170 (4.7%) (4.4% to 5.1%)	224 (17.2%) (16.4% to 18.1%)	273 (21.7%) (20.9% to 22.5%)	
<b>Reception of advertising gift with low value (within the last six months)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	3564 (53.5%) (52.9% to 54.0%)	2280 (63.9%) (63.2% to 64.7%)	627 (44.9%) (43.8% to 46.0%)	657 (45.7%) (44.8% to 46.7%)	
Once to 5 times	2457 (41.3%) (40.8% to 41.8%)	1208 (34.1%) (33.3% to 34.9%)	616 (47.7%) (46.6% to 48.7%)	633 (46.3%) (45.3% to 47.3%)	
6 to 10 times	184 (3.7%) (3.5% to 3.9%)	43 (1.5%) (1.3% to 1.7%)	67 (5.3%) (4.9% to 5.8%)	74 (5.5%) (5.1% to 6.0%)	
More than 10 times	75 (1.5%) (1.4% to 1.6%)	18 (0.5%) (0.4% to 0.6%)	25 (2.1%) (1.8% to 2.4%)	32 (2.4%) (2.2% to 2.7%)	
<b>Meal offered by drug company (since beginning of studies)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	2001 (26.3%) (25.9% to 26.8%)	1662 (44.9%) (44.1% to 45.7%)	213 (15.7%) (14.9% to 16.5%)	126 (9.0%) (8.5% to 9.6%)	
Once to 5 times	3091 (48.9%) (48.3% to 49.4%)	1667 (48.2%) (47.4% to 49.1%)	806 (58.6%) (57.5% to 59.6%)	618 (42.1%) (41.2% to 43.1%)	
6 to 10 times	675 (12.4%) (12.1% to 12.8%)	168 (4.9%) (4.5% to 5.2%)	205 (16.1%) (15.4% to 17.0%)	302 (19.9%) (19.1% to 20.7%)	
More than 10 times	513 (12.4%) (12.0% to 12.7%)	52 (2.0%) (1.7% to 2.2%)	111 (9.6%) (8.9% to 10.2%)	350 (29.0%) (28.1% to 29.8%)	
<b>Meal offered by drug company (within the last six months)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	3924 (56.6%) (56.1% to 57.1%)	2673 (74.1%) (73.4% to 74.8%)	779 (55.2%) (54.2% to 56.3%)	472 (33.6%) (32.7% to 34.5%)	
Once to 5 times	2162 (38.8%) (38.3% to 39.3%)	850 (24.9%) (24.2% to 25.7%)	521 (41.4%) (40.3% to 42.4%)	791 (55.9%) (54.9% to 56.8%)	
6 to 10 times	139 (3.1%) (3.0% to 3.3%)	22 (0.9%) (0.7% to 1.0%)	26 (2.6%) (2.3% to 3.0%)	91 (6.6%) (6.2% to 7.1%)	
More than 10 times	55 (1.5%) (1.3% to 1.6%)	4 (0.1%) (0.1% to 0.2%)	9 (0.8%) (0.6% to 1.0%)	42 (3.9%) (3.6% to 4.3%)	
<b>Grand rounds sponsored by drug company (since beginning of studies)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	4033 (56.8%) (56.2% to 57.3%)	3254 (92.1%) (91.7% to 92.6%)	540 (44.0%) (43.0% to 45.1%)	239 (17.9%) (17.2% to 18.6%)	
Once to 5 times	1764 (32.7%) (32.2% to 33.2%)	284 (7.6%) (7.1% to 8.0%)	720 (51.4%) (50.3% to 52.4%)	760 (52.7%) (51.7% to 53.7%)	
6 to 10 times	292 (5.7%) (5.4% to 5.9%)	8 (0.2%) (0.1% to 0.3%)	59 (3.5%) (3.1% to 3.9%)	225 (14.9%) (14.2% to 15.6%)	
More than 10 times	191 (4.9%) (4.7% to 5.1%)	3 (0.1%) (0.0% to 0.2%)	16 (1.1%) (0.9% to 1.3%)	172 (14.5%) (13.8% to 15.2%)	

Situations (n, % post-stratification, 99% CI)	All n = 6280	Clinical students n = 3549	Primary care residents n = 1335	Other residents n = 1396	P value
Grand rounds sponsored by drug company ( <u>within the last six months</u> )					< .001
Never	4969 (73.3%) (72.9% to 73.8%)	3447 (96.8%) (96.5% to 97.1%)	958 (72.5%) (71.5% to 73.5%)	564 (41.6%) (40.6% to 42.5%)	
Once to 5 times	1267 (25.7%) (25.3% to 26.2%)	100 (3.1%) (2.8% to 3.4%)	370 (26.9%) (25.9% to 27.9%)	797 (56.1%) (55.1% to 57.0%)	
6 to 10 times	32 (0.6%) (0.6% to 0.7%)	1 (0.0%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	5 (0.4%) (0.3% to 0.6%)	26 (1.7%) (1.4% to 1.9%)	
More than 10 times	12 (0.3%) (0.2% to 0.3%)	1 (0.0%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	2 (0.2%) (0.1% to 0.3%)	9 (0.7%) (0.5% to 0.9%)	
Reception of advertising gift with high value ( <u>since beginning of studies</u> )					< .001
Never	4210 (66.0%) (65.5% to 66.5%)	2542 (72.7%) (71.9% to 73.4%)	700 (52.7%) (51.6% to 53.8%)	968 (67.2%) (66.3% to 68.1%)	
Once to 5 times	1931 (31.5%) (31.0% to 32.0%)	963 (26.1%) (25.4% to 26.9%)	578 (42.8%) (41.7% to 43.9%)	390 (30.0%) (29.1% to 30.8%)	
6 to 10 times	101 (1.8%) (1.7% to 2.0%)	38 (1.0%) (0.8% to 1.2%)	42 (3.5%) (3.1% to 3.9%)	21 (1.6%) (1.4% to 1.9%)	
More than 10 times	38 (0.7%) (0.6% to 0.8%)	6 (0.2%) (0.2% to 0.3%)	15 (1.0%) (0.8% to 1.3%)	17 (1.2%) (1.0% to 1.4%)	
Reception of advertising gift with high value ( <u>within the last six months</u> )					< .001
Never	5549 (87.9%) (87.5% to 88.2%)	3194 (89.9%) (89.4% to 90.3%)	1106 (82.6%) (81.7% to 83.4%)	1249 (89.3%) (88.7% to 89.9%)	
Once to 5 times	705 (11.6%) (11.3% to 12.0%)	346 (9.9%) (9.4% to 10.4%)	218 (16.6%) (15.8% to 17.4%)	141 (10.1%) (9.6% to 10.7%)	
6 to 10 times	18 (0.3%) (0.3% to 0.4%)	5 (0.1%) (0.1% to 0.2%)	8 (0.6%) (0.5% to 0.8%)	5 (0.5%) (0.4% to 0.6%)	
More than 10 times	8 (0.1%) (0.1% to 0.2%)	4 (0.2%) (0.1% to 0.2%)	3 (0.2%) (0.1% to 0.3%)	1 (0.0%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	
Free medical demonstration device ( <u>since beginning of studies</u> )					< 0.001
Never	4631 (70.9%) (70.4% to 71.4%)	3019 (85.4%) (84.9% to 86.0%)	696 (52.6%) (51.5% to 53.7%)	916 (65.2%) (64.3% to 66.1%)	
Once to 5 times	1526 (26.6%) (26.1% to 27.1%)	519 (14.4%) (13.8% to 15.0%)	594 (43.8%) (42.7% to 44.9%)	413 (30.0%) (29.2% to 30.9%)	
6 to 10 times	86 (1.6%) (1.4% to 1.7%)	9 (0.1%) (0.1% to 0.2%)	37 (2.9%) (2.5% to 3.3%)	40 (2.6%) (2.3% to 2.9%)	
More than 10 times	37 (0.9%) (0.8% to 1.0%)	2 (0.0%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	8 (0.7%) (0.5% to 0.9%)	27 (2.2%) (1.9% to 2.5%)	

Situations (n, % post-stratification, 99% CI)	All n = 6280	Clinical students n = 3549	Primary care residents n = 1335	Other residents n = 1396	P value
<b>Free medical demonstration device (within the last six months)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	5457 (84.7%) (84.3% to 85.1%)	3333 (94.0%) (93.6% to 94.4%)	985 (72.7%) (71.7% to 73.7%)	1139 (81.3%) (80.6% to 82.1%)	
Once to 5 times	791 (14.5%) (14.1% to 14.9%)	212 (5.9%) (5.5% to 6.3%)	343 (26.7%) (25.7% to 27.7%)	236 (16.9%) (16.2% to 17.7%)	
6 to 10 times	17 (0.5%) (0.4% to 0.5%)	2 (0.0%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	5 (0.5%) (0.3% to 0.6%)	10 (1.1%) (0.9% to 1.3%)	
More than 10 times	15 (0.3%) (0.2% to 0.3%)	2 (0.1%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	2 (0.1%) (0.1% to 0.2%)	11 (0.7%) (0.5% to 0.9%)	
<b>Free drug sample (since beginning of studies)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	4930 (76.8%) (76.3% to 77.3%)	3052 (86.4%) (85.9% to 87.0%)	800 (61.1%) (60.1% to 62.2%)	1078 (75.7%) (74.9% to 76.6%)	
Once to 5 times	1142 (18.8%) (18.4% to 19.2%)	473 (12.9%) (12.4% to 13.5%)	451 (31.9%) (30.9% to 32.9%)	218 (16.6%) (15.9% to 17.3%)	
6 to 10 times	121 (2.5%) (2.3% to 2.6%)	20 (0.5%) (0.4% to 0.6%)	65 (5.6%) (5.1% to 6.1%)	36 (2.7%) (2.4% to 3.0%)	
More than 10 times	87 (2.0%) (1.8% to 2.1%)	4 (0.1%) (0.1% to 0.2%)	19 (1.4%) (1.1% to 1.6%)	64 (5.0%) (4.6% to 5.4%)	
<b>Free drug sample (within the last six months)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	5566 (87.0%) (86.6% to 87.4%)	3327 (94.0%) (93.6% to 94.4%)	1032 (76.4%) (75.4% to 77.3%)	1207 (85.6%) (84.9% to 86.3%)	
Once to 5 times	641 (11.5%) (11.1% to 11.8%)	213 (5.8%) (5.4% to 6.1%)	281 (21.7%) (20.8% to 22.6%)	147 (11.4%) (10.8% to 12.1%)	
6 to 10 times	46 (0.9%) (0.8% to 1.0%)	6 (0.2%) (0.1% to 0.3%)	18 (1.6%) (1.4% to 1.9%)	22 (1.3%) (1.1% to 1.6%)	
More than 10 times	27 (0.6%) (0.5% to 0.7%)	3 (0.1%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	4 (0.3%) (0.2% to 0.5%)	20 (1.6%) (1.4% to 1.9%)	
<b>Funding to attend conferences or grand rounds (since beginning of studies)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	5541 (84.4%) (84.0% to 84.7%)	3473 (97.9%) (97.6% to 98.1%)	1228 (91.8%) (91.2% to 92.3%)	840 (60.0%) (59.0% to 60.9%)	
Once to 5 times	661 (13.9%) (13.6% to 14.3%)	68 (2.0%) (1.8% to 2.2%)	101 (7.8%) (7.2% to 8.4%)	492 (35.2%) (34.2% to 36.1%)	
6 to 10 times	60 (1.4%) (1.3% to 1.5%)	5 (0.1%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	5 (0.4%) (0.3% to 0.5%)	50 (4.0%) (3.6% to 4.4%)	
More than 10 times	18 (0.3%) (0.3% to 0.4%)	3 (0.1%) (0.1% to 0.2%)	1 (0.1%) (0.0% to 0.2%)	14 (0.9%) (0.7% to 1.1%)	
<b>Funding to attend conferences or grand rounds (within the last six months)</b>					<b>&lt; .001</b>
Never	5817 (90.2%) (89.9% to 90.6%)	3524 (99.3%) (99.2% to 99.5%)	1275 (95.4%) (94.9% to 95.8%)	1018 (73.7%) (72.8% to 74.5%)	
Once to 5 times	451 (9.5%) (9.2% to 9.8%)	23 (0.6%) (0.5% to 0.7%)	56 (4.3%) (3.9% to 4.7%)	372 (25.9%) (25.1% to 26.7%)	
6 to 10 times	8 (0.2%) (0.2% to 0.2%)	0	3 (0.3%) (0.2% to 0.4%)	5 (0.4%) (0.3% to 0.6%)	
More than 10 times	4 (0.1%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	2 (0.1%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	1 (0.1%) (0.0% to 0.2%)	1 (0.0%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	



Situations (n, % post-stratification, 99% CI)	All n = 6280	Clinical students n = 3549	Primary care residents n = 1335	Other residents n = 1396	P value
Medical journal subscription offered by drug company ( <u>since beginning of studies</u> )					< .001
Never	6089 (96.6%) (96.4% to 96.8%)	3467 (97.5%) (97.3% to 97.8%)	1271 (95.2%) (94.7% to 95.7%)	1351 (96.4%) (96.1% to 96.8%)	
Once to 5 times	181 (3.2%) (3.0% to 3.4%)	76 (2.3%) (2.0% to 2.5%)	62 (4.6%) (4.1% to 5.0%)	43 (3.3%) (3.0% to 3.7%)	
6 to 10 times	5 (0.1%) (0.1% to 0.2%)	2 (0.1%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	1 (0.0%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	2 (0.2%) (0.2% to 0.4%)	
More than 10 times	5 (0.1%) (0.1% to 0.1%)	4 (0.1%) (0.1% to 0.2%)	1 (0.2%) (0.1% to 0.3%)	0	
Medical journal subscription offered by drug company ( <u>within the last six months</u> )					< .001
Never	6168 (98.2%) (98.0% to 98.3%)	3503 (98.6%) (98.4% to 98.8%)	1292 (96.6%) (96.2% to 97.0%)	1373 (98.8%) (98.6% to 99.0%)	
Once to 5 times	104 (1.7%) (1.6% to 1.9%)	41 (1.3%) (1.1% to 1.5%)	40 (3.2%) (2.9% to 3.6%)	23 (1.2%) (1.0% to 1.4%)	
6 to 10 times	6 (0.1%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	3 (0.1%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	3 (0.2%) (0.1% to 0.3%)	0	
More than 10 times	2 (0.0%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	2 (0.1%) (0.0% to 0.1%)	0	0	

**Table 4: Appropriateness of gifts and promotional funding from the pharmaceutical industry according to students. Each student was asked to assess whether they found it acceptable to receive each proposal.**

Proposals (n, % post-stratification, 99% CI)	All n = 5992	Clinical students n = 3333	Primary care residents n = 1306	Other residents n = 1353	P value
<b>Gift with lower value than €50</b>					<i>&lt; .001</i>
Strongly disagree	2256 (36.9%) (36.4% to 37.5%)	1223 (36.3%) (35.5% to 37.1%)	590 (42.4%) (41.3% to 43.4%)	443 (33.5%) (32.6% to 34.4%)	
Disagree	1747 (29%) (28.5% to 29.5%)	956 (28.3%) (27.6% to 29.1%)	379 (29.9%) (28.9% to 30.9%)	412 (29.1%) (28.2% to 30.0%)	
Agree	1550 (26.6%) (26.1% to 27.1%)	907 (27.8%) (27.0% to 28.5%)	281 (22.8%) (21.9% to 23.8%)	362 (28%) (27.2% to 28.9%)	
Strongly agree	439 (7.5%) (7.2% to 7.8%)	247 (7.6%) (7.2% to 8.1%)	56 (4.9%) (4.4% to 5.4%)	136 (9.3%) (8.8% to 9.9%)	
<b>Gift with higher value than €50</b>					<i>&lt; .001</i>
Strongly disagree	3484 (57.8%) (57.3% to 58.4%)	1903 (57.2%) (56.4% to 58.0%)	887 (65.1%) (64.0% to 66.1%)	694 (52.9%) (51.9% to 53.9%)	
Disagree	1630 (27.7%) (27.3% to 28.2%)	926 (27.6%) (26.9% to 28.4%)	301 (25.3%) (24.4% to 26.3%)	403 (29.8%) (28.9% to 30.7%)	
Agree	574 (9.2%) (8.9% to 9.5%)	342 (10.1%) (9.6% to 10.6%)	77 (5.9%) (5.4% to 6.4%)	155 (10.6%) (10.0% to 11.2%)	
Strongly agree	304 (5.2%) (5.0% to 5.5%)	162 (5.1%) (4.7% to 5.5%)	41 (3.7%) (3.3% to 4.1%)	101 (6.7%) (6.2% to 7.2%)	
<b>Free meal</b>					<i>&lt; .001</i>
Strongly disagree	1332 (21.1%) (20.6% to 21.5%)	743 (21.1%) (20.4% to 21.8%)	402 (29.7%) (28.7% to 30.7%)	187 (14.2%) (13.5% to 14.9%)	
Disagree	1283 (20.9%) (20.5% to 21.4%)	711 (21.4%) (20.7% to 22.1%)	317 (24.2%) (23.3% - 25.2%)	255 (17.7%) (17.0% to 18.4%)	
Agree	2392 (40.6%) (40.0% to 41.1%)	1349 (41.7%) (40.9% to 42.6%)	462 (36.1%) (35.0% to 37.1%)	581 (42.6%) (41.6% to 43.5%)	
Strongly agree	985 (17.5%) (17.0% to 17.9%)	530 (15.8%) (15.2% to 16.4%)	125 (10.1%) (9.4% to 10.7%)	330 (25.5%) (24.7% to 26.4%)	
<b>Funding to attend conferences or grand rounds</b>					<i>&lt; .001</i>
Strongly disagree	1213 (20%) (19.6% to 20.5%)	629 (18.6%) (18.0% to 19.3%)	418 (30.9%) (29.9% to 31.9%)	166 (13.3%) (12.6% to 14.0%)	
Disagree	969 (16.6%) (16.2% to 17.1%)	517 (16.9%) (16.3% to 17.5%)	287 (22.6%) (21.7% to 23.5%)	165 (11.6%) (11.0% to 12.3%)	
Agree	2348 (38.2%) (37.6% to 38.7%)	1369 (40%) (39.2% to 40.9%)	429 (32.4%) (31.4% to 33.5%)	550 (40.2%) (39.3% to 41.2%)	
Strongly agree	1462 (25.1%) (24.7% to 25.6%)	818 (24.4%) (23.7% to 25.1%)	172 (14.1%) (13.3% to 14.9%)	472 (34.9%) (33.9% to 35.8%)	

<b>Proposals</b> (n, % post-stratification, 99% CI)	<b>All</b> n = 5992	<b>Clinical students</b> n = 3333	<b>Primary care residents</b> n = 1306	<b>Other residents</b> n = 1353	<b>P value</b>
Free medical device					< .001
Strongly disagree	1463 (23.9%) (23.4% to 24.3%)	761 (22.6%) (21.9% to 23.3%)	437 (31.9%) (30.9% to 32.9%)	265 (19.3%) (18.5% to 20.0%)	
Disagree	1298 (22.1%) (21.6% to 22.5%)	703 (21.3%) (20.6% to 22.0%)	320 (25.0%) (24.0% to 25.9%)	275 (20.8%) (20.0% to 21.6%)	
Agree	2305 (38.5%) (37.9% to 39.0%)	1351 (41%) (40.2% to 41.9%)	421 (32.4%) (31.4% to 33.4%)	533 (39.9%) (38.9% to 40.8%)	
Strongly agree	926 (15.6%) (15.2% to 16.0%)	518 (15%) (14.4% to 15.7%)	128 (10.8%) (10.1% to 11.4%)	280 (20.1%) (19.3% to 20.9%)	

**Table 5: Students' scepticism about the influence of pharmaceutical product promotion and incentives. Students were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the proposals.**

Proposals (n, % post-stratification, 99% CI)	Total n = 5980	Clinical students n = 3324	Primary care residents n = 1304	Other residents n = 1352	P value
Information provided by pharmaceutical representative is often interesting and educative.					< .001
Strongly disagree	461 (7.8%) (7.5% to 8.1%)	251 (7.6%) (7.2% to 8.1%)	134 (10.7%) (10.0% to 11.3%)	76 (5.7%) (5.3% to 6.2%)	
Disagree	2067 (34.2%) (33.7% to 34.7%)	1143 (34.4%) (33.6% to 35.2%)	505 (36.3%) (35.2% to 37.3%)	419 (32.3%) (31.4% to 33.2%)	
Agree	3298 (54.7%) (54.2% to 55.3%)	1868 (55.9%) (55.0% to 56.7%)	645 (50.8%) (49.7% to 51.9%)	785 (56.4%) (55.4% to 57.3%)	
Strongly agree	160 (3.3%) (3.1% to 3.5%)	67 (2.1%) (1.8% to 2.3%)	21 (2.3%) (2.0% to 2.6%)	72 (5.7%) (5.2% to 6.1%)	
Information provided by pharmaceutical representative is useful to learn about new drugs.					< .001
Strongly disagree	633 (10.4%) (10.1% to 10.8%)	339 (9.7%) (9.2% to 10.2%)	183 (14.1%) (13.4% to 14.9%)	111 (8.4%) (7.8% to 8.9%)	
Disagree	1678 (28%) (27.5% to 28.5%)	916 (27.5%) (26.8% to 28.3%)	396 (29.0%) (28.0% to 30.0%)	366 (27.8%) (26.9% to 28.6%)	
Agree	3404 (56.9%) (56.4% to 57.5%)	1924 (58.2%) (57.4% to 59.1%)	697 (54.6%) (53.5% to 55.7%)	783 (57%) (56.0% to 57.9%)	
Strongly agree	271 (4.7%) (4.5% to 4.9%)	150 (4.5%) (4.1% to 4.8%)	29 (2.3%) (2.0% to 2.7%)	92 (6.9%) (6.4% to 7.4%)	
Receiving gifts or free meals makes me more likely to prescribe the company's drugs.					< .001
Strongly disagree	1821 (30.3%) (29.8% to 30.8%)	1015 (30.1%) (29.3% to 30.9%)	338 (26%) (25.0% to 26.9%)	468 (34.1%) (33.2% to 35.1%)	
Disagree	1966 (32.8%) (32.3% to 33.4%)	1067 (32.1%) (31.3% to 32.8%)	410 (30.9%) (29.9% to 32.0%)	489 (35.4%) (34.5% to 36.3%)	
Agree	1542 (26.3%) (25.8% to 26.8%)	873 (26.9%) (26.2% to 27.7%)	365 (28%) (27.1% to 29.0%)	304 (24.1%) (23.2% to 24.9%)	
Strongly agree	653 (10.5%) (10.2% to 10.9%)	371 (11%) (10.4% to 11.5%)	191 (15.1%) (14.3% to 15.9%)	91 (6.4%) (6.0% to 6.9%)	
Contacts between medical students and drug companies should be banned.					< .001
Strongly disagree	1147 (19.5%) (19.1% to 20.0%)	562 (16.4%) (15.8% to 17.0%)	213 (15.5%) (14.7% to 16.3%)	372 (26.9%) (26.1% to 27.8%)	
Disagree	2058 (35.2%) (34.7% to 35.7%)	1129 (33.9%) (33.1% to 34.7%)	389 (31.7%) (30.7% to 32.7%)	540 (39.8%) (38.8% to 40.7%)	
Agree	1582 (26.1%) (25.6% to 26.6%)	924 (28.6%) (27.9% to 29.4%)	383 (29%) (28.1% to 30.0%)	275 (20.3%) (19.5% to 21.1%)	
Strongly agree	1194 (19.2%) (18.7% to 19.6%)	710 (21.1%) (20.4% to 21.8%)	319 (23.7%) (22.8% to 24.7%)	165 (13%) (12.4% to 13.7%)	

Proposals (n, % post-stratification, 99% CI)	Total n = 5980	Clinical students n = 3324	Primary care residents n = 1304	Other residents n = 1352	P value
Information provided by drug companies is often biased.					< .001
Strongly disagree	50 (0.7%) (0.6% to 0.8%)	34 (0.9%) (0.8% to 1.1%)	6 (0.2%) (0.1% to 0.3%)	10 (0.8%) (0.6% to 1.0%)	
Disagree	473 (8.6%) (8.3% to 8.9%)	228 (6.9%) (6.5% to 7.3%)	93 (8.2%) (7.6% to 8.8%)	152 (11.1%) (10.5% to 11.8%)	
Agree	2777 (45.8%) (45.2% to 46.3%)	1570 (45.9%) (45.1% to 46.7%)	528 (39.2%) (38.2% to 40.3%)	679 (50.7%) (49.8% to 51.7%)	
Strongly agree	2681 (44.9%) (44.4% to 45.5%)	1493 (46.3%) (45.4% to 47.1%)	677 (52.3%) (51.2% to 53.4%)	511 (37.4%) (36.4% to 38.3%)	
If other residents or physicians receive gifts or free meals, it makes them more likely to prescribe the company's drugs.					< .001
Strongly disagree	568 (10.1%) (9.8% to 10.5%)	291 (9.0%) (8.6% to 9.5%)	88 (7.3%) (6.7% to 7.9%)	189 (13.8%) (13.2% to 14.5%)	
Disagree	2160 (36.2%) (35.7% to 36.7%)	1149 (33.8%) (33.0% to 34.6%)	416 (31.7%) (30.7% to 32.8%)	595 (42.9%) (42.0% to 43.9%)	
Agree	2344 (38.8%) (38.3% to 39.4%)	1365 (41.2%) (40.3% to 42.0%)	538 (41.1%) (40.0% to 42.1%)	441 (34.0%) (33.0% to 34.9%)	
Strongly agree	908 (14.8%) (14.4% to 15.2%)	519 (16.0%) (15.4% to 16.6%)	262 (19.9%) (19.1% to 20.8%)	127 (9.3%) (8.7% to 9.9%)	
Anyone giving a lecture to medical students should expose their conflict of interests with the pharmaceutical industry beforehand.					< .001
Strongly disagree	144 (2.3%) (2.2% to 2.5%)	90 (2.6%) (2.4% to 2.9%)	18 (1.6%) (1.3% to 1.9%)	36 (2.5%) (2.2% to 2.8%)	
Disagree	397 (7.0%) (6.7% to 7.3%)	222 (7.1%) (6.6% to 7.5%)	73 (5.5%) (5.0% to 6.0%)	102 (8.2%) (7.7% to 8.7%)	
Agree	1778 (29.5%) (29.0% to 30.0%)	970 (28.9%) (28.1% to 29.7%)	360 (28.0%) (27.0% to 29.0%)	448 (31.4%) (30.5% to 32.3%)	
Strongly agree	3663 (61.2%) (60.7% to 61.7%)	2043 (61.4%) (60.6% to 62.2%)	854 (64.9%) (63.9% to 66.0%)	766 (57.9%) (57.0% to 58.9%)	

***Table 6: multivariate linear model of the cumulative exposure score. The names of the regions were recoded with letters to avoid inappropriate comparison between them (see discussion in the main text).***

Effect	Estimation	Standard error	P value
<b>Intercept</b>	1.6932	0.2025	< .001
<b>Region</b>			< .001
A	-0.5864	0.2209	
B	-0.7410	0.3961	
C	-1.2861	0.2323	
D	-1.1962	0.2137	
E	-1.2482	0.2640	
F	-2.3819	0.2581	
G	-1.1362	0.3112	
H	-1.3756	0.1971	
I	-0.9721	0.2343	
J	-0.1837	0.2229	
K	-1.6248	0.2510	
L	-1.3765	0.5224	
M	-2.3017	0.2536	
N	reference		
<b>Year of study</b>	1.4793	0.02115	< .001
<b>Appropriateness score</b>	0.3058	0.02592	< .001

***Table 7: Comparison between 2012 (data source: Etain et al.<sup>1</sup>) and 2019 (current study) of students' exposure and opinions.***

Situation or assertion	Clinical students	Residents
<b>Meeting with a pharmaceutical representative (n, %)</b>		
<u>2012</u> Yes (raw, n = 1 405)	778 (79.4%)	627 (96.6%)
<u>2019</u> Yes (post-stratification, n = 6 280)	3 549 (71.0%)	2 731 (96.9%)
<b>Receiving of promotional gift (n, %)</b>		
<u>2012</u> Yes (raw, n = 1 405)	778 (71.8%)	627 (89.9%)
<u>2019</u> Yes (post-stratification, n = 6 280)	3 549 (69.4%)	2 731 (74.9%)
<b>Receiving gifts or free meals could influence student' prescriptions (n, %)</b>		
<u>2012</u> Yes (raw, n = 1 405)	778 (2.0%)	627 (3.7%)
<u>2019</u> Yes (post-stratification, n = 5 980)	3 324 (37.4%)	2 656 (35.8%)

<sup>1</sup> Etain B, Guittet L, Weiss N, Gajdos V, Katsahian S. Attitudes of Medical Students towards Conflict of Interest: A National Survey in France. PLOS ONE. 26 march 2014;9(3):e92858.

### Document 1: Questionnaire in French

#### **Caractéristiques socio-démographiques**

**Vous êtes : \***

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : Une femme / Un homme

**Année de naissance : \***

Votre réponse doit être comprise entre 1960 et 2000

**Année ou semestre en cours** (veuillez indiquer votre année ou semestre actuel, si vous êtes en disponibilité ou en césure, veuillez indiquer la dernière année ou le dernier semestre validé) : \*

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : DFASM 1/2/3 ou Interne semestre 1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/11/12

#### **Quelle est votre faculté actuelle ? \* (Seulement proposée aux externes)**

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : Aix-Marseille / Amiens / Angers / Antilles-Guyane / Besançon / Bordeaux / Brest / Caen / Clermont-Ferrand / Dijon / Grenoble / La Réunion / Lille 2 / Lille (Université Catholique) / Limoges / Lyon Sud / Lyon Est / Montpellier / Nancy / Nantes / Nice / Paris V Descartes / Paris VI UPMC / Paris VII Diderot / Paris XI KB / Paris XII Créteil / Paris XIII Bobigny / Paris Ouest / Poitiers / Reims / Rennes / Rouen / Saint-Etienne / Strasbourg / Toulouse Purpan / Toulouse Rangueil / Tours

#### **Quelle est votre faculté d'origine ? \* (si interne)**

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : Aix-Marseille / Amiens / Angers / Antilles-Guyane / Besançon / Bordeaux / Brest / Caen / Clermont-Ferrand / Dijon / Grenoble / La Réunion / Lille 2 / Lille (Université Catholique) / Limoges / Lyon Sud / Lyon Est / Montpellier / Nancy / Nantes / Nice / Paris V Descartes / Paris VI UPMC / Paris VII Diderot / Paris XI KB / Paris XII Créteil / Paris XIII Bobigny / Paris Ouest / Poitiers / Reims / Rennes / Rouen / Saint-Etienne / Strasbourg / Toulouse Purpan / Toulouse Rangueil / Tours / Autre



**Quelle est votre ville d'internat ? \* (si interne)**

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : Aix-Marseille / Amiens / Angers / Antilles-Guyane / Besançon / Bordeaux / Brest / Caen / Clermont-Ferrand / Dijon / Grenoble / La Réunion - Océan Indien / Lille / Limoges / Lyon / Montpellier / Nancy / Nantes / Nice / Paris / Poitiers / Reims / Rennes / Rouen / Saint-Etienne / Strasbourg / Toulouse / Tours

**Quelle est votre spécialité : \* (proposé si interne)**

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : DES Allergologie / DES Anatomie et cytologie pathologiques / DES Anesthésie et réanimation / DES Biologie médicale / DES Dermatologie et vénéréologie / DES Endocrinologie, diabète, maladies métaboliques / DES Génétique médicale / DES Gériatrie / DES Gynécologie médicale / DES Hématologie / DES Hépto-gastro-entérologie / DES Maladies infectieuses et tropicales / DES Médecine cardiovasculaire / DES Médecine d'urgence / DES Médecine et Santé au travail / DES Médecine générale / DES Médecine intensive-réanimation / DES Médecine interne et immunologie clinique / DES Médecine légale et expertises médicales / DES Médecine nucléaire / DES Médecine physique et de réadaptation / DES Médecine vasculaire / DES Néphrologie / DES Neurologie / DES Oncologie / DES Pédiatrie / DES Pneumologie / DES Psychiatrie / DES Radiologie et imagerie médicale / DES Rhumatologie / DES Santé publique et médecine sociale / DES Chirurgie générale / DES Chirurgie maxillo faciale / DES Chirurgie orale / DES Chirurgie orthopédique et traumatologique / DES Chirurgie pédiatrique / DES Chirurgie plastique, reconstructrice et esthétique / DES Chirurgie thoracique et cardiovasculaire / DES Chirurgie vasculaire / DES Chirurgie viscérale et digestive / DES Gynécologie obstétrique / DES Neurochirurgie / DES Ophtalmologie / DES Oto-rhino-laryngologie et chirurgie cervico-faciale / DES Stomatologie / DES Urologie / DES Gériatrie / DES Médecine d'urgence / DES Nutrition / DES Maladies infectieuses

**Concernant vos relations avec l'industrie pharmaceutique :**

Depuis le début de votre cursus, avez-vous déjà reçu ou participé à : \*

Choisissez la réponse appropriée pour chaque élément :

	Jamais	Entre 1 et 5 fois	Entre 6 et 10 fois	Plus de 10 fois
<b>Discussion avec un visiteur médical :</b>				
<b>Et dans les 6 derniers mois ?</b>				
<b>Cadeau publicitaire "non médical" de faible valeur : stylo, matériel de bureau, carnet de note, gadget publicitaire, autre...</b>				
<b>Et dans les 6 derniers mois ?</b>				
<b>Matériel médical (réglette ECG, marteau réflexe, stéthoscope, ...) offert par un laboratoire pharmaceutique :</b>				
<b>Et dans les 6 derniers mois ?</b>				
<b>Remise d'une fiche de présentation d'un médicament par un visiteur médical :</b>				
<b>Et dans les 6 derniers mois ?</b>				
<b>Repas offert par un laboratoire pharmaceutique :</b>				
<b>Et dans les 6 derniers mois ?</b>				
<b>Soirée ou séminaire de formation sponsorisé par un laboratoire pharmaceutique :</b>				
<b>Et dans les 6 derniers mois ?</b>				
<b>Remboursement de frais de congrès par un laboratoire pharmaceutique (inscription, voyage, hôtel) :</b>				
<b>Et dans les 6 derniers mois ?</b>				
<b>Abonnement à une revue médicale offert par un laboratoire pharmaceutique :</b>				
<b>Et dans les 6 derniers mois ?</b>				
<b>Remise d'un échantillon gratuit de médicament par un laboratoire pharmaceutique :</b>				
<b>Et dans les 6 derniers mois ?</b>				

**Selon vous...**

Trouvez-vous approprié qu'un médecin reçoive de la part de l'industrie pharmaceutique : \*

Choisissez la réponse appropriée pour chaque élément :

	<b>Complètement d'accord</b>	<b>Plutôt d'accord</b>	<b>Plutôt pas d'accord</b>	<b>Pas du tout d'accord</b>
<b>Un cadeau de faible valeur (moins de 50 euros) ?</b>				
<b>Un cadeau d'une valeur de plus de 50 euros ?</b>				
<b>Un repas gratuit ?</b>				
<b>Un remboursement de frais de congrès/séminaire ?</b>				
<b>Du matériel médical ?</b>				

Que pensez-vous des propositions suivantes : \*

Choisissez la réponse appropriée pour chaque élément :

	<b>Complètement d'accord</b>	<b>Plutôt d'accord</b>	<b>Plutôt pas d'accord</b>	<b>Pas du tout d'accord</b>
<b>La plupart des informations fournies par les représentants de l'industrie sont intéressantes et formatrices.</b>				
<b>Les informations des visiteurs médicaux sont utiles pour se former sur les nouvelles thérapeutiques.</b>				
<b>Recevoir des cadeaux ou participer à un repas offert par un laboratoire augmente les chances que je prescrive le médicament de ce laboratoire.</b>				
<b>Les contacts entre l'industrie pharmaceutique et les étudiants en médecine devraient être interdits.</b>				
<b>Les informations fournies par l'industrie pharmaceutique sont souvent biaisées en faveur du médicament ou du produit du laboratoire en question.</b>				
<b>Recevoir des cadeaux ou participer à un repas offert par un laboratoire augmente les chances que d'autres collègues prescrivent le médicament de ce laboratoire.</b>				
<b>Toute personne effectuant une présentation devant des étudiants de médecine à la faculté devrait énoncer ses liens d'intérêt avec l'industrie avant son cours.</b>				

**Concernant la formation à la critique de la promotion pharmaceutique :**

Avez-vous déjà bénéficié lors de votre formation initiale (avant l'internat) d'une formation sur les relations médecins-industrie pharmaceutique et/ou sur la promotion pharmaceutique? \* (proposé si interne)

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : oui / non

Avez-vous déjà bénéficié à la faculté d'une formation sur les relations médecins-industrie pharmaceutique et/ou sur la promotion pharmaceutique? \*

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : oui/non

**Cette formation était-elle obligatoire dans votre cursus ? \***

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : oui/non

**Vous estimez-vous suffisamment formé(e) pour gérer vos relations avec l'industrie pharmaceutique? \***

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : Oui, tout à fait / Oui, plutôt / Non, pas vraiment / Non, pas du tout

**Souhaiteriez-vous plus de cours à la faculté sur la notion de conflit d'intérêt, et sur la critique de la promotion pharmaceutique ? \***

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : Oui, tout à fait / Oui, plutôt / Non, pas vraiment / Non, pas du tout

**Pensez-vous avoir le droit de recevoir seul un représentant de l'industrie pharmaceutique ? \***

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : oui / non / ne sait pas

### **Dernière étape : sur le plan institutionnel**

**La fréquence de vos contacts avec les délégués médicaux dépend le plus souvent de (plusieurs réponses possibles) : \***

Veillez choisir toutes les réponses qui conviennent :

- Votre volonté ou non de discuter avec eux
- Des habitudes ou de l'organisation du service ou de votre maître de stage
- Du risque d'être jugé par vos maîtres de stage ou vos collègues
- De votre emploi du temps
- De la gentillesse et la générosité des délégué(e)s médica(-les)ux
- De la qualité de leurs prestations passées
- Autre

**Précisez : \* (si autre)**

**Durant votre cursus, vos formateurs, vos médecins seniors ou vos maîtres de stages reçoivent-ils des visiteurs médicaux en votre présence : \***

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : Jamais / Une fois par mois / Une fois par semaine / Plusieurs fois par semaine

**Durant votre cursus, vos formateurs, vos médecins seniors ou vos maîtres de stages vous ont-ils encouragé à participer à des rencontres (rendez-vous, staffs, repas...) avec des représentants de laboratoires pharmaceutiques ? \***

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : Jamais / Rarement / Assez souvent / Souvent

**En dehors de vos cours (faculté ou DES), vos médecins seniors, ou vos maîtres de stage, vous ont-ils procuré des conseils pour vous former à la critique de la promotion pharmaceutique ? \***

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : Jamais / Rarement / Assez souvent / Souvent

**Existe-t-il, à votre connaissance, une politique stricte qui encadre les interactions entre étudiants en médecine et industrie pharmaceutique dans votre faculté et/ou de votre CHU ? \***

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : oui/non

**Avez-vous connaissance de la Charte éthique et déontologique rédigée en 2017 par la Conférence des doyens de médecine et d'odontologie? \***

Veillez sélectionner une seule des propositions suivantes : oui/non