

Objectives, Pre and Post Test Questions for a Conflict of Interest Educational Activity

OBJECTIVES

After completing this educational activity in Conflict of Interest, you should be able to:

- Identify and know how to address potential conflicts of interest in a variety of situations.
- Describe when and how an ophthalmologist should disclose professionally related commercial relationships and interests to patients and other relevant parties.

PRE TEST QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is an example of a potentially problematic arrangement between commercial health-care entities and ophthalmologists?
 - A. Receiving an unrestricted education grant from a pharmaceutical manufacturer to support a resident journal club.
 - B. Accepting non-educational gifts of nominal value from commercial health-care entities.
 - C. Being compensated \$500/hour for attending an advisory board meeting for an ophthalmic device manufacturer.
2. Which of the following is an example of a specific commercial relationship that requires disclosure to patients and other relevant parties?
 - A. The portion of the global fee that a surgeon plans to give to another physician following cataract surgery when the other physician will be providing care during the post-operative period.
 - B. Partial ownership of an ASC that is adjacent to the ophthalmologist's practice facility.
 - C. Any present or past financial interest, including being a member of the speakers' bureau or serving as a consultant, for an ophthalmic pharmaceutical manufacturer when prescribing a medication made or marketed by that manufacturer.
3. Which of the following represents an item that a physician may accept from a pharmaceutical or device manufacturer representative?
 - A. A video recording device that could be used in the operating room to record surgeries.
 - B. A \$100 honorarium for attending a local dinner meeting introducing a new glaucoma agent.
 - C. An atlas of ophthalmic disorders valued at \$300.

POST TEST QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is not an appropriate initial means to resolve a potential conflict of interest involving a speaker scheduled to speak at a scientific meeting?
 - A. Review and revision of the content in question by experts that do not have a relationship with the entity where the conflict lies.
 - B. Asking a speaker to limit his or her presentation to pathophysiology and mechanisms of disease rather than to include therapeutic recommendations.
 - C. Removing the speaker from the program and choosing one who does not have a conflict of interest.

2. Which of the following is true regarding disclosure of financial interest during a presentation at a scientific meeting?
 - A. The speaker must include a financial disclosure slide at either the beginning or end of his/her presentation.
 - B. If the session is being recorded, the speaker must verbally disclose relevant financial disclosures as well as include a financial disclosure slide.
 - C. The speaker must disclose the financial interests of each collaborator if he or she is presenting research performed in conjunction with other investigators.

3. Which of the following represents an item that a physician may accept from a pharmaceutical or device manufacturer representative?
 - A. A travel grant to support the expenses associated with a physician-in-training's attending the annual meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology.
 - B. A travel stipend for a physician in private practice to attend the annual meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology.
 - C. A travel stipend for a physician in academic medicine to attend the annual meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology at which she will participate in two instructional courses as well as give a talk at the company's booth on the exhibit floor.