



THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF LUNG CANCER

IASLC Conflict of Interest Policy - Explanatory Notes

To view the complete Conflict of Interest Policy and Submission Form, please visit:

<http://www.iaslc.org/research-education/policies>

Does an individual covered by the IASLC Conflict of Interest Policy have to disclose funding received from a contract research organization (CRO) coordinating the trial for the sponsor? Yes. The IASLC policy requires disclosure of all payments associated with the conduct of the clinical trial in question if provided by the trial sponsor or agents employed by the sponsor. The CRO is an agent acting on behalf of the sponsor.

If a pharmaceutical company provides research funding directly to a covered individual's academic institution, cooperative group, or clinical division, rather than to the individual directly, should the individual disclose this industry funding to IASLC? Yes. The IASLC conflicts policy requires disclosure of all payments associated with the conduct of the clinical research in question. In the first instance, the policy is intended to focus on the personal financial interests of the covered individual. However, in some cases company funds may be paid to the covered individual's institution, cooperative group, division, or other unit. Where the covered individual knows that institutional payments associated with the research project (possibly including the researcher's salary) will be covered by the sponsor's funds, it is appropriate to make the disclosure.

Does a researcher have to disclose honoraria received from a third party continuing medical education organizer, NOT the trial sponsor – even if the researcher knows that the trial sponsor is sponsoring the CME event? No. Honoraria paid directly to the covered individual by the company must be disclosed. A researcher does not need to disclose to IASLC honoraria paid by accredited CME providers, because the CME planning process has other safeguards to avoid conflicts when accepting industry support.

Who is considered an "immediate family member" according to the IASLC Conflict of Interest Policy? The IASLC Conflict of Interest Policy requires disclosure of financial interest and other relationships held by "covered individuals." Under the Policy, covered individuals are those who participate on the Board of Directors, committees and other official roles, and those who seek to present at any IASLC meeting or to submit an article to an IASLC-sponsored publication, as well as their immediate family members. The Policy defines "immediate family member" as a person's "spouse, dependent child, or adult child employed by the sponsor, or any other relationship involving the sharing of income or assets." In most instances where disclosure of the interests held by a person's immediate family member is required by the Policy, disclosure of the interests held by one's spouse or dependent child is sufficient. However, IASLC recognizes that there are cases in which disclosure on behalf of additional individuals is warranted. IASLC encourages disclosure of the financial relationships of any other person with whom you share income or assets and believe disclosure is relevant.

Does the IASLC Conflict of Interest Policy require disclosure of consulting relationships with investment firms? Yes. IASLC policy requires disclosure of all consultant or advisory arrangements with an entity having an investment, licensing or other commercial interest in the subject matter under consideration. IASLC interprets this requirement to call for the disclosure of consulting relationships with investment firms and investment firm intermediaries. These relationships should be disclosed because investment firms and investment firm intermediaries may have a commercial interest in advance knowledge of drug trials, due to the impact trial results can have on the stock prices of pharmaceutical and device manufacturers.