

The iatrogenic opioid crisis: an example of “institutional corruption of pharmaceuticals”?

Michael Makhinson¹, Shashikant Seshia², Bryan Young³, Preston Smith⁴, Kent Stobart⁴, and Neil Guha⁵

¹David Geffen School of Medicine at the University of California

²University of Saskatchewan

³Western University Schulich School of Medicine and Dentistry

⁴University of Saskatchewan College of Medicine

⁵Nottingham University Hospitals NHS Trust

October 21, 2020

Abstract

Rationale Prescribed opioids are major contributors to the current international public health opioid crisis. Such iatrogenic calamities usually result from collective decision failures of healthcare organizations rather than solely of individual organizations or professionals. Findings from a system-wide safety analysis of the iatrogenic opioid crisis that includes roles of pertinent healthcare organizations may help avoid or mitigate similar future tragedies. In this exploratory study, we report on such an analysis. **Methods** Root cause analysis, incorporating recent suggestions for improvement, was used to retrospectively identify possible causal factors from the literature. Based on their mandated roles and potential influences to prevent or mitigate the iatrogenic crisis, relevant organizations were grouped and stratified from most to least influential. **Results** The analysis identified a chain of multiple interrelated causal factors within and between organizations. The most influential organizations were: pharmaceutical, political and drug regulatory; next: experts and their related societies, and publications. Less influential: accreditation, professional licensing and regulatory, academic and healthcare funding bodies. Collectively, their views and decisions influenced prescribing practices of frontline healthcare professionals and advocacy groups. Financial associations between pharmaceutical and all other organizations/groups were common. Ultimately, patients were adversely affected. There was a complex association with psychosocial variables. **Limitations** Our analysis suggests associations not causality. **Conclusions** The iatrogenic crisis has multiple intricately linked interacting roots. The major catalyst: pervasive pharma-linked financial conflicts of interest (CoIs) involving most of the other healthcare organizations. These extensive financial CoIs were likely triggers for a cascade of erroneous decisions and actions that adversely affected patients. The actions and decisions of pharma ranged from unethical to illegal. The iatrogenic opioid crisis exemplifies widespread “institutional corruption of pharmaceuticals.”

Hosted file

JECP-Iatrogenic opioid crisis - Oct 18th final.pdf available at <https://authorea.com/users/369111/articles/488045-the-iatrogenic-opioid-crisis-an-example-of-institutional-corruption-of-pharmaceuticals>

