LOUIS HARRIS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
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/ FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:
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/ Questionnaire No.:_____
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/ 5-6-7-8

Study No. 861018 (Central Nervous System)

July 3, 1986

Sample Point No./ / / / / /
10-11-12-13-14

Time Started:_____A.M./P.M.

Interviewer:_____ I.D. No.:_____ Date:_____

Area Code: _____ Telephone No.: _____
(15-24)

Respondent: _____

As you know we are conducting a survey for Bristol-Myers on the future of medical research. Many of the questions look to the end of this century. We are interested to learn about the developments which you expect to see between now and the year 2000.

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1. In the year 2000, what do you think will be the number one health problem in the United States and other western industrial countries?

(25-26)

(27-28)

2. And what do you think will be the number one health problem in the developing countries in the year 2000?

(29-30)

(31-32)

3. What do you think should be the nation's number one priority for medical research between now and the end of the century?

(33-34)

(35-36)

4. Smallpox has been eliminated. Are there any other diseases or conditions which you think there is a reasonable chance of our eliminating by the year 2000? Any others?

(37-38)

(39-40)

(41-42)

5. Obviously, genetic engineering has the potential to affect many different areas of medicine. If you had to pick a single disease or condition on which genetic engineering will have the greatest impact by the year 2000, what would it be?

_____ (43-44)

_____ (45-46)

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6a. I will read you a short list of some of the major areas of central nervous system research. Please say for each one how promising you think it is on a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 is "not promising at all" and where 10 is "most promising one could imagine."

		How Promising	
1.	Molecular biology of the brain	____	(47-48)
2.	Identifying new neurotransmitters	____	(49-50)
3.	Biological basis of psychiatric disorders	____	(51-52)
4.	Improvements in diagnostic criteria	____	(53-54)
5.	New visualization and imaging techniques	____	(55-56)
6.	Nerve cell growth and regeneration	____	(57-58)
7.	Developing improved etiology and pathogenesis of disorders	____	(59-60)
8.	Better anti-psychotic drugs	____	(61-62)
9.	Better anti-depressant drugs	____	(63-64)
10.	Better anti-anxiety drugs	____	(65-66)
11.	Better anti-seizure drugs	____	(67-68)
12.	Genetic therapy for inborn defects like Huntington's chorea	____	(69-70)
13.	Understanding of receptors and second messengers	____	(71-72)
14.	Function of glial and Schwann cells	____	(73-74)
15.	Functional organization of the brain	____	(75-76)

77-80Z

2(10-15)Z

6b. Is there any other major area of central nervous system research which is more promising than those I have mentioned? If so, what is it? (SPECIFY):

(2*16-17)

(18-19)

(20-21)

7a. As you know, advances in clinical medicine often result from fundamental advances in basic research. What do you think is the most important fundamental question which needs to be answered in order to achieve a major breakthrough in the treatment of central nervous system disorders?

(22-23)

(24-25)

7b. If you had to guess, when do you think we will have the answer to that question?

19 / / / (26-27) 20 / / / (28-29)

8. What do you think will be the biggest frustration for scientists working in the field of central nervous system research over the next 14 years?

_____ (30-31)

_____ (32-33)

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9. Which do you think will do the most to combat central nervous system disorders in the year 2000 -- better prevention, better diagnosis, or better treatment?

Better prevention.....(34(____-1
Better diagnosis.....____-2
Better treatment.....____-3
Not sure.....____-4

10a. I will read you a list of conditions. Please say for each one how much improvement you think we will make by the year 2000 in the prevention of this condition? Please use a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 is "no change" and 10 is "will be prevented entirely." (PROBE IF NECESSARY: "We'd like your best guess.")

10b. I will read you a list of conditions again. Please say for each one how much of a change you think we will have made in the treatment of the condition, where 0 is "no change" and where 10 is "will have a total and complete cure by the year 2000." (PROBE IF NECESSARY: "We'd like your best guess.")

		Q.10a Prevention		Q.10b Treatment	
1.	Alzheimer's disease	____	(35-36)	____	(65-66)
2.	Parkinsonism	____	(37-38)	____	(67-68)
3.	Multiple sclerosis	____	(39-40)	____	(69-70)
4.	Strokes and transient ischemic attacks	____	(41-42)	____	(71-72)
5.	Brain tumors	____	(43-44)	____	(73-74)
6.	Genetic disorders such as Huntington's chorea	____	(45-46)	____	(75-76)
7.	Minimal brain dysfunction	____	(47-48)	____	(77-78)
8.	Depression	____	(49-50)	____	(79-80)
9.	Anorexia nervosa	____	(51-52)	____	(3*10-11)
10.	Schizophrenia	____	(53-54)	____	(12-13)
11.	Epilepsy	____	(55-56)	____	(14-15)
12.	Traumatic injury to the brain and spinal cord	____	(57-58)	____	(16-17)
13.	Chronic pain	____	(59-60)	____	(18-19)
14.	Korsakoff's syndrome	____	(61-62)	____	(20-21)
15.	Tardive dyskinesia	____	(63-64)	____	(22-23)

11a. Specifically for Alzheimer's disease, what do you think will be the biggest advance in the prevention or treatment by the year 2000?

_____ (24-25)

_____ (26-27)

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11b. Specifically for schizophrenia, what do you think will be the biggest advance in the prevention or treatment by the year 2000?

(28-29)

(30-31)

11c. Specifically for epilepsy, what do you think will be the biggest advance in the prevention or treatment by the year 2000?

(32-33)

(34-35)

12a. I will read a list of current and future ways of preventing or diagnosing disorders of the central nervous system. Would you please say for each one whether in the year 2000 it will be much more widely used than it is today, somewhat more widely used, less widely used or whether it will scarcely be used at all.

(Prevention and Diagnosis)	Much More Used	Somewhat More Used	Less Used	Used as Often (Vol.)	Scarcely Used	Not Sure
1. Genetic markers to screen for known genetic disorders.....(36(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
2. Genetic markers to screen for susceptibility to conditions with suspected genetic component, like alcoholism, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease.....(37(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
3. Visualization and imaging techniques.....(38(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
4. Nutrition aimed at better brain function.....(39(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
5. Counseling to prevent alcoholism and drug abuse.....(40(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
6. Drugs to reduce the likelihood of stroke.....(41(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
7. Immunization against central nervous system infections.....(42(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
8. Prenatal diagnosis.....(43(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6

12b. What one change in lifestyle would do most to reduce the incidence and severity of central nervous system disorders?

(44-45)

(46-47)

13. I will read a list of current and future ways of treating disorders of the central nervous system. Would you please say for each one whether in the year 2000 it will be much more widely used than it is today, somewhat more widely used, less widely used or whether it will scarcely be used at all.

(Treatment)	Much More Used	Somewhat More Used	Less Used	Used as Often (Vol.)	Scarcely Used	Not Sure
1. Anti-psychotic drugs....(48(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
2. Anti-depressant drugs...(49(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
3. Anti-anxiety drugs.....(50(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
4. Anti-seizure drugs.....(51(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
5. Immunosuppressive drugs.(52(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
6. Nerve growth and regeneration.....(53(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
7. Brain tissue transplants(54(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
8. Behavioral therapy.....(55(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
9. Cognitive therapy.....(56(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
10. Traditional psycho-therapy.....(57(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
11. Psychoanalysis.....(58(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
12. Treatments to delay or prevent neuronal loss in degenerative conditions like Alzheimer's and Parkinsonism.....(59(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
13. Molecular or immunologic probes to detect diseases like Alzheimer's at their earliest stages...(60(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
14. Using genetic engineering to repair genetic defects.....(61(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
15. Psychosurgery.....(62(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6

14a. By the year 2000 what do you think will be the 2 or 3 most important, completely new types of therapy for central nervous system disorders which are not available now?

_____ (63-64)

_____ (65-66)

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14b. Will this (these new therapy/therapies) replace or only supplement existing therapies?

Replace.....(67(____-1 (ASK Q.14c)

Supplement.....____-2
Not sure.....____-3 (SKIP TO Q.15)

14c. Can you think of a specific treatment which will be replaced and, if so, by what? (PROBE: "What will replace what?")

_____ (68-69)

_____ (70-71)

_____ (72-73)

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15. By the year 2000, do you think the balance between drug therapy and psychotherapy for central nervous system disorders will have changed? Will there be much more emphasis on one or the other, a little more emphasis, or will the balance be about the same as it is today?

Much more emphasis on drug therapy.....(74(____-1
Little more emphasis on drug therapy.....____-2
Balance same as today.....____-3
Little more emphasis on psychotherapy.....____-4
Much more emphasis on psychotherapy.....____-5
Not sure.....____-6

16a. By the year 2000, do you think the balance between drug therapy and electro-convulsive therapy for depression will have changed? Will there be much more emphasis on one or the other, a little more emphasis, or will the balance be about the same as it is today?

Much more emphasis on drug therapy.....(75(____-1
Little more emphasis on drug therapy.....____-2
Balance same as today.....____-3
Little more emphasis on electroconvulsive therapy.....____-4
Much more emphasis on electroconvulsive therapy.....____-5
Not sure.....____-6

16b. In the year 2000, how important do you think traditional psychoanalytic therapy will be -- will it be very important, somewhat important, somewhat unimportant, or not important at all?

Very important.....4*(40(____-1
Somewhat important.....____-2
Somewhat unimportant.....____-3
Not important at all.....____-4
Not sure.....____-5

16c. And in the year 2000, what do you think the role of traditional psychoanalytic therapy will be?

_____4*(41-42)

_____ (43-44)

_____ (45-46)

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17a. As you know, some promising animal experiments in brain tissue transplants have used tissue from fetal sources. This raises both ethical and scientific issues. Do you think that by the year 2000 it will or will not be acceptable to use fetal brain tissue for human brain transplants?

Will be acceptable....(76(____-1
Will not be acceptable....____-2
Not sure.....____-3

17b. Do you think that the use of fetal brain tissue for human brain transplants should be acceptable?

Should be acceptable....(77(____-1
Should not be acceptable....____-2
Not sure.....____-3

17c. If it were ethically acceptable to use fetal brain tissue for human brain transplants, do you think it will be very effective for treating a number of CNS conditions, very effective for only a few CNS conditions, or not very effective at all?

Very effective for treating an number of CNS conditions..(78(____-1
Very effective for treating only a few CNS conditions.....____-2
Not very effective at all.....____-3
Not sure.....____-4

18. In the treatment of severe pain, do you think that normal practice in the year 2000 will be to use more, less, or about the same amount of opiates as are used today?

More.....(79(____-1
Less.....____-2
About the same.....____-3
Not sure.....____-4

80Z
4(10-18)Z

20a. Finally a question on life expectancy. The life expectancy of men and women in the United States is about 71 and 78 respectively. What is your best guess for what the life expectancy of men and women in the U.S. will be in the year 2000? RECORD BELOW

/ / / / men (27-29) / / / / women (30-32)

20b. Do you think there is any limit to how much we can increase the human life span, or do you think that we can go on increasing it indefinitely?

There is a limit.....(33(____-1 (ASK Q.20c)

Go on increasing it indefinitely.....____-2 (THANK AND END INTERVIEW)
Not sure.....____-3

20c. What do you think that limit is for men? For women? RECORD BELOW

/ / / / men (34-36) / / / / women (37-39)

47-80Z

That completes the interview. Thank you very much for your cooperation!

AFTER THANKING RESPONDENT:

As our letter to you indicated, we will send you a copy of the report as soon as it is ready. Your name will be included in the list of the people interviewed at the back of the report. However, I would like to confirm that only aggregate data will be included and no responses will be attributed to you or any other individuals.

TIME ENDED: _____ A.M./P.M.