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/ FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:  
/  
/ Questionnaire No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
/ \_\_\_\_\_ 5-6-7-8 \_\_\_\_\_

Study No. 861018 (Infectious Diseases)

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: \_\_\_\_\_

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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)

(45-46)

6a. I will read you a short list of some of the major areas of research into infectious diseases. 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."

1. New antibiotics..... (47-48)
  2. New systemic antifungal drugs..... (49-50)
  3. New systemic drugs against protozoal parasites... (51-52)
  4. New antiviral drugs..... (53-54)
  5. Treating infections in immunocompromised patients (55-56)
  6. Treating nosocomial (hospital) infections..... (57-58)
  7. Tests, probably based on monoclonal antibodies,  
that can identify pathogens with high  
specificity..... (59-60)
  8. Drugs that are highly specific against a  
particular pathogen..... (61-62)
  9. Drug-antibody conjugations..... (63-64)
  10. Passive immunization..... (65-66)
  11. Genetic markers for proneness to certain  
infections..... (67-68)
  12. Molecular mechanisms of latency, in viruses  
like herpes..... (69-70)
  13. Molecular mechanisms by which pathogens evade  
immune surveillance..... (71-72)
  14. Genetically engineered vaccines..... (73-74)
  15. Immunomodifiers and immunostimulants..... (75-76)
- 77-80Z  
2\*(10-15)Z

6b. Is there any other major area of research into infectious diseases 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 infectious diseases?

(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 infectious diseases research over the next 14 years?

(30-31)

(32-33)

9. Which do you think will do the most to combat infectious diseases 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."

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."

	Q.10a <u>Prevention</u>	Q.10b <u>Treatment</u>
1. Diarrhea.....	_____ (35-36)	_____ (63-64)
2. Typhoid fever.....	_____ (37-38)	_____ (65-66)
3. Dysentary.....	_____ (39-40)	_____ (67-68)
4. Cholera.....	_____ (41-42)	_____ (69-70)
5. Hemophilus.....	_____ (43-44)	_____ (71-72)
6. Chlamydia.....	_____ (45-46)	_____ (73-74)
7. Malaria.....	_____ (47-48)	_____ (75-76)
8. Schistosomiasis.....	_____ (49-50)	_____ (77-78)
9. AIDS.....	_____ (51-52)	_____ (79-80)
10. Flu.....	_____ (53-54)	_____ 3*(10-11)
11. Colds.....	_____ (55-56)	_____ (12-13)
12. Slow viruses.....	_____ (57-58)	_____ (14-15)
13. Herpes.....	_____ (59-60)	_____ (16-17)
14. Hepatitis.....	_____ (61-62)	_____ (18-19)



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

(20-21)

(22-23)

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

(24-25)

(26-27)

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

(28-29)

(30-31)

12. I will read a list of current and future ways of preventing or diagnosing infectious diseases. 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.

<u>(Prevention and Diagnosis)</u>	<u>Much More Used</u>	<u>Somewhat More Used</u>	<u>Less Used</u>	<u>Used as Often (Vol.)</u>	<u>Scarcely Used</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
1. Hygiene and sanitary measures.....	(32(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
2. Nutrition.....	(33(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
3. Monoclonal antibody tests that allow for fast, specific diagnosis	(34(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
4. Live virus vaccines.....	(35(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
5. Killed virus vaccines...	(36(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
6. Genetically engineered vaccines.....	(37(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
7. Immunization with pooled immunoglobulins from blood donors.....	(38(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
8. Immunization with mono- clonal or polyclonal antibodies.....	(39(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
9. Genetic markers for proneness to certain infections.....	(40(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6

13. I will now read a list of current and future ways of treating infectious diseases. 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.

<u>(Treatment)</u>	<u>Much More Used</u>	<u>Somewhat More Used</u>	<u>Less Used</u>	<u>Used as Often (Vol.)</u>	<u>Scarcely Used</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
1. Broad-spectrum antibiotics.....	(41)____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
2. Antibiotics that are highly specific for a particular pathogen.....	(42)____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
3. Systemic antifungal drugs.....	(43)____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
4. Systemic drugs against protozoal diseases.....	(44)____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
5. Antiviral drugs.....	(45)____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
6. Drugs linked to monoclonal antibodies (to carry the drugs directly to a particular pathogen).....	(46)____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
7. Drugs that stimulate the immune system.....	(47)____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
8. Oral rehydration therapy.....	(48)____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
9. Nutrition.....	(49)____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6

14a. By the year 200 what do you think will be the 2 or 3 most important, completely new types of therapy for infectious diseases which are not available now?

(50-51)

(52-53)

(54-55)

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

Replace.....(56(\_\_\_\_-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?)

(57-58)

(59-60)

(61-62)

18a. What infectious diseases in the developing countries do you think should be the top priority for research over the next 14 years?

(66-67)

(68-69)

18b. What infectious disease in the United States and the developed world do you think should be the top priority for research over the next 14 years?

\_\_\_\_\_ (70-71)

\_\_\_\_\_ (72-73)

19a. The United States Public Health Service estimates that by 1991 there will be a cumulative total of more than 270,000 cases of AIDS in the United States alone. Assuming there were no dramatic advance in preventing or treating the disease, what do you think the figure is likely to be in the year 2000?

\_\_\_\_\_,000  
4\*(40-45)

Not sure.....(46(\_\_\_\_-1

19b. By what year do you think a safe and effective vaccine against AIDS will be generally available?

19 / / / (74-75)

20 / / / (76-77)

Not sure....(78(\_\_\_\_-1

79-80Z

19c. By what year do you think an effective cure for AIDS will be generally available?

19 / / /4\*(10-11)

20 / / / (12-13)

Not sure....(14(\_\_\_\_-1

15-18Z

21a. 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)

21b. 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.21c)

Go on increasing it

indefinitely.....-2 (THANK AND END INTERVIEW)

Not sure.....-3

21c. 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.