

EDITORIALS

Journal policy on research funded by the tobacco industry

The *BMJ*, *Thorax*, *Heart*, and *BMJ Open* join *Tobacco Control* in no longer considering such research

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As editors of the *BMJ*, *Heart*, *Thorax*, and *BMJ Open* we have decided that the journals will no longer consider for publication any study that is partly or wholly funded by the tobacco industry. Our new policy is consistent with those of other journals including *PLoS Medicine*, *PLoS One*, *PLoS Biology*¹; *Journal of Health Psychology*²; journals published by the American Thoracic Society³; and the *BMJ*'s own *Tobacco Control*.⁴

Critics may argue—as many did when journals stopped publishing cigarette adverts—that publishing such research does not constitute endorsing its findings and that, as long as funding sources are fully disclosed, readers can consider that information and make up their own minds about the quality of the work. Peer review should prevail, goes this line of thinking: it's not the editor's job to make these kinds of judgments. However, this view ignores the growing body of evidence that biases and research misconduct are often impossible to detect,⁵ and that the source of funding can influence the outcomes of studies in invisible ways.^{6 7}

Underlying all the activity of peer review, editing, and publishing is the assumption that medical journals exist for the purpose of advancing knowledge that can be used to promote health and reduce disease. But the deputy editor of *JAMA*, Drummond Rennie, who has perhaps studied the process of scientific publishing longer than anyone, has written about what he calls “little murders.” These are deceptive publication practices that are “destructive of the delicate web of trust between colleagues that keeps the whole enterprise functioning and afloat.”⁸ The editor's job, observes Rennie, is to “try to separate the insufferable behaviors of mere jerks from the illegal actions of bona fide crooks.”

The tobacco industry, far from advancing knowledge, has used research to deliberately produce ignorance and to advance its ultimate goal of selling its deadly products while shoring up its damaged legitimacy.⁹ We now know, from extensive research drawing on the tobacco industry's own internal documents, that for decades the industry sought to create both scientific and

popular ignorance or “doubt.” At first this doubt related to the fact that smoking caused lung cancer; later, it related to the harmful effects of secondhand smoke on non-smokers and the true effects of using so called light or reduced tar cigarettes on smokers' health.⁹⁻¹² Journals unwittingly played a role in producing and sustaining this ignorance.⁹

Some who work within public health and who buy the notion of “harm reduction” argue that the companies that now produce modified cigarette products and non-cigarette tobacco products, including electronic nicotine delivery devices (e-cigarettes), are different from the tobacco industry of old, or that the tobacco industry has changed. For “hardened” cigarette smokers who can't or won't quit cigarettes,¹³ the argument goes, new tobacco products could represent potential public health gains, and company sponsored research may be the first to identify those gains.

But one fact remains unassailably true: the same few multinational tobacco companies continue to dominate the market globally and, as smaller companies develop promising products, they are quickly acquired by the larger ones. However promising any other products might be, tobacco companies are still in the business of marketing cigarettes. As US federal court judge Gladys Kessler pointed out in her judgment in the case of US Department of Justice versus Philip Morris et al, the egregious behaviour of these companies is continuing and is likely to continue into the future.¹⁴ And just this summer documents leaked from one company showed a concerted campaign to “ensure that PP [plain packaging of tobacco products, bearing health warnings but only minimal branding] is not adopted in the UK.”¹⁵ The tobacco industry has not changed in any fundamental way, and the cigarette—the single most deadly consumer product ever made—remains widely available and aggressively marketed.

Editors of *BMJ* journals are committed to integrity in scientific publishing and to ensuring that—as far as possible—their journals publish honest work that advances knowledge about

health and disease. Back in 2003, the editor of the *BMJ* defended publication of a study with tobacco industry funding saying “The *BMJ* is passionately antitobacco, but we are also passionately prodebate and proscience. A ban would be antiscience.”¹⁶ But it is time to cease supporting the now discredited notion that tobacco industry funded research is just like any other research. Refusing to publish research funded by the tobacco industry affirms our fundamental commitment not to allow our journals to be used in the service of an industry that continues to perpetuate the most deadly disease epidemic of our times.

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