

Supplementary information

Stakeholder analysis in pharmacogenomics and genomic medicine in Greece

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Questionnaire distributed to the various stakeholders that have participated in our study

Question 1: What is the stakeholders' opinion to support the goals of pharmacogenomics and genomic medicine?

Stakeholders	Strong support	Medium support	Non-mobilized	Medium opposition	Strong opposition
Academic and research organizations					
Greek bioethics council					
Private genetic laboratories					
Religious organizations and church					
Consumers and citizens					
Pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies					
Genetics and genomics professional associations					
Ministry of Health					
Payers (Private Health Insurance Industry)					
Payers (Public Health Insurance Funds)					
Other private companies ^a					
Pharmacies					
Physicians (Geneticists)					
Physicians (others)					
Press and Media					
Private providers					
Public providers					
Greek National Medicines Organization					

Question 2: In your opinion, what is the intervention power of each of the following stakeholders to influence the field of pharmacogenomics and genomic medicine?

Stakeholders	Low	Medium	High
Academic and research organizations			
Greek bioethics council			
Private genetic laboratories			
Religious organizations and church			
Consumers and citizens			
Pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies			
Genetics and genomics professional associations			
Ministry of Health			
Payers (Private Health Insurance Industry)			
Payers (Public Health Insurance Funds)			
Other private companies ^a			
Pharmacies			
Physicians (Geneticists)			
Physicians (others)			
Press and Media			
Private providers			
Public providers			
Greek National Medicines Organization			

Question 3: Please indicate with Low (L), Medium (M) and High (H) the level of interest of each of the following stakeholder regarding pharmacogenomics and genomic medicine.

Stakeholders	Type of interest						
	Financial	Political	Personal	Scientific	Union-related	Ethical	Other
Academic and research organizations							
Greek bioethics council							
Private genetic laboratories							
Religious organizations and church							
Consumers and citizens							
Pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies							
Genetics and genomics professional associations							
Ministry of Health							
Payers (Private Health Insurance Industry)							
Payers (Public Health Insurance Funds)							
Other private companies ^a							
Pharmacies							
Physicians (Geneticists)							
Physicians (others)							
Press and Media							
Private providers							
Public providers							
Greek National Medicines Organization							

Supplementary Table 1. Policy Content

Goal	Proposed mechanism
Create an ongoing dialogue among government, physicians, citizens and firms	Create an active and sustained dialogue with society and industry on the socio-economic and ethical implications, benefits, and requirements of Genetics-Genomics.
Prepare for a costly but beneficial revolution in healthcare	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that private incentives for developing personalized health therapies are better aligned with the public interest in accessible, effective and safe treatments. 2. Continue actively developing regulatory systems for healthcare products that incorporate pharmacogenomics. 3. Support long term research, using population-based medical databases, into health outcomes. 4. Analyze the long-term impacts of pharmacogenomics and genomic medicine on healthcare, including data confidentiality, new models for healthcare delivery, and new relationships between doctors and patients. 5. Examine the social, ethical and physical consequences of longer life spans.
Prepare the foundation for the long-term development of pharmacogenomics and genomic medicine	Develop regulatory, research, and health record systems which can link prescribing histories, genetic and other information, to support long-term follow-up research into health outcomes.
Promote the integration of pharmacogenomics and genomics research across commercial applications	Although coordinating policies across government ministries has always been a challenge, the benefits from promoting the integration of biotechnology and research should be worth the effort.
Reverse the neglect of pharmacogenomics and genomic medicine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boost research in biotechnologies by increasing public research investment, reducing regulatory burdens and encouraging private-public partnerships. 2. Encourage the use of biotechnology to address global health issues by supporting international agreements to create and sustain markets for sustainable biotechnology products.

Supplementary Table 1 (continued).

Goal	Proposed mechanism
Turn the potentially disruptive power of pharmacogenomics and genomic medicine to an economic advantage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Implement flexible policies that can adapt to and support socially and economically beneficial disruptive technology in pharmacogenomics and genomic medicine.<li>2. Fund foresight research to identify beneficial disruptive technology in pharmacogenomics and genomic medicine and the types of incentives, infrastructure, regulation, education, and business models that would support their development.