1. **Author(s)**: Alison Chisholm
   Title: Exploring UK attitudes towards unlicensed medicines use: a questionnaire-based study of members of the public and physicians
   Year of publication: 2012
   Journal Title: International Journal of General medicine
   Aim(s) of study: To carry out a study with questionnaire to measure attitude towards the use of unlicensed medicines ie. Contemporary medicines among doctors who prescribe and patients.
   Site of study: England
   Sample size: 749
   Age of Participants: Not mentioned.
   Inclusion criteria: Published in English, I consulted books published within 10-year period, I also used empirical studies

   Method of data collection (including method of recruitment of participants): The participants were members of the patients and prescribing doctors, and the study was questionnaire based.
   Specific measures/instruments used for the topic in question: No particular treatment or conditions were mentioned but best practices were followed.
   Main findings in relation to the topic in question: 81% of patients raised concerns about being prescribed cheaper unlicenced drugs when there were alternatives that were licenced, though more expensive. Amongst the prescribing physicians only 14% knew about UK General Medical Council guidelines on the use of unlicenced drugs. 17% of prescribing physicians were happy prescribing unlicenced drugs when licenced drugs were available. Main concerns of prescribing physicians were the lack of safety data (76%), 76% of them were concerned about the legal implication while those who were worried about safety monitoring of unlicensed medicine is 71%. Both physicians and patients accepted that both efficacy and safety are key factors when prescribing, 48% of physicians who participated showed concerns that pressure on budget is the main worry and would make them to prescribe unlicenced drugs because of cost.
   additional comments:

2. **Author(s):** Sofia Fionda and Adrian Furnham
   Title: Hypochondriacal attitudes and beliefs, attitudes towards complementary and alternative medicine and modern health worries predicts patient satisfaction.
   Year of publication: 2014
   Journal title: Journal of the Royal society of Medicine.
   Aims of study: Looking into illness anxiety disorder attitudes and perception towards complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) and modern health worries (MHW) on the part of patients and their doctors.
   Site of study: England
   Sample size: 215
   Age of participant: Adults
   Inclusion criteria: Published in English, I consulted books published within 10-year period, I also used empirical studies
   Method of data collection (including method of recruiting participants): Participants were from various cultural backgrounds, a questionnaire was used anonymously to measure individuals' satisfaction with their doctor's hypochondrial beliefs, attitudes and to complementary and alternative medicine, modern health worries and personality.
   Specific measures/instruments used for the topic in question: Illness Attitudes scales was used to measure the attitudes fears and beliefs linked hypochondriasis.
   Main findings in relation to the topic in question: Complimentary and alternative medicine (CAM) and modern health worries (MHW)got linked with greater patient dissatisfaction. Complimentary alternative medicine (CAM) was more dissatisfied with.
   Additional comments:

3. **Author(S):** K. J. Hunt, H. F. Coelho, B. Wider, R. Perry, S. K. Hung, R. Terry, E. Ernst
Title: Complementary and alternative medicine use in England: result from a national survey
Year of publication: 2010
Journal title: the International Journal of Clinical Practice
Aims of study: Seeking to find out the prevalence and predictor of the use of CAM
Site of study: England
Sample size: 7630
Age of participants: A cross section of people
Inclusion criteria: Published in English, I consulted books published within 10-year period, I also used empirical studies

Method of data collection (including method of recruitment of participants) Data were got from health survey for England 2005
Specific measures/instruments used for the topic in question: Binary logistics regression modelling was used to check whether demographic, health and lifestyle factors predicted CAM use.
Main findings in relation to the topic in question: The use of CAM in England was substantial even among those who take prescription drugs
Additional comments:

4. **Author(S):** Lesley Wye, Alison Shaw, Debbie Sharp

Title: Patient choice and evidence-based decisions: the case of complementary therapies

Year of publication: 2009
Journal title: Published in English, I consulted books published within 12-year period, I also used empirical studies

Aims of study Site of study: To explore how primary care clinicians and Primary Care Trust (PCT) managers handled the challenging pressure when considering popular, contentious treatments, like complementary therapies, in consultations (clinicians) or funding decision (PCT managers)
Sample size: 18 PCT managers and clinicians
Age of participants: Adults (Managers)
Inclusion criteria: published in English

Method of data collection (including method of recruitment of participants): Documentary data was collected from referral databases and service funding bids.
Specific measures/instruments used for the topic in question: Interview, observation and documentary data were used to compare reported beliefs and behaviour to observe and documented behaviour.
Main findings in relation to the topic in question:
Additional comments:

5. **Author(S):** Aron Jarvis. Rachel Perry, Debbie Smith, Rohini Terry, Sarah Peters

Title: General practitioners' belief about the clinical utility of contemporary and alternative medicine

Year of publication: 2015
Journal title: Published in English, I consulted books published within 10-year period, I also used empirical studies

Aims of study Site of study: To investigate GP's belief about complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) and its role in clinical practice.
Sample size: 19
Age of participants: Adults (GPs)
Inclusion criteria: published in English
Method of data collection (including method of recruitment of participants): Qualitative study carried out on 19 GPs recruited from the Northwest of England.
Specific measures/instruments used for the topic in question: semi-structured telephone interviews were analysed using an inductive thematic analysis.
Main findings in relation to the topic in question: Three themes emerged from the data: limited evidence, patient demand and concerns over regulation.
Additional comments: