

Appendix

Appendix A – Case Studies:

- **Case 1** - A 29 year old female suffering from an aggressive malignant brain tumour wishes to end her life via accompanied suicide. In recent weeks she has been experiencing increasingly frequent and longer seizures, severe head and neck pain, and stroke-like symptoms. She is afraid of her brain tumour changing her behaviour and causing her pain during the last few months of her life so she has therefore requested accompanied suicide from her doctor. She has full mental capacity and she would also be able to self-administer the lethal medication.
- **Case 2** - A 67 year old male suffering from the effects of Motor Neurone Disease (MND) wishes to end his life via accompanied suicide. He fears becoming entombed in his own body and experiencing a traumatic, drawn-out death so he has therefore requested accompanied suicide from his doctor. He currently has full mental capacity to make this decision, however due to his condition, he may not be able to self-administer the lethal medication.
- **Case 3** - A 60 year old male with terminal liver cancer wishes to end his life via accompanied suicide. He has recently lost the use of his legs and is only able to crawl. He has also become very breathless, therefore he has requested accompanied suicide from his doctor. His mental capacity is declining and he is becoming increasingly confused, however he requested this decision when he had full mental capacity. He would be able to self-administer the lethal medication.
- **Case 4** - A 14 year old female in the end stages of cystic fibrosis (CF) wishes to end her life via accompanied suicide. She is tired of living with the terminal disease which causes recurrent infections and tissue damage. Her breathing has become increasingly difficult, therefore she has requested accompanied suicide from her doctor. She has full mental capacity for a child her age and is able to self-administer the lethal medication.

Appendix B - Demographics

Demographics Table:

		Count (n = 111)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Female	58	52.3
	Male	24	21.6
	Prefer Not to Say	4	3.6
	Other	0	0.0
	Unspecified	25	22.5
	Total	111	100.0
Age	18-24	68	61.3
	25-34	13	11.7
	35-44	4	3.6
	45-54	1	0.9
	55-64	0	0.0

	65+	0	0.0
	Unspecified	25	22.5
	Total	111	100.0
Ethnicity	White	10	9.0
	Black	17	15.3
	Mixed	3	2.7
	Arab	15	13.5
	Asian	34	30.6
	Prefer Not to Say	4	3.6
	Other	3	2.7
	Unspecified	25	22.5
	Total	111	100.0
Postal Code	East	0	0.0
	East Midlands	1	0.9
	London	59	53.2
	North East	2	1.8
	North West	5	4.5
	Northern Ireland	0	0.0
	Scotland	0	0.0
	South East	8	7.2
	South West	5	4.5
	West	0	0.0
	West Midlands	2	1.8
	Yorkshire and The Humber	1	0.9
	International	3	2.7
	Unspecified	25	22.5
	Total	111	100.0
Religion	Christian	11	9.9
	Catholic	3	2.7
	Orthodox	2	1.8
	Jewish	1	0.9

	Muslim	46	41.4
	Buddhist	2	1.8
	Hindu	6	5.4
	Sikh	3	2.7
	Atheist/Agnostic	3	2.7
	Nothing in Particular	4	3.6
	Prefer Not to Say	3	2.7
	Other	2	1.8
	Unspecified	25	22.5
	Total	111	100.0
Past Experience	Yes	20	18.0
	No	39	35.1
	Unspecified/Skipped	52	46.8
	Total	111	100.0

Table 1 demographics of the participants

Religion Pie Charts:

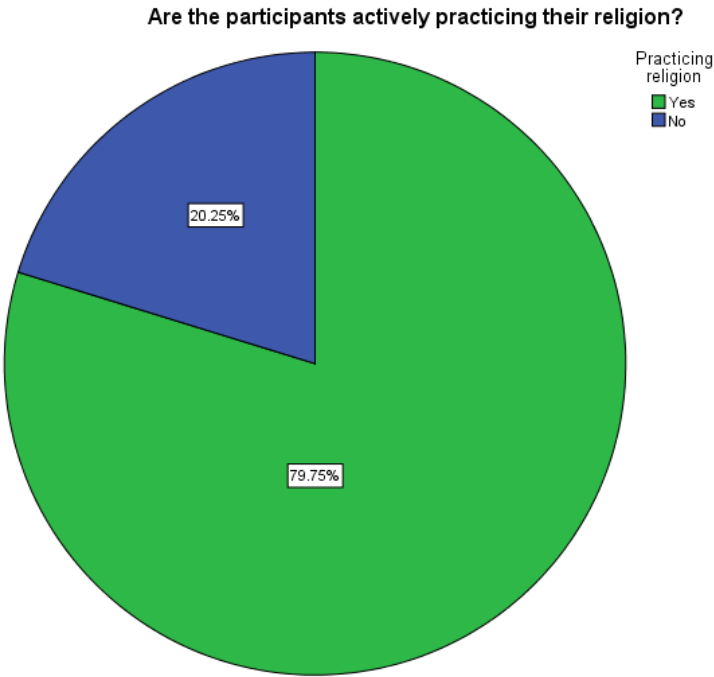


Figure 1 are participants actively practicing their religion?

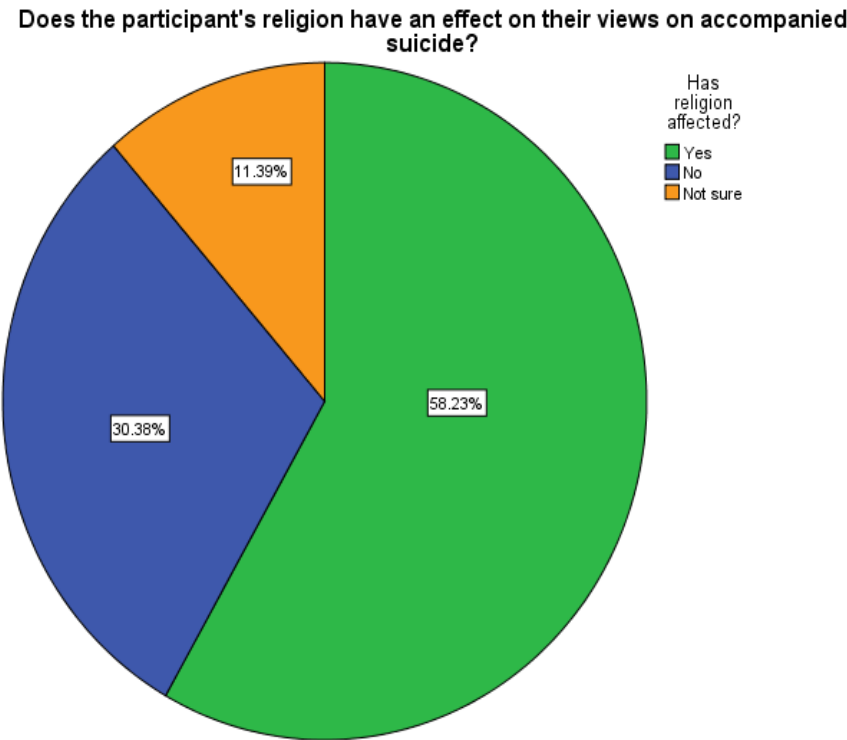


Figure 2 do participants believe their religion influenced their opinions of accompanied suicide?

Appendix C – Frequency Tables:

Section A:

Law:

Is it legal in the UK?

		Count (n = 111)	Percent (%)
Voluntary Euthanasia	Yes	5	4.5%
	No	106	95.5%
Assisted Dying	Yes	12	10.8%
	No	99	89.2%
Accompanied Suicide	Yes	5	4.5%
	No	106	95.5%

Table 2 the laws on accompanied suicide and associated terms in the UK

Section B:

Opinions:

Opinions on Accompanied Suicide with each Case Study

		Count (n = 111)	Percent (%)
Case Study 1	Agree	30	27.0
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	15	13.5
	Disagree	52	46.8
	Not Sure	2	1.8
	Unspecified	12	10.8
	Total	111	100.0
Case Study 2	Agree	32	28.8
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	18	16.2
	Disagree	44	39.6
	Not Sure	2	1.8
	Unspecified	15	13.5
	Total	111	100.0
Case Study 3	Agree	25	22.5
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	16	14.4

	Disagree	43	38.7
	Not Sure	4	3.6
	Unspecified	23	20.7
	Total	111	100.0
Case Study 4	Agree	16	14.4
	Neither Agree nor Disagree	9	8.1
	Disagree	57	51.4
	Not Sure	4	3.6
	Unspecified	25	22.5
	Total	111	100.0

Table 3 participant’s opinions on each case study

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Opinions on Case Study 1	99	3	1	4	2.26	.921	.849
Opinions on Case Study 2	96	3	1	4	2.17	.925	.856
Opinions on Case Study 3	88	3	1	4	2.30	.937	.877
Opinions on Case Study 4	86	3	1	4	2.57	.848	.719

Table 4 descriptive statistics of participant’s opinions on each case study, where 1 = agree, 2 = neither agree nor disagree, 3 = disagree and 4 = not sure

Appendix D – Cross-Tabulation/Chi-Square Tests:

(N.B. Results shown below grouped together ‘strongly agree’ with ‘agree’ responses and ‘strongly disagree’ with ‘disagree’ responses. Results shown not including ‘unspecified’, ‘neither agree nor disagree’, and ‘not sure’ responses. Results highlighted in yellow are statistically significant but may not be valid, results highlighted in green are statistically significant and valid.)

Participant Factors:

Case 1:

Table 5 Pearson Chi-Square tests for Case Study 1. Tests include the link between participant’s opinions on the case study vs their demographics, such as gender, age, ethnicity and post code.

Pearson Chi-Square Tests (Case Study 1)

		Gender	Age	Ethnicity	Post Code
Opinions on Case Study 1	Chi-square	3.630	.256	.032	.436
	df	1	1	1	1
	Sig.	.057	.613	.859	.509

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

Table 6 Pearson Chi-Square tests for Case Study 1. Tests include the link between participant’s opinions on the case study vs their religion, whether they practice their religion and whether they believe their religion influenced their opinions.

Pearson Chi-Square Tests (Case Study 1)

		Religion	Practicing Religion	Religion influenced Opinions?
Opinions on Case Study 1	Chi-square	9.130	17.904	31.937
	df	1	1	1
	Sig.	.003 ^a	.000 ^a	.000

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

*. The Chi-square statistic is significant at the .05 level.

Pearson Chi-Square Tests (Case Study 1)

		Experience with Terminal Illness?
Opinions on Case Study 1	Chi-square	1.514
	df	2
	Sig.	.469

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

Table 7 Pearson Chi-Square tests for Case Study 1. Tests include the link between participant's opinions on the case study vs their experience with terminal illness.

Case 2:

Pearson Chi-Square Tests (Case Study 2)

		Gender	Age	Ethnicity	Post Code
Opinions on Case Study 2	Chi-square	3.245	.084	.454	1.457
	df	1	1	1	1
	Sig.	.072	.772	.501	.227

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

Table 8 Pearson Chi-Square tests for Case Study 2. Tests include the link between participant's opinions on the case study vs their demographics, such as gender, age, ethnicity and post code.

Pearson Chi-Square Tests (Case Study 2)

		Religion	Practicing Religion	Religion influenced Opinions?
Opinions on Case Study 2	Chi-square	11.148	21.678	28.215
	df	1	1	1
	Sig.	.001 ^{a,b}	.000 ^{a,b}	.000 ^a

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

*. The Chi-square statistic is significant at the .05 level.

b. More than 20% of cells in this subtable have expected cell counts less than 5. Chi-square results may be invalid.

Table 9 Pearson Chi-Square tests for Case Study 2. Tests include the link between participant's opinions on the case study vs their religion, whether they practice their religion and whether they believe their religion influenced their opinions.

Pearson Chi-Square Tests (Case Study 2)

		Experience with Terminal Illness
Opinions on Case Study 2	Chi-square	1.963
	df	2
	Sig.	.375

Table 10 Pearson Chi-Square tests for Case Study 2. Tests include the link between participant's opinions on the case study vs their experience with terminal illness.

Case 3:

Pearson Chi-Square Tests (Case Study 3)

		Gender	Age	Ethnicity	Post Code
Opinions on Case Study 3	Chi-square	2.520	.187	.591	.001
	df	1	1	1	1
	Sig.	.112	.665	.442	.980

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

Table 11 Pearson Chi-Square tests for Case Study 3. Tests include the link between participant's opinions on the case study vs their demographics, such as gender, age, ethnicity and post code.

Pearson Chi-Square Tests (Case Study 3)

		Religion	Practicing Religion	Religion influenced Opinions?
Opinions on Case Study 3	Chi-square	9.668	20.138	16.689
	df	1	1	1
	Sig.	.002 ^{*,b}	.000 ^{*,b}	.000 ^{*,b}

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

*. The Chi-square statistic is significant at the .05 level.

b. More than 20% of cells in this subtable have expected cell counts less than 5. Chi-square results may be invalid.

Table 12 Pearson Chi-Square tests for Case Study 3. Tests include the link between participant's opinions on the case study vs their religion, whether they practice their religion and whether they believe their religion influenced their opinions.

Pearson Chi-Square Tests (Case Study 3)

		Experience with Terminal Illness?
Opinions on Case Study 3	Chi-square	5.226
	df	2
	Sig.	.073

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

Table 13 Pearson Chi-Square tests for Case Study 3. Tests include the link between participant's opinions on the case study vs their experience with terminal illness.

Case 4:

Pearson Chi-Square Tests (Case Study 4)

		Gender	Age	Ethnicity	Post Code
Opinions on Case Study 4	Chi-square	.101	.405	.147	.005
	df	1	1	1	1
	Sig.	.751 ^a	.524 ^a	.701	.946

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

a. More than 20% of cells in this subtable have expected cell counts less than 5. Chi-square results may be invalid.

Table 14 Pearson Chi-Square tests for Case Study 4. Tests include the link between participant's opinions on the case study vs their demographics, such as gender, age, ethnicity and post code.

Pearson Chi-Square Tests (Case Study 4)

		Religion	Practicing Religion	Religion influenced Opinions?
Opinions on Case Study 4	Chi-square	15.220	11.733	12.599
	df	1	1	1
	Sig.	.000 ^{*,b}	.001 ^{*,b}	.000 ^{*,b}

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

*. The Chi-square statistic is significant at the .05 level.

b. More than 20% of cells in this subtable have expected cell counts less than 5. Chi-square results may be invalid.

Table 15 Pearson Chi-Square tests for Case Study 4. Tests include the link between participant's opinions on the case study vs their religion, whether they practice their religion and whether they believe their religion influenced their opinions.

Pearson Chi-Square Tests (Case Study 4)

Experience with Terminal Illness		
Opinions on Case Study 4	Chi-square	5.570
	df	2
	Sig.	.062 ^a

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

a. More than 20% of cells in this subtable have expected cell counts less than 5. Chi-square results may be invalid.

Table 16 Pearson Chi-Square tests for Case Study 4. Tests include the link between participant's opinions on the case study vs their experience with terminal illness.

Pearson Chi-Square Tests

		Opinions on Dispensing CS1	Opinions on Dispensing CS2	Opinions on Dispensing CS3	Opinions on Dispensing CS4
Believe they have been taught aspects of accompanied suicide on their MPharm course?	Chi-square	.038	.091	1.149	.108
	df	1	1	1	1
	Sig.	.845	.763	.284	.743 ^a

Results are based on nonempty rows and columns in each innermost subtable.

a. More than 20% of cells in this subtable have expected cell counts less than 5. Chi-square results may be invalid.

Table 17 Pearson Chi-Square tests against participants' opinions on dispensing lethal medication for accompanied suicide vs whether they believe they have been taught aspects of accompanied suicide during their MPharm course.