

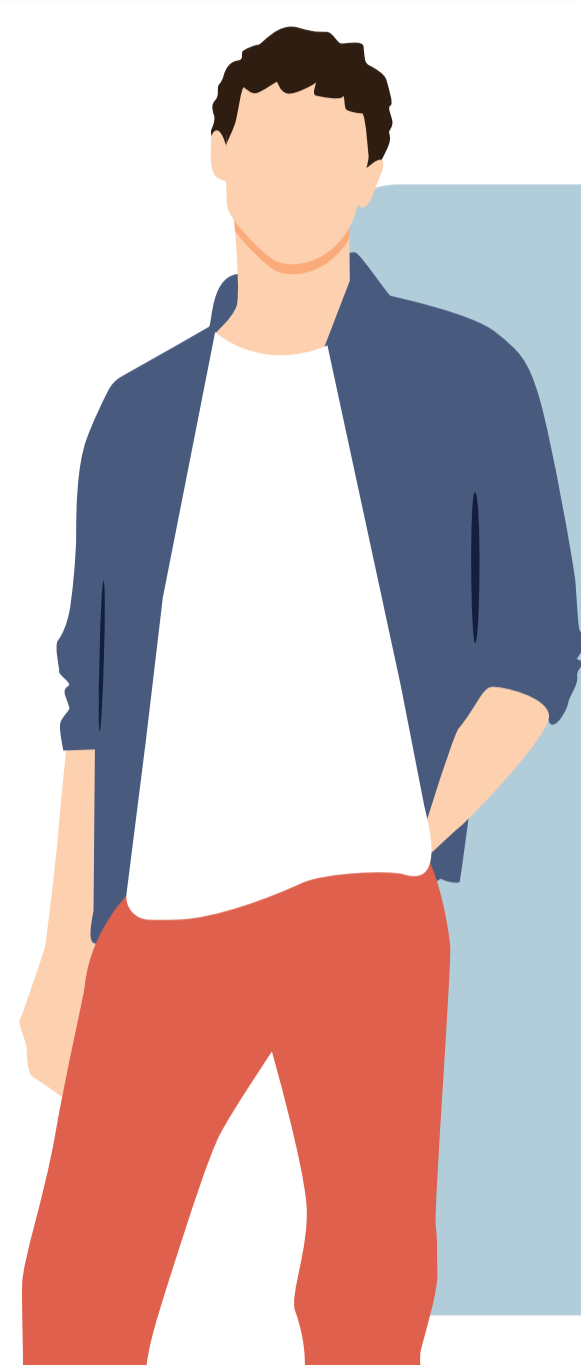


DIVERSITY IN CLINICAL TRIALS:

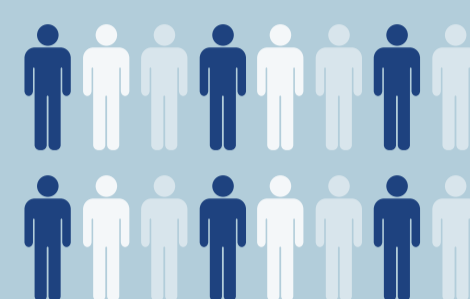
WHY IT MATTERS & HOW YOU CAN HELP

All diseases do not affect all people equally

Many factors play a part in an individual's disease — and treatment — experience, including race, gender, socioeconomic status and more.



Prostate cancer is more likely to occur in men with a family history of prostate cancer and men of African American descent¹



Transgender men are more than twice as likely as cisgender men to be diagnosed with cancer²

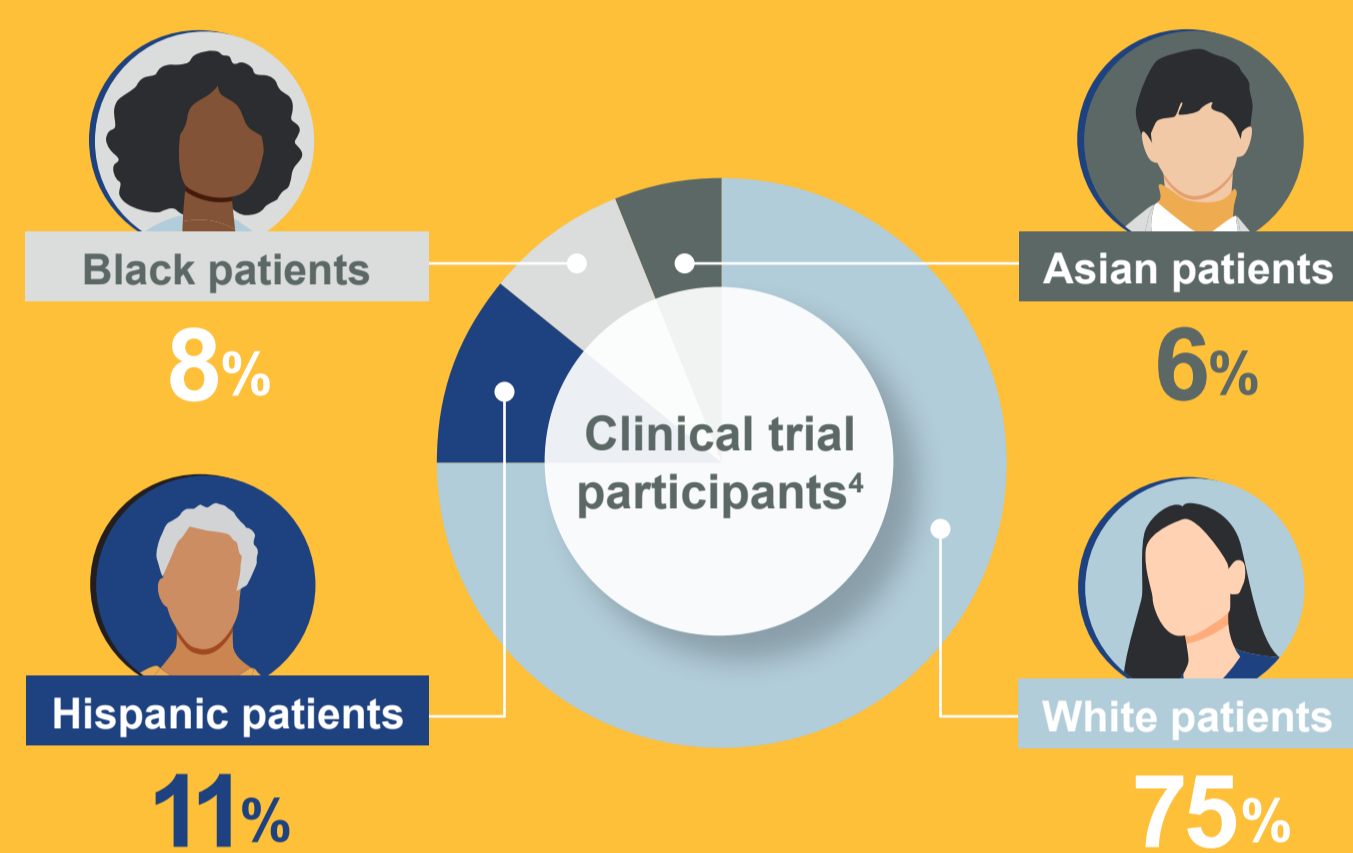


For patients with Crohn's disease, lower income is associated with a higher risk of mortality in the hospital³



Representation is key

Despite the importance of these unique personal identifiers, many clinical trials lack diversity.



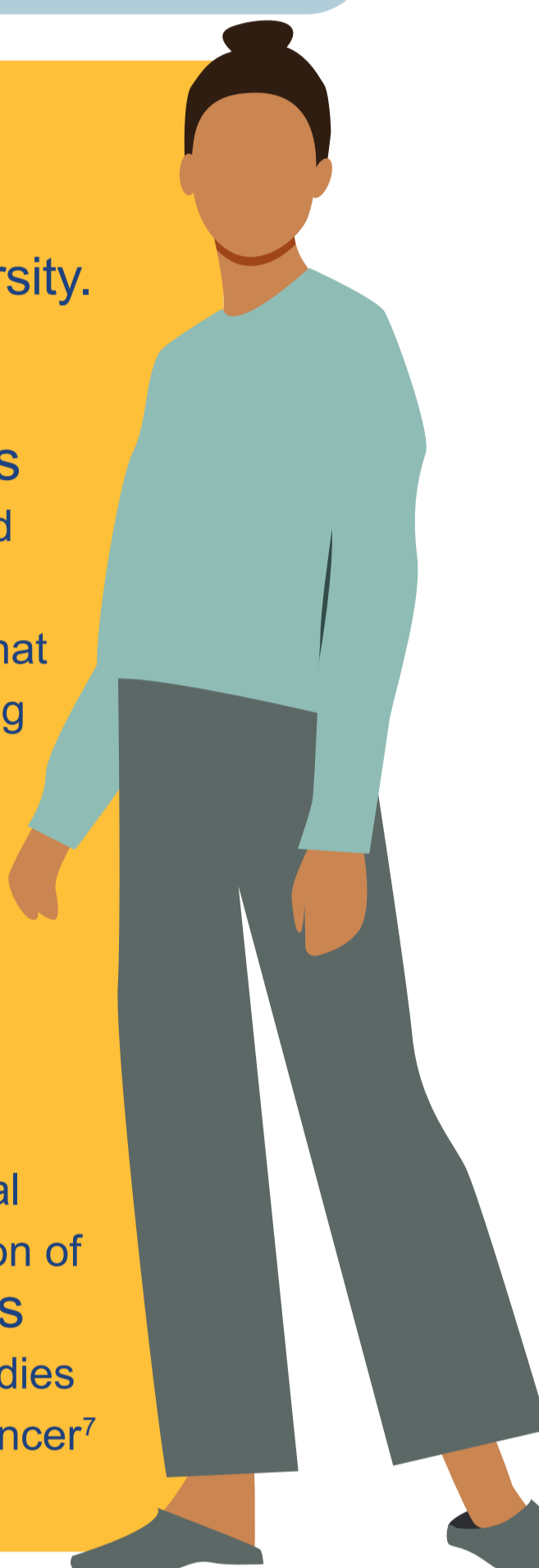
LGBTQIA+ individuals often experience stigma and prior negative experiences with health care providers that can lead to delays in seeking medical treatment, which impacts their ability to gain access to and be made aware of clinical trials⁶



A study exploring demographics of cancer clinical trial participants found that patients with an annual household income of less than \$50,000 had 32% lower odds of trial participation than those with more than \$50,000⁵



There is substantial underrepresentation of patients 65 years and older in studies of treatment for cancer⁷



Participants from **underrepresented and diverse populations** are needed in clinical research for scientists to fully understand the **safety and efficacy** of new treatment options in such populations.

Help create a better future for ALL PATIENTS

To evaluate and help ensure new treatments work for as many people as possible, clinical trials need representation from various groups and populations — including you.

- Sexual orientation
- Race and ethnicity
- Language
- Socioeconomic status
- Family medical history
- Sex assigned at birth
- Diverse ability
- Age
- Geographic location
- Gender identity

Visit researchincludesme.com to learn more about clinical trial participation and find a trial near you.

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3. Sewell, J. L., & Velayos, F. S. "Systematic review: The role of race and socioeconomic factors on IBD healthcare delivery and effectiveness." *Inflammatory bowel diseases*. March 2013 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3905682/#R1919; Nguyen, G. C., Bayless, T. M., Powe, N. R., Laveist, T. A., & Brant, S. R. "Race and health insurance are predictors of hospitalized Crohn's disease patients undergoing bowel resection." *Inflammatory bowel diseases*. 13 June 2007. https://doi.org/10.1002/ibd.20200
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6. Price, Kyla N., Afsaneh Alavi, et al. "Gender Minority Patients in Dermatology Clinical Trials." *International Journal of Women's Dermatology*, 12 June 2020, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8060670/#b0030.
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