

Female Participation in Clinical Trials Based on Race and Children

Kylie Besz
Rutgers University

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Female Participation in Clinical Trials Based on Race and Children

Kylie Besz; Anita Kurt, PhD, RN
Lehigh Valley Health Network, Allentown, Pennsylvania

Introduction/Background

- Clinical trials are the gateway to finding more effective treatment and medication.
- Females and minorities tend to be underrepresented or excluded from clinical trials.



- Those that participate in clinical trials are Caucasians beyond child-bearing age.
- The Multi-Center Diversity Study addresses the underrepresentation of minorities in clinical trials and delves into other barriers that inhibit participation.

Methods



1. Patients had to be at least eighteen years of age and were both mentally and physically able to complete the survey independently.

Research Questions

- Is race a barrier to participation?
- Are Caucasian women who are pregnant/have children less likely to participate in clinical trials than minorities that meet the same criteria?

Results

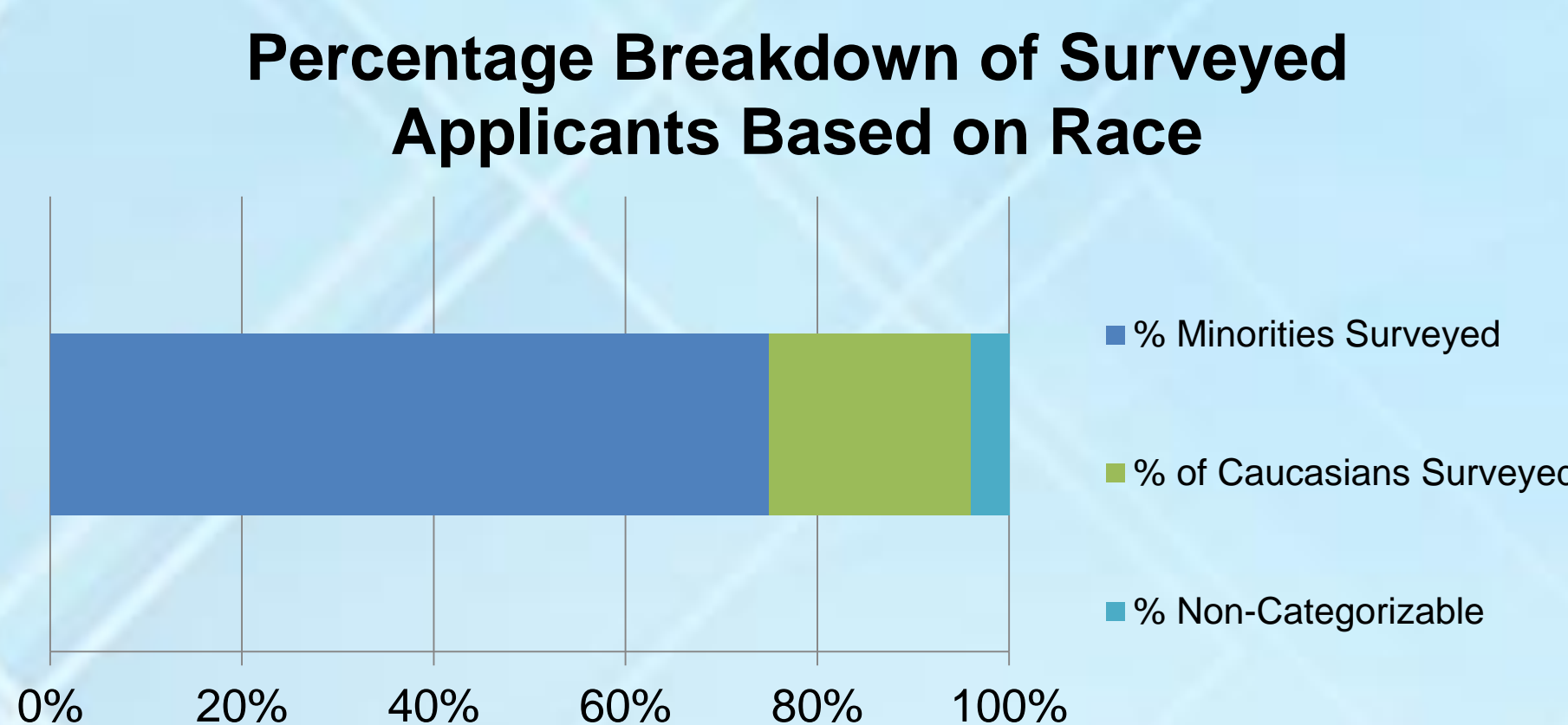
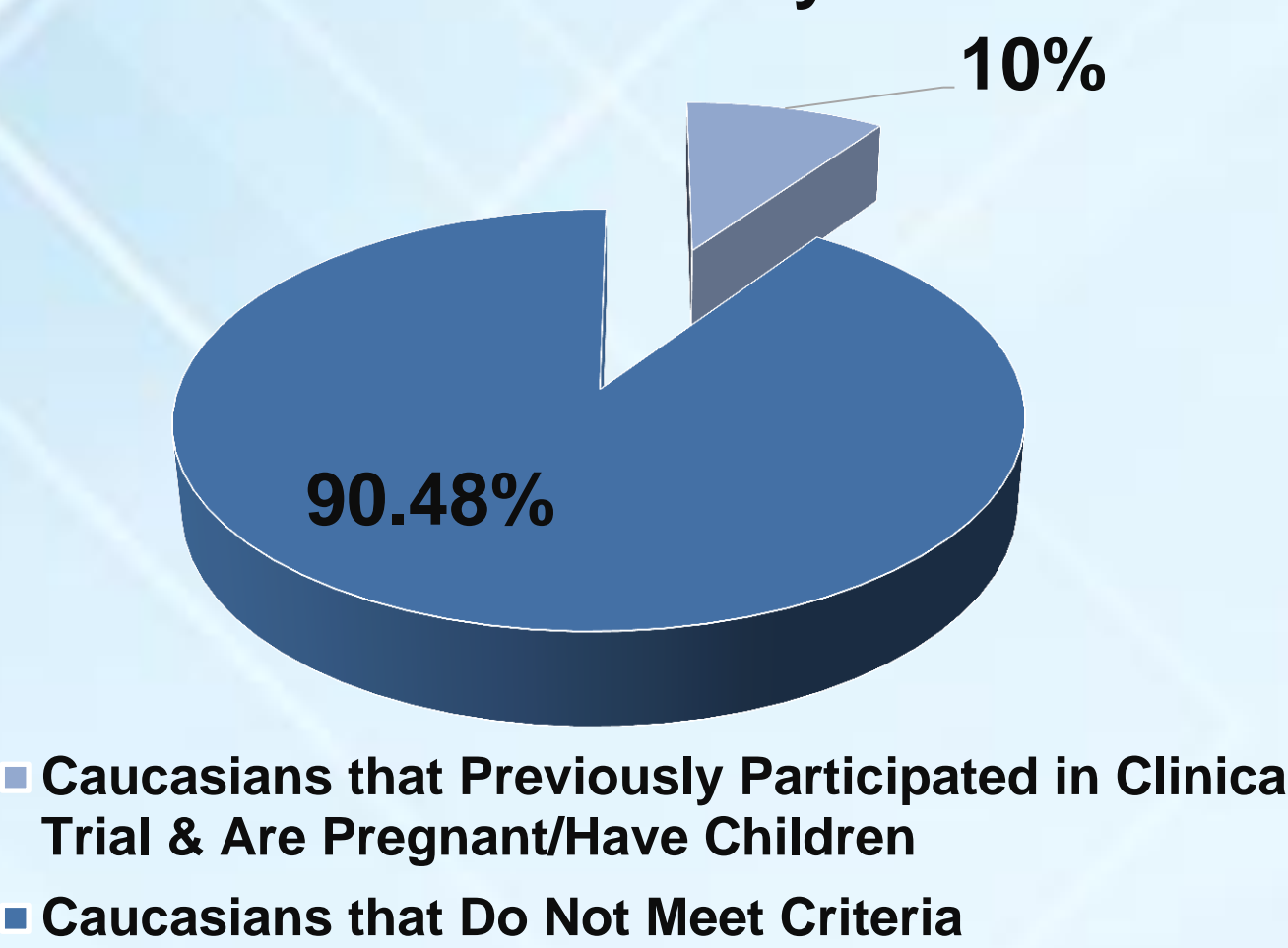


Figure 1 shows that out of 400 patients surveyed 75% were minorities, 25% were Caucasian and 4% were non-categorizable.

Percentage Breakdown of Caucasians Who Are Pregnant/Have Children and Have Participated in Clinical Trials Previously



Percentage Breakdown of Minorities Who Are Pregnant/Have Children and Have Participated in Clinical Trials Previously

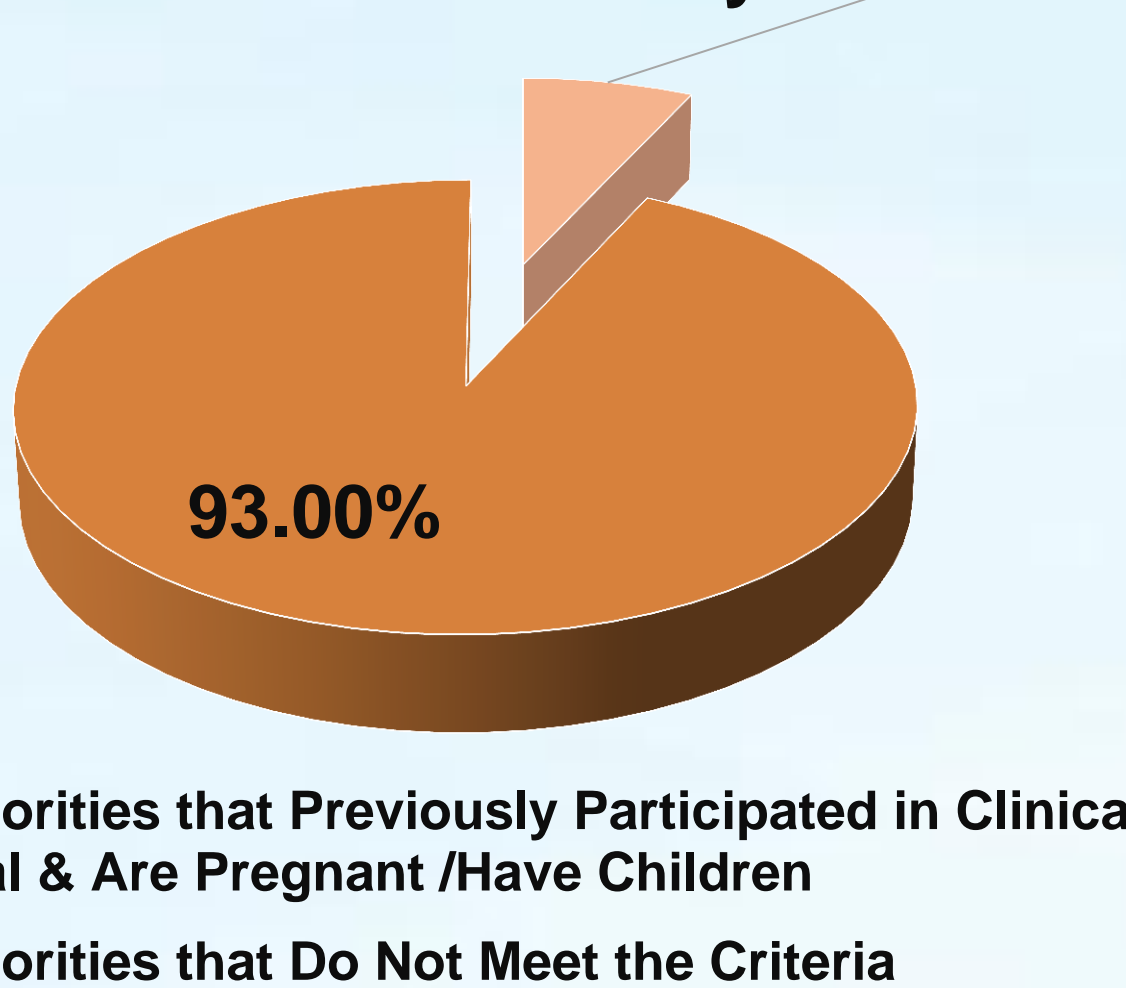


Figure 2 shows how many female minorities and Caucasian females have participated in clinical trials before, were currently pregnant/have children. Minorities: 21/300, Caucasians 8/84.

Results Continued

Race	p-Value
Black/African American	0.65
Asian	0.004
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.67
Hispanic	0.06
Other	0.40
Multiracial	0.11

Figure 3 represents whether or not there is a significant difference between Caucasians who participated in clinical trials versus minorities who participated in clinical trials.

	p-Value
Black/African American	0.62
Asian	0.01
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.79
Hispanic	0.05
Other	0.46
Multiracial	0.13
Pregnant	0.72
Has Children	0.16

Figure 4 represents whether or not there is a significant difference between Caucasians who participated in clinical trials and are pregnant/have kids and minorities who meet the same criteria.

Conclusion/Discussion

- Majority of patients surveyed were minorities; however, only 21/300 (7.0%) of the minorities that were surveyed were pregnant/had children and had participated in a clinical trial before compared to 8/84 (9.25%) of Caucasians that meet the same criteria (Figure 2).
- Multiple regression analysis was performed to determine the following:
 - If race was a significant barrier to participation in clinical trials. The p-values that were found to be significant were the following: Hispanic $p=.06$ and Asian $p=.004$ (Figure 3).
 - If minorities who were pregnant/have children are less likely to participate in clinical trials than Caucasians that meet the same criteria. The p-values were not found to be significant (Figure 4).

FINDINGS: Hispanics and Asians are less likely to participate in clinical trials than Caucasians. There is no significant difference in participation in clinical trials between Caucasians who are currently pregnant/have children and minorities that meet the same criteria. However, since preliminary data was used in the analysis, no final conclusions can be drawn at this point because the final analysis might reveal a different outcome.

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