

Office of Women's Health FDASIA 907 Action Plan Update

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White Oak Campus Silver Spring, MD February 29, 2016

Office of Women's Health

POLICY

SCIENCE

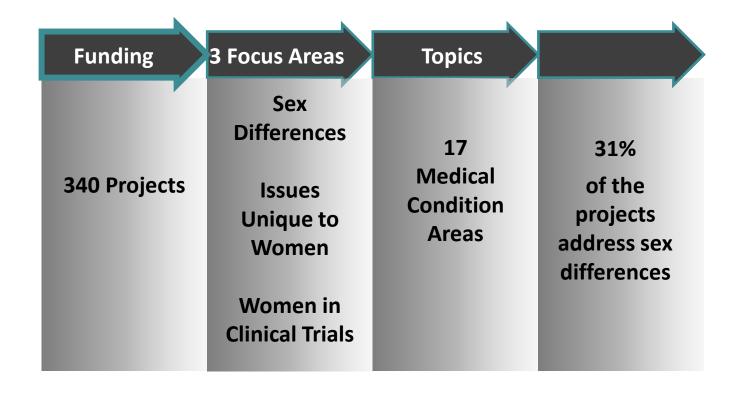
OUTREACH





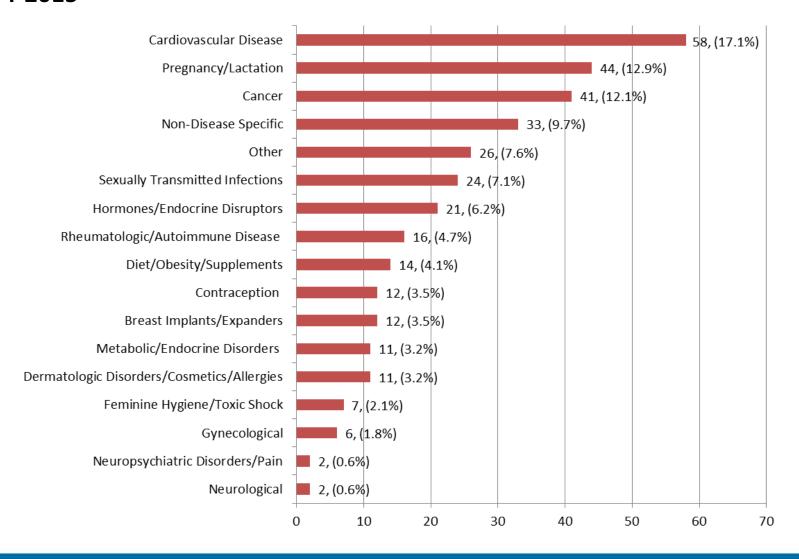






OWH-Funded Research

1994-2015





FDAISA 907 Action Plan

Quality

- Research
- Dissemination

Transparency

- Data Tracking and **Analysis**
- Collaborations

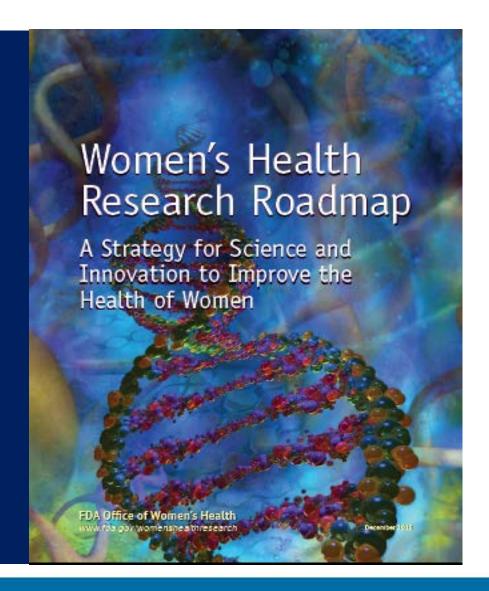
Participation

- Tools and Training
- Clinical Trials Campaign





New Action Item 1.5





7 Priority Areas

Advance Safety and Efficacy Improve Clinical Study Design and Analysis Evaluate New Modeling and Simulation Approaches 3 4 **Advance Biomarker Science Expand Data Sources and Analysis Improve Health Communications** 6 **Sex Differences and Emerging Technologies**

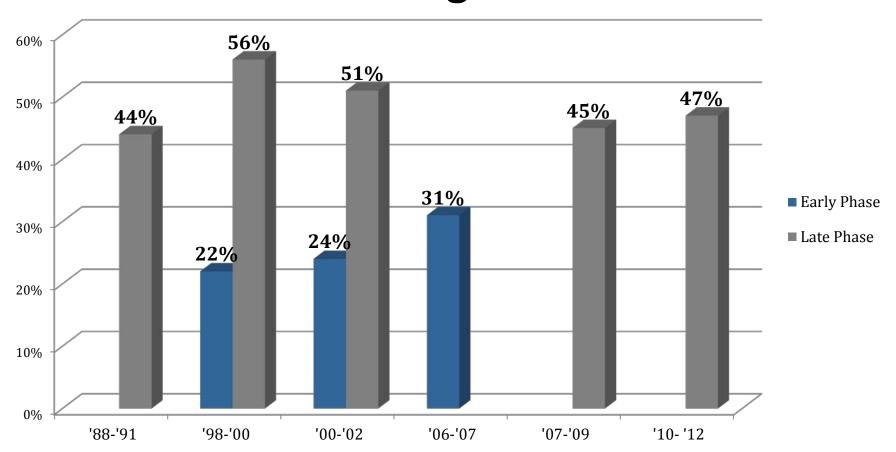


2015 Intramural Projects

- Sex-specific outcomes with cardiac resynchronization therapy
- Individual patient-data meta-analysis and postmarket analysis as a method for improving data quality in demographic subgroups

Data Tracking and Analysis

% Women in Drug Clinical Trials

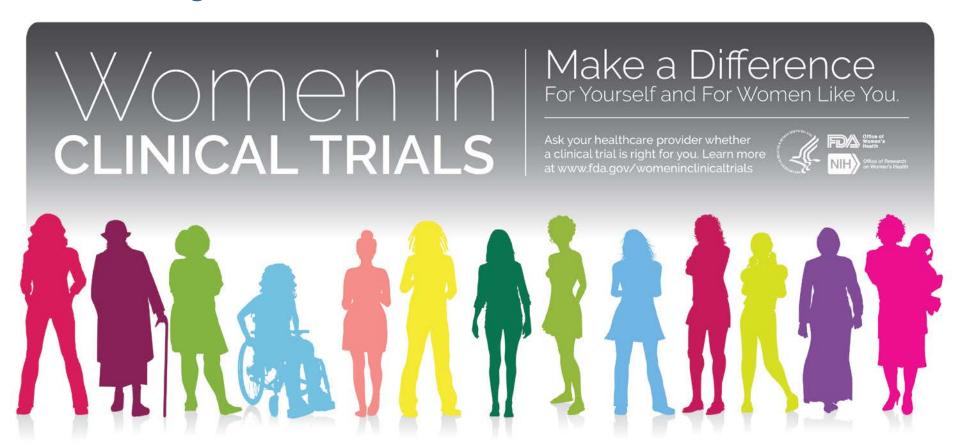




New: Action Item 2.3

Diverse Women in Clinical Trials Campaign

www.fda.gov/womeninclinicaltrials



Target Populations

- Older Women
- Women from Racial and Ethnic Groups
- Women with Disabilities
- •Women with chronic health conditions:

Alzheimer's Disease/ Neurological Conditions

Cardiovascular Diseases/ Diabetes

Depression/ Anxiety

HIV

Lung diseases



New: Clinical Trials Tools & Training

Training Webinars



Tools for Investigators



The ongoing challenge of recruiting and retaining volunteer has prompted studies to identify why recruitment and retention can be so difficult and -more importantly - what can be done about it. This section provides a summary of the literature on the barriers and facilitators to recruiting women from diverse backgrounds to clinical trials. Recruitment and retention in clinical research is complex and influenced by a range of factors that may affect an individual's ability and motivation to participate in a clinical study

Challenges with recruitment and retention are linked to the type of study conducted and by a wide range of factors, including whether the prospective participants already have access to treatment in their community, the potential risks. associated with the study, and the amount of travel, number and length of follow-up visits, and invasiveness of the testing.1 Some of the reasons most often cited for declining participation, especially in clinical trials, include study burden distrust and wariness of researchers, lack of knowledge and understanding of the clinical process, and fear of risk and randomization. Systematically addressing each of these barriers can help researchers exert a positive effect on successful recruitment and retention.

Study burden

The most often cited barrier to participation was related



for pain relief, investigators found that among women who declined to enroll, white women were more likely to report that they would not participate because of concerns about transportation.3 Avis and colleagues found that keeping travel time and number of clinical visits to a minimum migh increase trial participation.4

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http://orwh.od.nih.gov/toolkit/



Represents

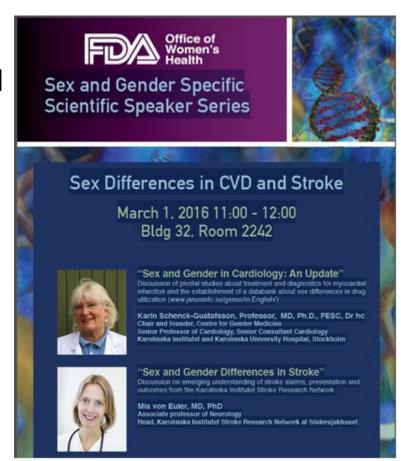
The scientific discoveries of sex and gender

Resource

Resource for FDA reviewers and leadership

Recognizes

Priority topics as identified by the Centers







Science

- Research Roadmap
- Data Tracking, Analysis & Dissemination

Professional Education

- NIH Toolkit Collaboration
- On-line Continuing Education

Consumer Outreach

- Clinical Trials Campaign
- Multi-media Communications



- Website: www.fda.gov/womens
- Twitter: @FDAWomen
- Pinterest: www.pinterest.com/usfda/ womens-health/