



NIH Office of Research on Women's Health

NASEM Committee on the Assessment of NIH Research on Women's Health

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National Institutes of Health

December 14, 2023

Outline

- I. Statement of Task**
- II. Policy Timeline**
- III. Sex as a Biological Variable**
- IV. Women's Health**
- V. Budget and Funding**
- VI. White House Initiative**





Statement of Task (1)

- The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) will convene a consensus committee with specific scientific, ethical, regulatory, and policy expertise to develop a framework for addressing the persistent gaps that remain in the knowledge of women's health across all NIH Institute and Centers (ICs).
- Specifically, the study should be designed to analyze the proportion of research that the NIH funds on conditions that are female-specific and/or more common amongst women or that differently impact women (e.g., different pathophysiology or course of disease), establish how these conditions are defined and ensure that it captures conditions across the lifespan, evaluates sex differences and racial and ethnic health disparities.
- The committee should define women's health for the purpose of the report, taking into account today's social and cultural climate.
- Ultimately, the study should determine the appropriate level of funding that is needed to address gaps in women's health research at NIH.



Statement of Task (2)

- The NASEM consensus committee, as a first step, will conduct an analysis and develop a matrix of identified NIH research on conditions that are female-specific, more common amongst women or that differently impact women, investigating sex differences, and centered on the unique health needs of women.
- The NASEM consensus committee will make recommendations for the following:
 - Research priorities for NIH-supported research on women's health,
 - NIH training and education efforts to build, support, and maintain a robust women's health research workforce,
 - NIH structure (extra- and intra-mural), systems, and review processes to optimize women's health research,
 - NIH-wide workforce to effectively solicit, review, and support women's health research,
 - Allocation of funding needed to address gaps in women's health research at NIH.
- The committee will identify metrics to ensure that research is tracked to meet the continuing health needs of women.

ORWH Mission



Enhance and expand women's health research



Include women and minority groups in clinical research



Promote career advancement for women in biomedical careers



NIH Vision



Sex and gender integrated into biomedical research



Every woman receives evidence-based care



Women in science careers reach their full potential

Timeline of NIH Inclusion Policies

1986

NIH encourages inclusion of women

1994

NIH requires inclusion of women and members of racial and ethnic minority groups

1998

NIH requires inclusion of children

2017

New phase 3 reporting requirements

2019

NIH requires inclusion of individuals of all ages

2022

NIH clarifies phase 3 project outcomes requirements



NIH Supported Research Plays a Critical Role in the Health of Women



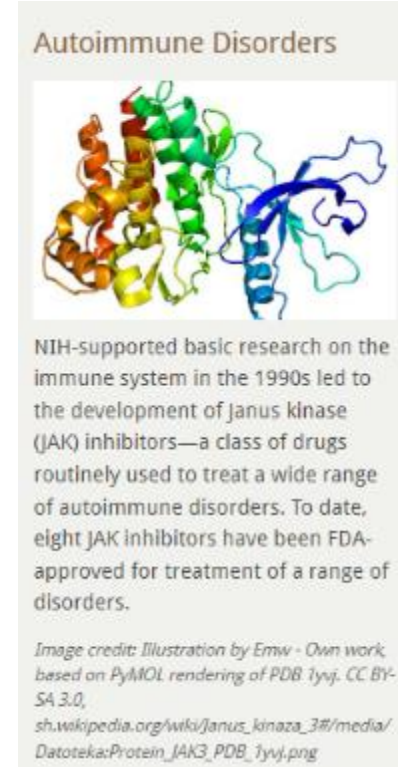
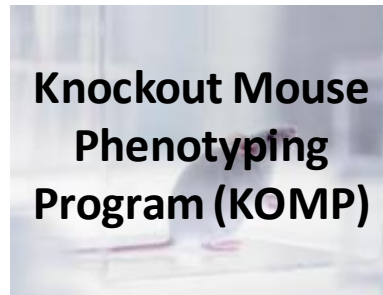
Women's Health Initiative



EVATAR™ Modeling the Female Reproductive Tract in 3-D



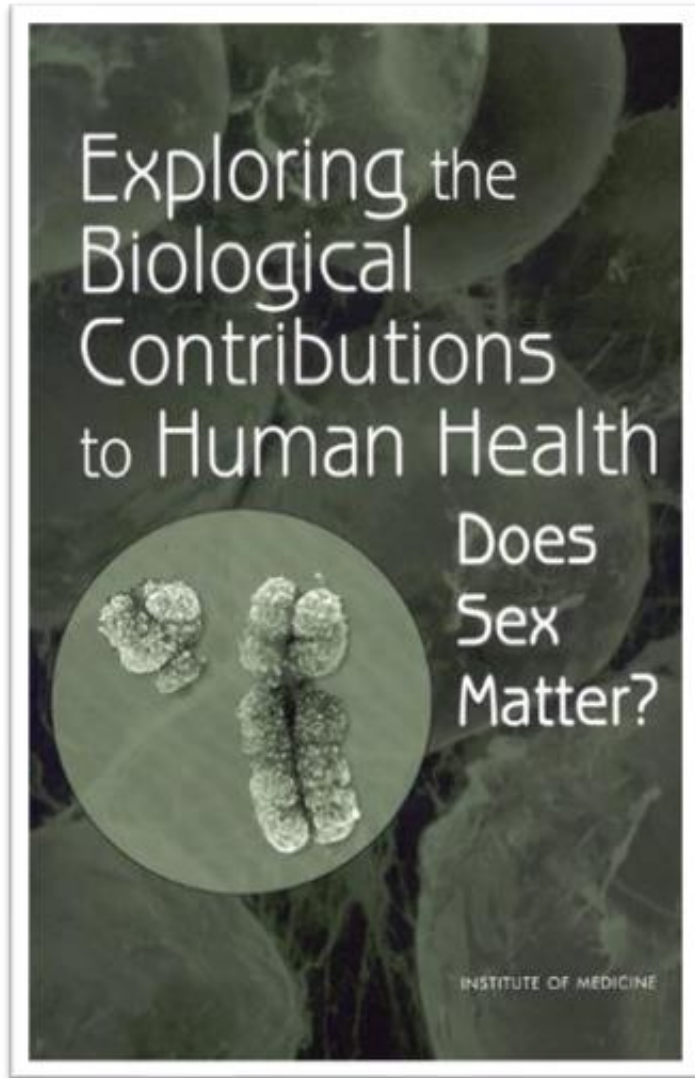
Study of Women's Health Across the Nation



NIH-supported basic science led to JAK inhibitor development



Does Sex Matter? A 2001 NASEM Report

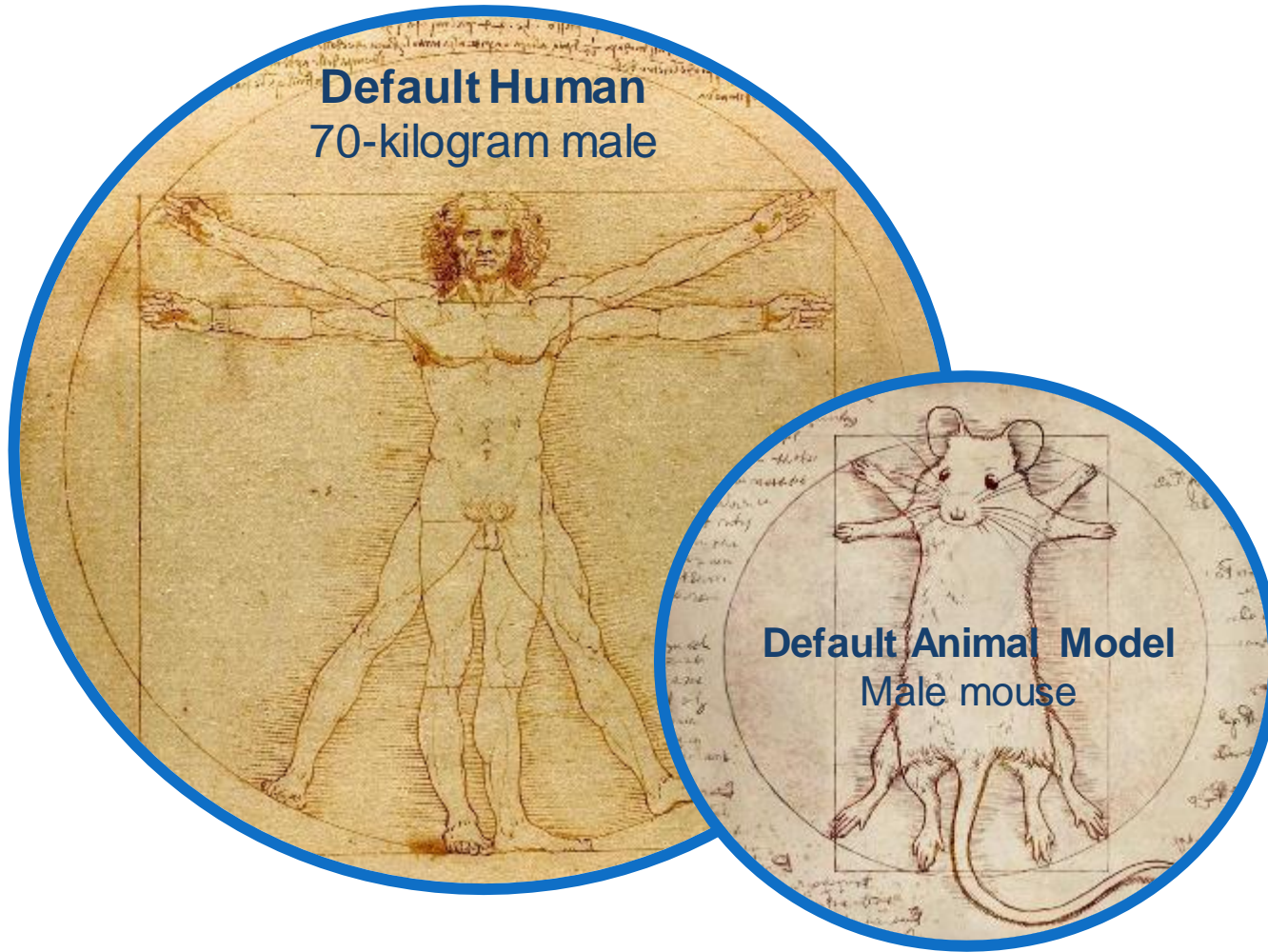


“A common, recurring message emerged ... This message is that sex—that is, being male or female—is an important basic human variable that should be considered when designing and analyzing the results of studies in all areas and at all levels of biomedical and health related research.”

Institute of Medicine, 2001



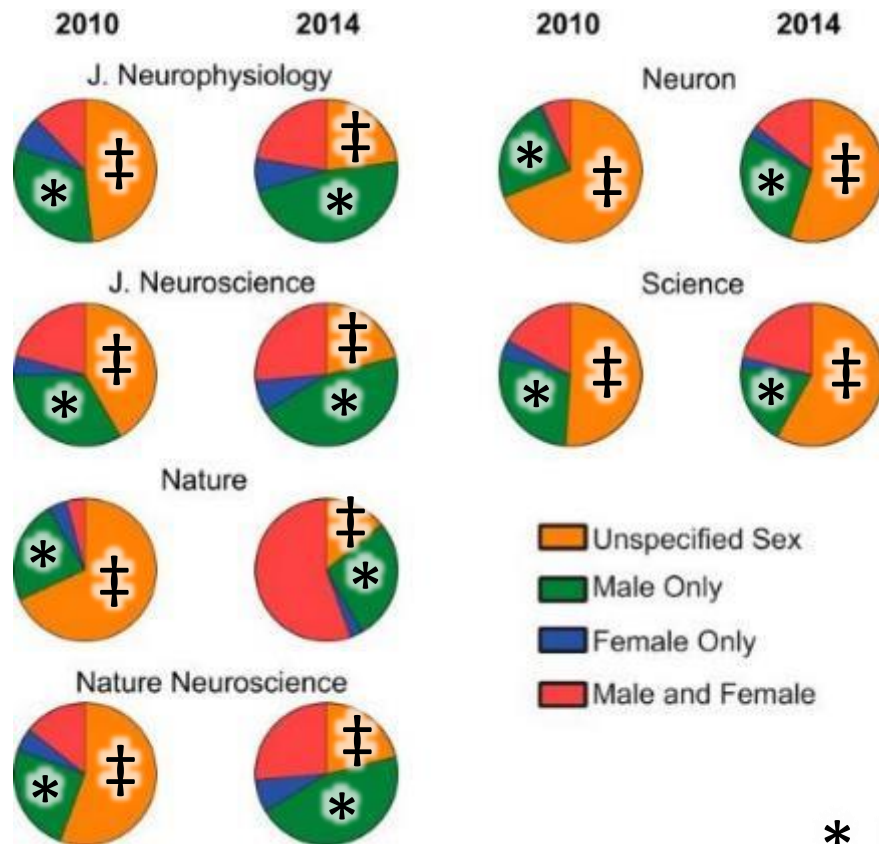
Assumptions about Sex in Biomedical Research



- Fundamental biology assumed to include shared molecular biochemical and physiologic characteristics
- These assumptions have led to evidence gaps

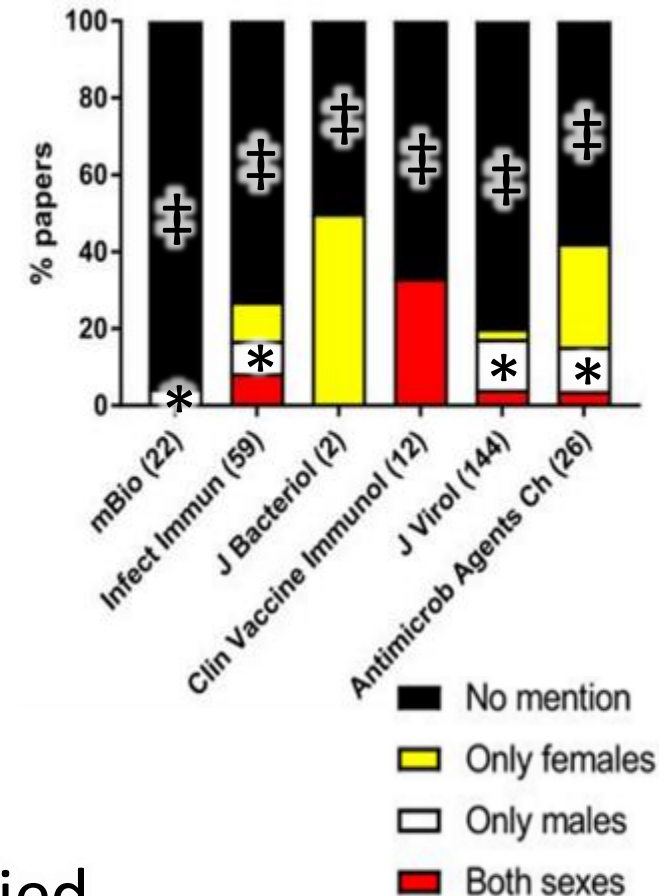
Over-Reliance on Male Models & Lack of Analysis by Sex

Animal Studies in Neuroscience,
2010 & 2014, by Journal



* male only
± sex not specified

Primary Cell Culture Studies
in 2016, by ASM Journal





NIH Policy on Sex as a Biological Variable (SABV)

“NIH expects that [SABV] will be factored into research designs, analyses, and reporting in vertebrate animal and human studies.

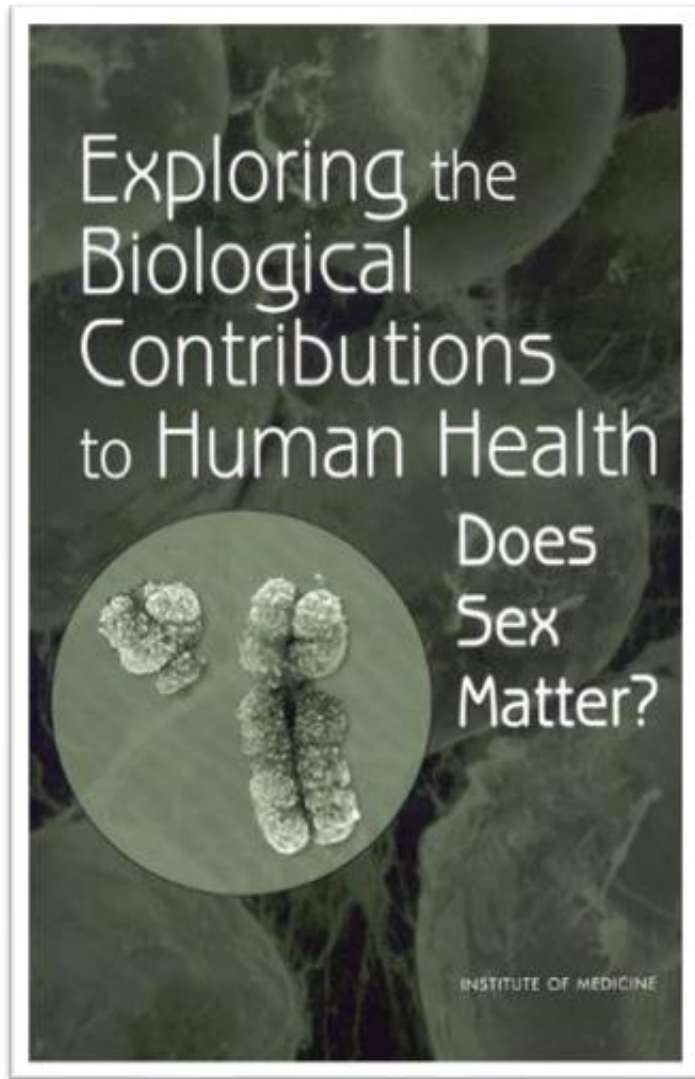
the scientific literature, preliminary data, or other relevant considerations must be provided for applications proposing to study only one sex.”



Effective 01/25/2016

SABV Policy Notice: NOT-OD-15-102

Does Sex Matter? A 2001 NASEM Report



“A common, recurring message emerged ... This message is that sex—that is, being male or female—is an important basic human variable that should be considered when designing and analyzing the results of studies in all areas and at all levels of biomedical and health related research.

Differences in health and illness between individuals are influenced not only by individuals’ genetic and physiological constitutions but also by environmental and experiential factors, all of which interact.”

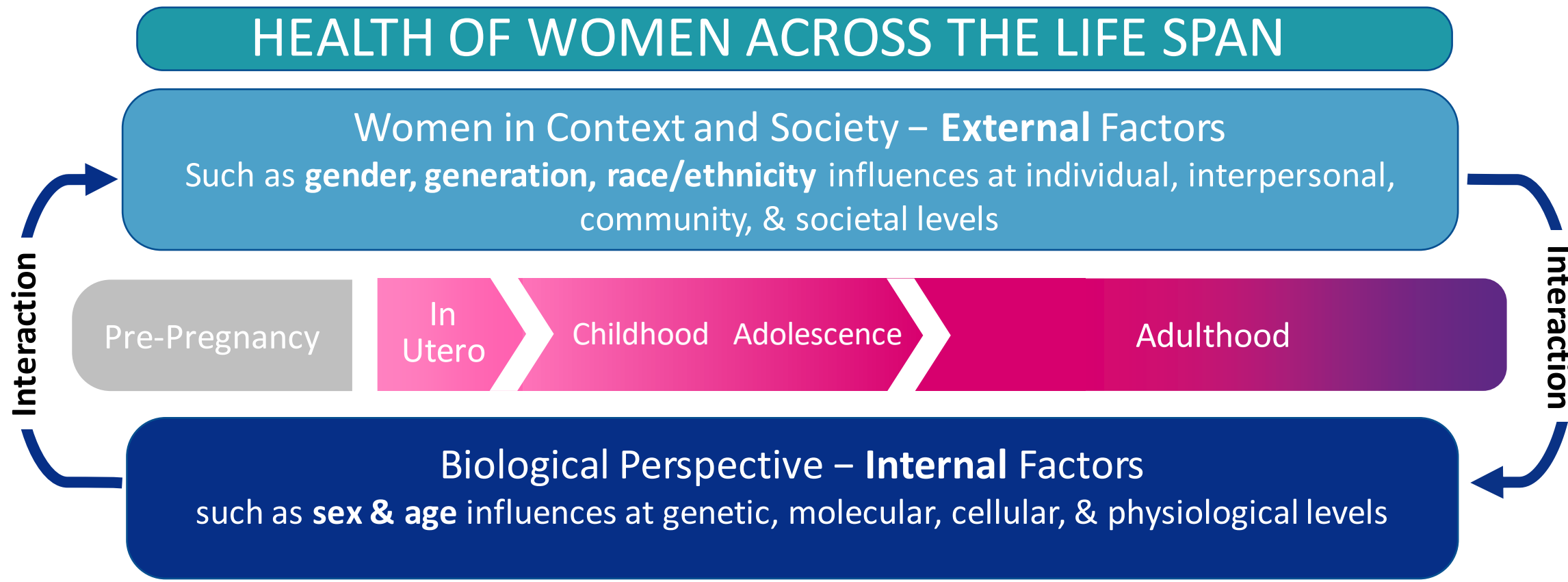
Institute of Medicine, 2001



NIH National Institutes of Health
Office of Research on Women's Health

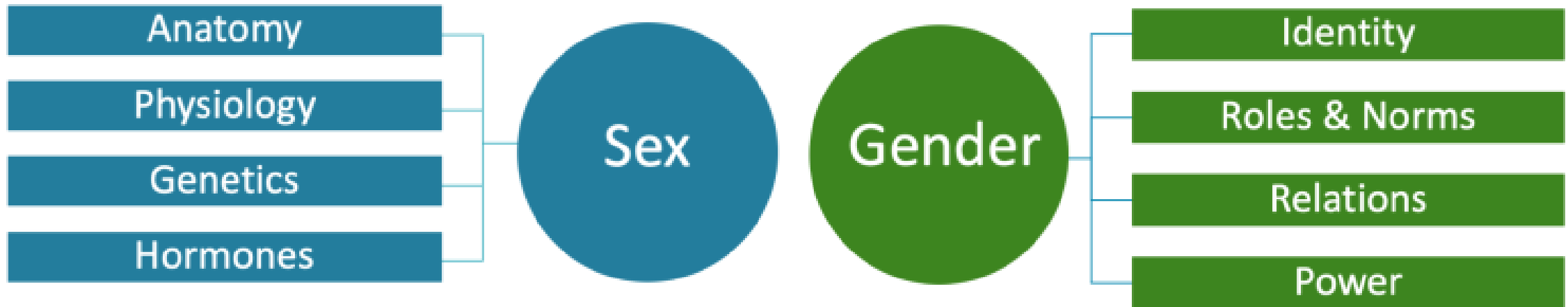


Extended ORWH Multidimensional Framework that Represents the Intersection of Factors Affecting the Health of Women



Sex and Gender Influence Health

Dimensions of Sex (Biological Variable) & Gender (Social and Cultural Variable)



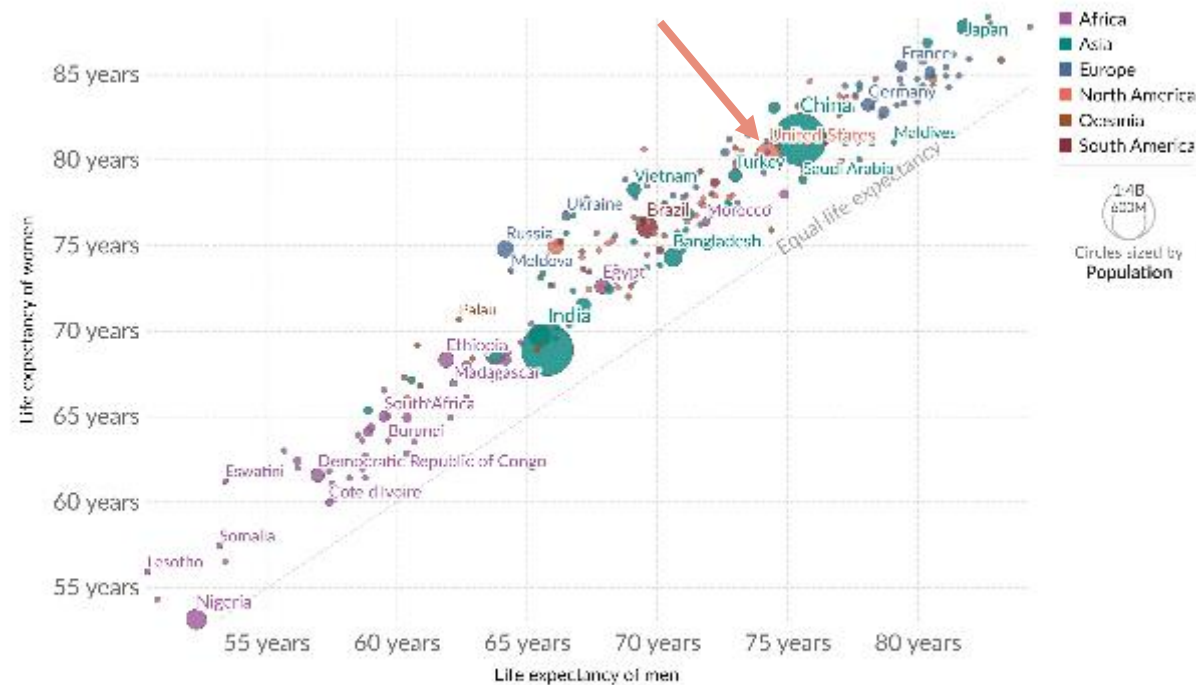
Dimensions of Intersectionality*

The culmination of a person's multiple domains of identity combined with their lived experience that together influence health status and disease risk (i.e., race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, generation, caste, sexual orientation).

Differences in Health for Women

Life expectancy: females versus males, 2021

The period life expectancy¹ at birth, in a given year.

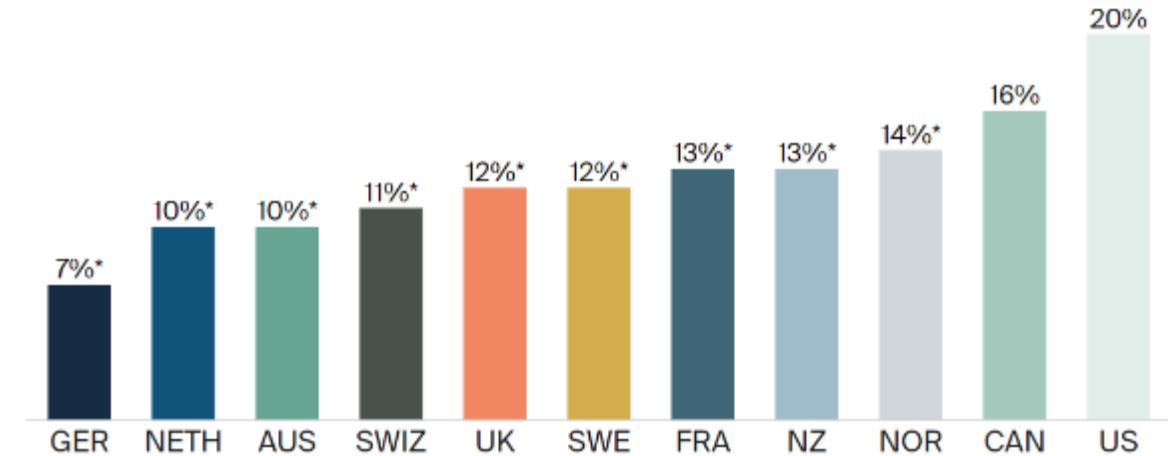


Data source: UN, World Population Prospects (2022)

OurWorldinData.org/life-expectancy | CC BY

1. Period life expectancy: Period life expectancy is a metric that summarizes death rates across all age groups in one particular year. For a given year, it represents the average lifespan for a hypothetical group of people, if they experienced the same age-specific death rates throughout their whole lives as the age-specific death rates seen in that particular year. Learn more in our article: "Life expectancy" - What does this actually mean?

Percent of women ages 18–64 who had two or more chronic conditions[^]






[Download data](#)

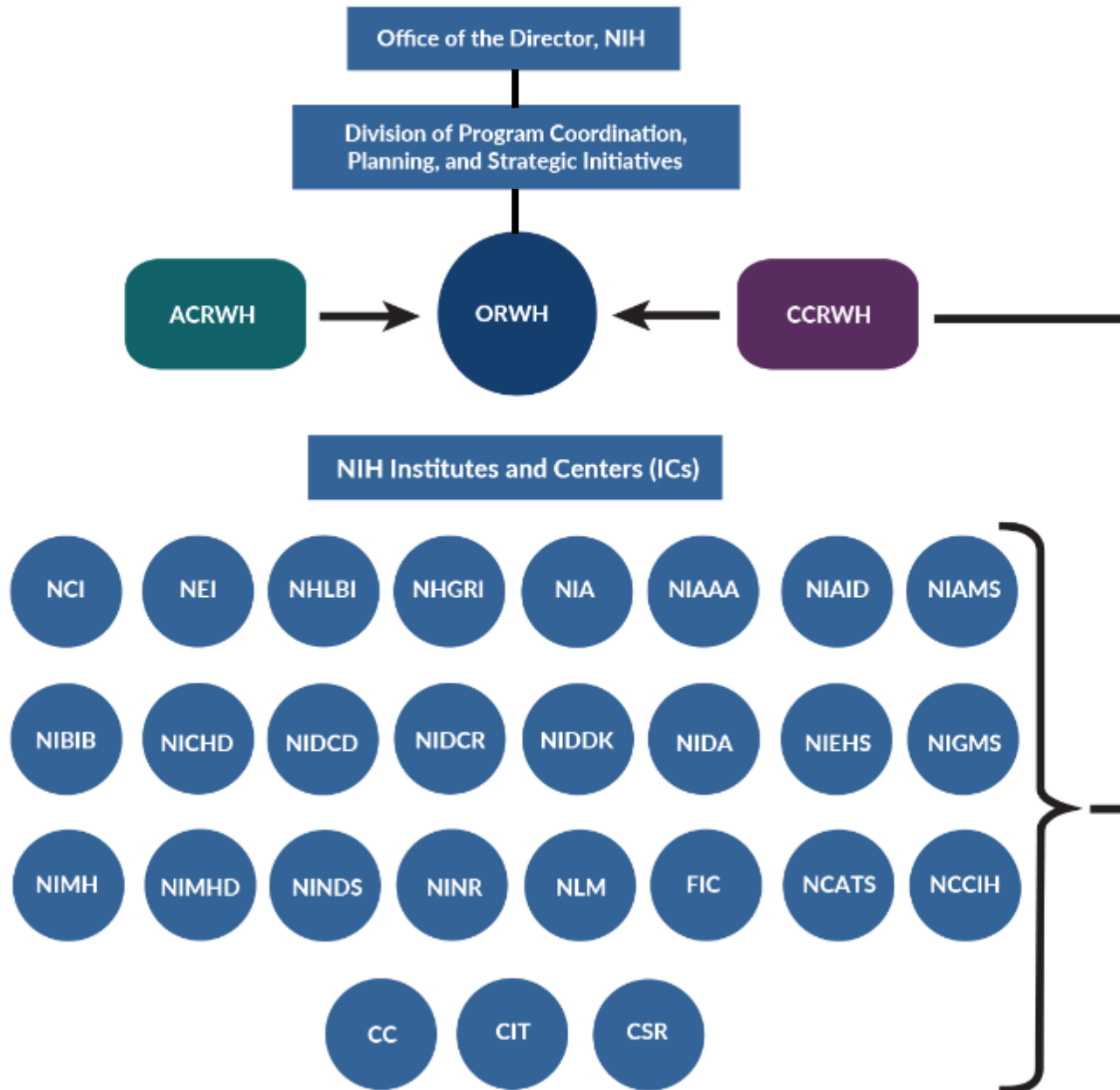
Notes: ^ Having a chronic disease defined as ever being told by a doctor as having two or more of the following: joint pain or arthritis; asthma or chronic lung disease; diabetes; heart disease, including heart attack; or high blood pressure. * Statistically significant difference compared to the United States ($p < .05$).

Data: The Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey, 2016.

Defining Women's Health

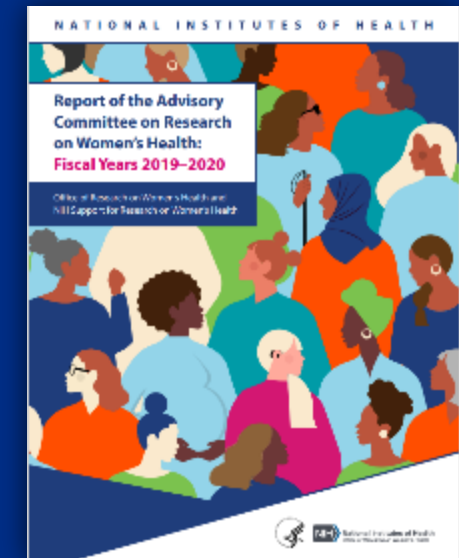
Condition Type	Examples
Female specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Endometriosis</i>• <i>Cervical Cancer</i>• <i>Menopause</i> 
Disproportionately impact women	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Autoimmune Disease</i>• <i>Mental Health</i>• <i>Pain Conditions</i> 
Present and progress differently in women	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Heart Disease</i>• <i>Stroke</i>• <i>Metabolic Disorders</i> 

What is ORWH's relation to the rest of NIH?

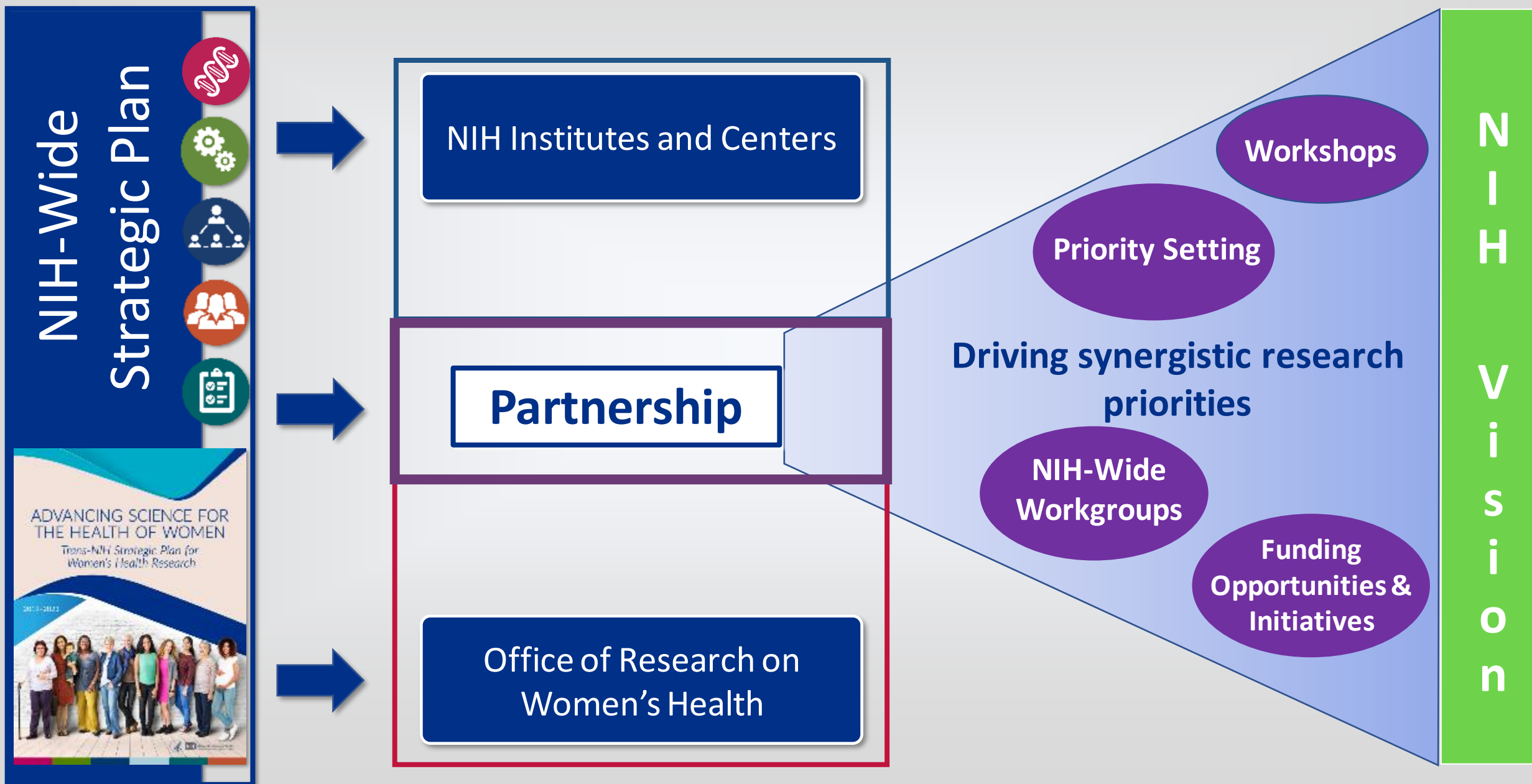


ORWH co-funds & complements ICO research

NIH-wide WHR Biennial Report



Collaboration is Key to Women's Health Research at NIH



ORWH Advances Study of Sex & Gender and the Health of Women through Collaborations across NIH

BIRCWH

Building
Interdisciplinary
Research
Careers in
Women's
Health
8 ICOs
Mentored
Career
Development



RFA-OD-22-014

SCORE

Specialized
Centers of
Research
Excellence on
Sex Differences
6 ICOs
Disease-
Agnostic
Research
Centers

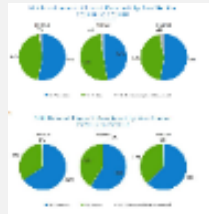


Administrative Supplements

Sex and Gender
22 ICOs

Understudied,
Underrepresented, &
Underreported (U3)

16 ICOs
Funding Program to
Expand Sex &
Gender Data



R01

Intersection of
sex & gender
influences on
health &
disease

11 ICOs
Sex & Gender
Influences on
Health &
Disease

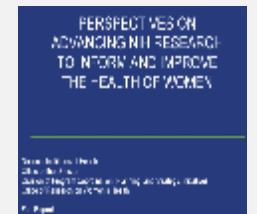


RFA-OD-22-028

R21 & R01

Understanding
Chronic Conditions
Understudied
Among Women

6 ICOs
A 2021 Women's
Health Conference
Report

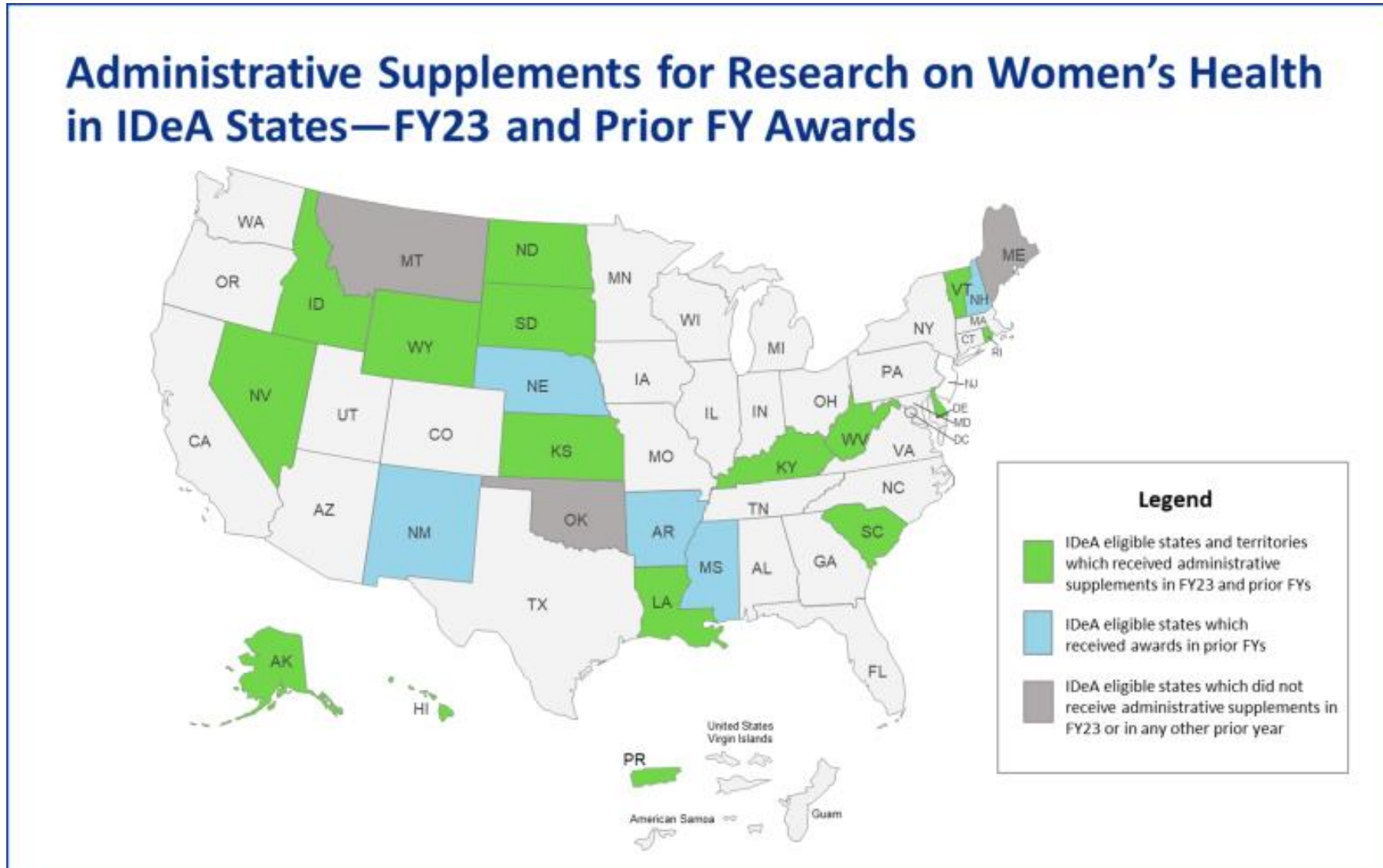


RFA-OD-23-103
RFA-OD-23-014

NOSI: Administrative Supplements for Research on Women's Health in the IDeA States – 2023 Update

NOTICE	<u>NOT-GM-22-005</u>
DUE DATE	October 17, 2022; October 17, 2023; and October 17, 2024
GOAL	To expand research and research capacity in the IDeA states to address important issues of women's health across the lifespan. Research on maternal and infant morbidity and mortality is of particular interest.
ISSUED BY 16 ICOs	NIGMS with ORWH, NEI, NHLBI, NIA, NIAID, NIBIB, NICHD, NIDCR, NIDA, NIEHS, NINR, NCCIH, NCI, ODP, SGMRO
BUDGET	Up to \$200,000 for 1 year in direct costs.
CONTACTS	Crina Frincu (NIGMS) – Inquiries related to IDeA program and policy requirements Regine Douthard (ORWH) – inquiries related to scientific content of the applications POs from each ICO are listed to answer IC-specific questions
FUNDING	\$16.4 million awarded: 60 grants in 20 IDeA states & Puerto Rico since 2020

ORWH partners with NIGMS and ICs on Women's Health Research in IDeA States



NIH funded randomized controlled trials reporting outcomes by sex (and race and ethnicity) increased significantly

TABLE 2. INCLUSION AND ANALYSIS BY SEX IN NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH-FUNDED CLINICAL TRIALS
PUBLISHED IN 2004, 2009, 2015, AND 2021

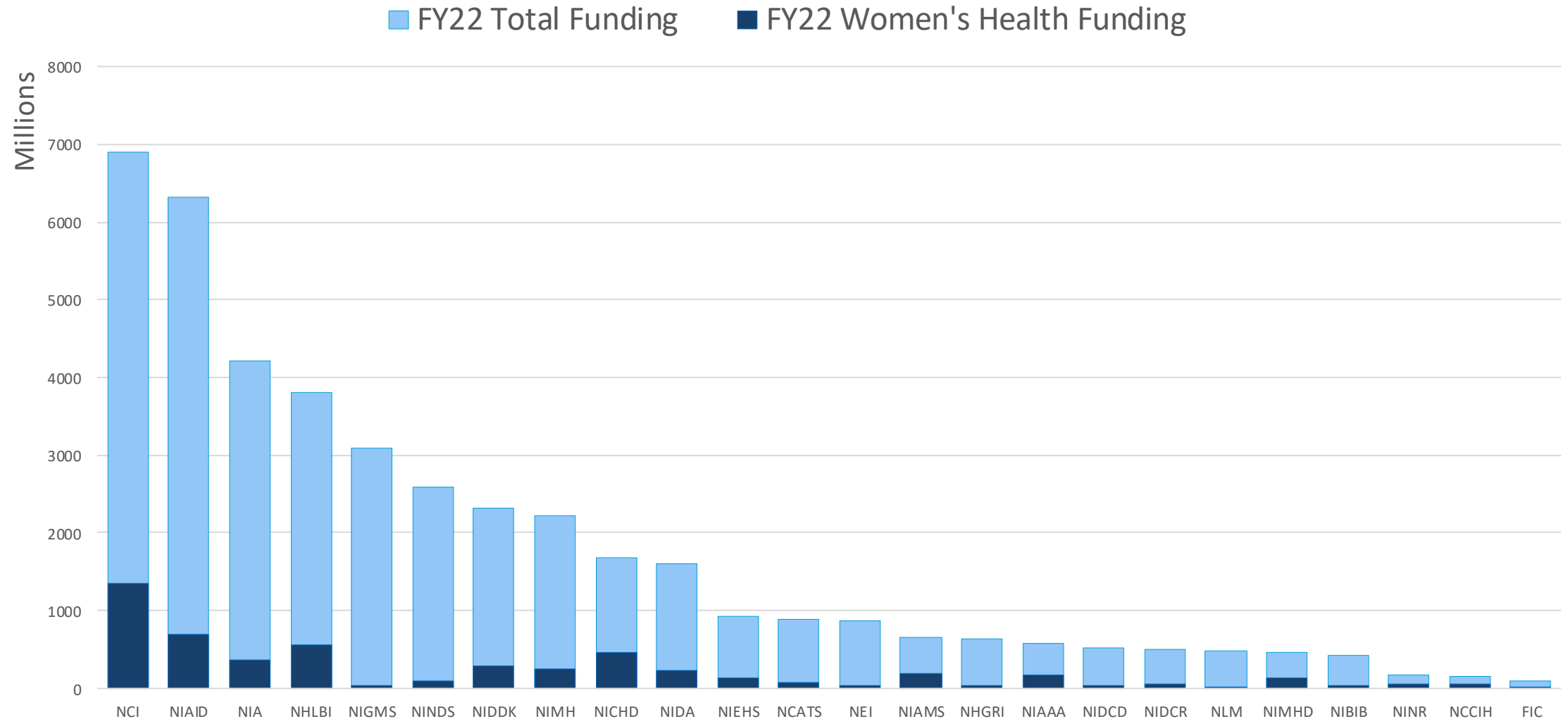
	2004	2009	2015	2021	
Enrollment by sex					
Median % of women enrolled (interquartile range)	43% (25–61%)	38% (28–54%)	46% (34–56%)	44% (24–56%)	
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	Fisher's exact p-value
Analysis and reporting by sex					
Analysis by sex provided or sex included in statistical analysis	6 (13.0)	14 (25.0)	28 (26.2)	34 (43.0)	<0.01
Did not analyze by sex, but provided explanation	9 (19.6)	6 (10.7)	2 (1.9)	5 (6.3)	
Did not include sex in analysis or provide an explanation	31 (67.4)	36 (64.3)	77 (72.0)	40 (50.6)	
Total	46 (100.0)	56 (100.0)	107 (100.0)	79 (100.0)	

Among studies enrolling male and female participants.

Analysis and reporting by sex, race, and ethnicity significantly increased despite no corresponding increase in enrollment.

Koch, A. R., Craemer, K. A., Garland, C. E., Fox, W. B., Jones, C. T., Qualls, A. C., Sterr, J. C., & Geller, S. E. (2023). Federally Funded Randomized Controlled Trials Increase Analysis and Reporting of Study Outcomes by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity. *Journal of women's health* (2002), 10.1089/jwh.2023.0307. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1089/jwh.2023.0307>

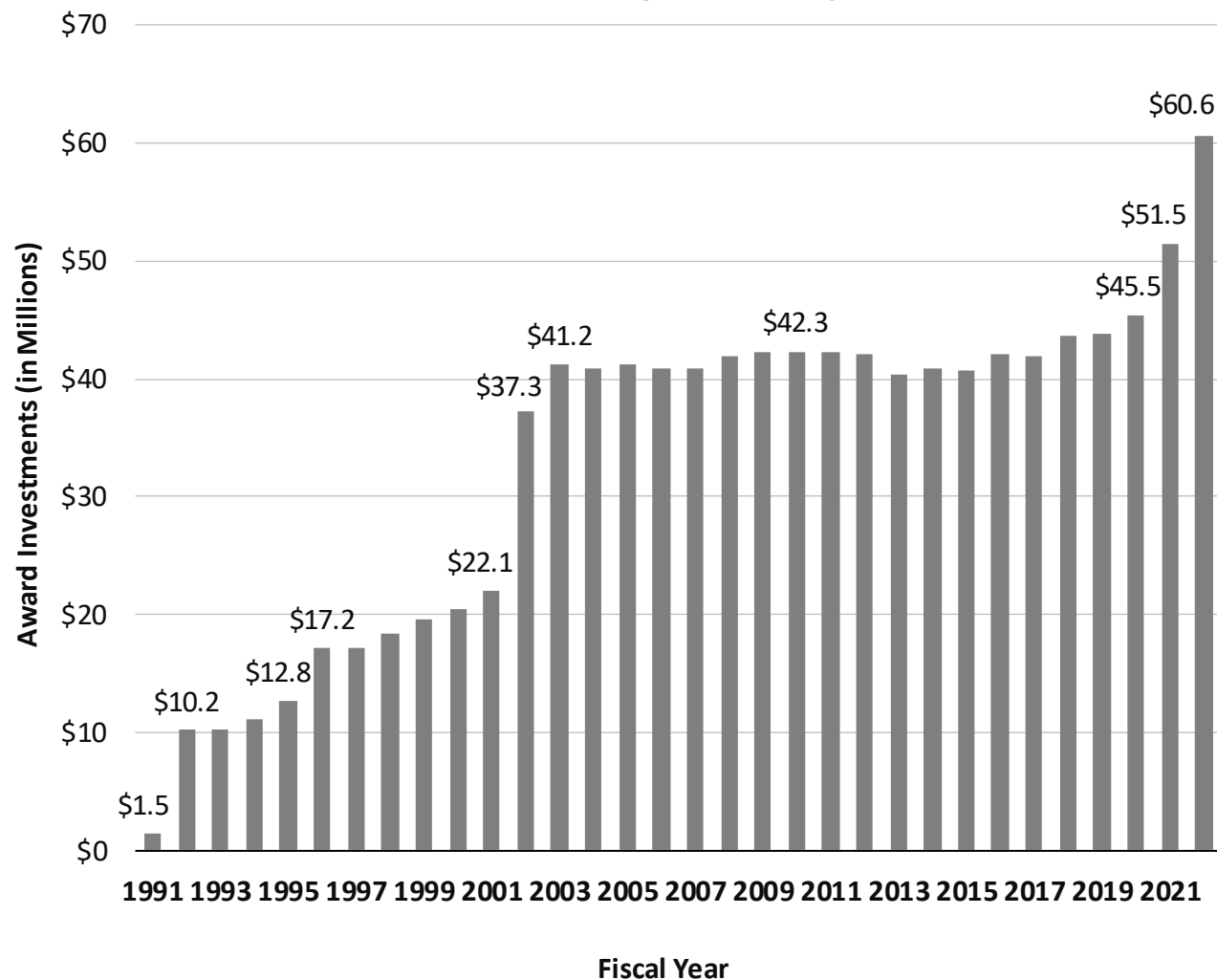
NIH-Wide Research Investments in Women's Health (\$4.6 Billion)



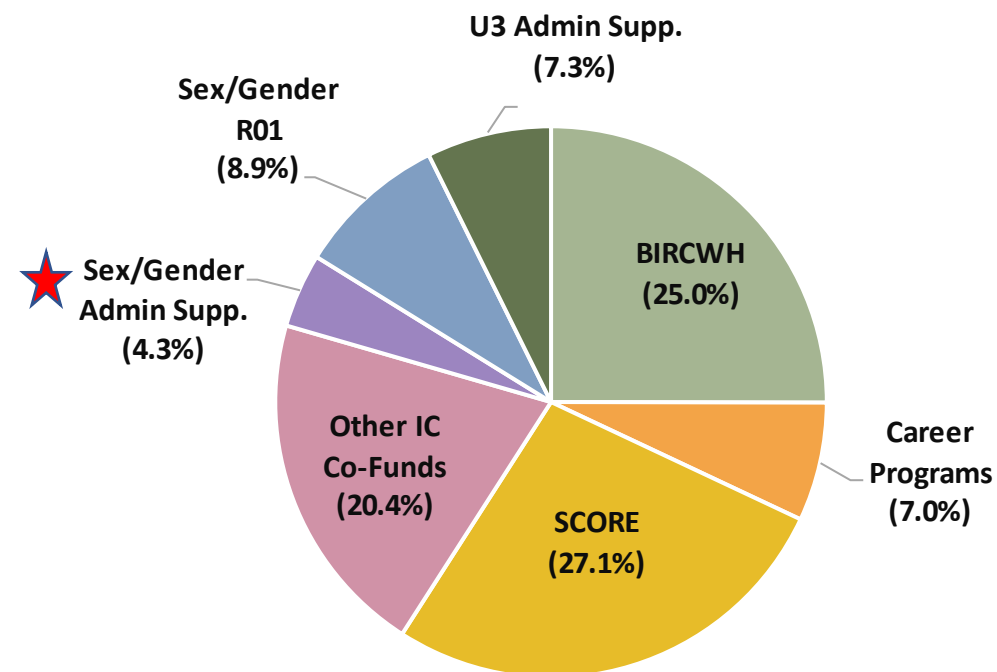


ORWH Budget History & FY2022 Extramural Grant Award Profile

ORWH Budget History



Note: Award investments do not adjust for inflation.



ORWH FY2022 Extramural Grant Awards by Program (as % of Extramural Budget)

Source: NIH IMPAC II FY2022 frozen data.

Note: ORWH total investments = \$43,222,779. Funding portfolio excludes R&D contracts, IAA, and Loan Repayment awards.



ORWH Budget History & FY2022 Extramural Grant Award Profile

FY23 Budget Appropriations

\$76,480,000 for ORWH

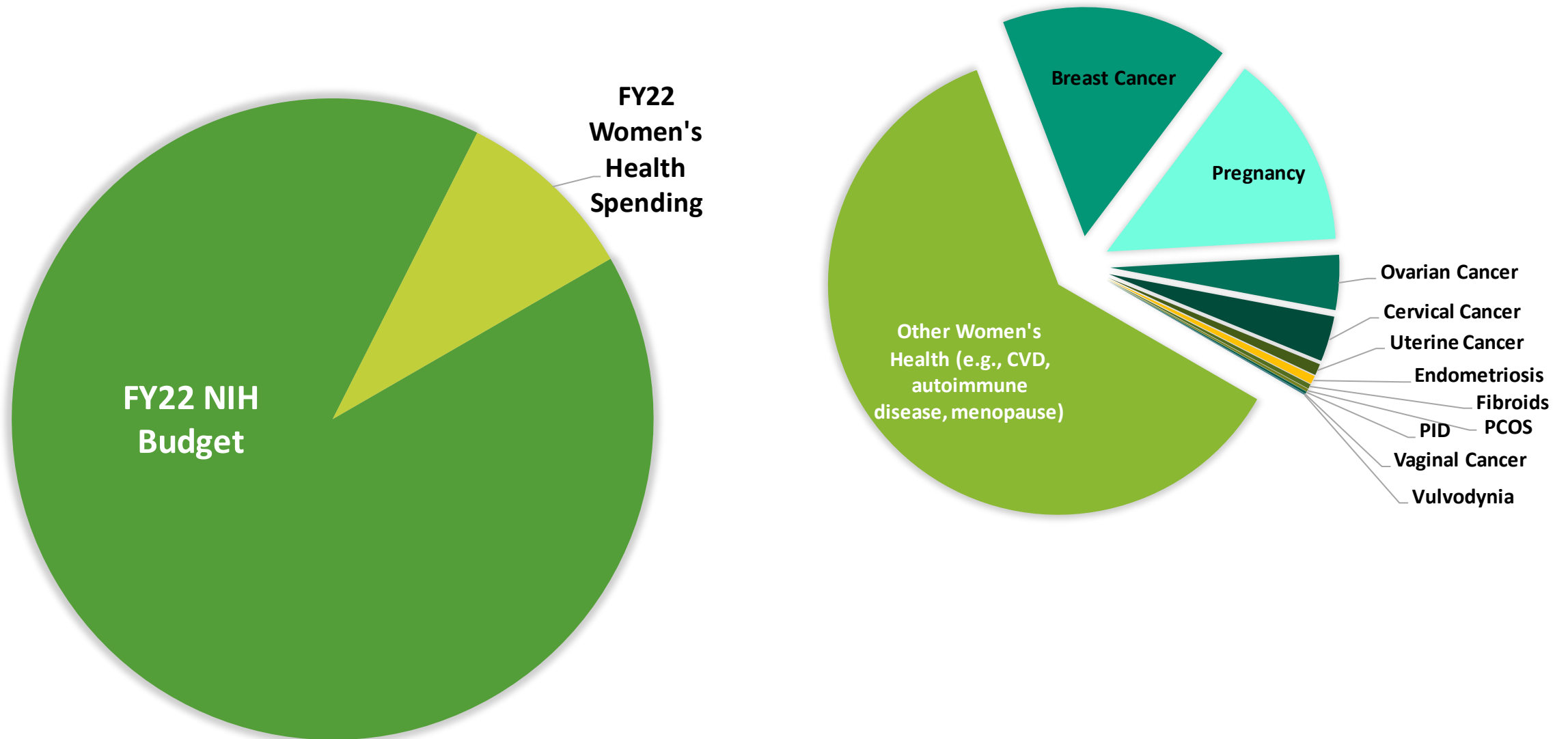
\$10,000,000 for OADR-ORWH

\$5,000,000 for BIRCWH

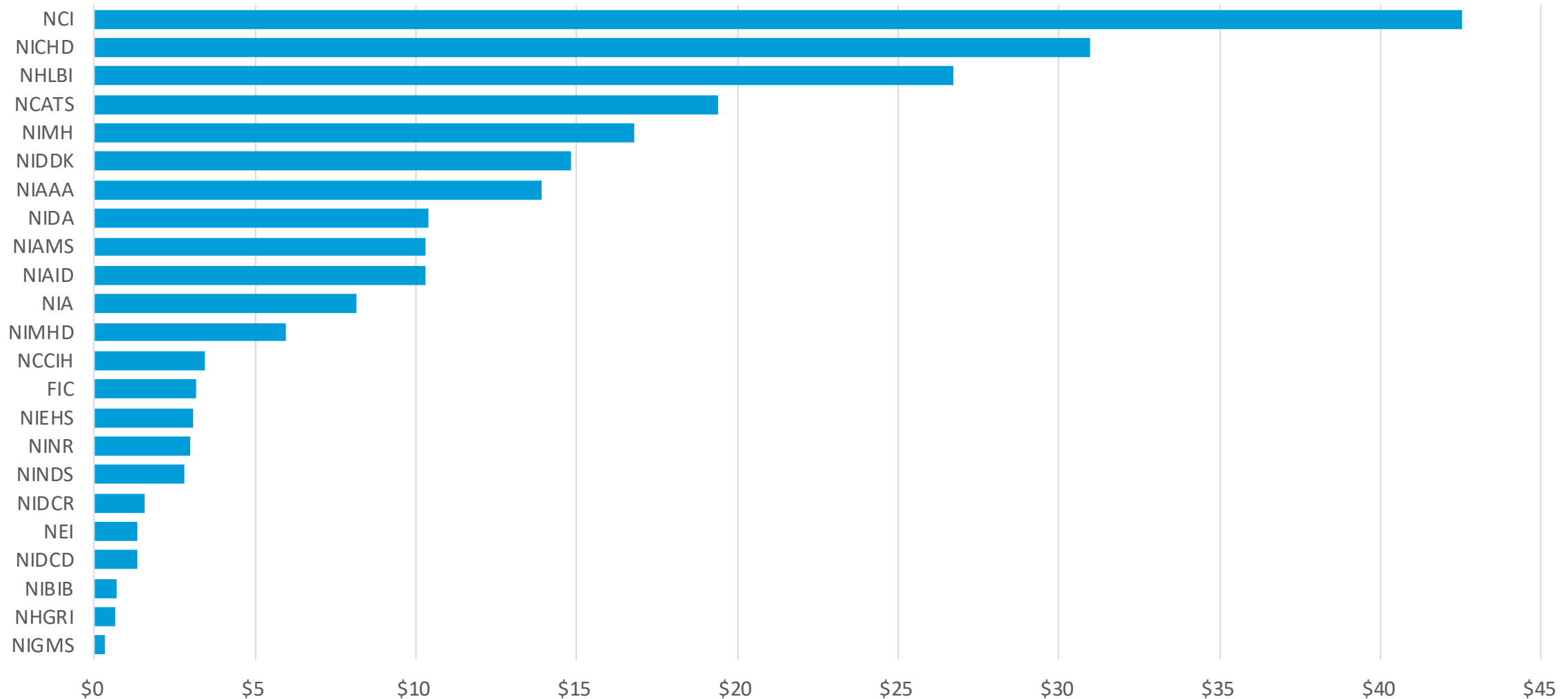
\$2,000,000 for NASEM study

Note: FY23 Appropriations are not separated by category

Women's Health Research Spending By Category



FY22 NIH Funding for Women's Health – Training (T F K awards) (\$232 million)



<https://reporter.nih.gov/>

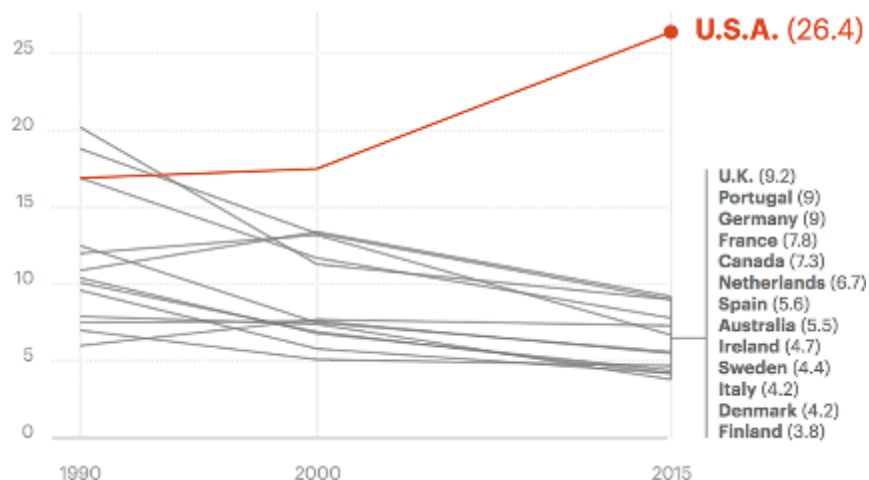
FY21 House and Senate “Significant Items”

The ORWH held the **Advancing NIH Research on the Health of Women: A 2021 Conference** on October 20, 2021, as part of the ACRWH Meeting.

- **Evaluate research** and **identify priorities** to advance the study of women’s health
- Coordinated with the CCRWH

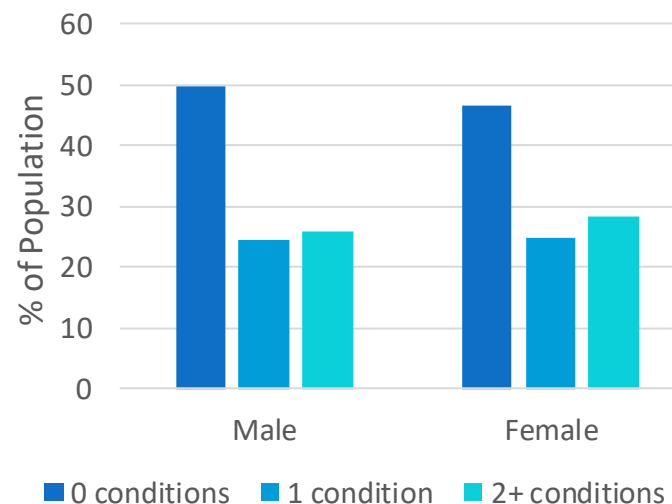
House: <https://www.congress.gov/116/crpt/hrpt450/CRPT-116hrpt450.pdf> (page 149),
Senate: <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/LHHSRept.pdf> (page 123)

Rising Rates of Maternal Morbidity and Mortality



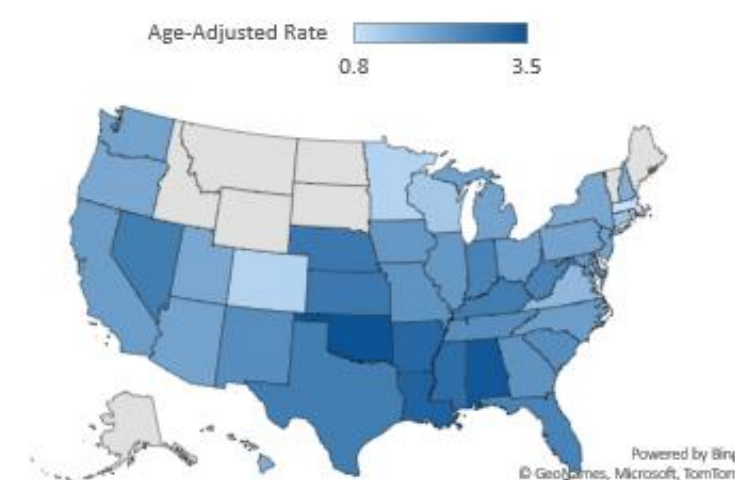
2015, Source: The Lancet. Credit: Rob Weychert/ProPublica

Rising Rates of Chronic Debilitating Conditions in Women



King, DE, et al. JABFM 2018, 31 (4) 503-513.

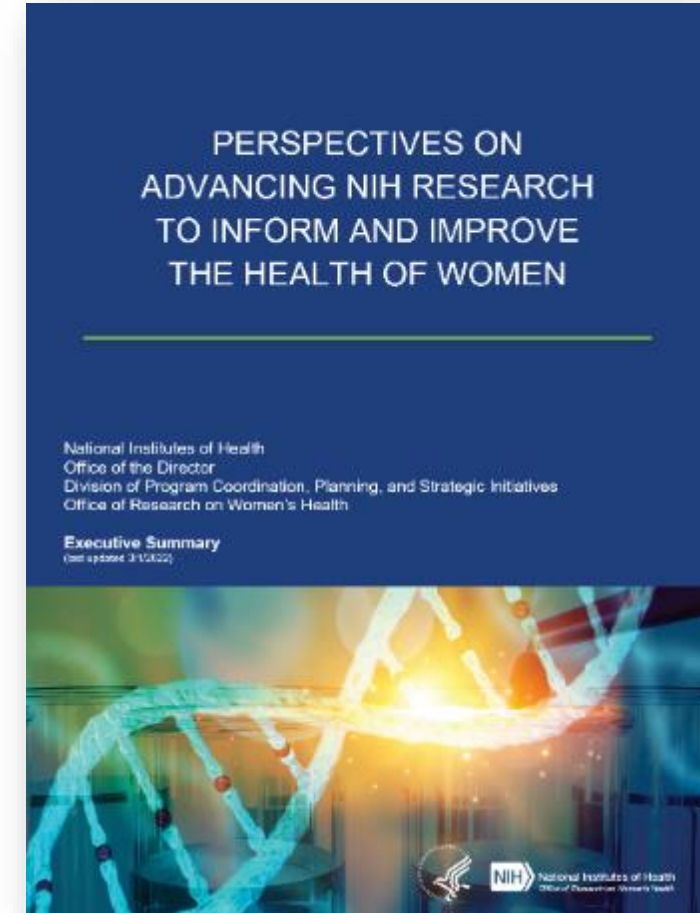
Stagnant Survival Rates among Cervical Cancer Patients

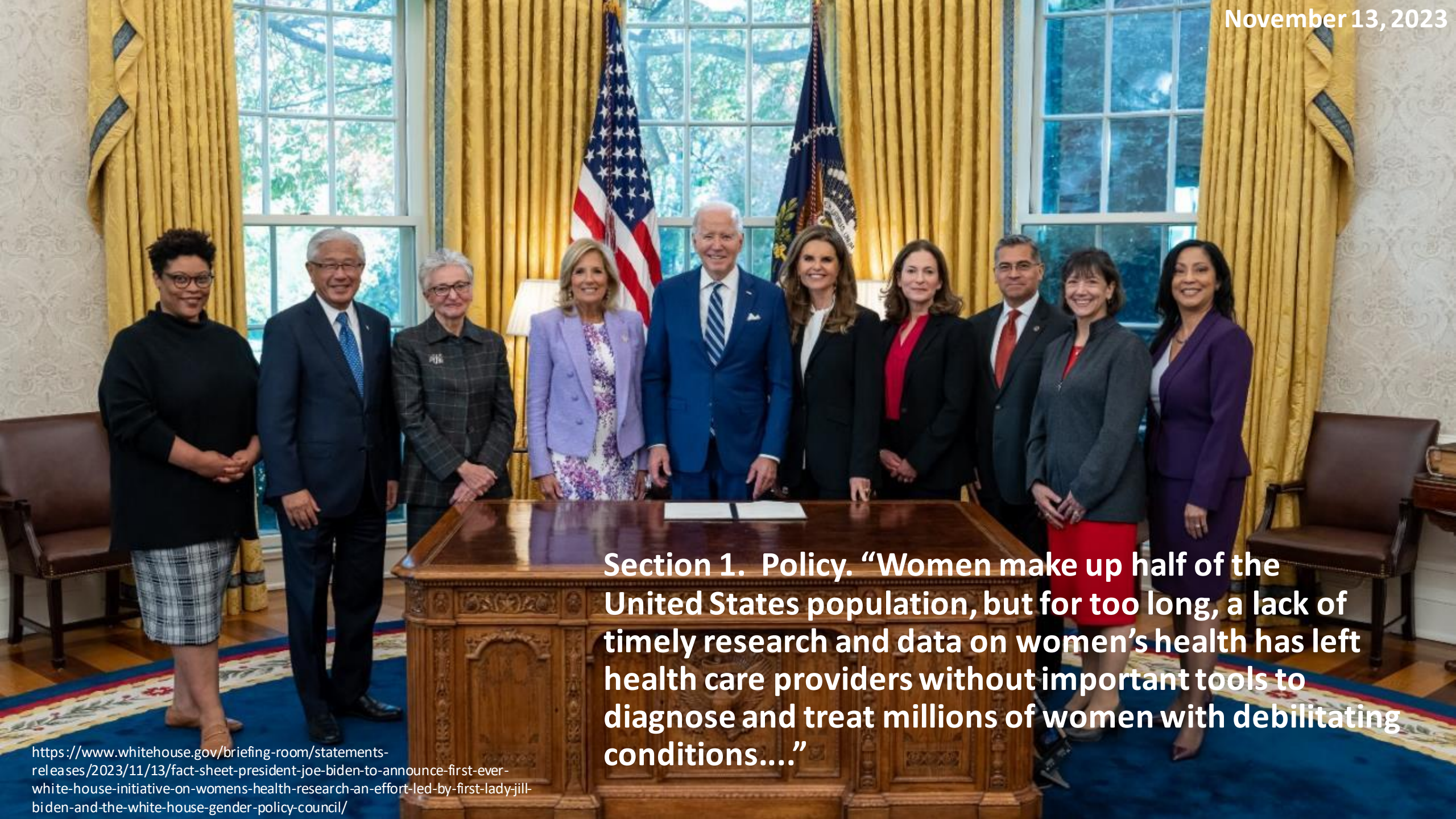


<https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/cervix.html>

Crosscutting Themes Identified: Where Research is “Urgently Needed”

1. **Implementing best practices** – evidence-based and more holistic, patient-centered care
2. **Addressing care inequities** – especially among populations with overlapping identities
3. **Intentional research** – two components:
 - Historic overreliance on male clinical research participants left significant gaps regarding female-specific disorders and diseases more common in women
 - Despite Sex As a Biological Variable (SABV) policy, gaps remain in basic and translational understanding of sex differences





Section 1. Policy. “Women make up half of the United States population, but for too long, a lack of timely research and data on women’s health has left health care providers without important tools to diagnose and treat millions of women with debilitating conditions....”



Section 2. Establishment.

There is established, within the Office of the First Lady, a White House Initiative on Women's Health Research (Initiative).

Section 3: Membership.

The Initiative shall be led by a Chair designated by the President who shall hold a dual role in the Office of the First Lady and on the staff of the White House Gender Policy Council.

Section 4: Mission and Functions. The mission of the Initiative is to advance women's health research in U.S.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Section 5: Recommendations to the President. Within 45 days of the date of this memorandum, the members of the Initiative or their designees shall provide recommendations to the President, through the Chair, on concrete actions that agencies and offices can take to advance women's health research.