Implementing Alternatives to Race and Ethnicity in Research and Practice

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Right patient, right test, right treatment, right time, right price







AMA recommendation 2020

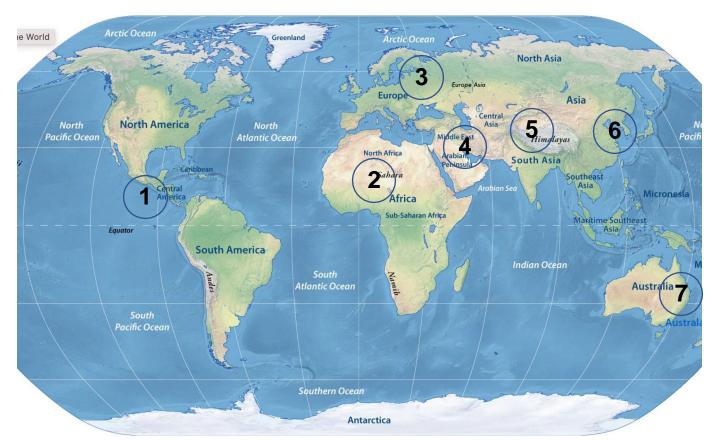
Clinicians and researchers focus on genetics and biology, the experience of racism, and social determinants of health when describing risk factors for disease.





Operationalizing race in health equity

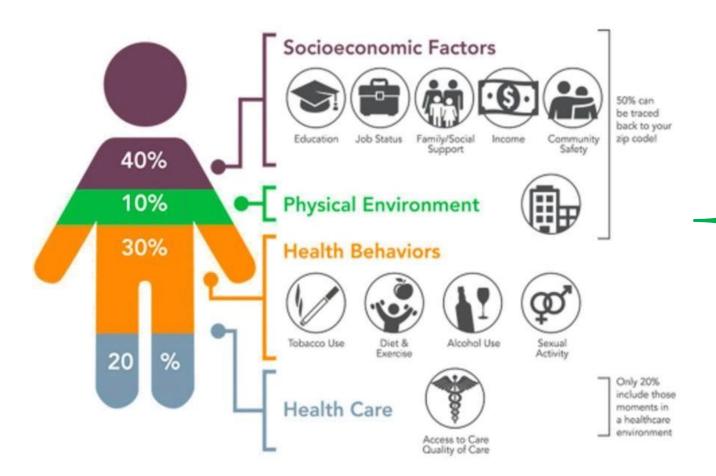
Flawed as proxy for genetic predisposition



- 4000 alleles
- 92% in 2 or more regions
- 50% in all 7 regions
- Intergroup similarities >> intragroup
- Relevance of ancestry as a risk predictor







RWJF.2014

Zip code encoded risk

- Area deprivation indices
- Redlining
- Racialized Economic Marginalization
- Group isolation
- Gentrification
- Area racism





TAILORx: Unpacking "race"

2018

STRUCTURAL MEASURES

- Area deprivation index/ neighborhood SES
- Segregation indices

PATIENT MEASURES

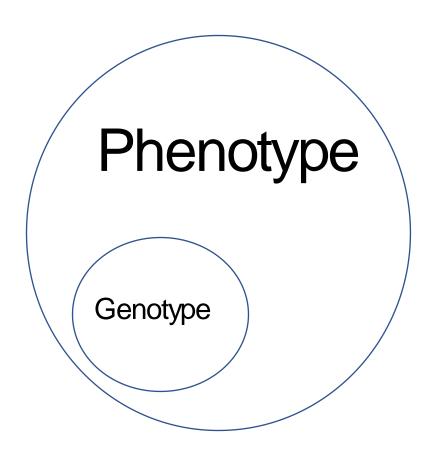
- Health-related social needs
- Behavior
- Ancestry/race
- Allostatic load

Oncotype DX RCT—**Key finding**: endotx vs chemoendotx, no diff for intermed risk (Sparano et al 2018

- Sadigh et al 2021: Black women more likely to adhere to adjuvant endocrine tx, controlling for nSES and insurance type
- Albain et al 2021: Black women had higher distant recurrence rates and lower overall survival, controlling for recurrence score and and comparable systemic therapy
- Sadigh et al 2021: Black women had worse outcomes, controlling for endocrine tx adherence, nSES, insurance







AMA recommendation aspirational

- Key trials exclude Asian-American ethnicities or declined to collect more granular data
- "Misclassify" individuals from Latin America contrary to self-reported "race"
- Operationalizing use of ancestry currently impractical
- Emerging models link social context to epigenetic processes not captured in ancestry





Mechanistic pathways of racism effects on health



Genomic/epigenomic changes: Conserved transcription response to adversity (CTRA), DNA methylation, histone modification, RNA silencing, telomere



Peri-tumoral environment: racial differences in peri-tumoral immune response, upregulation of genes involved in epithelial mesenchymal transition



Stress response: adversity associated with upregulation of genes involved in inflammation





shortening

Physiological Secretion of: Activation of Dysfunction Chronic Stress **Psychosocial HPA** and Disease ·Cardiovascular Hormones Stress Metabolic Inflammatory SAM system Markers Immune

Figure 1. The Path from Psychosocial Stress to Disease

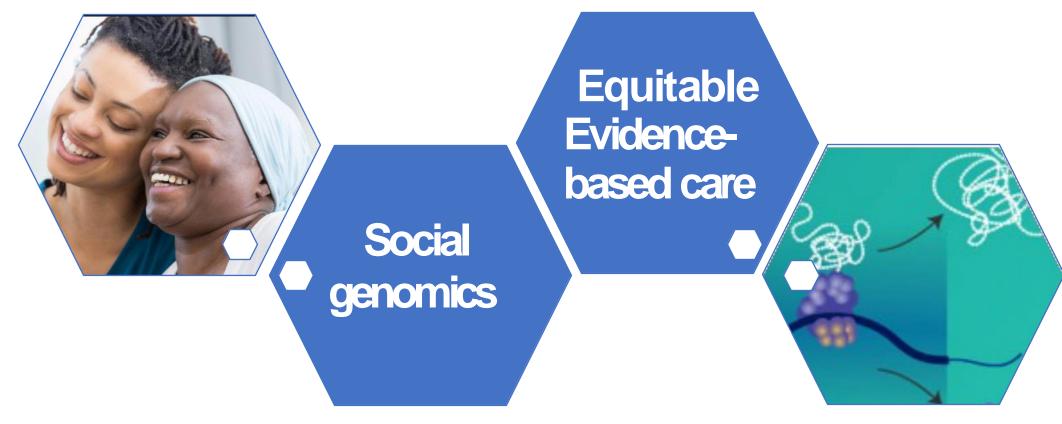
HPA is an abbreviation for the hypothalamic-pituitary axis. SAM is the abbreviation for the sympathetic-adrenal medullary system.

Duong et al, 2017



Allostatic load

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