

Core strategies for implementation among racial and ethnic minorities.

Clinical trial recruitment before and after a Community Engagement Studio

African American Women Needed for Research Study

This study will look at how muscles absorb glucose (sugar) and how the body regulates your blood pressure.

You may qualify if you:

1. Are an African American, and
2. Have high blood pressure or borderline high blood pressure,
3. Are overweight, and
4. Are between the ages of 18-60 years, and
5. Have high triglycerides, high cholesterol, or high blood sugar, and
6. Do not smoke.

This study will require a screening visit, four clinic visits, two study days, study medications, and blood and urine collections.

Participants will be compensated for their time.

If you would like to learn more about this study, contact

Ginnie Farley
ginnie.farley@vanderbilt.edu
Vanderbilt University

Date of IRB Approval: 8/10/2010

6/2/10



African American Women Needed for Research Study

You can help with this important clinical study that will test if a drug improves blood sugar levels and blood pressure.

This study is conducted at Vanderbilt University Medical Center.

Requires a screening visit, study medication, 3 study days, and blood and urine collection.

Participants will be compensated.

You may qualify if you are :

Overweight
Age 18-60 years
Have borderline or high blood pressure
High cholesterol
High blood sugar levels
And do not smoke

For more information PLEASE CALL 615-689-1033 (Davalynn Johnson)
Davalynn.a.johnson@vanderbilt.edu

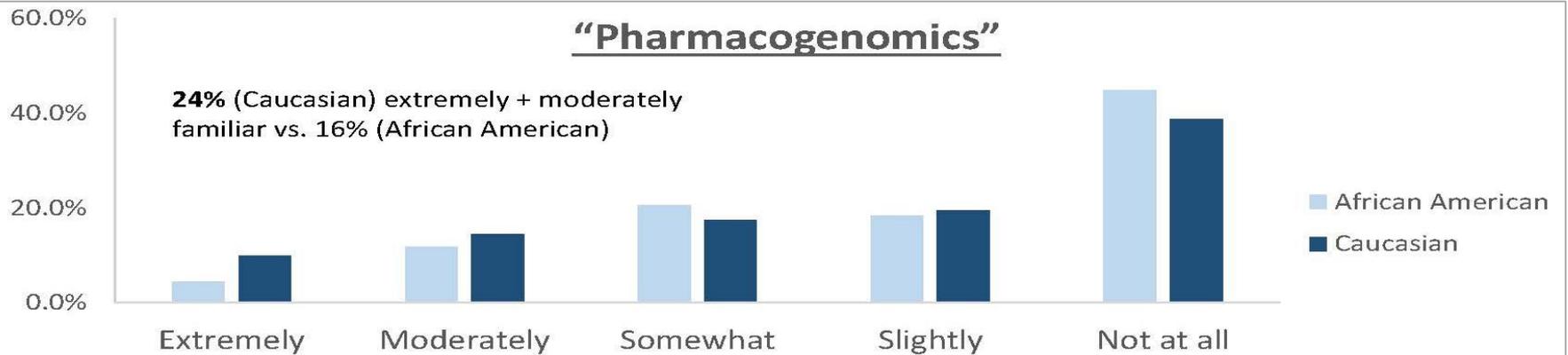
Johnson DA, Joosten YA, Wilkins CH, & Shibao CA. (2015) Case Study: Community Engagement and Clinical Trial Success: Outreach to African American Women. Clinical and Translational Science.

Joosten, Israel, Williams, Boone, Schlundt, Mouton, Dittus, Bernard, Wilkins. (2015). Community Engagement Studios: A Structured Approach to Obtaining Meaningful Input from Stakeholders to Inform Research. Academic Medicine June 2015

Genomic Literacy Varies by Race

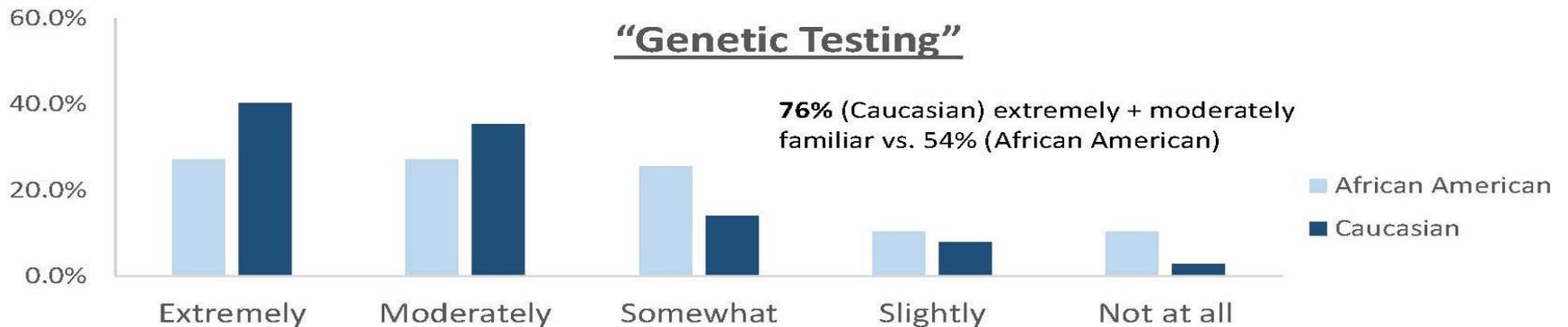
“Pharmacogenomics”

24% (Caucasian) extremely + moderately familiar vs. **16%** (African American)



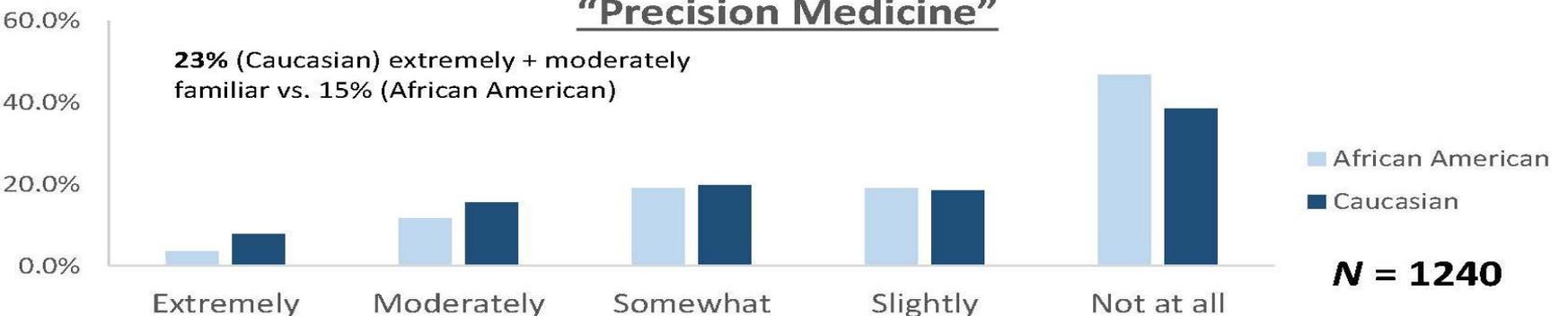
“Genetic Testing”

76% (Caucasian) extremely + moderately familiar vs. **54%** (African American)



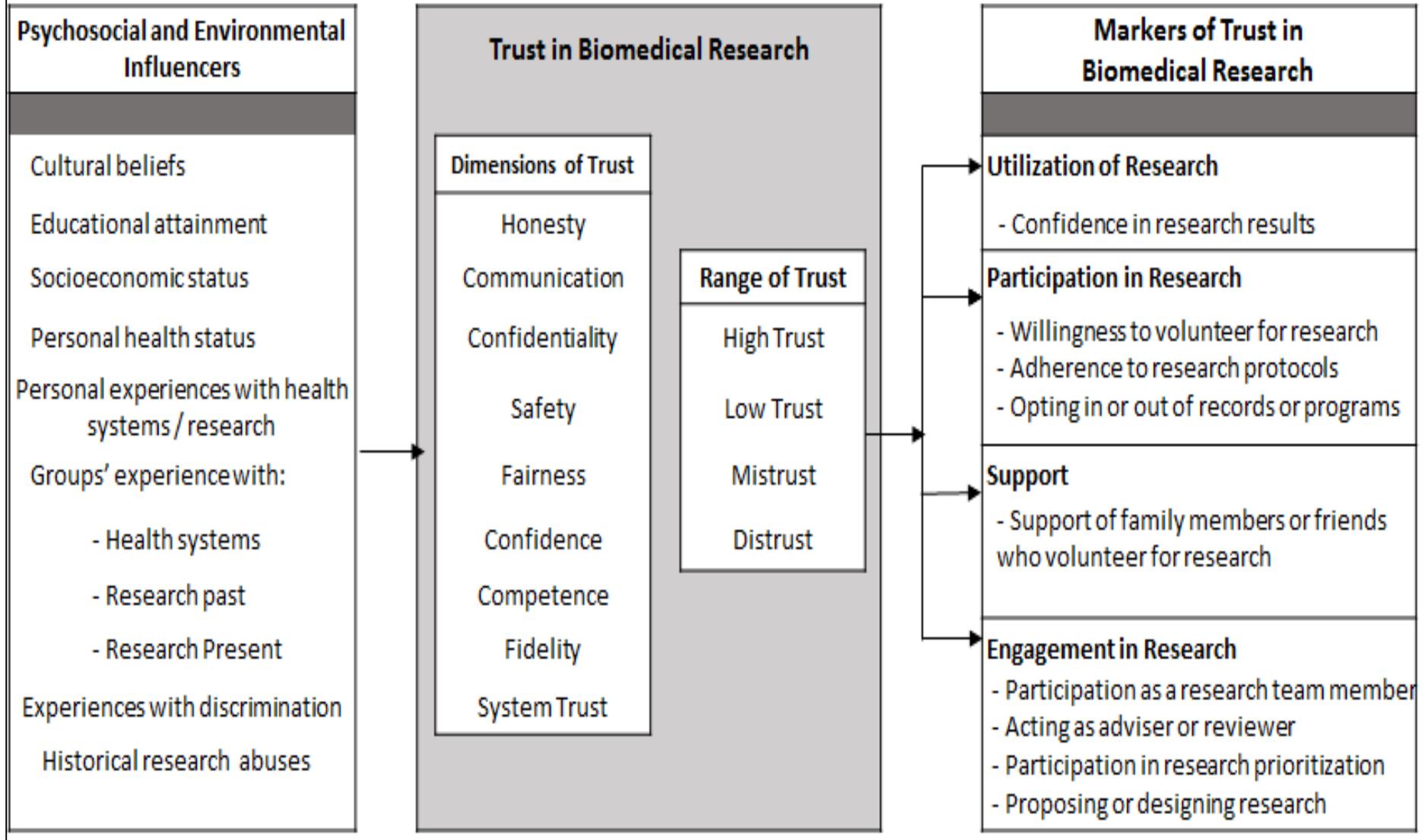
“Precision Medicine”

23% (Caucasian) extremely + moderately familiar vs. **15%** (African American)



N = 1240

Conceptual Framework for Developing a Measure of Trust in Biomedical Research



Wilkins CH et al; 2015, Developing a measure of trust that includes dimensions more common among racial and ethnic minorities.

Specific issues related to trust and genomic medicine among minorities

- History: Eugenics movement & discrimination against persons w sickle-cell trait
- Economic risk: loss of benefits or income if linked to health condition
- DNA associated with criminal justice system
- Findings linked to genetics may contradict cultural or ancestral beliefs

The Genetic Ancestry of African Americans, Latinos, and European Americans across the United States. Bryc et al. American Journal of Human Genetics; January 2015 reported-

The average African-American genome is 73.2% African, 24% European, and 0.8% Native American.

Comments <http://news.sciencemag.org/biology/2014/12/genetic-study-reveals-surprising-ancestry-many-americans>

“European ancestors tended to be male, while African and Native American ancestors tended to be female. That imbalance reflects the fact that for much of U.S. history, European men were the most aggressive colonizers.”

This doesn't challenge ancestral beliefs but downplays that many African slaves and Native American women were raped and exploited.

Strategies for recruitment & retention of minorities

**Example: Electronic Medical Records & Genomics (eMERGE) Vanderbilt
Implementation plan for recruiting African American (AA) patients**

