# The concerted effort to include sex and gender in (bio)medical research

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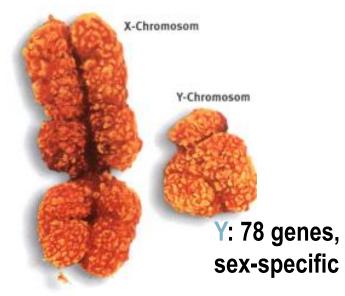


#### Agenda

- What are sex and gender differences and how do they interact with health
- How a focus on sex and gender can change our research practice
- A concerted effort

#### **Terminology: Sex and Gender**

Sex – biological factors, genes und hormones



X: 1669 genes heart, brain, immune function

**Sex hormones** 

Gender – sociocultural aspects, gender roles and stereotypes, subjective gender perception



#### **Personalization of medicine**

#### **Biological personalization**

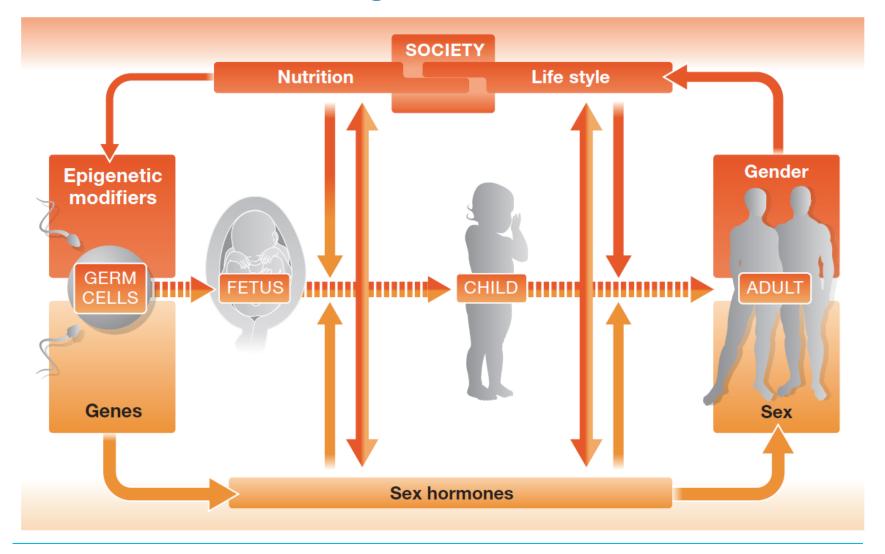


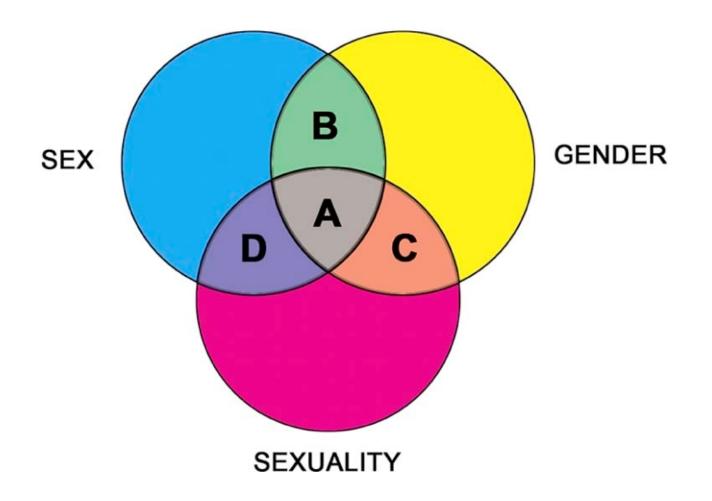
#### Social personalization



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#### Interaction of sex and gender





### Where are we coming from? A very brief history of sex

and gender-sensitive medicine



NIH Revitalization Act







1993 `90 2002/2003

2007

2008

2009









**§§** 



2011

2010



2012



2013



2014



2015 2016 2017 2018







**#METOO** 









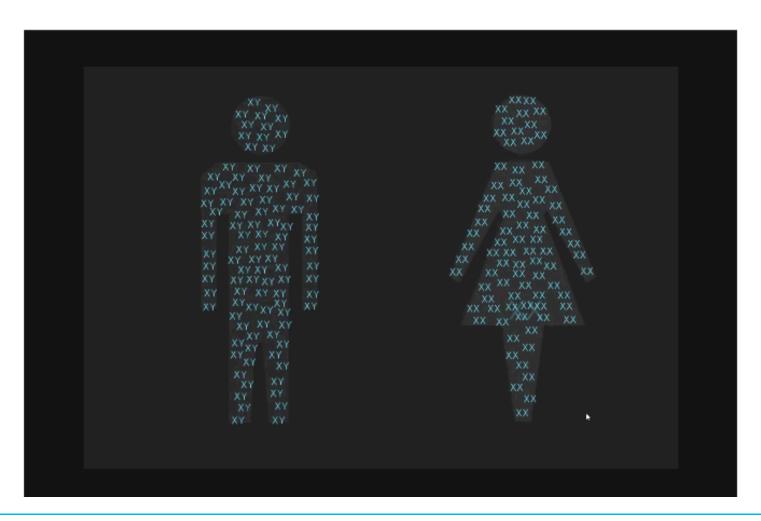
#### **Sex differences**

- Genetics
- Hormones
- Epigenetics
- -> metabolism
- -> pharmacokinetics (drug toxicity)
- -> inflammation

#### **Gender differences**

- Gender roles
- Gender identity
- Gender relations
- Institutionalized gender
- -> disease perception
- -> access to healthcare
- -> therapeutic choices
- -> medical communication

#### **Every cell has a sex**



#### **Hormones**

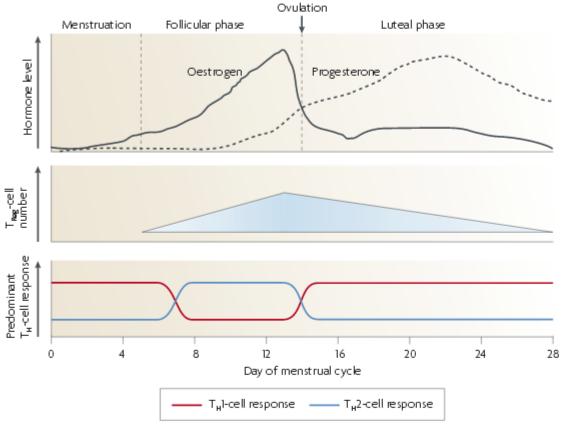
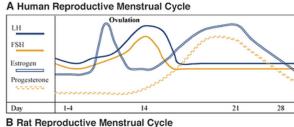
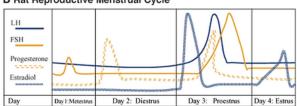


Figure 3 | Oestrogen and progesterone effects on T-cell responses during the menstrual cycle. Variations in oestrogen and progesterone levels during the different phases of the menstrual cycle influence Thelper 1 ( $T_{\rm H}$ 1)-,  $T_{\rm H}$ 2- and T regulatory ( $T_{\rm Reg}$ )-cell populations. The upper panel illustrates fluctuations in the levels of oestrogen and progesterone during the different phases of the 28-day menstrual cycle. In the middle and lower panels, the corresponding changes in the size of the  $T_{\rm Reg}$ -cell population and the  $T_{\rm H}$ -cell bias, respectively, are shown.



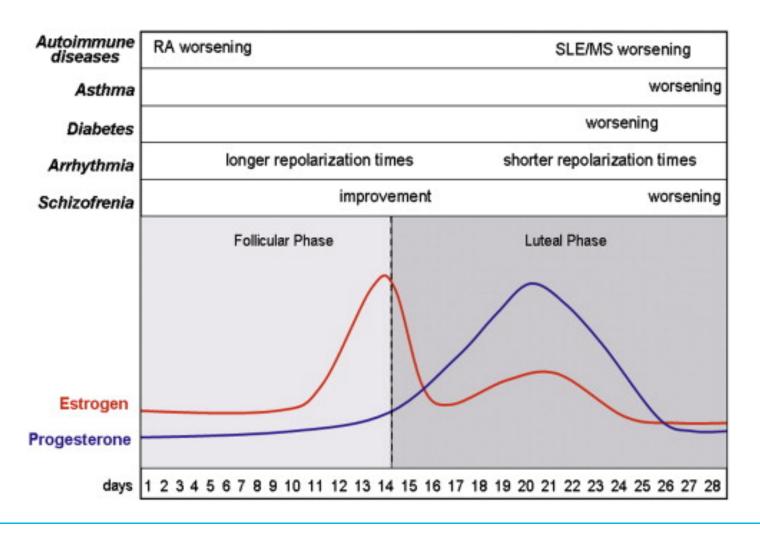




Fish EN, Nature Rev Immunology, 2008 Emanuele MA, Wezeman F, Emanuele NV, NIAAA Publications, 2003

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#### Hormonal changes and disease



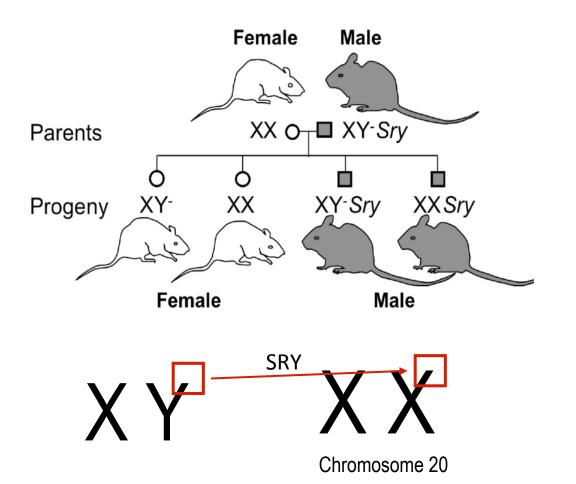
#### Phamacokinetics and drug toxicity

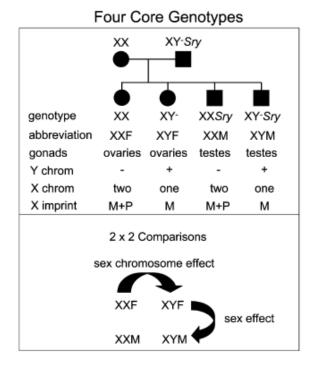
Table 1. Prescription Drugs Withdrawn from United States Market, January 1, 1997–December 31, 2000

Drug	Type of drug	Date approved	Date withdrawn	Primary health risk
Pondimin (fenfluramine hydrochloride)	Appetite suppressant	6/14/1973	9/15/1997	Valvular heart disease
Redux (dexfenfluramine hydrochloride)	Appetite suppressant	4/29/1996	9/15/1997	Valvular heart disease
Seldane (terfenadine)	Antihistamine	5/8/1985	2/27/1998	Torsades de pointes
Posicor (mibefradil dihydrochloride)	Cardiovascular	6/20/1997	6/8/1998	Bradycardia in elderly and adverse drug interaction
Hismanal (astemizole)	Antihistamine	12/19/1988	6/18/1999	Torsades de pointes
Rezulin (troglitazone)	Diabetic	1/29/1997	3/21/2000	Liver failure
Propulsid (cisapride monohydrate)	Gastrointestinal	7/29/1993	7/14/2000	Torsades de pointes
Lotronex (alosetron hydrochloride)	Gastrointestinal	2/9/2000	11/28/2000	Ischemic colitis
Raxar (grepafloxacin hydrochloride)	Antibiotic	11/6/1997	11/1/1999	Torsades de pointes
Durac (bromfenac sodium)	Analgesic and anesthetic	7/15/1997	6/22/1998	Liver failure

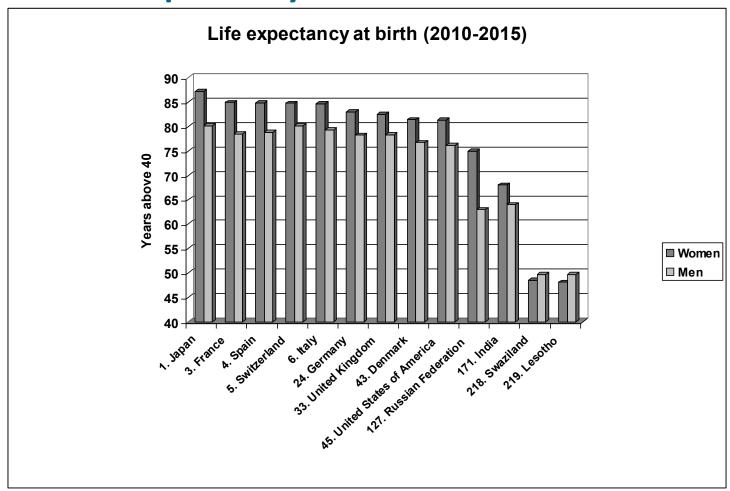
# The need for new considerations in our research practice...

#### The separation of genes and hormones

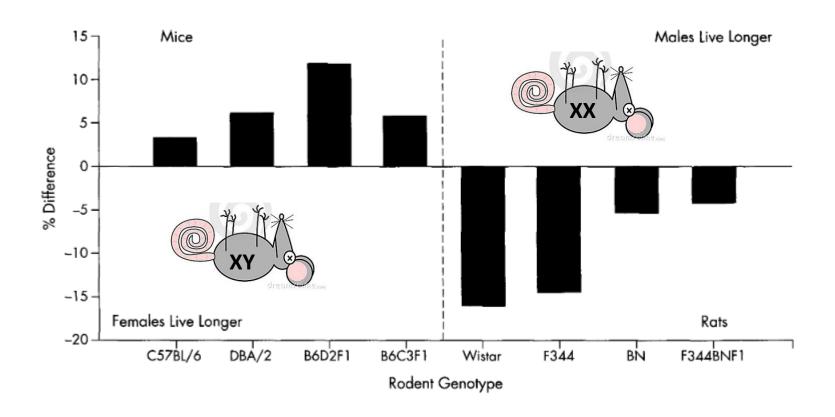




#### **Human life expectancy**



#### Mouse life expectancy



#### Impact of the examiner's sex on lab animal behavior

We found that exposure of mice and rats to male but not female experimenters produces pain inhibition. Male-related stimuli induced a robust physiological stress response that results in stress-induced analgesia. This effect could be replicated with T-shirts worn by men, bedding material from gonadally intact and unfamiliar male mammals, and presentation of compounds secreted from the human axilla.

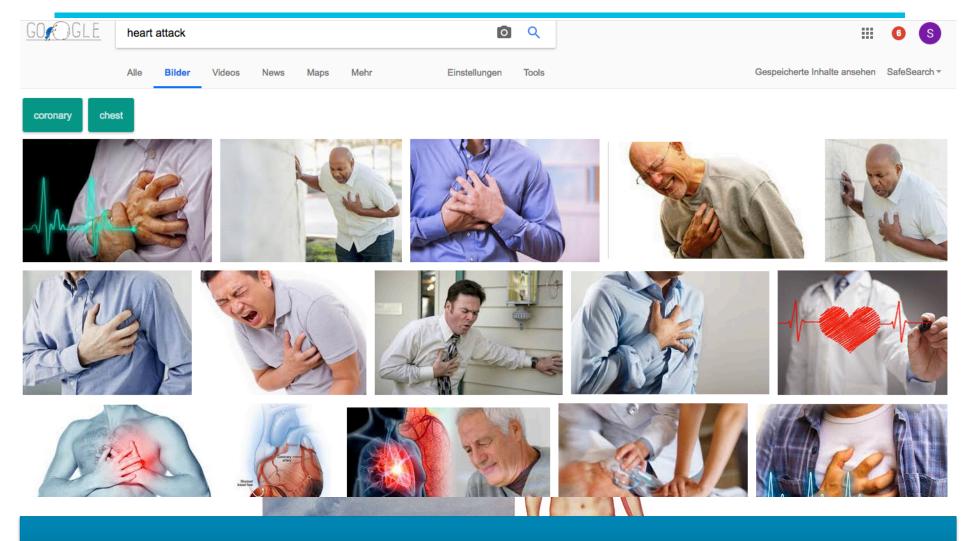
Experimenter sex can thus affect apparent baseline responses in behavioral testing.

# Gender Index – a potentially different impact of sex and gender on recurrence of cardiovascular disease

- (1) primary earner in the household,
- (2) personal income,
- (3) numbers of hours per week spent doing housework,
- (4) status of primary person responsible for doing housework,
- (5) level of stress at home,
- (6) Bem Sex Role Inventory masculinity score, and
- (7) Bem Sex Role Inventory femininity score.

The gender-related score represents the probability (between 0% and 100%) for each patient to be a "woman". The lower the reported score, the more the patient reported characteristics traditionally ascribed to men and the higher the score, the more the patient reported characteristics ascribed to being a woman. Intermediate scores represent patients with an equivalent level of characteristics traditionally ascribed to women and men.

#### A concerted effort...



Of the first 100 Google images about "heart attack" 4 are women....









## The story of the "female" heart attack – a concerted effort

Increased death rates in young women

Reduced awareness in physician

Reduced awareness in women

Investigation of symptoms

Campaigns: Go Red for Women

Women's sections within Cardiological Societies

FDA Office on Women's Health

NIH mandates inclusion of information about sex

Inclusion in teaching

Barbra Streisand and Laura Bush

**Problem identification** 

Science to identify causes - provider

Science to identify causes - population

Science to identify causes - clinical

Awareness raising general public

**Parallel organization** 

Official organization

**Inclusion by funding bodies** 

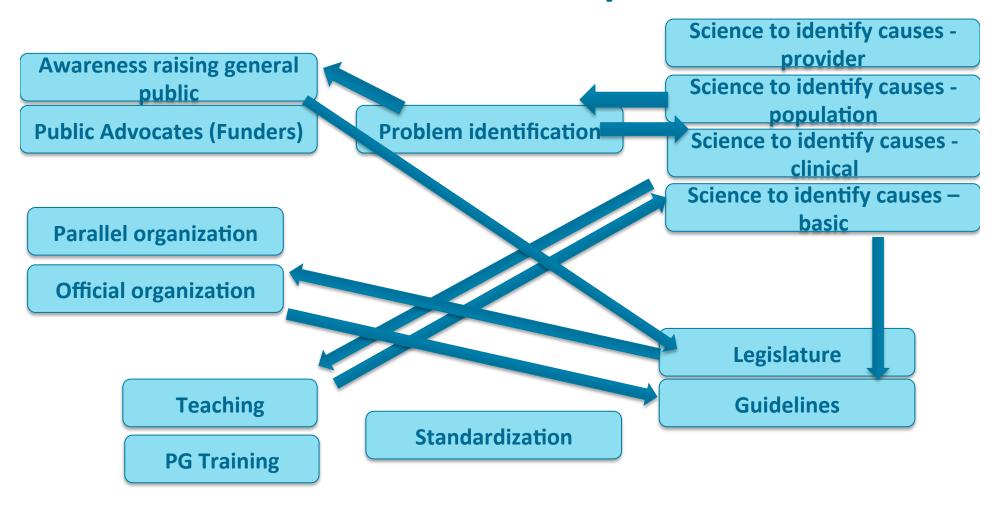
**Teaching** 

**Public Advocates (Funders)** 

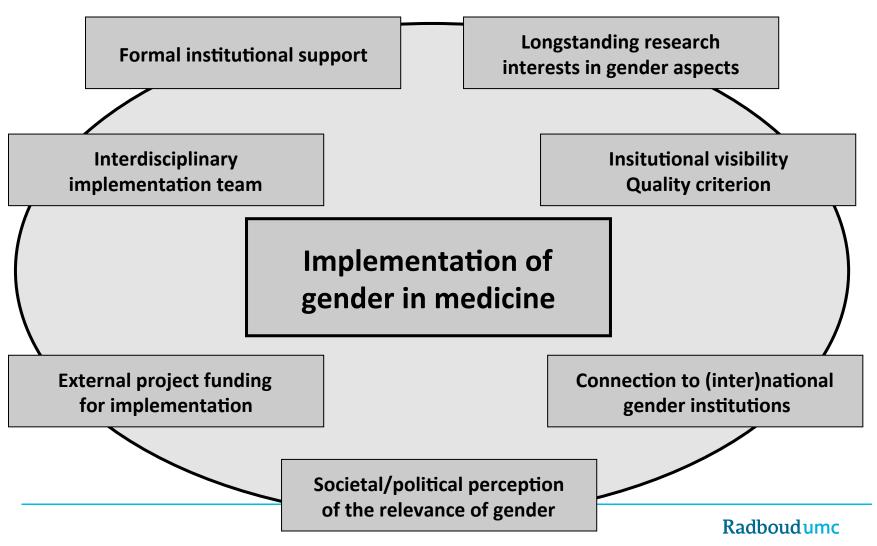
#### Which elements were necessary?

Science to identify causes provider Awareness raising general Science to identify causes public population **Problem identification Public Advocates (Funders)** Science to identify causes clinical Science to identify causes -**Reduction of** basic **Parallel organization** preventable female heart attacks Official organization Legislation **Teaching Guidelines Standardization PG Training** 

#### Which elements were necessary?



### Implementation needs for sex and gender-sensitive research and practice



#### The road ahead....

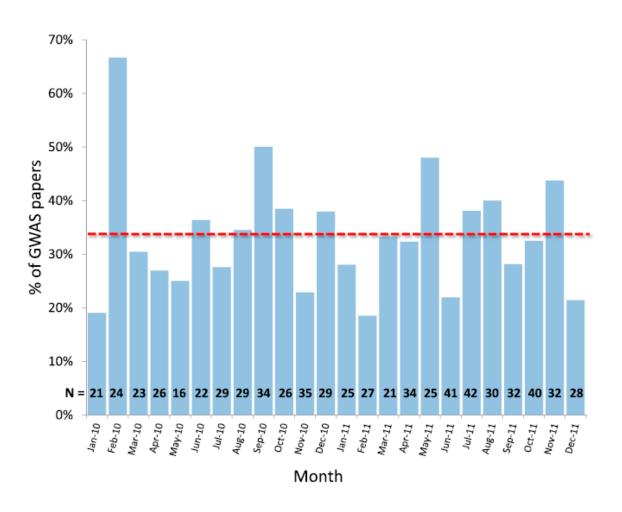
- Sex and gender-senstive medicine is in a transition phase
- From personal to systemic
- Structural roles and elements will come to the forefront

How can each stakeholder in their capacity support this process?

#### Thank you for your attention!

For question, comments, remarks.... sabine.oertelt@radboudumc.nl

#### **GWAS Studies**



#### Principles of implementation research

"the systematic study of hodesignated strategies ar an evidence-based publispecific settings" (CDC,

"the exchange, and ethical —within a complex set of and users—to accelerate research for Canadians effective services and processory care system" (Canadian)

Health care systems perspective

Evidence-based (PH)

Specific settings (intersectional, culturally-aware and socioeconomically informed perspective)

ge

Ethically sound

Stakeholder inclusive

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