Optimizing Clinical Trial Recruitment for Diversity and Inclusion

CASE STUDY ON HEALTH EQUITY IN RARE DISEASE

them to risk factors for Disease X (e.g.,

poor water quality)



Medical



a medical knowledge group compar

(e.g., detailed accounts of her

daily experience with symptoms)

BACKGROUND

- Condition was a rare infectious disease that was likely underdiagnosed and suboptimally treated in Black and Hispanic patients
- Recent findings suggest that Black and Hispanic patients may experience a higher prevalence of this rare condition than previously reported

DEVELOP PATIENT PROFILES FOR BLACK AND HISPANIC PATIENTS Based on quantitative secondary health data and Based on quantitative secondary health data and Based on quantitative data and incorporated DETERMINE DISEASE PREVALENCE BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GEOGRAPHY Analyzed 5 years of claims data and incorporated Analyzed 5 years of claims data and incorporated Captured holistic perspectives of diverse patients and Appendix Trial SITES AND HOUSE AND HISPANIC PATIENTS Based on quantitative data and incorporated Analyzed 5 years of claims data and scored claims data a	INICAL	(- <u>\overline{\ov</u>
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Based on quantitative secondary health data and data and incorporated Analyzed 5 years of claims of diverse patients and • Captured holistic perspectives of diverse patients and	HCPS TO	IDENTIFY CLINICAL TRIAL RECRUITMENT STRATEGIES
Based on quantitative secondary health data and qualitative interviews with patients of interest Analyzed 5 years of claims data and incorporated projection strategies Analyzed 5 years of claims of diverse patients and relevant HCPs to determine unmet need Leveraged best-in-class qualitative market research to capture testimonials through recordings, transcripts, and audio clips Analyzed 5 years of claims O captured holistic perspectives of diverse patients and relevant HCPs to determine unmet need Ranked HCPs near each potential trial site base the ability to be a sou diverse participants	ored to enroll each based on source of	Synthesized qualitative recommendations and quantitative insights from physicians and Black and Hispanic patients
Claims data analysis enhanced and contextualized with qualitative insights to explore the impact of social determinants of health Black and Hispanic Populations 3 out of 10 HCPs believed Disease X was more prevalent in their Black and Hispanic patients because: 1 Top MSAs/PMSAs Associated With Trial sites 1 I know someone who did a trial for [another condition], and they had terrible pain in their arm. You end up worse off than before. 1 Work York, Work may increase risk of Disease X and other lung conditions 2 Occupational environment (e.g., factory work) may increase risk of Disease X and other lung conditions 3 Subonting luips conditions 4 Of Patients 4 Of Patients 5 Occupational environment (e.g., factory work) may increase risk of Disease X and other lung conditions 5 Subonting luips conditions 6 Custom and varied HCP recruitment strategies 6 Insights from key stakeholders on the healthcare experience of diverse patients 7 I know someone who did a trial for [another condition], and they had terrible pain in their arm. You end up worse off than before. 6 Hispanic Female, Age 69, FL 8 Marie MBRY 471	GAS ial Sites ck or Hispanic ents Overall Score 7,297,907	Recommendations to drive clinical trial enrollment among diverse patients Clinical Trial Information to Provide Product Overview: Patients desired information on product efficacy, benefits compared to other options, side effects, and treatment duration Trial Requirements: Patients wanted to know details of participation (e.g., frequency of follow-up) Patient Engagement: 1 patient wanted to be informed of her progress and provide input beyond biometric monitoring