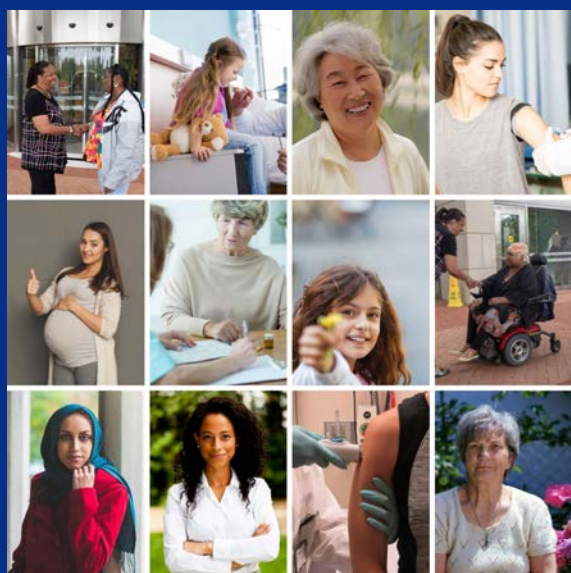



Representative studies and valid analyses make good science



NIH INCLUSION POLICY

It's in Our DNA


ORWH was created in 1990 to ensure that women are included in NIH research and that science advances the health of women. ORWH has led efforts to monitor adherence to the policy since its inception.



ORWH is the first Public Health Service office dedicated specifically to promoting research on the health of women.

Decades-old Practice Reversed

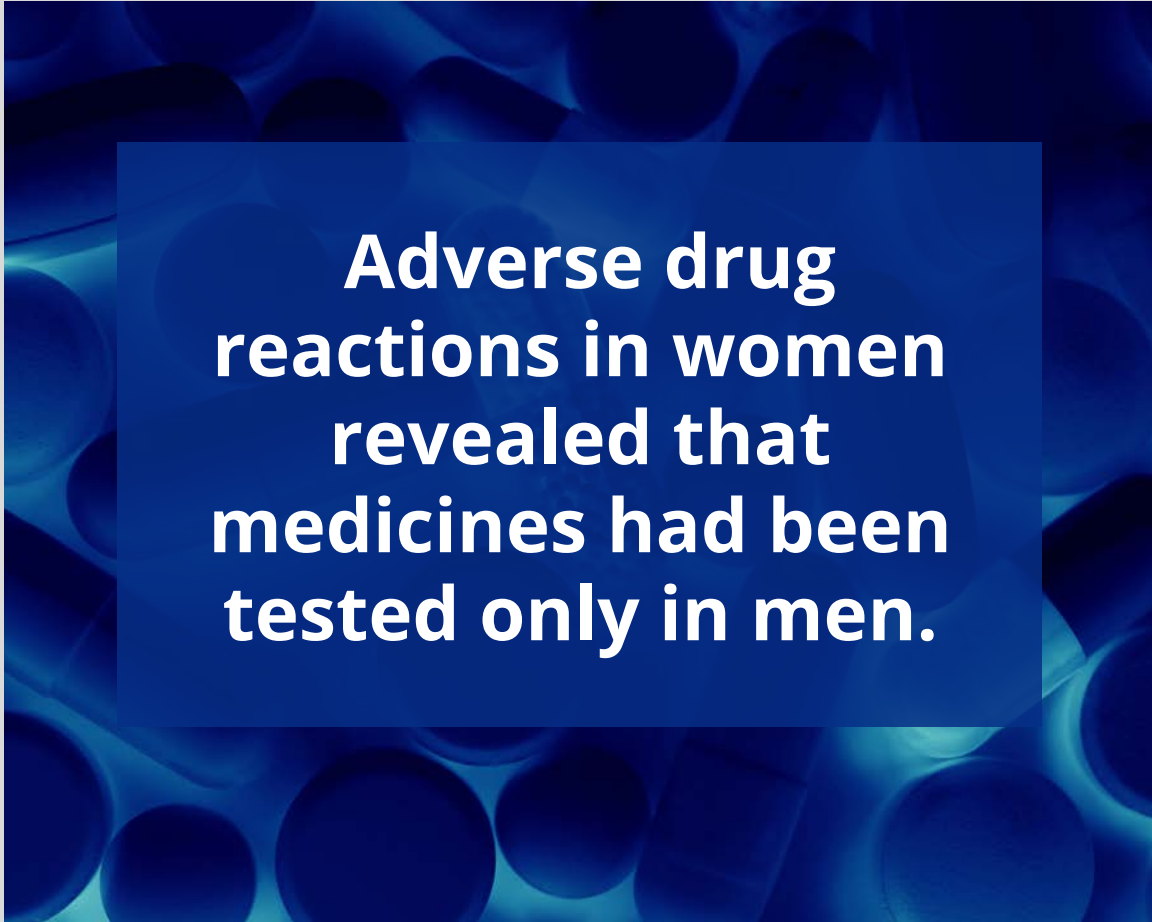
Scientists once excluded women from clinical trials. In the 1980s, NIH and then Congress established, reinforced, and expanded inclusion beyond women to racial and ethnic minorities and individuals of all ages.



The 21st Century Cures Act paved the way for the inclusion of pregnant women and lactating women.

Answers the Question

Inclusion achieves the representation of women, racial and ethnic minorities, and individuals of all ages needed to answer the study's scientific question. It ensures that research findings are generalizable to the entire population.



Adverse drug reactions in women revealed that medicines had been tested only in men.

Transparency Advances Rigor

Researchers must address distribution of participants; criteria and rationale for the composition; proposed outreach to achieve it; and scientific or ethical justification for exclusions based on sex/gender, race, ethnicity, or age. The 21st Century Cures Act furthers transparency by requiring applicable clinical trials to submit stratified analysis by sex/gender, race, and ethnicity to ClinicalTrials.gov.



Today, women make up more than half of participants in NIH-supported clinical research.