

PARTNERSHIP FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH RESEARCH CANADA. 2022.

WHAT IS WOMEN'S HEALTH RESEARCH AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

ENDNOTES

1. Neither sex nor gender are binary concepts. Women's health research and sex and gender-based analysis contribute to improving the health of women, men, trans and non-binary people. See Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR). 2020. *What is gender? What is sex?* <https://cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/48642.html>
2. Liu KA, DiPietro Mager NA. 2016. Women's involvement in clinical trials: historical perspective and future implications. *Pharmacy Practice* 14(1): 708 doi: 10.18549/PharmPract.2016.01.
3. Health Canada. 1997. *Guidance document: Considerations for inclusion of women in clinical trials and analysis of sex differences (1997; updated 2013)*. <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/drug-products/applications-submissions/guidance-documents/clinical-trials/considerations-inclusion-women-clinical-trials-analysis-data-sex-differences.html>
4. National Institutes of Health, Office of Research on Women's Health. 2022. *Executive Summary: Perspectives on advancing NIH research to inform and improve the health of women*. https://orwh.od.nih.gov/sites/orwh/files/docs/ORWH_WHC_ExecutiveSummary508.pdf
5. Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR). *Reports to Parliament*. <https://cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/22978.html>; CIHR Funding Analytics. 2021. *Investments in Women's Health*. For this funding analysis women's health research is defined as any condition, disease or biological phenomenon that affects those assigned female sex at birth or those who self-identify as a woman. This does not mean that CIHR's other investment in health research across the four pillars (biomedical, clinical, health systems services and population health) does not benefit women, however 93% of grants and awards do not focus on women's health or on female specific health issues.
6. Rechlin R.K. et al. 2022. An analysis of neuroscience and psychiatry papers published from 2009 and 2019 outlines opportunities for increasing discovery of sex differences. *Nature Communications* 13 (2137) <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-29903-3>; Palmer-Ross A, Ovseiko PV, Heidari S. 2021. Inadequate reporting of COVID-19 clinical studies: a renewed rationale for the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines. *BMJ Global Health* 6:e004997. doi:10.1136/bmjgh-2021-004997
7. Welch et al. 2017. Reporting of sex and gender in randomized controlled trials in Canada: a cross sectional methods study. *Research Integrity and Peer Review* 2:15. DOI 10.1186/s41073-017-0039-6
8. Tannenbaum, C. et al. 2017. Sex and gender considerations in Canadian clinical practice guidelines: a systematic review. *CMAJ Open* DOI:10.9778/cmajo.20160051.
9. Baird MD. et al. 2022. *The WHAM Report: The case to fund women's health research. An economic and societal impact analysis*. https://thewhamreport.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/TheWHAMReport_crosscutting-compressed.pdf