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Science & Society

The Urgency of Justice in Research: Beyond COVID-19

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The striking imbalance between disease incidence and mortality among minorities across health conditions, including coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) highlights their under-inclusion in research. Here, we propose actions that can be adopted by the biomedical scientific community to address long-standing ethical and scientific barriers to equitable representation of diverse populations in research.

‘Who ought to receive the benefits of research and bear its burdens? This is a question of justice...’ - The Belmont Report

From 1932 to 1972, the US Public Health Service conducted the ‘Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the African American Male’, wherein study leaders convinced local physicians to withhold proven treatment for syphilis from 600 Black men without informed consent. By the end of the study, 128 Black men had lost their lives to syphilis and related complications and 59 spouses and children were infected. Imbued with, and enabled by, systemic racism, study leaders executed a carefully conceived, well-resourced recruitment and retention plan by employing sociologists, field workers, local Black institutions, and other trusted persons.

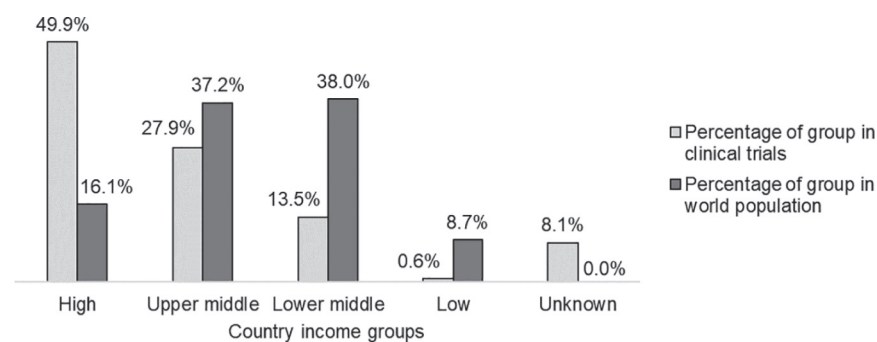
Nearly 50 years after the end of the Tuskegee Syphilis Study, Black Americans are dying of COVID-19 at an age-adjusted rate 3.2 times that of white Americansⁱ,

yet comprise just 4% of participants in Moderna’s Phase I/II severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (Sars-CoV-2) vaccine trial^j, with improvements promised for Phase IIIⁱⁱ [1]. Similar trends exist for Latino and Indigenous Americans, with ~74 Latino deaths per 100 000 and 90 Indigenous deaths per 100 000^j. Amid unprecedented urgency to accelerate the development of safe, effective SARS-CoV-2 vaccines, there is growing concern that trials will paradoxically fail to include those at greatest risk for contracting and dying from COVID-19 [2].

The time is long overdue to fulfill the Belmont Report’s principle of justice: equitable distribution of risks and benefits of researchⁱⁱⁱ. Despite good intentions, we propagate and maintain a system where non-white populations bear the burden of disease but do not reap the benefits of research advances. This phenomena is evident globally, whereby lower and middle income countries (LMICs), predominantly in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, experience higher burdens of disease and lower life expectancy yet remain under-represented in clinical trials [3]. In 2019, there were 27 461 trials registered in high-income countries, which

represent 16% of the world’s population, compared with 7743 trials in LMICs, which comprise the remaining 84% (Figure 1)^{iv,v}. Conversely, therapeutic breakthroughs made possible by trials conducted in LMICs may remain inaccessible to segments of these populations despite their disproportionate disease burden; for example, despite ethically controversial studies on preventative interventions for vertical transmission of HIV conducted during the 1990s in Africa, regional disparities in access to antiretroviral medications persist^{vi} [4]. Shifting demographics, both globally and within the USA, demonstrate that such imbalances are likely to accelerate because non-white US populations are projected to become majority demographics by 2044^{vii}.

The exploitation and neglect of non-white populations in biomedical research are not insular phenomena but rather a direct consequence of dominant social forces and the histories that shape them. Effectively addressing inequities in research participation requires us to acknowledge their existence as harmful and unethical, as addressable rather than immutable. We must question the status quo, which imposes an undeserved expectation for



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Figure 1. Clinical Trials and Population Density Globally by Country Income Groups in 2019. The graph compares the share of total clinical trials with the share of the world population across high, upper-middle, lower-middle, low, and unknown country income groups. Lower- and middle-income countries are located predominantly in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Clinical trial data were obtained from the World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform, whereas world population data was obtained from World Bank Open Data.

non-white populations to trust in, and contribute to, research overseen by systems that have consistently proven themselves inadequate in protecting their safety and promoting their health [5]. Here, we offer crucial first steps to move biomedical research towards the ethical imperative of justice in research.

Strengthen Compliance, Reporting, and Transparency

Research participation inequities persist despite over 25 years of mandated inclusion and reporting policies from the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the world's largest public funder of biomedical research [6,7] (Box 1). Major research

reports often omit or delay reporting demographics and outcomes by subpopulation [7], contravening NIH requirements^{viii,ix}. Similar omissions are observed globally and among studies not subject to NIH policies, such as a trial investigating the efficacy of dexamethasone in reducing mortality among hospitalized patients with COVID-19, which delayed reporting outcomes by race/ethnicity [8]. In a separate report evaluating hydroxychloroquine, all racial/ethnic minorities were grouped into a singular population [9], despite evidence indicating group-specific differences in outcomes across non-white demographicsⁱ [10]. This illustrates the need for both improved engagement and inclusion, as well as broader adoption of transparent reporting and accountability structures, encompassing both appropriate detail and effective enforcement. Inequities often intersect, particularly across geographic and socioeconomic strata, yet measures of inclusivity often overlook socioeconomically disadvantaged or otherwise marginalized populations, such as disabled, unhoused, rural, older, institutionalized, hearing and vision impaired, justice system-involved persons, and sexual and gender minorities, each of which face distinct barriers to research accessibility. We must routinely measure and intervene upon intersecting, overlapping, and interacting dimensions of vulnerability to exclusion. Funding agencies, editors, reviewers, institutional review boards, and researchers all bear this responsibility.

Promoting accountability necessitates a shift away from assuming prospective participants as distrustful to assuming researchers and institutions must demonstrate trustworthiness. The Tuskegee Syphilis Study in particular is frequently invoked to rationalize under-enrollment of non-white populations, perpetuating a harmful narrative that blames non-white populations for their under-representation

Box 1. Reported Numbers for the Inclusion of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in NIH-Defined Extramural and Intramural Phase III Trials Reported for FY2018 Aggregated across All Institutes or Centers

Table I reports aggregated racial and ethnic minority enrollment data for Phase III trials as reported by all NIH Institutes and Centers. The data sources for enrollment numbers in Table I are individual NIH institute and center reports available at https://report.nih.gov/recovery/inclusion_research.aspx. The following list outlines the exceptions or missing data not represented in Table I:

- The Clinical Center (CC)/Intramural Research Program and National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) only reported overall enrollment numbers by racial/ethnic group without gender distributions for NIH-defined Phase III clinical trials and, therefore, are not represented in Table I. Reported inclusion rates by group were: 2.3% American Indian/Alaska Native, 16.9% Asian, 10.4% Black, 0.0% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 35.9% white, 34.3% unknown or not reported, and 35.6% Hispanic for the CC/Intramural Research Program; and 5.7% American Indian/Alaska Native, 3.3% Asian, 16.8% Black, 0.6% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 64.9% white, 5.1% more than one race, 3.6% unknown or not reported, and 63.1% Hispanic for NIDDK.
- The following institutes or centers did not support NIH-defined Phase III clinical trials for FY2018: National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS), National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS), National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB), National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD), and National Library of Medicine (NLM). National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) reported zero enrollment of participants in NIH-defined Phase III clinical trials for FY2018. Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) reported supporting Phase III clinical trials in FY2018, but did not include the demographic breakdown for enrolled participants.
- Enrollment reports include an 'unknown' group, which is not reflected in Table I, because the median percentage for participants designated as gender unknown across each racial and ethnic group is 0%.

Table I. Aggregated Inclusion Rates for Racial and Ethnic Minorities in NIH-Defined Extramural and Intramural Phase III Trials Reported for FY2018

Racial or ethnic minority	Female	Male
	Median (range)	Median (range)
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.1% (0.0–0.4%)	0.2% (0.0–0.7%)
Asian ^a	1.0% (0.0–5.8%)	1.3% (0.0–8.0%)
Black or African American ^b	11.9% (4.2–49.8%)	8.8% (3.7–27.8%)
Hispanic	4.2% (0.0–30.6%)	4.8% (0.0–22.4%)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1% (0.0–1.1%)	0.0% (0.0–1.5%)
White	29.1% (2.4–57.0%)	27.1% (5.3–62.4%)
More than one race	1.3% (0.1–9.5%)	0.9% (0.0–6.8%)
Unknown or not reported	1.6% (0.0–18.4%)	1.3% (0.0–25.8%)

^aFogarty International Center (FIC) reported one Phase III clinical trial for FY2018 with a 100% Asian enrollment rate, which is not included in the calculation for the medians and ranges in the table.

^bNational Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) and National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) reported high enrollment rates for Black/African American (AA) participants, at 49.8% Black/AA female, 22.3% Black/AA male, 0.7% Black/AA unknown; and 37.0% Black/AA female, 27.8% Black/AA male, and 0.0% Black/AA unknown, respectively. Excluding these two agencies, the range for Black/AA enrollment is 4.2–23.1% for females, 3.7–20.0% for males, and 0.0–16.8% unknown.

[11]. Less often discussed is the fact that human subject violations continue to occur, such as over-representation of Black Americans in trials that do not require informed consent [12], and a recent large-scale malaria vaccine trial conducted across Africa that failed to obtain informed consent from parents of children who received the experimental vaccine [13]. Beyond these failings, the rhetoric of research participation itself, such as 'recruiting', 'retaining', and 'hard to reach', further objectifies non-white populations, many of whom have a long history of being pursued, retained, and reached at their peril.

Identify, Measure, and Systemically Address Exclusionary Research Practices

Just, rigorous research compels optimal participation from all without undue burden or exclusion. Indeed, many routinely applied statistical tests do not account for any selection bias due to recruitment factors. Yet, participation inequities are often normalized despite being scientifically immaterial, such as requiring English-language proficiency or health insurance. Exclusion criteria based on ever-growing lists of comorbidities may be designed out of an abundance of caution but disproportionately impact under-represented groups^x. Returns of value for participants and communities are rarely considered, including provisions for emergent health needs, compensation, or reimbursement. Assumptions of flexible schedules and easy access to research spaces exacerbate inaccessibility. Clinicians may suffer from inexperience or bias, driving inappropriate diagnosis and failing to refer under-represented patients to research. These practices, designed for the convenience of the researcher, favor privileged populations, demonstrating that social determinants of health unnecessarily and unjustly serve as determinants of research participation.

Invest in Sustained, Reciprocal Relationships with Marginalized Communities

Research is appropriately understood as a form of relationship among researchers, institutions, participants, and their communities. However, researchers and institutional stakeholders typically unilaterally define research goals, questions, participation requirements, and offered benefits, if any. Unlike clinician–patient relationships, there are no standard mechanisms for research participants to offer feedback on their experience. Research relationships must become balanced, reciprocal, and community informed, without centering researcher and institutional priorities. When sustained over time, reciprocal relationships will foster the trust and empowerment needed to rapidly engage time-sensitive research endeavors, such as those imposed by COVID-19.

Beyond Proportional Representation

Proportional representation, or inclusion that parallels population demographics, is frequently referenced as an accepted definitional standard for inclusivity but is not a scientifically derived threshold for success. Proportional representation is often unable to detect meaningful differences across and within subpopulations, which represent heterogeneous cultures, languages, and histories, often violating statistical assumptions of homogeneity between groups [14]. Infectious disease outbreaks, such as COVID-19, where infections do not parallel population demographics, demonstrate the inadequacy of relying on proportional representation as a common rule. Scientific advancements capable of reducing health inequities compel moving beyond proportional representation and comparisons, which often center white populations as a referent group, toward mechanistically informed designs and frameworks that enable robust assessment of differential patterning of underlying exposures that contribute to disparate health outcomes.

Develop Empirically Derived, Applied Sciences of Research Participation and Inclusion

Scientists need evidence-based guidance to reliably inform decisions for individual study design, resource allocation, engagement, and meaningful community involvement. Long-term solutions must move beyond one-off recruitment and retention plans toward an ontologically quantified science of inclusion as a scientifically rigorous, necessary process. Anecdotal understandings of research participation are as inadequate in mitigating research participation barriers as anecdotes are in informing any other scientific process. This evidence base is also needed to guide interventions targeting participation barriers at individual and structural levels.

Concluding Remarks

The alarming imbalance between the high incidence, morbidity, and mortality among minority communities from COVID-19 and other diseases, and their limited access to research and investigative COVID-19 therapeutics, illustrates a complicated intersection of overlapping and overlooked crises: inequitable under-representation in research and the lack of readily available interventions or infrastructure to strengthen inclusion and ameliorate long-standing mistrust with health care and biomedical research. Unaddressed, research injustices will continue to translate into downstream disparities in the efficacy, safety, and accessibility of treatments and interventions developed with, and, thus, for, predominantly white, privileged populations for conditions that disproportionately impact minorities, as observed across many health conditions^{xi,xii} [15]. We can and must address these crises to respond to all principles of the *Belmont Report* and finally, urgently, deliver on the promised principle of justice, by creating a research enterprise that is accessible and equitable for all.

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Resources

- ⁱwww.apmresearchlab.org/covid/deaths-by-race
- ⁱⁱwww.cnbc.com/2020/09/04/moderna-slows-coronavirus-vaccine-trial-t-to-ensure-minority-representation-ceo-says.html
- ⁱⁱⁱwww.hhs.gov/ohrp/sites/default/files/the-belmont-report-508c_FINAL.pdf
- ^{iv}<https://data.worldbank.org/?locations=XP-XN-XT-XD>
- ^vwww.who.int/research-observatory/monitoring/processes/clinical_trials_1/en/
- ^{vi}www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/JC2923_SFSFAF_2017progressreport_en.pdf
- ^{vii}www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/demo/p25-1143.pdf
- ^{viii}https://orwh.od.nih.gov/sites/orwh/files/docs/ORWH_BR_MAIN_final_508.pdf
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patterns but also put a spotlight on the role of computational modeling in science and society. Amid the impromptu upheaval of in-person education across the world, this article aims to articulate the need to train students in computational and systems biology using research-grade technologies.

Importance of Computational Modeling in Biomedical Research

Nearly all biological processes are governed by complex nonlinear biochemical networks that span multiple biological organization layers, from molecular to cellular to organ and organismal levels. Computational modeling and systems biology have become integral parts of life sciences research to understand these systems' dynamics and mechanisms better. In biomedical research, computational modeling can decrease the time and cost of bringing new treatments to patients. Many recent events evidence the increasing role and importance of these tools and approaches. For example, in 2013, a pioneer of computational biology, Dr. Michael Levitt, won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the development of multiscale models for complex chemical systems. In 2018, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) launched the Model-Informed Drug Development (MIDD) pilot program. This program aims to increase the efficiency of new treatment development by expanding the use of computational modeling and simulations (e.g., in dose selection, clinical trial simulations, mechanistic safety predictions, or biomarker identification) (<https://www.fda.gov/drugs/development-resources/model-informed-drug-development-pilot-program>). In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic gave mainstream visibility to the importance computational modeling has on public health; epidemiological models have been essential to inform policy decision-making in real time [1]. Additionally, over 160

Scientific Life

The Need for Research-Grade Systems Modeling Technologies for Life Science Education

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The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic not only challenged deeply-rooted daily