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RHETORICAL EDITING AND SEX & GENDER

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Gender bias in research: how does it affect evidence based medicine?

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“The evidence basis of medicine may be fundamentally flawed because there is an ongoing failure of research tools to include sex differences in study design and analysis.”

11:00 – 12:30, June 3, 2023

Rhetoric and Science Communication IV

Room 034 – Neuphilologikum (Brechtbau)

8th Rhetoric in Society Conference in Tübingen

Rhetoric as Strategic Thinking

June 1 – June 3, 2023

Google “Genderbread Person” for a quick visual description of sex and gender.

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Sex and Gender Equity in Research: rationale for the SAGER guidelines and recommended use

[Shirin Heidari](#), [Thomas F. Babor](#) , [Paola De Castro](#), [Sera Tort](#) & [Mirjam Curno](#)

Research Integrity and Peer Review **1**, Article number: 2 (2016) | [Cite this article](#)



Department of Clinical Research

General principles	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors should use the terms <i>sex</i> and <i>gender</i> carefully in order to avoid confusing both terms. • Where the subjects of research comprise organisms capable of differentiation by sex, the research should be designed and conducted in a way that can reveal sex-related differences in the results, even if these were not initially expected. • Where subjects can also be differentiated by gender (shaped by social and cultural circumstances), the research should be conducted similarly at this additional level of distinction. 	
Recommendations per section of the article	
Title and abstract	If only one sex is included in the study, or if the results of the study are to be applied to only one sex or gender, the title and the abstract should specify the sex of animals or any cells, tissues and other material derived from these and the sex and gender of human participants.
Introduction	Authors should report, where relevant, whether sex and/or gender differences may be expected.
Methods	Authors should report how sex and gender were taken into account in the design of the study, whether they ensured adequate representation of males and females, and justify the reasons for any exclusion of males or females.
Results	Where appropriate, data should be routinely presented disaggregated by sex and gender. Sex- and gender-based analyses should be reported regardless of positive or negative outcome. In clinical trials, data on withdrawals and dropouts should also be reported disaggregated by sex.
Discussion	The potential implications of sex and gender on the study results and analyses should be discussed. If a sex and gender analysis was not conducted, the rationale should be given. Authors should further discuss the implications of the lack of such analysis on the interpretation of the results.

Sex and Gender Equity in Research: rationale for the SAGER guidelines and recommended use

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NRP "Gender Medicine"

"Gender Medicine and Health" (NRP 83) has been awarded 11 million francs. This National Research Programme will create a knowledge base for embedding sex and gender issues in medical research and healthcare provision. The NRP will seek to contribute to cultural change and to develop new standards. It is also intended as a starting point for long-term research in the area of gender medicine. The NRP will have four main focus areas within the sex and gender framework:

- Health care and prevention
- Medical treatments and therapies
- Underlying mechanisms in medicine and public health
- Social and societal impact



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Sex and gender considerations in research: the role of research ethics guidelines and research ethics committees

Meeting Report

02 February 2023
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Sex as a Biological Variable: A Primer

