Journey to Better Health

AWARE for All | San Diego

Thursday, October 6th, 2022
5:00-8:00 PM
Scottish Rite Event Center

Program Handbook

5:00 PM:
The Informational Exhibit Center Opens

6:30 PM:
Welcome & Opening Remarks

6:30 - 7:00 PM:
Clinical Research Overview Presentation

7:00 - 7:45 PM:
Speaker Panel with Healthcare Professionals & Trial Participants

7:50 - 7:55 PM:
Medical Hero Ceremony, Closing Remarks, & Raffle

CISCRP

THANK YOU TO CISCRP'S

AiC AWARE INDUSTRY CONSORTIUM

We are grateful to the *AWARE* Industry Consortium (AIC) for their support to bring grass-roots education and awareness to diverse communities throughout the U.S. through the **Journey to Better Health | *AWARE for All***: **Clinical Research Education** program.

Biogen · CSL Behring Biotherapies for Life™ · EMD Serono · Genentech A Member of the Roche Group · IQVIA

Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson · Lilly · Otsuka · Pfizer · WCG WIRB COPERNICUS GROUP · VERTEX THE SCIENCE of POSSIBILITY

A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO CISCRP'S OUTREACH PARTNERS

Paradigm Research · SHARP · PRN Pacific Research Network · Leukemia & Lymphoma Society · CHIP Community Health Improvement Partners making a difference together

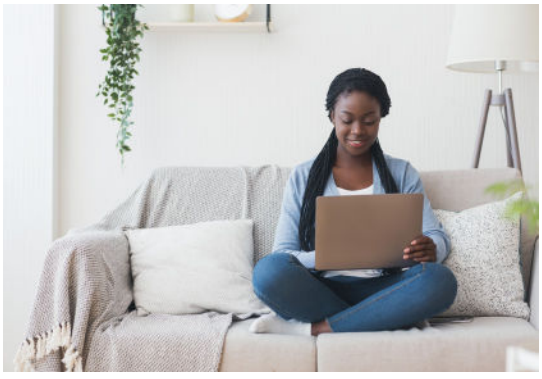
Scripps · Velocity Clinical Research · Limbic CENC · Excell Research

To explore our *AWARE for All* events' resources and offerings,
visit www.awareforall.org

FIND A CLINICAL TRIAL THROUGH THE CISCRP TEAM

Our free service where we work with you to find the right clinical trial.

Visit Search Clinical Trials to learn more.



Dear attendees, supporters, and friends, October 6th, 2022

Welcome to Journey to Better Health | *AWARE for All – San Diego*. Today serves as an important milestone in building awareness about clinical research participation and the crucial role that clinical research volunteers play in advancing new treatments.

We are very grateful to our AWARE Industry Consortium: Biogen, CSL Behring, Eli Lilly, EMD Serono, Genentech, IQVIA, Janssen, Otsuka, Pfizer, WCG, and Vertex.

Thank you to our outreach partners, Community Health Improvement Partners, Excell Research, Leukemia Lymphoma Society, LIMBIC-CENC, Pacific Research Network, Paradigm Research, The Scleroderma Foundation of Southern California, Scripps Health, Sharp Neurocognitive Research Center, & Velocity Clinical Research and all our local supporters. Be sure to visit their booths in the Informational Exhibit Center!

The warm response this program has received from the San Diego Community has been encouraging and convinces us even more of the important need this program fills. With the assistance of our valued community partners, brochures were distributed, flyers were shared, and announcements and articles were included in newsletters and on websites throughout the region.

We are also very grateful to today's researchers for sharing their knowledge and expertise with *AWARE for All* attendees. In addition, we would like to thank our study participant panelists whose personal stories are captivating, powerful, and inspirational.

To continue the conversation and learn about other helpful resources, we encourage you to visit www.ciscrp.org.

Kind regards,

Ken Getz
Founder & Board Chair
CISCRP

Joan A. Chambers
Senior Director, Marketing & Outreach
CISCRP

Hope Ventricelli
Senior Manager, Community Events & Programs
CISCRP

Justine Holleran
Senior Coordinator, Community Events & Programs
CISCRP

Ayse Gunduz
Coordinator, Community Events & Programs
CISCRP

Journey to Better Health

AWARE for All | San Diego

Agenda

5:00 PM: The Informational Exhibit Center Opens

Health screenings
Educational community resources
Exhibits from local advocacy, health, and wellness organizations

6:30 PM: Welcome & Opening Remarks

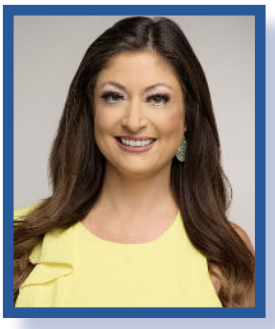
6:40 PM CISCRP Introduction

6:50 Clinical Research Overview Presentation

7:00 PM: Speaker Panel with Healthcare Professionals & Trial Participants

7:50 Medical Hero Ceremony

FEATURED SPEAKERS



Neda Iranpour

News Anchor,
CBS/CW

Rodney Hood, MD

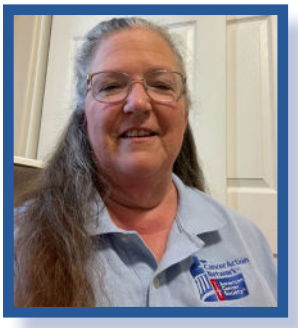
Internist,
San Diego, CA

Victoria Jackson

Clinical Trial Participant,
Scleroderma Foundation

Kamila Peszczynska

Sr. Clinical Site Lead,
EMD Serono



Julie Elkins

Clinical Trial Participant,
American Cancer Association

Amy Jak, PhD

Professor,
Department of Psychiatry,
UCSD

Dr. Jill Crusey

Associate Clinical Director,
Pacific Research Network



Key Community Supporters & Exhibitors

We encourage you to visit our valued exhibitors in the Informational Exhibit Center to learn more about their work and to review their resources.

Organizations

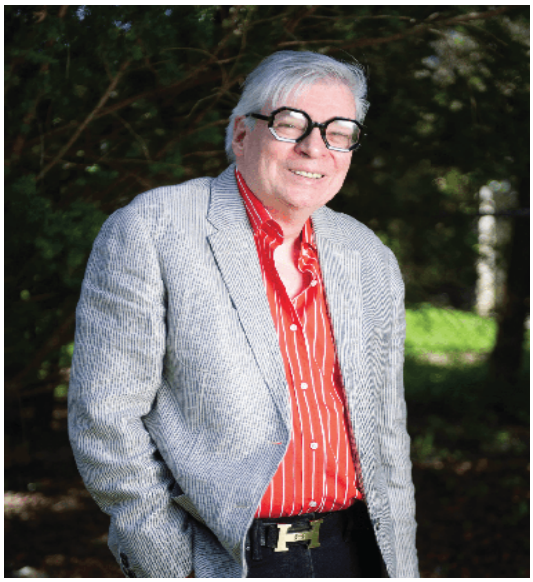
- Alzheimer's Association
- American Cancer Association
- American Liver Foundation
- American Lung Foundation
- Biogen
- Community Health Improvement Partners
- CSL Behring
- Eli Lilly
- EMD Serono
- Excell Research
- Genentech
- IQVIA
- Janssen
- The Jason Foundation
- Leukemia & Lymphoma Society
- Novartis
- Otsuka
- Pacific Research Network
- Paradigm Clinical Research Center
- Pfizer
- San Diego Immunization Program
- San Ysidro Health
- The Scleroderma Foundation of Southern California
- Scripps Diabetes Institute
- Sepsis Alliance
- Sharp Neurocognitive Research Center
- Wake Research
- WCG
- LIMBIC-CENC
- Velocity Clinical Research
- Vertex

THANK YOU!

MEDICAL HERO SPOTLIGHT

Meet Medical Donald MacIntosh:

Alzheimer's Advocate



Donald MacIntosh shares, “Even if it doesn't benefit me personally, it will benefit other people in the future.”

Donald MacIntosh had a 25-year career working as an attorney for the Canadian Department of Justice. Smart and with a great memory, he could argue a case referring to just a few pieces of paper. But nowadays, the 69-year-old forgets how to make coffee and can’t remember what he had for lunch.

Shortly after he retired five years ago, MacIntosh, who lives in Toronto, noticed he was having memory problems. He went to his personal doctor, followed by a few specialists. On a cognition test with 10 questions, he was only able to answer two correctly. After additional tests, doctors diagnosed him with early-onset Alzheimer’s disease (AD), a form of dementia that affects memory, thinking, and behavior.

“I was gobsmacked,” he says, noting his AD might be inherited. His mother lived with it for 14 years before she died, and his father had a gene linked to the disease as well."

While he still retains long-term memories, his short-term memory fades fast. Nowadays, if he wants to water his plants, he has to turn on a light as a reminder to turn off the hose. Minutes after he starts watching a TV show, he can’t recall what he’s watching. That’s why he was so excited to participate in a clinical trial for a drug being tested to slow the progress of the disease.

He is so passionate about getting better. He is very disciplined. In fact, he’s more disciplined now than he’s ever been,” Donald's wife, Jasmin says. “He gets up, works out, and reads."

“People who are afflicted with Alzheimer’s and their loved ones are desperately waiting for a drug to come along that not only is efficacious from a safety point of view, but that also has an effect in terms of slowing down the progression of the disease,” MacIntosh says.

MacIntosh, who remains optimistic, is looking forward to potentially participating in other clinical trials in the future. He encourages other patients to participate, too, explaining there are many benefits including regular exams, free medication, and MRIs.

Read more of Donald's story and access more Medical Hero articles here.

SHOULD I, OR SHOULDN'T I?

How to Weigh the Benefits and the Risks

Participating in a clinical trial is an intensely personal decision, and the stakes differ for each person.

Each individual should consider the risks and benefits, and how trial participation might affect his or her life.

Potential Benefits

There are several reasons that people may choose to participate:

To gain access to new investigational drugs
Depending on the trial, there may be an opportunity to get an investigational drug that is not available to others.

To advance science and help others who have the illness
Helping researchers learn about new drugs or potential treatments that could aid patients and advance science is a powerful motivation. Many participants are willing to assume some risk because they feel they are helping to make a valuable contribution to research.

To receive compensation for time and commitment
Along with complimentary medical care, sometimes study volunteers receive compensation for the time and commitment that they must give complying with the study protocol.

To receive free medical care
The investigational drug or treatment is usually free to the participant. The participant also has their health and medical condition monitored by the trial doctor or staff during the trial.

"I know what I went through with chemotherapy treatment. If I can in any way help someone else not go through that, it can't be anything but good. The trial I'm in is for a possible new treatment for breast cancer and could help millions of people down the road. That in itself outweighs any possible chances of major side effects [for me]."

-Jennie, a participant in a breast cancer relapse prevention trial

SHOULD I, OR SHOULDN'T I?

Potential Risks

There are many things to consider:

Getting a placebo (a pill or treatment that has no effect) instead of the study drug

Some trials include a control group that gets a placebo so that comparisons can be made between the placebo and the investigational drug. A participant might be randomly chosen to get the placebo and not to receive the investigational drug.

Exposure to harmful side effects

There are potential risks with any experimental drug or treatment. It's important to know what potential medical problems are associated with the drug or treatment being studied.

The investigational drug or treatment may not help more than the standard treatment

A participant might stop taking their current treatment and find that the investigational treatment does not help their disease or condition.

Inconvenience

The trial procedures and visits may interfere with a participant's daily life. There will often be a disruption to the participant's normal schedule.

Unexpected costs

Although the costs for the investigational drug or treatment and procedures are usually covered, there could be other expenses. These might include travel or hotel costs that may not be covered by the sponsor.

SHOULD I, OR SHOULDN'T I?

How to Decide

Two key questions can help you make this important decision:

Do I have all the information that I need to make an informed choice?

It's important to know as much as possible about the experimental drug or treatment and the clinical trial requirements. This way, you can weigh all the factors. Get information about the trial purpose, the potential risks, and what the protocol requires of you.

Start by getting information from the research center that will be conducting the clinical trial but use other information sources as well.

Get a second opinion about the clinical trial you're interested in; ask your doctor, other health professionals, family, and friends.

Are the risks and impact to my daily life 'worth it'?

Only you can answer the question of how hard you're willing to push yourself to get the information you need and to be willing to comply with the clinical trial requirements.

This article was originally published in the June/July 2009 issue of CISCRP's Medical Heroes newsletter and remains an informative resource still today.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT CLINICAL STUDIES

Choosing to participate in a clinical study is an important personal decision. These frequently asked questions will give you some basic information about what clinical research is and what it means to be a participant. If you have more questions about clinical research in general or about specific studies, talk to your doctor, research staff, family, and friends, Also, please take advantage of the resources in this handbook.

What Is a Clinical Research Study?

A clinical research study involves research with human volunteers (also called participants) that is intended to add to medical knowledge. There are two main types of clinical studies: interventional studies (clinical trials) and observational studies.

Clinical Trials

In a clinical trial (also called an interventional study), participants receive specific interventions according to the research plan (protocol) created by the sponsor of the study. An intervention may be a drug or device, a procedure, or a change in behavior. Clinical trials may compare a new medical approach to a standard one that is already available. They may compare a new drug to a placebo that contains no active ingredients.

When a new product or approach is being studied, it is not usually known whether it will be helpful, harmful, or no different than alternatives that are already available. Researchers try to determine if an intervention is safe and if it works by measuring certain outcomes in the participants. For example, researchers studying a new blood pressure drug might want to find out if participants have lower blood pressure after taking the drug.

Observational Studies

Participants do not receive a specific intervention as part of an observational study. Researchers assess health outcomes in groups of participants according to a protocol or research plan, but the participants get only their routine medical care. For example, researchers may observe a group of older adults to learn more about the effects of different lifestyles on cardiac health.

Who Conducts Clinical Research Studies?

Every clinical study is led by an investigator, who is usually a medical doctor. Clinical studies also have a research team that may include doctors, nurses, social workers, and other health care professionals.

Clinical studies can be sponsored (funded) by pharmaceutical companies, academic medical centers, and other organizations. They can also be sponsored by federal agencies such as the National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Defense, and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Physicians, health care providers, and other individuals can also sponsor clinical research.

Where Are Clinical Research Studies Conducted?

Clinical studies can take place in hospitals, universities, doctors' offices, and community clinics. They may also take place at other locations. The location depends on who is conducting the study.

How Long Do Clinical Research Studies Last?

The length of a clinical research study varies, depending on what is being studied. Participants are told how long the study will last before they join.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT CLINICAL STUDIES

Why Are Clinical Research Studies Conducted?

In general, clinical studies are designed to increase medical knowledge about the treatment, diagnosis, and prevention of diseases or conditions. Some common reasons for conducting clinical studies include:

- Evaluating one or more interventions for treating a disease, syndrome, or condition
- Finding ways to prevent the initial development of a disease or condition, or its recurrence
- Evaluating one or more interventions aimed at identifying or diagnosing a particular disease or condition
- Examining methods for identifying a condition or risk factors for that condition
- Exploring and measuring ways to improve the comfort and quality of life for people with a chronic illness through supportive care

How Are Clinical Research Studies Conducted?

A clinical study is conducted according to a research plan known as the protocol. The protocol is designed to answer specific research questions, as well as to safeguard the health of participants. It contains the following information:

- The reason for conducting the study
- Who may participate in the study (the eligibility criteria)
- The number of participants needed
- The schedule of tests and procedures
- How often the investigational drug or treatment will be given and its dose
- The length of the study
- What information will be gathered about the participants

Who Can Participate in a Clinical Research Study?

Clinical research studies have guidelines that describe who can participate. These are called eligibility criteria, and they are listed in the protocol. Some studies seek participants who have specific illnesses or conditions that will be researched. Other studies invite healthy participants to join. And some studies are limited to a select group of people who are asked by researchers to enroll. The eligibility criteria include factors that allow someone to participate in a clinical study, as well as factors that would disqualify someone from participating. These are based on characteristics such asage, gender, disease type and stage, and treatment history.

How Are Participants Protected?

One way that participants are protected is through the Informed consent process. During this process, researchers provide potential and enrolled participants with information about a clinical study. This information helps people decide whether they want to join the study and continue to be in the study. The informed consent process should provide enough information for a person to understand the risks and potential benefits of the study. It should also provide information about possible alternatives to being in the study. In addition to the informed consent document, the consent process may include recruitment materials, verbal instructions, question-and-answer sessions, and activities to measure participant understanding.

In most cases, a person must sign an informed consent document before entering a study. The signature confirms that he or she was given information on risks, potential benefits, and alternatives, and that he or she understands this information. Signing the document and providing consent does not create a contract. A participant may withdraw from a study at any time, even if the study is not over. See below “Questions to Ask” for ideas about what to discuss with a halth care provider or researcher about participating ina clinical study.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT CLINICAL STUDIES

Institutional Review Boards

Each federally supported or conducted clinical study and each study of a drug, biological product, or medical device regulated by FDA must be reviewed, approved, and monitored by an institutional review board (IRB). An IRB is made up of physicians, researchers, and members of the community. Its role is to make sure that the study is ethical and that the rights and welfare of participants are protected. This includes, among other things, making sure that research risks are minimized and thatthey are reasonable in relation to any potential benefits. The IRB also reviews the informed consent document before it is provided to potential participants.

Some clinical studies are also monitored by data monitoring committees (also called data safety and monitoring boards). These committees look at safety results during the study and help make decisions about how the study should be conducted to minimize risks to the participants.

Various federal agencies, including the Office of Human Subjects Research Protection (OHRP) and FDA, have the authority to determine whether sponsors of certain clinical studies are adequately protecting research participants.

Does Participating in a Study Affect Usual Health Care?

Typically, participants continue to see their usual health care providers while enrolled in a clinical study. While most clinical studies provide participants with medical products or interventions related to the illness or condition being studied, they do not provide extended or complete health care. If the participant's usual health care provider communicates with the research team, the participant can make sure that the study requirements don't conflict with their usual care.

What Are Some Considerations for Participation?

Even when there is no direct personal benefit to being in a study, participation contributes to medical knowledge. What is learned in clinical studies can make a difference in the care of future patients. Study results provide information about the benefits and known risks of new or existing interventions. Clinical trials provide the basis for the development and marketing of new drugs, biological products, and medical devices.

Some other important considerations:

- The safety and the effectiveness of the experimental approach or use may not be fully known at the time of the study.
- Some studies may provide participants with the prospect of receiving direct medical benefits, while others do not.
- Most studies involve some risk of harm or injury to the participant. (For trials approved by IRBs, the IRB has decided that the risks of participation are balanced in relation to anticipated benefits.)
- Many studies require participants to undergo additional procedures, tests, and assessments based on the study protocol. These will be described in the informed consent document for a particular study.
- A potential participant should discuss the informed consent document and study protocol with members of the research team and with his or her usual health care provider.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT CLINICAL STUDIES

Questions to Ask

Anyone interested in participating in a clinical research study should find out as much as possible about the study and feel comfortable asking the research team questions about the study. The following questions might be helpful during such a discussion. Answers to some of these questions would be provided in the informed consent document. Most of these questions are specific to interventional studies, but some also apply to observational studies.

- What is the purpose of the study?
- What are the possible interventions that I might receive during the study?
- Why do researchers believe the intervention being tested might be effective? Why might it not be effective?
- Has the intervention been tested before?
- How will it be determined which interventions I receive (for example, by chance)?
- Who will know which intervention I receive during the study? Will I know? Will members of the research team know?
- How do the possible risks, side effects, and benefits of this study compare with those of my current treatment?
- What will I have to do if I participate? What tests and procedures are involved? How often will I have to visit the hospital or clinic? Will hospitalization be required?
- How long will the study last, and how long will I be in the study?
- Who will pay for my participation?
- Will I be reimbursed for expenses?
- What type of long-term follow-up care is part of this study?
- If I benefit from the intervention, will I be allowed to continue receiving it after the study ends?
- Will results of the study be provided to me?
- Who will oversee my medical care while I am in the study?
- What are my options if I am injured during the study?

Information adapted from resources provided by ClinicalTrials.gov, a service of the National Institutes of Health.

"I have been a part of something that could one day change the lives of many people."

–Israel, clinical trial participant and community advisory board member

When you take part in a clinical trial, you're helping to represent your family, friends, and entire community. And when everyone is represented, we can better develop potential medicines for all.

Visit **biogentriallink.com** to learn how you can contribute to the greater good of medicine.

Listening and learning

Community contribution is key to meaningful research, and here at Biogen we're committed to amplifying diverse voices in the clinical trial space.

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www. ciscrp.org . One Liberty Square, Suite 1100 . Boston, MA 02109 . awareforall@ciscrp.org

Who must be included in clinical research? *Everyone.*

Research includes me
Diversity • Equity • Inclusion in Clinical Trials

What is a clinical trial?

- A clinical trial is also called a clinical research study
- A clinical trial is designed to evaluate or study investigational medications
- Clinical trials are conducted by doctors, nurses, and other healthcare providers

PHASES OF CLINICAL TRIALS

PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4
First study in humans of 20-100 participants in healthy volunteers.	Small studies of 100-500 participants.	Large studies of 500 or more participants to determine if a drug will be approved by authorities for public use.	Large studies after the medicine has received approval.
Each phase is conducted to investigate:			
• Safety of the study medication • How the study medication is absorbed by the body and what dosage should be used • How the study medication is removed from the body • Potential side effects	• Ongoing safety • Whether the study medication works for a particular disease • The appropriate dose of the study medication	• Safety and side effects in bigger populations • Whether the study medication works for a particular disease • How the treatment compares to already existing standard therapies	• Side effects during day-to-day use in the population • Risks and benefits over a period of time

Why should we participate?

Certain medicines work differently based on sex, gender, age, race, and ethnicity. Some diseases and conditions are more common in certain groups of people. For example:

- In the United States, 87 percent of tuberculosis cases occur in racial and ethnic minorities, particularly in Black Americans, Asians, and Hispanics[1]
- Black Americans have higher rates of diabetes, hypertension, and heart disease than other groups. Black adults are 60 percent more likely than non-Hispanic White adults to be diagnosed with diabetes[2]
- Hispanic women are 40 percent more likely to be diagnosed with cervical cancer and 20 percent more likely to die from cervical cancer, as compared to non-Hispanic White women[3]
- Asian-Americans have disproportionately high rates of certain types of cancer, tuberculosis, and hepatitis B[4,5]

And yet...

- Patients participating in clinical trials for new medicines and treatments are mainly White — in some cases, 80 to 90 percent. Participation by people of color, including Black/African-Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and other racial or ethnic minorities, is much lower[6]
- The United States Food & Drug Administration 2019 Drug Trials Snapshot assessed the clinical trial participation rates associated with 11 new drug approvals. A total of 3,593 patients participated in the trials that led to the approvals of 11 new drugs. Overall, 38% of all participants were women, 73% were White, 18% were Asian, 4% were Black or African American, 5% were Hispanic, 59% were 65 years and older, and 24% were from sites in the United States[7]
- African-Americans are more likely to suffer from respiratory conditions, like asthma, than White Americans. Yet as of 2015, only 1.9 percent of studies of respiratory diseases included African-American participants[7]

This is why everyone needs to be included in clinical research!

Your safety is the priority!

- Researchers and the pharmaceutical companies that sponsor the trials must follow strict rules and ethical guidelines
- Trials are reviewed and monitored by an independent body called an Institutional Review Board to ensure the trials are conducted ethically
- The FDA also monitors trials and must approve the medicines before the public can use them.
- Researcher must follow a study plan called a 'protocol' that outlines what will happen in the study
- Participants must give permission by signing a document called the Informed Consent Form
- If you decide to take part in a clinical trial, you can change your mind and withdraw from the trial at any time

It is important to consider the risks and opportunities for participating in a clinical trial.

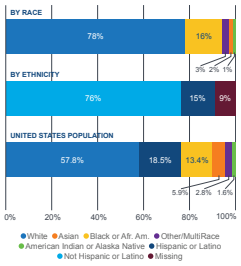
There may be opportunities when you take part in a clinical trial.

- Supporting the development of effective medicines for all
- Increasing diverse representation in clinical research
- Expanding knowledge for all about a disease or condition
- Pushing science closer to achieving health equity for all
- Increasing awareness of clinical research
- Building trust in new medicines by increasing diverse representation

There are potential risks that come with being part of a clinical trial.

- The investigational medication may be uncomfortable or cause mild to moderate side effects. In some cases side effects may be serious
- The investigational medicine may not work, or it may not be better than existing treatments
- You may have to provide samples for several lab tests and procedures
- Being a clinical trial participant may require hospital stay and travel
- Your current condition may not improve while in the clinical trial
- You might be selected to be in the placebo (control) group
- Clinical trial participation can be time consuming

Clinical trial participation



Our goal is to find new and better ways to treat conditions and diseases.

Clinical trials can help answer important questions about study medications:

- Is the study medication safe?
- How well does the study medication work?
- How does the medication act in the body?
- Does the medication work better than other available medicines?
- How does the medication affect certain diseases or conditions?
- What are the side effects and reactions of the medication?
- Are there any differences in the way the medicine acts due to gender, age, race, ethnicity, or any other factors?

Deciding to participate in a clinical trial is an important decision.

As you think about your decision to participate in a clinical trial the clinical trial team must explain:

- The purpose of the clinical trial
- What to expect as a clinical trial participant
- The possible risks and possible benefits of participating in the trial
- The visits and tests required in the clinical trial
- Any other questions you may have

If you agree to participate, you'll be asked to sign a Informed Consent Form and remember, participation in a clinical trial is voluntary.

Important questions to ask

- Why is the study being done?
- Has this drug been tested before?
- What will be expected of me?
- What kinds of procedures/tests are involved?
- Will I be reimbursed for my expenses?
- How will I know that the treatment is working?

What happens after the clinical trial?

Depending on the clinical trial's results a healthcare authority, such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), may approve the investigational medication for public use.

Investigational medications are approved when: they are generally proven to be safe and effective or the benefits of using the medicine outweighs the risks for the intended population.

Learn more: www.reasearchincludesme.com

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janssen | Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson

BE REPRESENTED

Participating in clinical trials helps make medical breakthroughs possible for people of all backgrounds. Learn how you can get involved at PfizerClinicalTrials.com.

ASPIRING

to create, improve and prolong lives

We're imagining the future of healthcare for those living with difficult-to-treat conditions like multiple sclerosis, cancer and infertility.

Passion fuels us on our mission to transform lives.

#BeEMDSerono

EMD SERONO

Aspiring to Create, Improve and Prolong Lives

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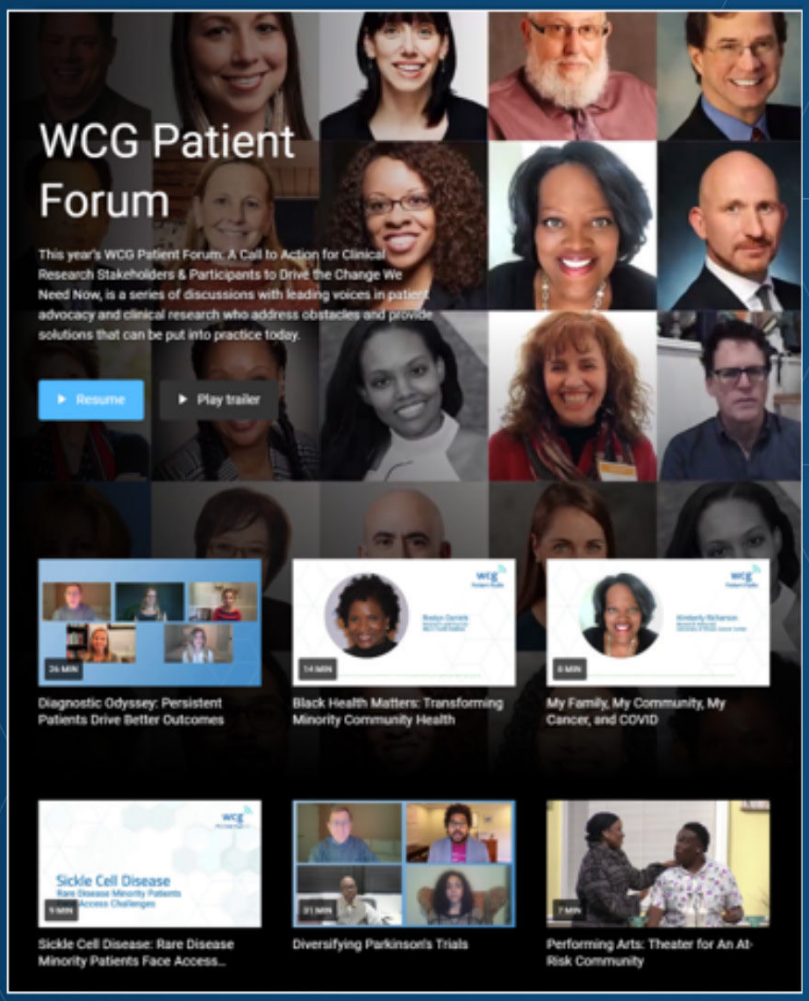
WCG Patient Advocacy Presents:
A Call to Action - WCG's Patient Forum



Visit our website to watch our recent Patient Forum:
www.wcgclinical.com/patient-forum

www.wcgclinical.com

From research.

To the right patient.

To real breakthroughs that offer hope.

We believe when patients are offered clinical research as a care option, they get something far greater – hope. That's why we look beyond what's expected in healthcare to see what's possible in areas such as clinical research.

Others may offer a way forward.
IQVIA gives you a way further.

Learn more about clinical research at
clinicalresearch.com/aware

IQVIA

YOUR
WAY
FURTHER

IQVIA.COM

At Otsuka, our purpose is to defy limitation, so that others can too.

We have an unwavering belief in going above and beyond—under any circumstances—for patients, families, providers, and each other. This deep-rooted dedication drives us to uncover answers to complex, underserved medical needs, so that patients can push past the limitations of their disease and achieve more than they thought was possible.

We are grateful to all clinical trial participants, as they are integral to help advance care on behalf of all those we seek to serve.

Otsuka

Let's connect
@OtsukaUS
www.otsuka-us.com

Otsuka America Pharmaceutical, Inc.
Otsuka Pharmaceutical Development & Commercialization, Inc.

February 2022 01US22EUC0014

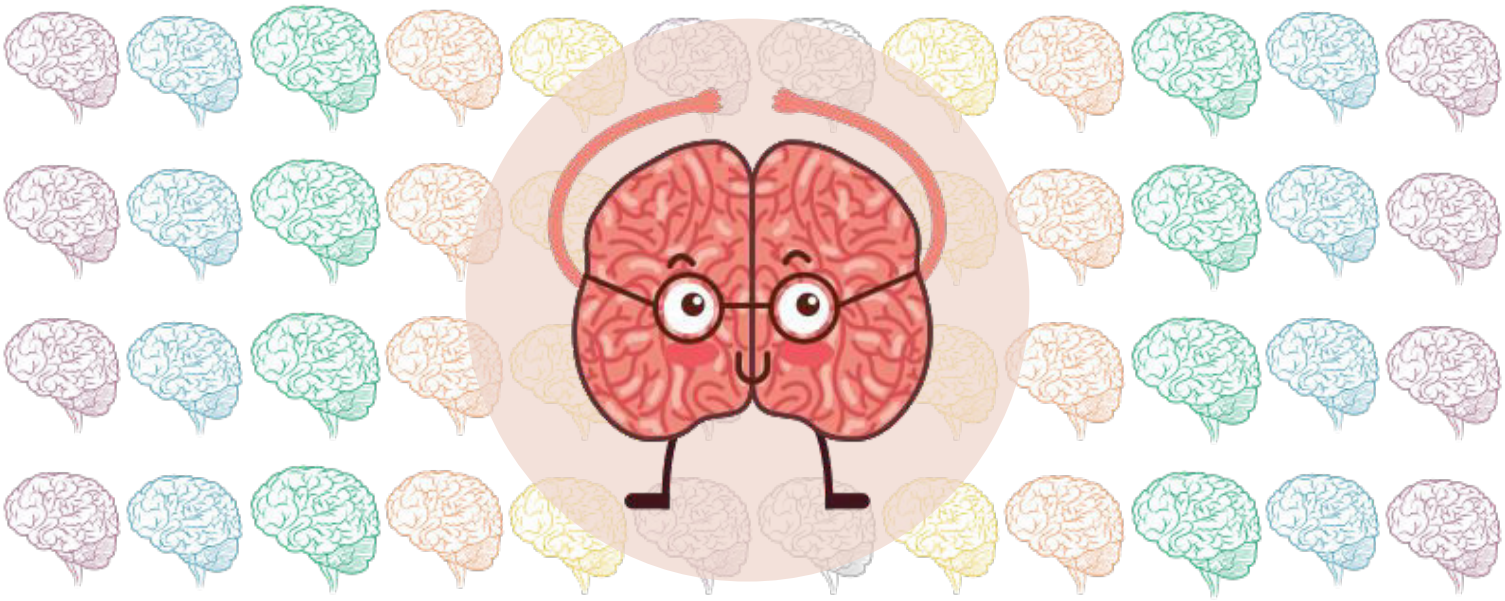
GENENTECH EMBRACES THE INCREASINGLY DIVERSE WORLD AROUND US.

Our mission is to be the industry leader to deliver scientific innovations that drive better outcomes for our people, patients, business, and communities by advancing and boldly championing diversity, equity, and inclusion.

FOSTERING BELONGING
ADVANCING INCLUSIVE RESEARCH & HEALTH EQUITY
TRANSFORMING SOCIETY

Genentech
A Member of the Roche Group

GENE.COM/DIVERSITY-INCLUSION



SHARP NEUROCOGNITIVE RESEARCH CENTER

Delivering excellence in research and innovative treatments to our community

FREE MEMORY SCREENS

Current studies now enrolling:

Mild Cognitive impairment

Mild Alzheimer's disease

- Ages 55 to 90
- No insurance necessary for study participation

SHARP

8010 Frost St Suite 400 San Diego, CA 92123

(858) 836-8350

SNRC@sharp.com sharp.com/clinicaltrials

LEUKEMIA & LYMPHOMA SOCIETY®

The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society (LLS) is making an impact one patient at a time. LLS offers FREE one-on-one, personalized support and information about blood cancers through the following services:

Information Resource Center

Speak with an Information Specialist who can assist you through cancer treatment, financial and social challenges. Our Information Specialists are highly trained oncology social workers, nurses, and health educators.

Clinical Trial Support Center

Work with an LLS Clinical Trial Nurse Navigator who will help you find clinical trials and assist you throughout the entire process.

CONTACT US:

Call: (800) 955-4572

Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. ET

BEATING CANCER IS IN OUR BLOOD.®

Scleroderma Foundation of California

We **EMPOWER** the scleroderma community to live **BETTER** lives through programs dedicated to

SUPPORT, EDUCATION, and RESEARCH

SUPPORT: Inspiring our community through support services and resources for patients including 17 local volunteer driven community peer led support groups, staff driven one-on-one professional guidance that allows them to thrive. **EDUCATION:** for medical professionals to help them understand and properly diagnosis scleroderma early, and for patients to help them and cope and thrive while living with scleroderma. **RESEARCH:** funding for global research projects that will lead the way to finding a cure for scleroderma.

8929 S. SEPULVEDA BLVD. STE. 412, LOS ANGELES, CA 90045—(424) 227-6475
WWW.MYSCLERODERMA.ORG

We're all in this together

Pacific Research Network is seeking volunteers for clinical trials. Compensation for time and travel may be provided.

Currently enrolling studies include:

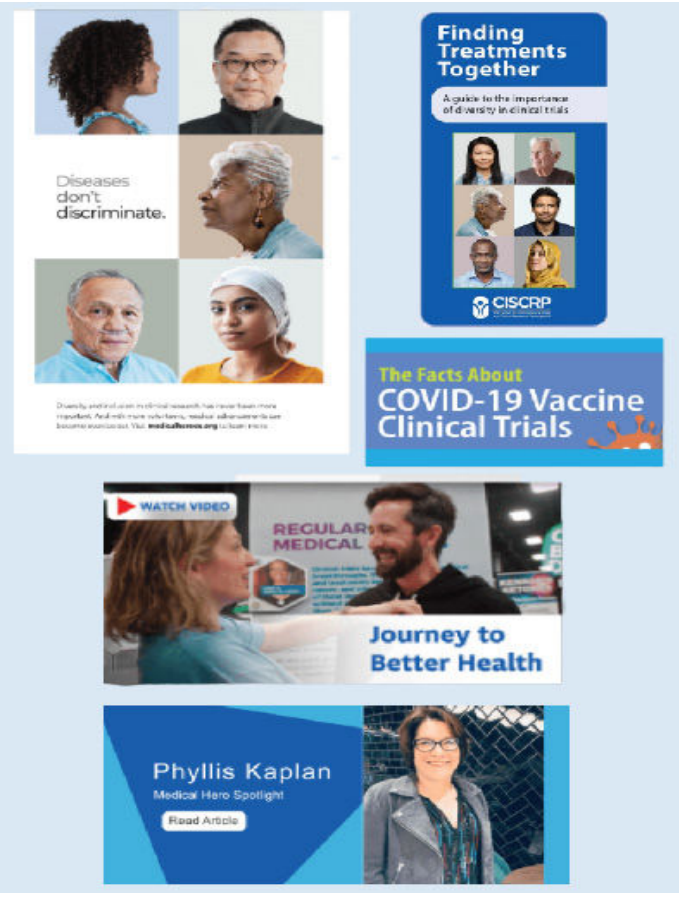
- **Memory Loss**
- **Mild Cognitive Impairment**
- **Alzheimer's Disease**
- **Narcolepsy**
- **Obstructive Sleep Apnea**
- **Normal Healthy Volunteers**

PRN
PACIFIC RESEARCH NETWORK

619-294-4302

WWW.PRNSD.COM

Visit the CISCRP store for resources at www.ciscrp.org



SAN DIEGO COUNTY SUICIDE PREVENTION COUNCIL

Working Together to End Suicide

VISION | Zero suicides in San Diego County.

To prevent suicides and its devastating consequences in San Diego county. **| MISSION**

HOW TO GET INVOLVED:

- Attend a monthly Suicide Prevention Council meeting.*
- Join one of our 8 active subcommittees.*
- Subscribe to our mailing list.*
- Host or take a Question Persuade Refer Gatekeeper Training.
- Check out our Suicide Prevention Action Plan.
- Visit our website at www.spcsandiego.org.

*Contact Susana Bustamante at sbustamante@sdchip.org for more information.

For immediate support, please call **9-8-8** or contact the San Diego Access & Crisis Line at **(888) 724-7240**.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO HHSA HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY | LIVE WELL SAN DIEGO

San Diego County Suicide Prevention Council
Convened by Community Health Improvement Partners

CHIP COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PARTNERS
making a difference together

SHARE YOUR INSIGHTS AND PERSPECTIVES

CISCRP provides clinical trial participants with the results of their clinical trial in a friendly, easy-to-read and understand format through our Trial Results Summary Programs.

The Trial Results Summary Program includes medical and healthcare professionals, patient advocates, patients, and members of the public from around the world to form an Editorial Panel who review the trial results in plain language—not scientifically written—before they are shared with the clinical trial participants for that specific trial.

As an attendee of the *AWARE for All - San Diego* event, we are extending a special invitation to have you join and participate in an Editorial Panel.

How It Works:

- Editorial Panel Members review the trial result plain language summary that match their area of medical condition expertise or interest
- Each member's objective review helps CISCRP deliver friendly and easy-to-understand, yet scientifically accurate summaries to clinical trial participants around the world

- Editorial Panel Members share their insights and perspectives on:
  * Specific area(s) within the summaries that may be confusing
  * Potential bias
  * Sections that may be missing information
- Time commitment is minimal:
  * 1 hour to complete a review
  * All correspondence is by email
  * 5 business days to complete the review
- Editorial Panel Members may include:
  * People familiar with a specific medical condition
  * People interested in helping to improve health communications
  * Patient advocates
  * Medical and healthcare professionals

Contact us today to learn more about joining and participating on an Editorial Panel. This is an opportunity to share your objective insights and perspectives on trial result summaries remotely from your home.

Email CISCRP at info@ciscrp.org

HEALTH COMMUNICATION SERVICES

CLINICAL RESEARCH RESOURCES

CISCRP offers an online library of resources to help the general public become more informed about clinical trial research and participation.

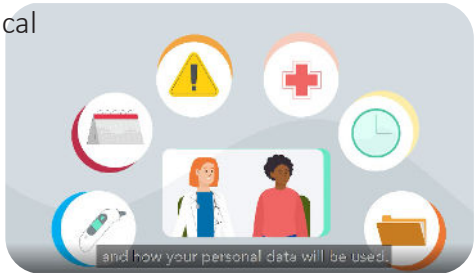
Visit CISCRP's Resources at https://www.ciscrp.org/education-center/resources/

Brochures: Variety of brochures about clinical trial participation and also available in multiple languages. Some examples include:

- Should I Participate
- Information About Clinical Research for Black & African American People
- Should My Child Participate
- Los Hispanos y la Investigacion Clinica
- Common Myths About Clinical Trials

Book: *The Gift of Participation*, 3rd edition: Easy-to-read book on the clinical research process, participation, and practical information to know such as insurance coverage, compensation, and more. View more details: https://ciscrp-educational-resoure-store.myshopify.com

Educational Videos: Suite of brief videos covering a variety of clinical trial information that are easy-to-watch. Some examples include:



- General Overview of the Clinical Research Process
- Basics of Clinical Trial Participation
- Pediatric Education Series: Treatments in Clinical Trials
- The Clinical Research Team
- Informed Consent / eConsent
- Nuestro Mundo y los Ensayos Clínicos

Medical Hero Stories: Patients share their inspiring stories about why they chose to participate in a clinical trial and their overall experience.

COVID-19: Different resources to stay informed about COVID-19 and vaccines.

Search Clinical Trials: There are numerous online resources to help you find clinical trials in your geographic area and/or medical conditions. Learn more at: https://www.ciscrp.org/services/search-clinical-trials/

DIVERSITY IN CLINICAL TRIALS EQUALS BETTER TREATMENTS FOR EVERYONE.

Diseases
don't
discriminate.

Diversity and inclusion in clinical research has never been more important. And with more volunteers, medical advancements can become even better. Visit **medicalheroes.org** to learn more.

www. ciscrp.org . One Liberty Square, Suite 1100 . Boston, MA 02109 . awareforall@ciscrp.org

Now more than ever, diversity and inclusion are vital to clinical research. And with more volunteers, medical advancements can become even better. Visit medicalheroes.com to learn more.