Bias from Bench to Bedside

Wednesday, February 26, 2020
1:30- 2:30 p.m. EST

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HOST

Rachel Butch
Senior Communications Specialist

@Rachel_Butch

Rachel covers media relations for the Institute for Basic Biomedical Sciences, the Institute for Cell Engineering, the departments of genetics and anesthesiology/ critical care medicine and the Wilmer Eye Institute. She also hosts the bi-weekly video series “In Case You Missed It.”

Email: rbutch1@jhmi.edu

EXPERTS

Namandje Bumpus, Ph.D.
Associate Dean for Basic Research
Associate Professor of Medicine

Bumpus is the associate dean for basic research and an associate professor of medicine in the Division of Clinical Pharmacology at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. She holds a secondary appointment in the Department of Pharmacology and Molecular Sciences. She studies how the body processes therapies, including antiretroviral drugs, and the effects this has on treatment outcomes. Bumpus is chair of the National Institutes of Health Xenobiotic and Nutrient Disposition and Action study section and serves as an associate editor of Drug Metabolism and Disposition.
Lisa Cooper, M.D., M.P.H.
Bloomberg Distinguished Professor, Equity in Health and Healthcare
@LisaCooperMD

Cooper is a Bloomberg Distinguished Professor at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and Bloomberg School of Public Health. A general internist, social epidemiologist, and health services researcher, Cooper was one of the first scientists to document disparities in the quality of relationships between physicians and patients from socially at-risk groups. She has designed innovative interventions targeting physicians’ communication skills, patients’ self-management skills and health care organizations’ ability to address needs of populations experiencing health disparities.

Erin Michos, M.D., M.H.S.
Director of Women’s Cardiovascular Health
Associate Professor of Medicine
@ErinMichos

Michos is an associate professor of medicine within the Division of Cardiology at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, with a joint appointment in the Department of Epidemiology at the Bloomberg School of Public Health. She is the director of women's cardiovascular health and the associate director of preventive cardiology with the Johns Hopkins Ciccarone Center for the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease. Her research focuses on cardiovascular disease in women and disease risk prediction based on physical activity, nutrition, coronary artery calcium scores, biomarkers, lipids, statin therapy, vitamin D and other dietary supplements.

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Relevant Work from Johns Hopkins Researchers

High Number of Births Linked to Worse Cardiovascular Health Among Mothers
Erin Michos
Nov. 4, 2019

Using medical record and survey data collected from more than 3,400 women, Johns Hopkins Medicine researchers have added to evidence that women who have given birth five or more times were more likely than those who had fewer births to have more risk factors for heart disease, including obesity, high blood pressure and inadequate physical activity.

10 Recommendations to Enhance Recruitment, Retention, and Career Advancement of Women Cardiologists
Erin Michos
Oct. 14, 2019

Women are markedly underrepresented in cardiology relative to the rest of medicine despite nearly equal representation with men in internal medicine residency programs. Recently, efforts are being made to address gender inequities in compensation, career advancement and other workforce disparities in cardiology.

Compared with Men, Women with Heart Disease More Likely to Report More Treatment and Care Disparities
Erin Michos
Dec. 19, 2018

Cardiovascular diseases, including heart attacks and strokes, have for decades persisted as the top cause of death of women in the U.S., according to the American Heart Association (AHA). And the AHA reports an estimated 44 million women in the U.S. have cardiovascular disease, and 1 in 3 women’s deaths each year are due to cardiovascular disease. Cardiovascular disease is also the No. 1 cause of death in men, but women have worse outcomes after certain types of heart attacks. Using data from a nationwide survey that represents 11 million women with heart and blood vessel diseases, Johns Hopkins Medicine researchers say women continue to report significant disparities in the care they receive compared with men. And the root problem, many women say, is that health care providers do not listen to or respect them.
Disparity Persists: Racial and Ethnic Minority Patients Still Less Likely Than White Patients to Get Live Donor Kidney Transplants
Lisa Cooper
Jan. 23, 2018

Despite efforts over the past two decades to increase the number of black and Hispanic patients receiving kidney transplants from related or unrelated living donors, these racial/ethnic minority patients are still much less likely to undergo such transplants than white patients, Johns Hopkins researchers report. In fact, the investigators say, the disparities have worsened in the last 20 years.

New Evidence That Genetic Differences May Help Explain Inconsistent Effectiveness of Anti-HIV Drug
Namandje Bumpus
July 9, 2015

Research with human tissue and cells suggests that genetic variations, in addition to failure to comply with treatment regimens, may account for some failures of an anti-HIV drug to treat and prevent HIV infection.

Dosage of HIV Drug May Be Ineffective for Half of African-Americans
Namandje Bumpus
Aug. 27, 2014

Many African-Americans may not be getting effective doses of the HIV drug maraviroc, a new study from Johns Hopkins suggests. The initial dosing studies, completed before the drug was licensed in 2007, included mostly European-Americans, who generally lack a protein that is key to removing maraviroc from the body. The current study shows that people with maximum levels of the protein — including nearly half of African-Americans — end up with less maraviroc in their bodies compared to those who lack the protein even when given the same dose. A simple genetic test for the gene that makes the CYP3A5 protein could be used to determine what doses would achieve effective levels in individuals, the researchers say.