



PT2.07.03: Community-Based Biomarker Education Improves Clinical Trial Readiness in Black Communities

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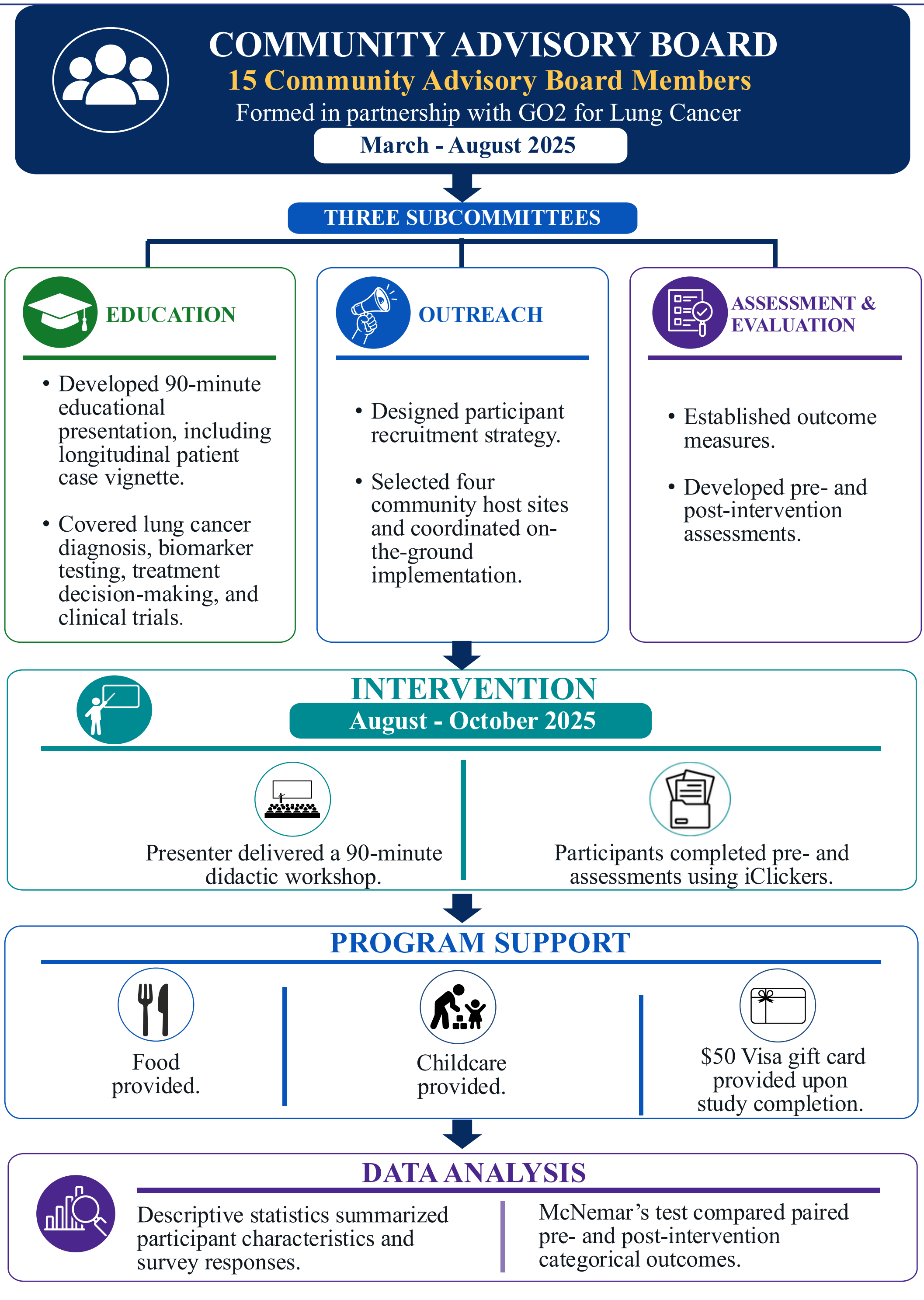


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INTRODUCTION

- Biomarker testing guides targeted treatment selection and access to biomarker-driven clinical trials; however, Black populations continue to face persistent inequities in testing access, trial participation, and biomarker education.^{1,2,3}
- Many community-based interventions in lung cancer have focused on screening,⁴ while efforts addressing biomarker testing and clinical trial education remain limited.
- This study evaluated the impact of a culturally tailored, community-based educational intervention on biomarker testing literacy and clinical trial readiness among Black adults in historically underserved communities in Broward County, FL.

METHODS



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Actionable Take Away Message

- Community-based, phase-specific clinical trial education that addresses safety monitoring and progression is a promising strategy to convert hesitancy into participation readiness.
- Formalizing a community advisory board with culturally tailored resources is a highly effective recruitment strategy for reaching Black populations.

Future Direction for Research

- Evaluate whether integrating biomarker educational programs into community-to-clinic pathways at the time of diagnosis can improve biomarker testing rates and clinical trial enrollment.
- Partner with cancer clinics and health care systems to embed this educational model in clinical settings and assess whether patients who receive this training demonstrate increased clinical trial enrollment rates over time.
- Further explore barriers to clinical trial enrollment across trial phases, particularly Phase I, where willingness rates remained low, to identify and address hesitancies that persist even after biomarker education.

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RESULTS

Table 1. Participant Demographic Characteristics

Characteristic	N=296 n (%)
Age	
18-44	79 (26.8)
45-64	95 (32.7)
65+	117 (40.5)
Sex	
Female	236 (79.7)
Male	60 (20.3)
Race	
Black or African American	238 (80.5)
White	26 (8.9)
Other	32 (10.6)
Education	
High school or less	131 (44.3)
Some college or Associate's	165 (55.7)
Insurance Coverage	
Has health insurance	264 (89.14)
No health insurance	32 (10.86)

● Know what they are ● Heard, but unsure ● Never heard ● Missing

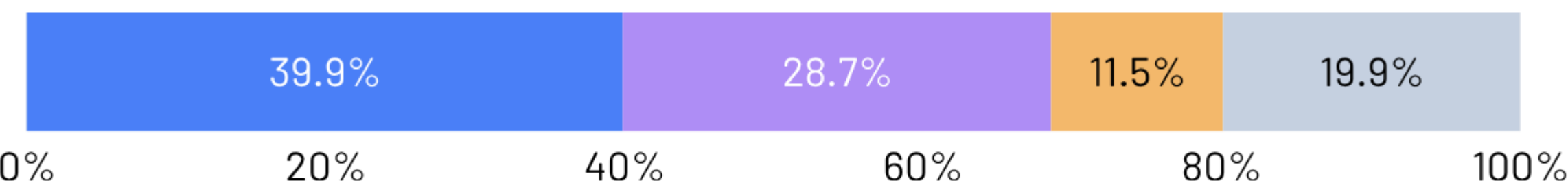


Figure 1. Awareness of Clinical Trials (N=296)

Table 2. Pre- and Post-Assessment of Biomarker Testing Knowledge

Outcome	Pre n (%)	Post n (%)	p-value
Correctly identified biomarker testing purpose	55 (21.1)	187 (71.6)	<0.01
Biomarkers apply to many cancer types	89 (33.2)	217 (81)	<0.01
Positive beliefs testing improves treatment *	87 (34.8)	173 (69.2)	<0.01
Confidence asking provider about testing**	119 (43.8)	167 (61.4)	<0.01
Willing to pay out of pocket for testing***	24 (8.9)	83 (30.6)	<0.01

*Compared strongly agree to all other responses | **Compared very confident to all other responses | ***Compared very willing to all other responses

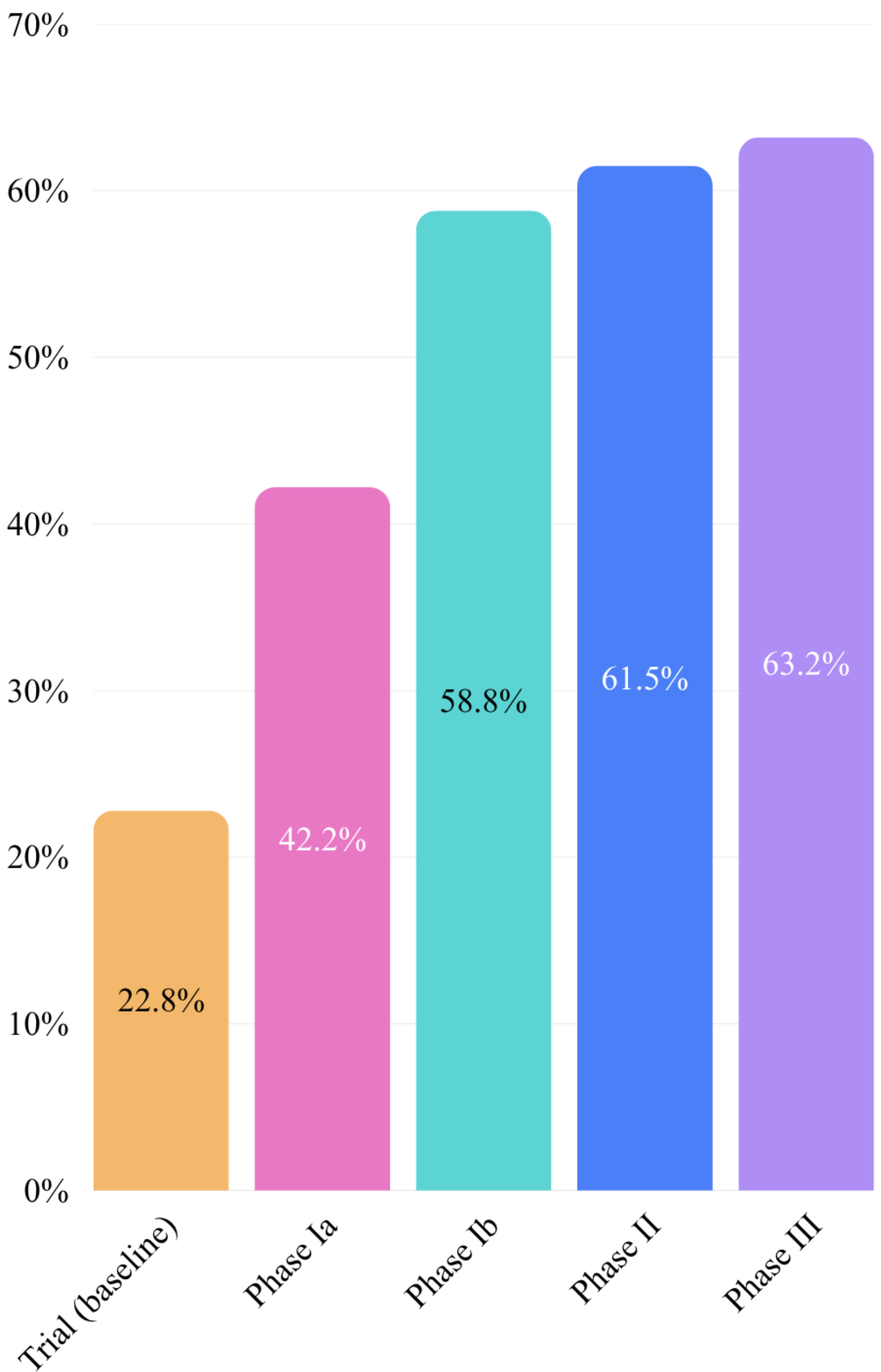


Figure 2. Willingness to participate increased with phase-specific trial education. (N=296)