INTRODUCTION
- Sex- and gender-based medicine (SGBM) aims to understand how biological sex and gender affect the pathophysiology and expression of human disease.
- Research has historically lacked female animal models or clinical trial participants.
- Despite efforts since the 1990s to include women in medical research and report data by sex, there has been little uptake of this mandate and many researchers did not analyze data by sex, minimizing the effect of this policy.
- Less than 20% of medical schools have an integrated SGBM curriculum outside of traditional obstetrics and gynecology.

GOALS
- Create a publicly available resource of fact sheets and videos for students, healthcare providers and the public to help expand awareness of SGBM.
- Bridge the gap in traditional medical education curricula by increasing knowledge about sex and gender differences in common diseases.
- Provide opportunities for students to conduct in-depth research and literature review.
- Create a nationwide network of trainees and physicians interested in SGBM.

METHODS
- Survey data was collected pre- and post- the creation of fact sheets and educational materials by volunteer students and trainees.
- First phase: 6 students working on 9 fact sheets.
- Second phase model below:
  - A-B show data from pre-survey (N=205)
  - C-D show preliminary data from post-survey results. Post-survey results are ongoing.

RESULTS
Phase 1:
- Post-survey results from Phase 1 pilot showed 100% of respondents (N=5) strongly agreed participation increased their knowledge of sex and gender differences in medicine and expanded their network on this topic.
- Qualitative data from Phase 1 pilot suggests the creation process enabled students to develop skills in literature review, scientific communication, and mentoring other trainees.

DISCUSSION
- Students believe education on sex and gender differences is vital yet lacking from current medical curricula.
- Creating training tools for SGBM instills leadership and essential writing/editing skills for volunteers.
- Connections forged between students and mentors will broaden the medical community dedicated to teaching and sex and gender differences.
- Resultant educational material will expand the knowledge base of SGBM among healthcare professionals, improving the quality of patient care.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS
- Analyze data from participant post-surveys to evaluate improvement in SGBM knowledge.
- Grow the SGBM database by empowering students to create fact sheets, YouTube videos and slide sets on new topics.
- Utilize communication platforms for longitudinal connections extending beyond this project.
- Create comprehensive toolkits for trainees to encourage incorporation of SGBM into medical school curriculum and residency programs.
- Expand the project to create a collaboration with interprofessional disciplines and intersectional populations.

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