To examine the integration and impact of efforts to advance diversity and inclusion in neuromodulation research supported by the NIH (2013-2022) (N=521).

METHODS

- Search of NIH RePORTER for peer-reviewed articles with terms “human” and “neuromodulation” and their variations (January 2014 – June 2022) (Fig. 1).
- Content analysis of strategies for and outcomes of recruitment diversity and enrollment inclusivity in NIH-supported studies.

![](chart1.png) Figure 1. Search results and curation for inclusion.

RESULTS

Overall

- 15% (n=33) of papers were published in Brain Stimulation; the rest appeared across 112 other journals.
- 30% (n=66) reported on neuromodulation for psychiatric targets: 70% (n=151) on neurology targets.

Inclusivity and diversity

- 93% (n=202) reported on gender of the recruited sample; 19% (n=41) reported on race.
- 60% (n=131) reported sociodemographic data. Of these, 45% (n=98) reported on nonconventional demographic targets (e.g., recruitment from multiple sites with differing populations, methods to reduce barriers to participation such as transportation).
- 16% (n=35) of papers mentioned or discussed referenced the impact of inclusivity on the study.
- 18% (n=39) acknowledged the lack of diversity in their study population.
- Papers with psychiatry targets contained a higher percentage of inclusion strategies (56%, n=37) than papers with neurology targets (40%, n=61) (Fig. 3).

CONCLUSIONS

- The most common variables reported were age and gender.
- Although few, some articles reported on strategies to reduce barriers to participation.
- Remedies of attention to other historically neglected variables pertaining to inclusivity and diversity in human research has yet to be fully realized.