

WILL PINK CHANGE THE NARRATIVE? ADDRESSING THE GENDER GAP IN ENDOSCOPY AUTHORSHIP OVER SIX DECADES

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Poster

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Analysis of 4,357 randomised controlled trials in gastrointestinal endoscopy from the 1960s to 2024 reveals increasing but still limited female representation, particularly in senior authorship positions.

KEY POINTS

- Female representation among first authors increased from 0% in the 1970s to approximately 30% by 2024, while last authorship rose from 0% to approximately 20%, with first authorship gains significantly greater than last authorship gains ($p < 0.001$).
- Overall, 21.7% of first authors and 15.3% of last authors were female across all included studies, with statistically significant differences between these positions ($p < 0.001$).
- Topic-specific variation was substantial, with non-IBD-related diagnostic lower GI endoscopy showing highest female representation (25.5% first authors, 22.1% last authors) and obesity and artificial intelligence showing lowest representation (1.4-1.7% first authors, 0.6-1.4% last authors).
- Regional differences exist, with Europe showing highest female representation for both first authors (36.2%) and last authors (34.2%), followed by Asia (31.0%) and North America (30.8%) respectively.
- Gender identification was performed using Genderize.io with at least 90% certainty; the study concludes that gender disparities persist in senior roles within academic gastroenterology.

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