

## FEBRUARY COGNITIVE KIT CROSSWORD PUZZLE

### ANSWERS



#### ACROSS

3. Alosco et al. (2019) concluded that “continued research on racial neurological disparities could provide insight into risk factors for long-term neurological disorders associated with American **FOOTBALL** play.” (Alosco et al. 2019)
7. The goal of the NIH Revitalization of Act of 1993 is to ensure clinical trial participants adequately reflect the **DIVERSITY** of the real-world population. (NIMHD)
9. Black men are less likely to receive guideline-consistent care and be included in **RESEARCH**. (Black Men’s Brain Health)
11. Solomon Carter Fuller is widely acknowledged as the first African-American **PSYCHIATRIST**. (Mohammed 2021)
12. Black men's risk of a stroke is **TWICE** that of White men. (Black Men’s Brain Health)
14. Black women are "twice as likely than white women to develop **DIABETES** over age 55 or have uncontrolled blood pressure.” (The Brink | BU Today)
15. Dr. Fuller spent time as a research assistant with **ALOIS** Alzheimer in Germany. (BU Today)

#### DOWN

1. Boston University is home to the largest and longest-running study in the United States focused entirely on the health of Black **WOMEN**. (The Brink | BU Today)
2. African Americans tend to be diagnosed at a later stage of **ALZHEIMERS** disease. (Black Men’s Brain Health)
4. **FOUR** in 10 Black men aged 20 or older have high blood pressure, a rate 30% higher than White men. (Black Men’s Brain Health)
5. Armstrong et al. (2024) found dementia with **LEWY** bodies is “under-diagnosed across populations but may be particularly missed in older Black adults.” (Armstrong et al. 2024)
6. Community engaged research exists on a **SPECTRUM**. (NYU)
8. Dr. Fuller became an associate professor of pathology and neurology, and later emeritus professor of neurology, at **BOSTON** University. (BU Today)
10. According to Bierer et al. (2022), “women, and specifically women of color, are underrepresented in **CLINICAL** trials, limiting biological understanding and contributing to health inequities and social injustice.” (Bierer et al. 2022)
13. Black men are more likely to receive a misdiagnosis of schizophrenia when expressing symptoms related to mood disorders or **PTSD**. (Black Men’s Brain Health)