



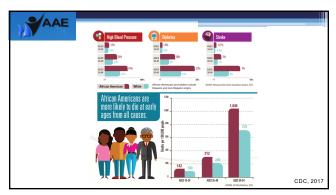
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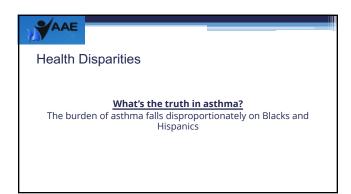


Objectives

- Participants will be able to describe Health Disparities and the Social Determinants of Health.
- Participants will understand how health disparities and the social determinants of health impact asthma among the African American and Black community
- Participants will understand how systemic racism fuels health disparities, particularly with our asthmatic populations.









Asthma Disparities

<u>In 2017</u>

Non-Hispanic black children were 5x more likely to be admitted to the hospital for asthma, as compared to non-Hispanic white children

- In 2018
 2.7 million non-Hispanic blacks reported that they currently have asthma
- Non-Hispanic African Americans were 40% more likely to have asthma than non-Hispanic whites

 HHS Office of Minority Health, 2021

HHS Office of Minority Health, 2021

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Asthma Disparities

- Non-Hispanic blacks were almost 3x more likely to die from asthma related causes than the non-Hispanic white population.
- Non-Hispanic black children had a death rate 8x that of non-Hispanic white children.

HHS Office of Minority Health, 2021

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FACTS! In Maryland

- African Americans are
 84% more likely than whiles to be diabetic
 About 25% more likely to die from heart disease or stroke.
 Nearly 3x more likely to die from asthma
 African-American women are
 2.5x more likely to die from pregnancy
 39% more likely to die from breast cancer.
 African-American children are
 2.5x more likely to DIE AS AN INFANTS
 13% more likely to AS AN INFANTS
 45% more likely to AS STHMA
 45% more likely to be OBESE

Baltimore continues to have a mortality rate that is 1.34x that of Maryland as a whole

The Greatest Gap: Health Inequity in Baltimore, 2016



Health Disparity

Racial and ethnic disparities in asthma have been well documented over the years and multiple factors are linked to the cause

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Health Disparity

<u>Preventable</u> differences in the burden of disease, injury, violence, or opportunities to achieve optimal health that are experienced by socially disadvantaged populations.

Health disparities are directly related to the historical and current unequal distribution of social, political, economic, and environmental resources.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020

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What is racism?

"Racism is a system of structuring opportunity and assigning value based on the social interpretation of how one looks (which is what we call "race"), that unfairly disadvantages some individuals and communities, unfairly advantages other individuals and communities, and saps the strength of the whole society through
the waste of human resources."

— APHA Past-President Camara Phyllis Jones, MD, MPH, PhD



What is systemic racism?

- Simply Institutional & Structural Racism combined
- Widespread and deeply embedded in systems(political, criminal justices, health care, education, etc.), laws, written and unwritten policies, and entrenched practices and beliefs that produce, condone, and perpetuate the unfair treatment and oppression of people of color
- Often invisible or seen as the norm within the system(s) to those who are not directly impacted
- · Comes with adverse health consequences

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