

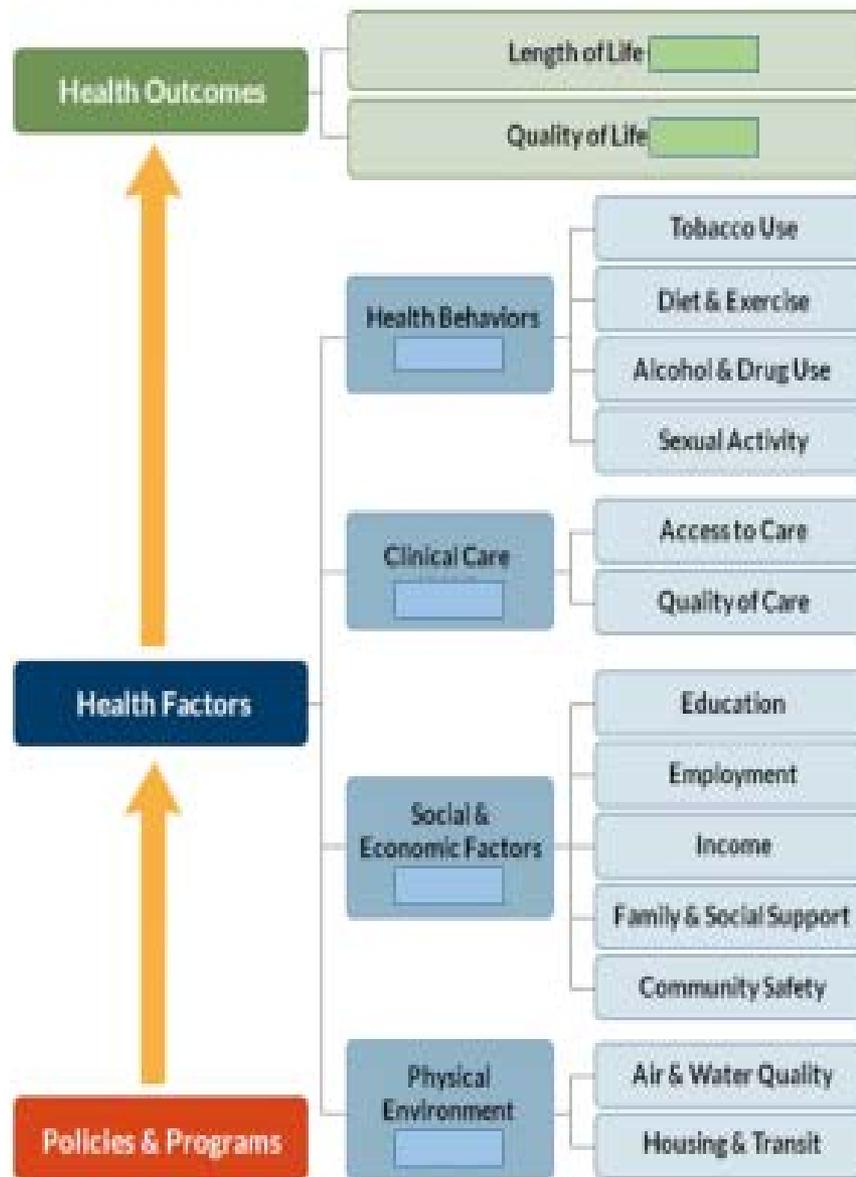
What makes us sick?

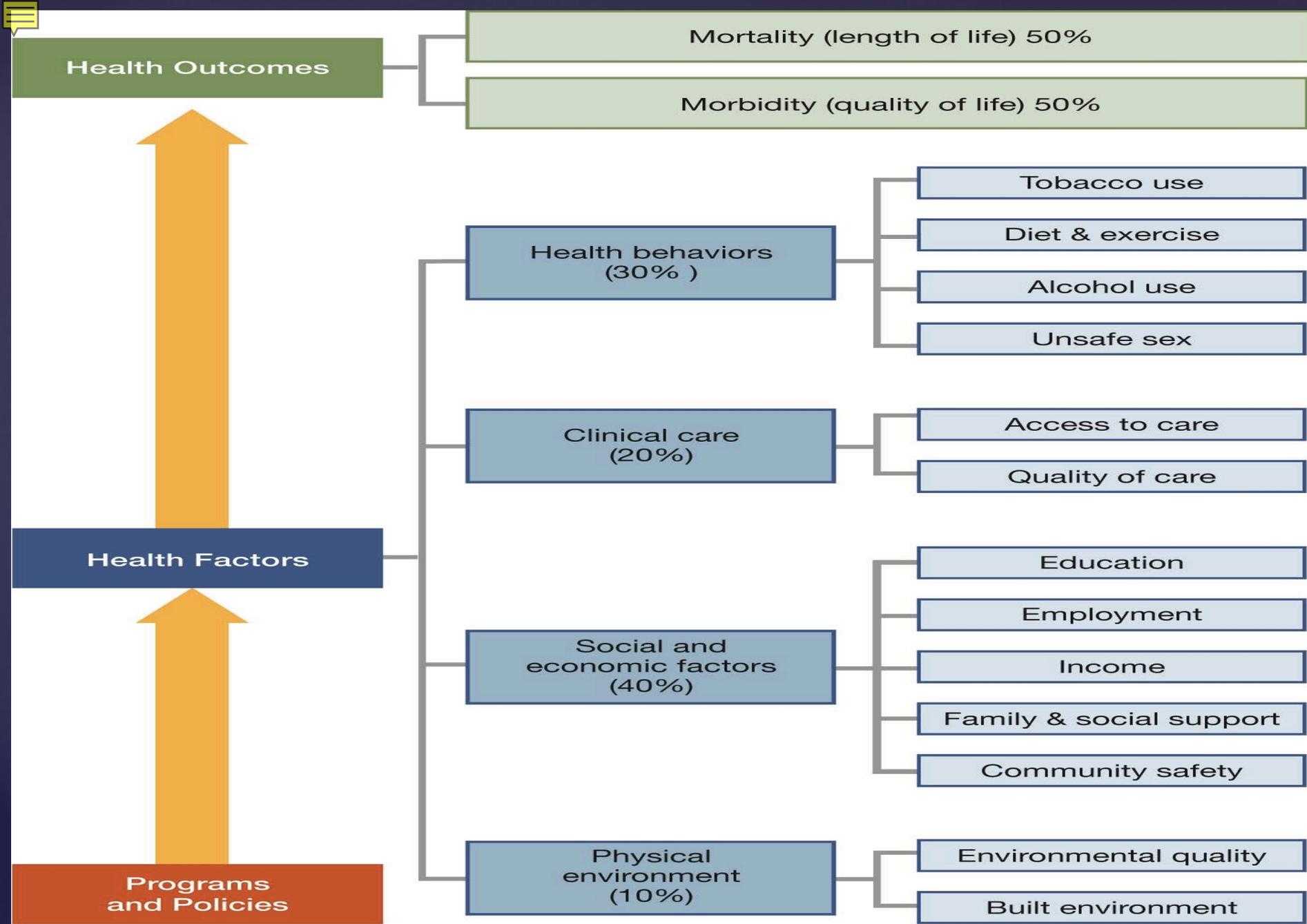
Natabhona Mabachi PhD, MPH

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What factors make us
healthy/sick?





How does racism/race
affect health outcomes?

How do doctors
contribute to health
disparities?

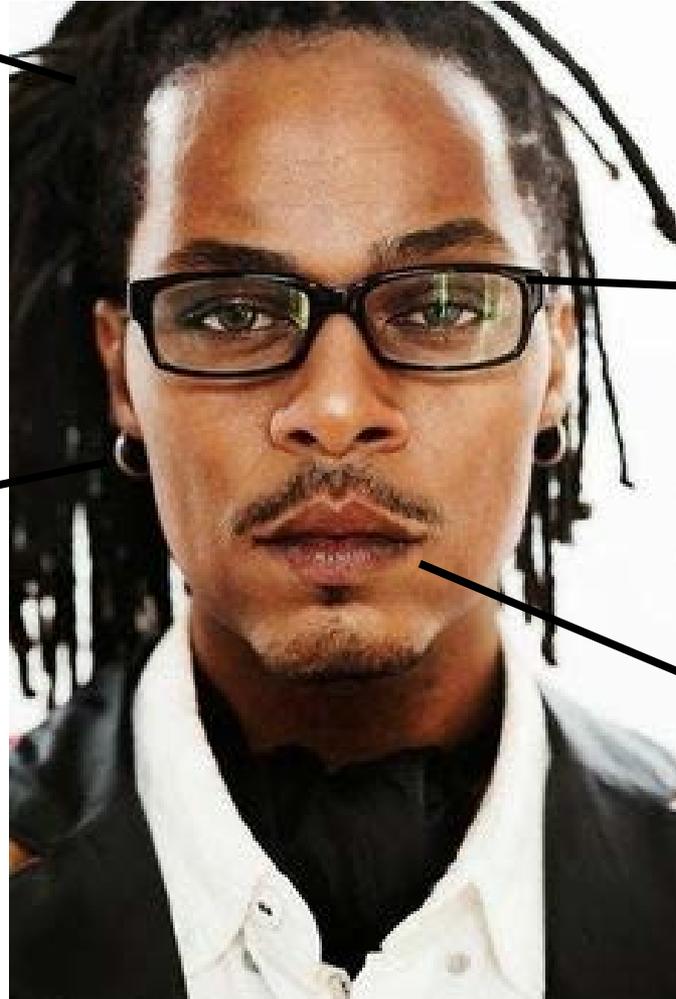


WHODUNNIT?



What is there...

Hair



Glasses

Earrings

Neutral
expression

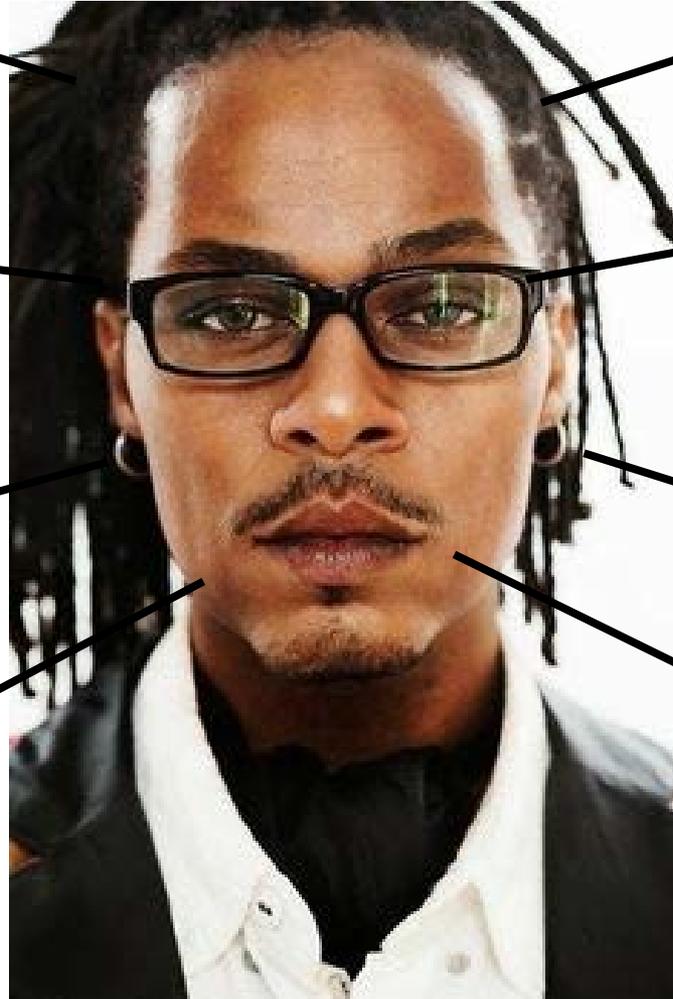
What we see...

Well Groomed

Intelligent

Expressive

Stoic



One of "those people"
Socially Inept
Rebellious
Unfriendly

Gender

Ethnicity

Skin tone

Age

Setting

**What
patterns do
you notice?**

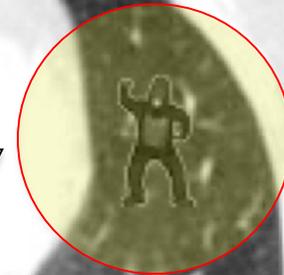
**Facial
expression**

Body posture

Body type

Clothing

83% of Radiologists who were asked to search for cancer nodules, did not notice the gorilla in the top right hand portion of this image!



What is bias?

A tendency or inclination that results in judgment without question.





What is Unconscious Bias?

Mental associations
without:

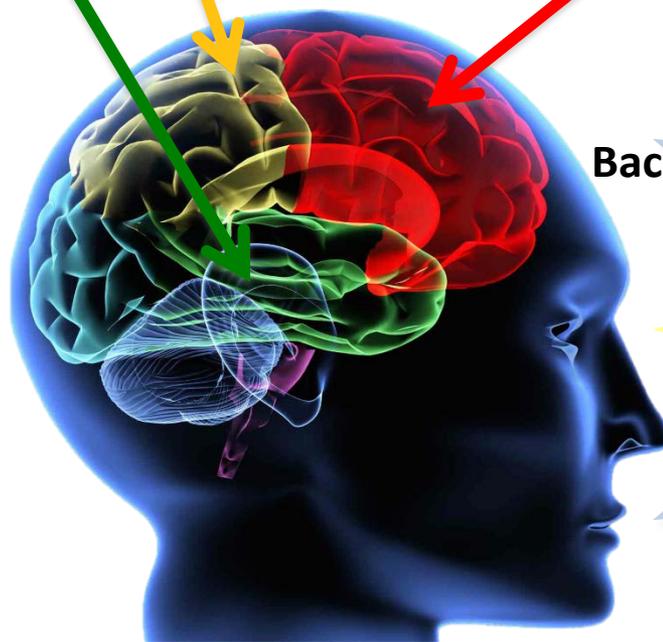
- Awareness
- Intention
- Control



These often conflict with our conscious attitudes, behaviors, and intentions.

Fast
(Emotional)
Brain

Slow (Thinking)
Brain

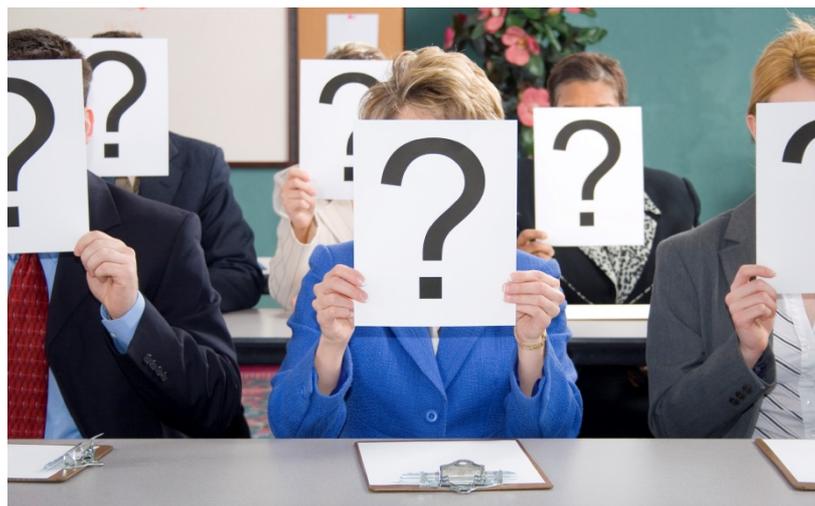


Background

Catalyzing
person or
circumstance

What are your associations with “bias” and
“unconscious bias”?

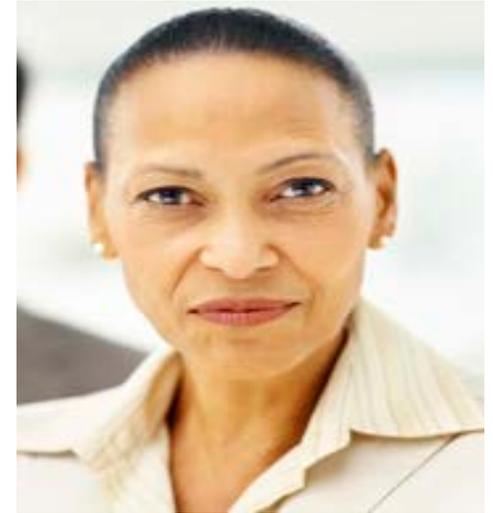
Why is this important to address in the
academic medicine environment?



Bias in Medicine:

- *Decision-making processes

- *Patients that we serve



The Effect of Race and Sex on Physicians' Recommendations for Cardiac Catheterization

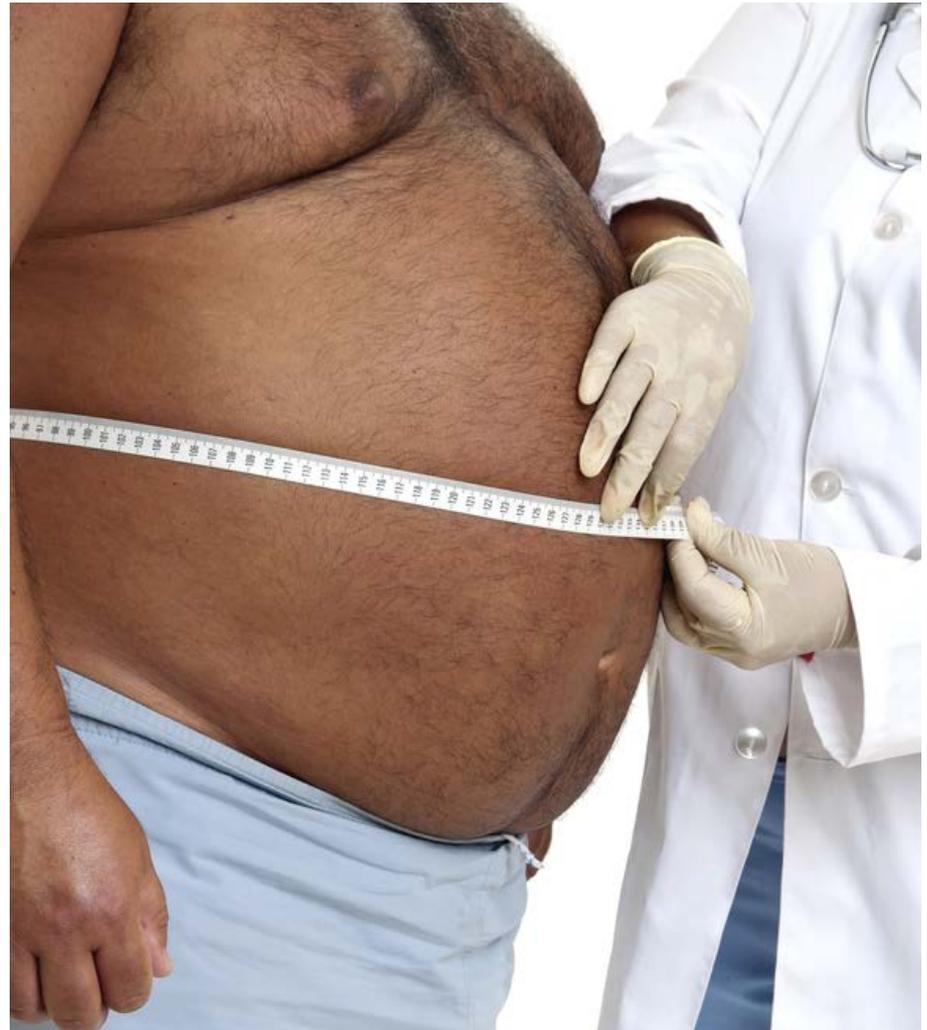
“Men and whites were significantly more likely to be referred than women and blacks.”



Weight

Research testing 2284 medical doctors found that overall doctors show a strong implicit bias against overweight people.

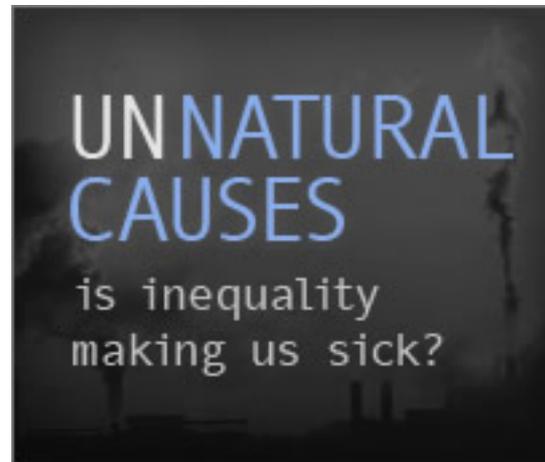
Men's bias was stronger than women's, and bias was strongest among those tested who were the thinnest.



Gender

50% more men than women were recommended for knee replacement surgery with the same presenting medical evidence.





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xUUJIG0-SIA>

A lot more than clinical care.....

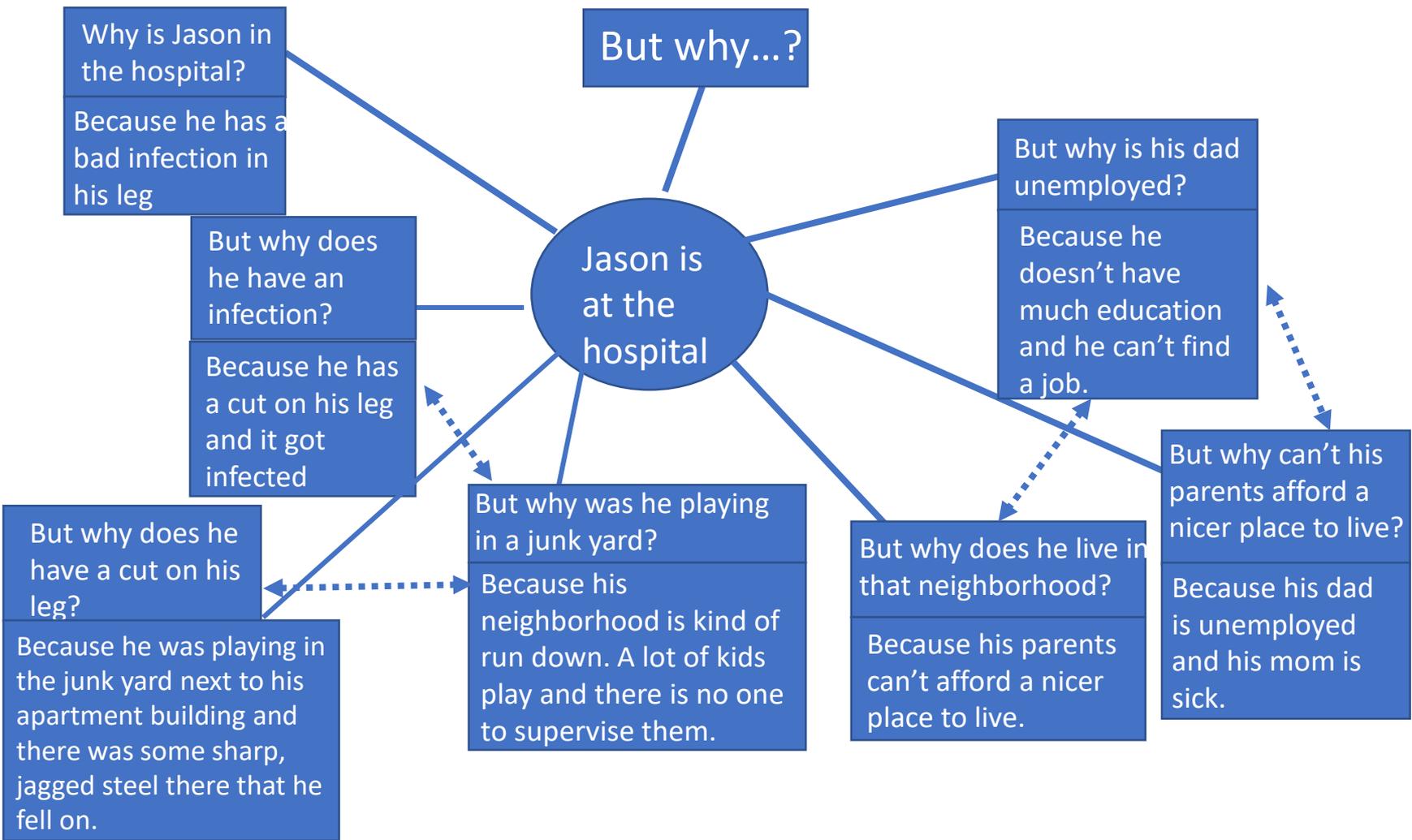
Figure 2

Social Determinants of Health

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment	Housing	Literacy	Hunger	Social integration	Health coverage
Income	Transportation	Language	Access to healthy options	Support systems	Provider availability
Expenses	Safety	Early childhood education		Community engagement	Provider linguistic and cultural competency
Debt	Parks	Vocational training		Discrimination	Quality of care
Medical bills	Playgrounds	Higher education			
Support	Walkability				

Health Outcomes

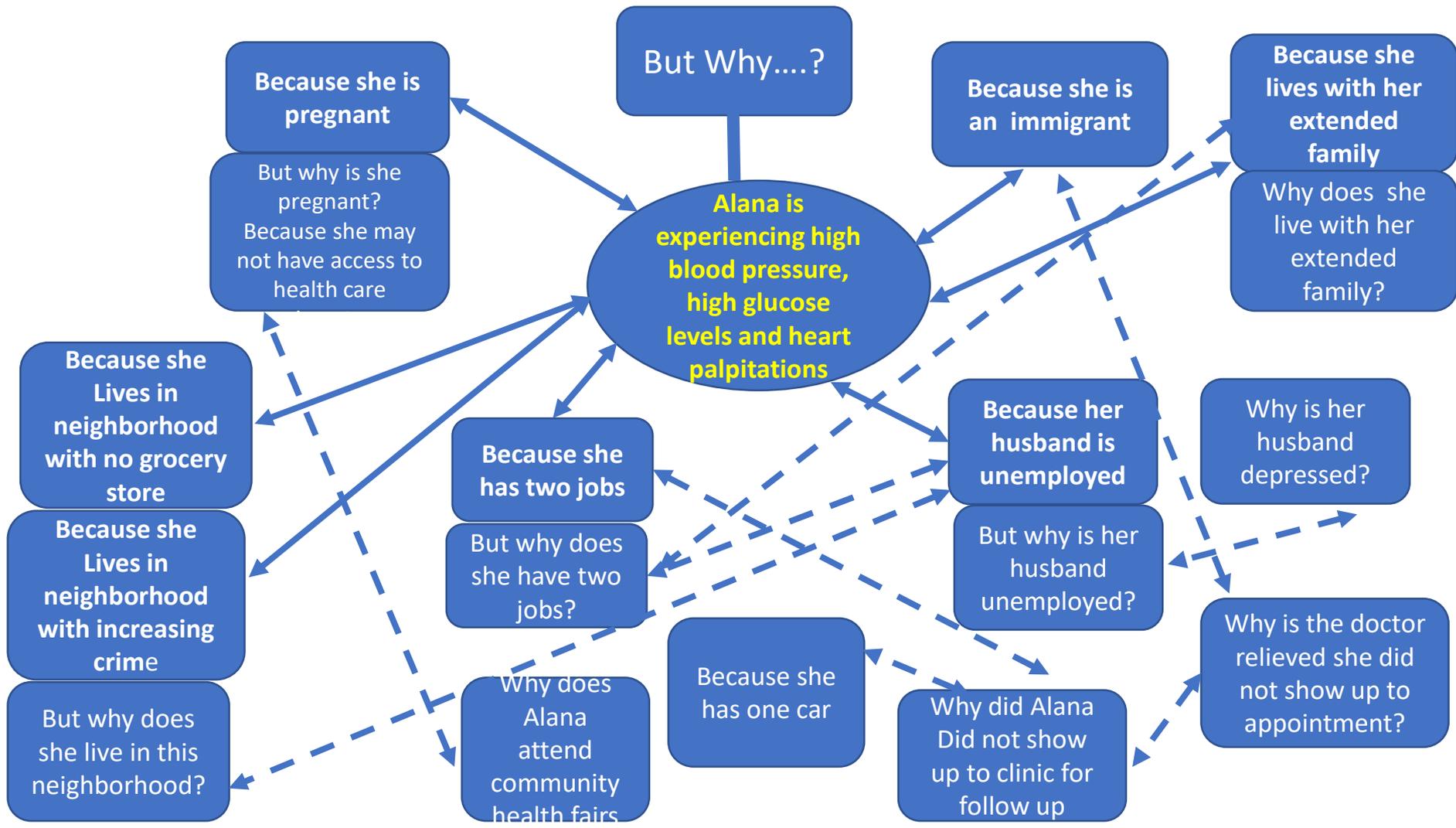
Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations



ALANA HAQ

Alana is experiencing high blood pressure, high glucose levels and heart palpitations

- 20 Minutes
- Groups of 4
- Use markers and easel pads



THANK YOU!