



Maternal Health Equity

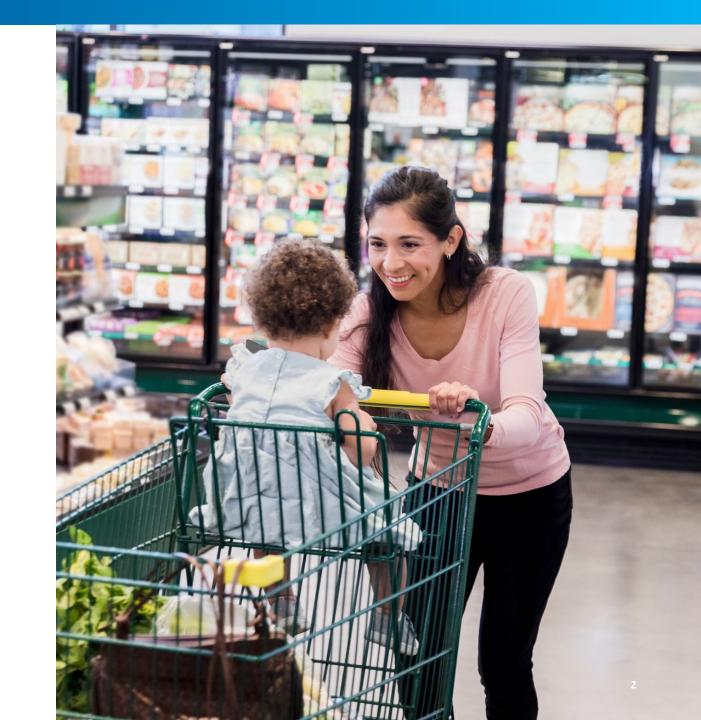
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August 31, 2023

Objectives

- Describe equity as it relates to health and birth
- Describe racial disparities in maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity in the United States and Kansas
- Describe the historical context of racism in medicine
- Describe intersectionality and how this concept impacts health care
- Review steps to improve equity within the birthing community







Optimizing maternal and infant outcomes are both our challenge and opportunity.

Audra Meadows, MD







Health Equity



Equality vs. Equity

<u>Equity vs. Equality: The Difference</u>
 <u>Between Two Similar Words</u>
 (givetheunitedway.com)



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Health Equity

The attainment of the highest level of health for all people. Achieving health equity requires valuing everyone equally with focused and ongoing societal efforts to address avoidable inequalities, historical and contemporary injustices, and the elimination of health and health care disparities
-- Healthy People 2030

Leveraging Healthy People to Advance Health Equity

Health Equity is the attainment of the highest level of health for all people.

Achieving health equity requires valuing everyone equally with focused and ongoing societal efforts to address avoidable inequalities, historical and contemporary injustices, and social determinants of health — and to eliminate disparities in health and health care.





Objectives

Identify priorities by browsing **Leading Health Indicators and other objectives**

Compare populationlevel progress to national targets



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Use Healthy People data to track health disparities and inform program and policy development



Resources

Find inspiration by consulting evidencebased resources to use in your community

Review Healthy
People in Action
stories to learn how
others are addressing
health equity



Frameworks

by Use the Healthy
encePeople 2030
framework as a model
munity for program planning

Use the social determinants of health framework to build partnerships across sectors and communicate root causes of health disparities



Definitions

Use the definitions of health equity and health disparities to promote a shared understanding and identify areas for collaborative action to improve health for all

Leveraging Healthy People to Advance Health Equity
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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Health Equity and Health Disparities Environmental Scan. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; 2022.

Health Equity in Healthy People 2030 - Healthy People 2030 | health.gov



Confidential and Proprietary Information

Birth Equity

The assurance of the conditions of optimal births for all people with a willingness to address racial and social inequities in a sustained effort -- Joia Adele Crear-Perry, MD, NBEC

- Disparity: differences in outcomes
- Inequity: differences in outcomes due to injustice

National Birth Equity Collaborative (NBEC) - For All Black Birthing People



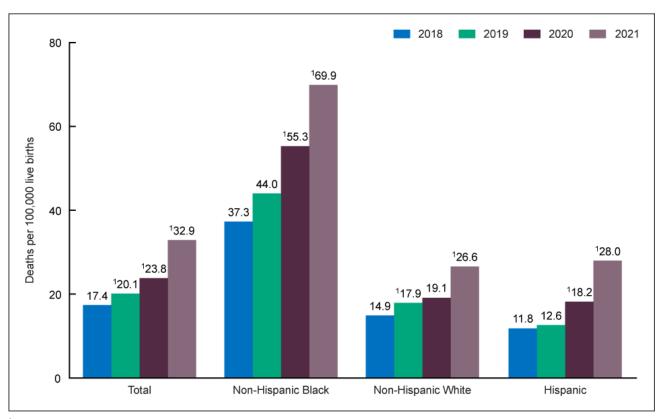
MATERNAL OUTCOMES:

Need for Improvement



Maternal Mortality—United States

- ~80% of maternal deaths are preventable
- Risk of maternal death for Non-Hispanic Black birthing parents 3x that of Non-Hispanic White birthing parents



¹Statistically significant increase from previous year (p < 0.05)

NOTE: Race groups are single race

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

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Maternal Mortality—Kansas

Maternal Mortality - American Indian/Alaska Native Data unavailable U.S.: 39.4 Maternal Mortality - Asian/Pacific Islander Data unavailable U.S.: 15.5 Maternal Mortality - Black KS: 105.4 U.S.: 52.0 Maternal Mortality - Hispanic Data unavailable U.S.: 13.4 Maternal Mortality - White KS: 17.3 U.S.: 20.1 Deaths per 100,000 live births

Federally Available Data, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, 2016-2020

Explore Maternal Mortality in Kansas | AHR (americashealthrankings.org)





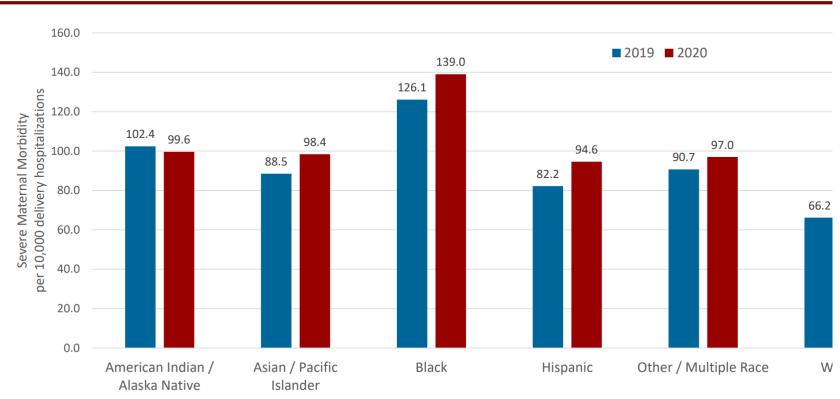


Severe Maternal Mortality



Severe Maternal Morbidity—United States

SMM by Race and Ethnicity



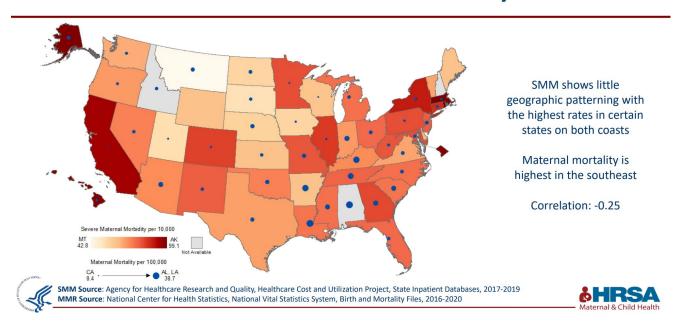


From 42 states with adequate reporting of race and ethnicity

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, State Inpatient Databases

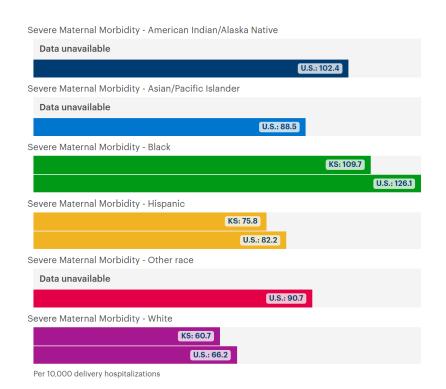
Severe Maternal Morbidity—Kansas

SMM and Maternal Mortality



Severe Maternal Morbidity: Trends and Disparities (hrsa.gov)

<u>Explore Severe Maternal Morbidity in Kansas | AHR (americashealthrankings.org)</u>



Federally Available Data, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, 2019

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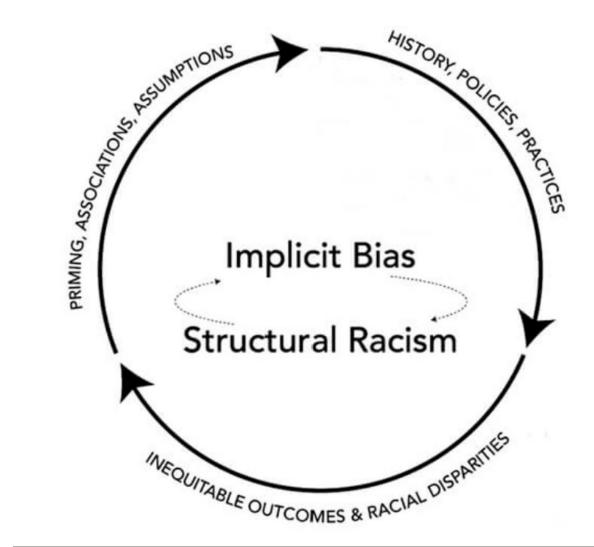


MATERNAL OUTCOMES:

How Did We Get Here?



Implicit Bias + Structural Racism = Health Disparities





Race

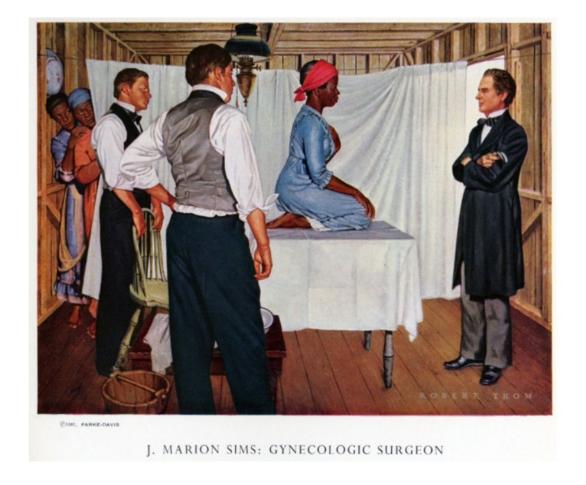
- Not a biological or genetic condition
- Social construct

- 16th & 17th Century in the United States
 - Based on since debunked biological differences
 - Created to justify racism, slavery, and social hierarchy
 - Though that poor outcomes were based on "preordained natural order," and not social hierarchy

Nuriddin, A, Mooney, G, White, Alexandre. Reckoning with histories of medical racism and violence in the USA. The Lancet, Vol 396, issue 10256, p949-951.

Betsy, Lucy and Anarcha

- Dr Marion Sims, "father of modern gynecology"
- Surgeries on enslaved women in Alabama without anesthesia
- Surgeries on impoverished Irish women in New York



Nuriddin, A, Mooney, G, White, Alexandre. Reckoning with histories of medical racism and violence in the USA. The Lancet, Vol 396, issue 10256, p949-951.

Confidential and Proprietary Information

Reproductive Care Today

- Medical practices rooted in racism affect health care today
- ~1900-1979: 20,000 sterilizations performed in California state institutions
- 1930s-1980s: "Mississippi Appendectomy"
- Sterilization of 3,406 American Indian women performed without consent
- 2006-2010: ~150 female inmates in California coerced into sterilization
- 2020: Forced hysterectomies of immigrants in ICE detention centers

Estrada A. The Politics of Female Biology and Reproduction. The Current. https://www.news.ucsb.edu/2015/015287/politics-female-biology-and-reproduction. Accessed on February 7, 2021.

Roberts, D. (1998). Killing the Black Body: Race, Reproduction, and the Meaning of Liberty. New York. Vintage.

Native Voices. Timeline: Renewing Native Ways. 1976: Government admits unauthorized sterilization of Indian women. https://www.nlm.nih.gov/nativevoices/timeline/543.html. Accessed on February 7, 2021.

Johnson C. Criminal Justice: Female inmates sterilized in California prisons without approval. https://revealnews.org/article/female-inmates-sterilized-in-california-prisons-without-approval/. Accessed on February 7, 2021.

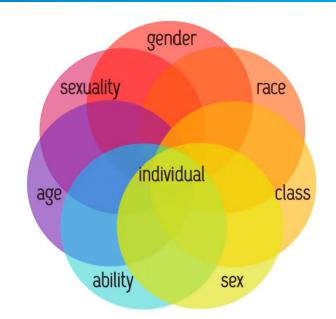
Manian M. Immigration Detention and Coerced Sterilization: History Tragically Repeats Itself. ACLU. https://www.aclu.org/news/immigrants-rights/immigrants-rights/immigrants-rights/immigration-detention-and-coerced-sterilization-history-tragically-repeats-itself/. Accessed on February 7, 2021.



Intersectionality

- Various biological, social, and cultural categories such as gender, race, class, ability, sexual orientation, and other axes of identity that interact on multiple and often simultaneous levels, contributing to systematic social inequality
 - Kimberle Crenshaw
- Oppression is linked
- Multiple marginalized identities compound inequities

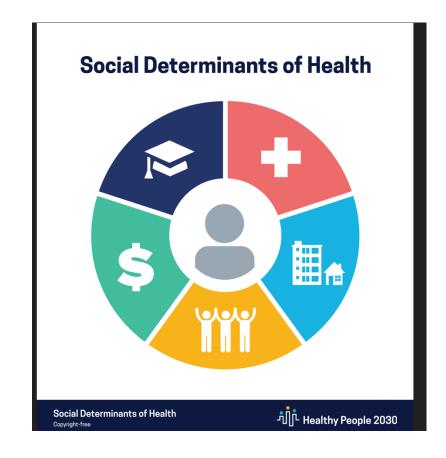
Crenshaw, Kimberle "Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory and Antiracist Politics," University of Chicago Legal Forum: Vol. 1989: Iss. 1, Article 8. Available at: http://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/uclf/vol1989/iss1/





Social Determinants of Health

- Conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality of life outcomes and risks
 - Economic Stability
 - Educational Access and Quality
 - Healthcare Access and Quality
 - Neighborhood and Build Environment
 - Social and Community Context



Social Determinants of Health - Healthy People 2030 | health.gov





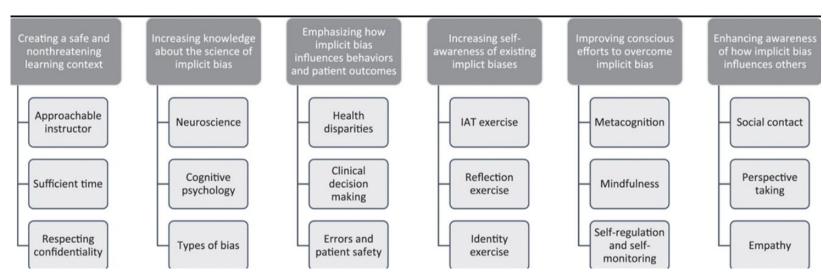
MATERNAL OUTCOMES:

Need for Action



Steps to Improve Health Equity

- Awareness of Bias
 - General pattern to think a certain way; a quick route our brains use to make decisions quickly
 - Prejudice in favor or against one thing, person, or group
 - Racial/ethnic bias intertwined with SDoH
 - Awareness and understanding of biases is a first step toward making conscious decisions to act fairly

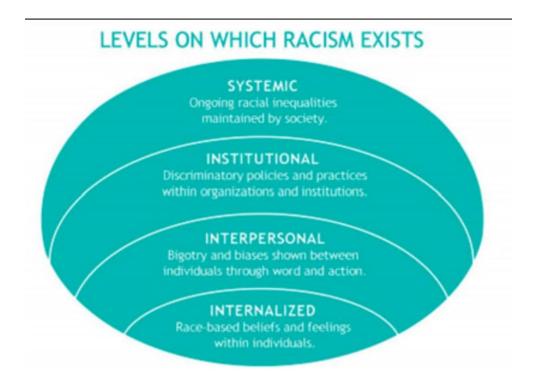


Sukhera, Javeed MD, DABPN, FRCPC; Watling, Chris MD, PhD, FRCPC. A Framework for Integrating Implicit Bias Recognition Into Health Professions Education. Academic Medicine 93(1):p 35-40, January 2018. | DOI: 10.1097/ACM.00000000001819



Steps to Improve Health Equity

- Learn about your patient population
 - Collect Data, Surveys
- Identify health care inequities and services that address these inequities
 - State Maternal Mortality Review Committees
- Create programs to address inequities in your patient population
 - Maternal Safety Bundles + Data on Outcomes Inequities
 - Unique lens with ability to transform



Hamm RF, Howell E, James A, Faizon R, Bloemer T, Cohen J, Srinivas SK. Implementation and outcomes of a system-wide women's health 'team goal' to reduce maternal morbidity for black women: a prospective quality improvement study. BMJ Open Qual. 2022 Nov;11(4):e002061. doi: 10.1136/bmjog-2022-002061. PMID: 36384880; PMCID: PMC9670954.



Thank You

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