Racial disparities provider presentation

Amerigroup members in the Medicaid Rural Service Area and the STAR Kids program are served by Amerigroup Insurance Company; all other Amerigroup members in Texas are served by Amerigroup Texas, Inc.
“There is no quality improvement without equity.”

Joia Adele Crear-Perry, MD, FACOG
Founder & President of the National Birth Equity Collaborative
Equality vs. equity

Equality

Equity
Social determinants of health

- Interpersonal safety
- Food
- Transportation
- Housing
- Social Determinants of Health
Reducing disparities in severe maternal morbidity and mortality
Implicit bias, explicit bias and racism

• Implicit bias
  o The attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions and decisions in a subconscious manner.

• Explicit bias
  o The attitudes and beliefs we have about an individual or group on a conscious level; much of the time these biases and their expression arise as the direct result of a perceived threat.

• Racism
  o Prejudice, discrimination or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior.

https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/takeatest.html
Goal

Make sure pregnant women receive quality care during pregnancy and after.

DURING PREGNANCY

AT DELIVERY

POSTPARTUM
Maternal mortality rates

2018 MATERNAL MORTALITY STATISTICS HIGHLIGHT WIDE RACIAL AND ETHNIC GAPS

Death rate (per 100,000 live births)

37.1
Non-Hispanic black women

14.7
Non-Hispanic white women

11.8
Hispanic women
Pregnancy-related deaths in the United States

- Anesthesia Complications: 16%
- Amniotic Fluid Embolism: 0%
- Unknown: 6%
- Hypertensive disorder: 6%
- Cerebrovascular accidents: 6%
- Thrombotic pulmonary or other embolism: 7%
- Cardiomyopathy: 8%
- Hemorrhage: 9%
- Infection or sepsis: 11%
- Other non-cardiovascular medical conditions: 11%
- Other cardiovascular conditions: 14%
Pregnancy-related deaths in the United States during 2011 to 2016

Leading causes of death differ throughout pregnancy and after.

Heart disease and stroke cause most deaths overall. Obstetric emergencies such as severe bleeding and amniotic fluid embolism cause most deaths at delivery.

In the week after delivery, severe bleeding, high blood pressure and infection are most common.

Cardiomyopathy (weakened heart muscle) is the leading cause of deaths one week to one year after delivery.
## Racial/ethnic disparities in pregnancy-related mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>Deaths per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>42.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaskan Native Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>30.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>14.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph showing racial/ethnic disparities in pregnancy-related mortality](attachment:graph.png)
Irving family’s story

- The Story of the Irving Family
- https://youtu.be/YptST8FHAK4
On December 21, 2018, the Preventing Maternal Deaths Act (HR 1318) was signed into law. This legislation sets up a federal infrastructure and allocates resources to collect and analyze data on every maternal death in every state in the nation.
The Maternal Mortality and Morbidity Task Force was created by Senate Bill 495, 83rd Legislature, Regular Session, 2013, which added Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 34. Maternal Mortality and Morbidity Task Force.

The name of the task force was changed to the Texas Maternal Mortality and Morbidity Review Committee by Senate Bill 750, 86th Legislature, Regular Session, 2019 in alignment with the federal Preventing Maternal Deaths Act of 2018.
Maternal deaths 2018 data released January 30, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Texas</th>
<th>Black/Non-Hispanic in TX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths per 100,000 births</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maternal Deaths per 100,000 births
• Recommendation
  
  ○ Increase maternal health programming to target high-risk populations, especially Black women. Case review findings and statewide trend data continue to show that health disparities exist in maternal healthcare in Texas. Healthy People 2020 states that achieving health equity requires elimination of health disparities.
References

- H.R.1318 - Preventing Maternal Deaths Act of 2018
- 115th Congress (2017-2018)
- ACOG Partners with Black Mamas Matter Alliance
- CDC - Infant Mortality
- CDC - Pregnancy-related Deaths
- Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)