Differences in health in Black and white mothers during pregnancy and their infants (up to one year old). Paper instructions: incomplete paper and required headings and directions: Introduction section (1-3 paragraphs), introduce your topic, why it is important, and how you will address it. In this paper, I will discuss the differences in health of white mothers and their infants and Black mothers and their infants, during pregnancy and shortly after birth. I will also compare the differences in age and socioeconomic status of them. There are many noteworthy differences that have been found between these two populations, particularly in the United States. Racism is the biggest threat to Black mothers and their infants. Evolution Background (1-2 pages), discuss the evolutionary literature on your topic. Evolutionarily, there are risks of giving birth at an early age as discussed in class (Source). This is compounded by racism (Hoffman, et al.). I say racism and not race because that is an important distinction. The race of the mother does not cause health issues. It is overwhelming racism that does (Suliman, 2021). So, for this section, I will discuss the known risks of childbirth, based on available research and statistics, for teenagers (19 and under) and compare the health of white and Black teenager mothers and their infants, in the United States. Sociocultural Background (1-2 pages), discuss the sociocultural dimensions of your topic. At least some of the background must be centered on the United States, but you can also say a bit about the global picture of your topic as well. Case Study (2-3 pages), lay out the public health picture of your topic in Florida, including the appropriate statistics. Local and state news articles or public health reports can also be used here to help describe the state of your topic in Florida. Discuss any inequalities you see here. Discussion (2-3 pages), connect the findings from your case study to the Evolution and Sociocultural Background sections. Do your findings conform to previous findings or are they different? Elaborate, and analyze whether you should accept your thesis statement. Public Health and Clinical Implications (1 page), discuss how your findings are relevant to public health. Is there anything about an anthropological point of view that can help change the current health picture for your topic in Florida? How should practitioners proceed in an ethical way? Hoffman et al., (2016) discusses how the racial bias of medical professionals affect their pain assessments and medical treatment of Black Americans. These false beliefs that Black and white people feel pain differently contributes to Black mother and newborn deaths in alarming numbers (Suliman, 2021). This also leads to underprescription of medications for black patients when compared to white patients with the same health issue or injury (Hoffman et al, 2016). These racist attitudes, in the United States, are believed to stem from the need for whites, by way of white doctors, to justify slavery and medical experimentation and mistreatment. Tina Suliman, of John Hopkins Center for Communication Programs, said in her article titled, “Black Maternal Mortality:’It is Racism, Not Race’ that "The maternal mortality crisis in the United States emphasizes the truth behind this declaration: It is racism, not race, that is killing America’s Black mothers and babies" (Suliman, 2021). According to Suliman, in Maryland, Black women are significantly more likely, four times more in fact, to die than white women, from a pregnancy-related death. Robin Bravener, of the Florida Phoenix, states that this is about the same in Florida, approximately three to four times more likely (Bravender, 2020). Suliman (2021) claims that changes are happening over the last five years since the date of her article with organizations that highlight this problem working to make government policy changes and healthcare advocacy. However, there is still a long way to go to have Black mothers and their infants treated with the same consideration as their white counterparts. In class materials, it was discussed that female bodies developed evolutionarily to give birth later than other apes and although biological health cannot be separated from social or economic health, there are several evolutionary factors that contribute to why giving birth below a certain age can leave mothers more vulnerable to complications and health issues, as well as their infants. However, Kramer (2017) compares teen births in what she called developed societies, such as the United States and the United Kingdom with traditional societies such as Pumé in South America. Kramer says that in developed societies, researchers tend to group teens in categories such as years 15 to 19, which is too broad and therefore underrepresents the risks. The Pumé people were chosen as a comparison primarily because they are hunter-gatherers, do not have access to education and health care as we know it, and their society is not stratified like ours, which is a stark contrast. Kramer notes that the Pumé people are relatively young and this population has a high child mortality rate. The average birth is at 15.3 years. The research shows that the infant mortality rate is higher in early teens. This is also true for U.S. teens, and more specifically Florida teens. In 2020, the rate per 100,000 population of Deaths From All Causes (All), ages 15-19 in Hillsborough County was 65.9 compared to Florida at 58.6. Since the oldest age at death varies, an ending age of 999 is used to retrieve all records up to and including the oldest age. References American Health Rankings. 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