

Children's Mercy Kansas City

SHARE @ Children's Mercy

Posters

2-2023

Experiences of Racism among Black and African Children with Asthma

Esosa Adah

Children's Mercy Hospital

Rayanna Tucker

Children's Mercy Kansas City

Bridgette Jones

Children's Mercy Hospital

Let us know how access to this publication benefits you

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlyexchange.childrensmercy.org/posters>



Part of the [Allergy and Immunology Commons](#), and the [Pediatrics Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Adah, Esosa; Tucker, Rayanna; and Jones, Bridgette, "Experiences of Racism among Black and African Children with Asthma" (2023). *Posters*. 309.

<https://scholarlyexchange.childrensmercy.org/posters/309>

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by SHARE @ Children's Mercy. It has been accepted for inclusion in Posters by an authorized administrator of SHARE @ Children's Mercy. For more information, please contact hlsteel@cmh.edu.

Experiences of Racism among Black and African American Children with Asthma

Esosa Adah MD, Rayanna Tucker, Bridgette L. Jones, MD MS

Children's Mercy Kansas City, Kansas City MO and University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Medicine

Introduction

- People who identify as Black/African American have increased asthma prevalence, morbidity and mortality.
- Adverse childhood experiences and toxic stress have been associated with asthma risk and negative asthma outcomes.
- Experiences of racism have been described as a chronic stressor which has been associated with asthma morbidity.
- We initiated a pilot study to characterize described experiences of racism among Black/African American Children with persistent asthma.

Methods

- Black/African American (non-Hispanic) children were asked to complete the "Perceptions of Racism in Children and Youth," a validated questionnaire, measuring perceptions of racism and discrimination.
- Responses were analyzed for frequency of shared responses.

Results

- Thirteen children who self identify as Black/African American ages 9-17 years completed the survey.
- 100% of participants (n=13) endorsed experiencing at least one racist or discriminatory event ranging in frequency from once to occurring weekly.
- The frequency of specific experiences endorsed are depicted in Figure 1.

Results

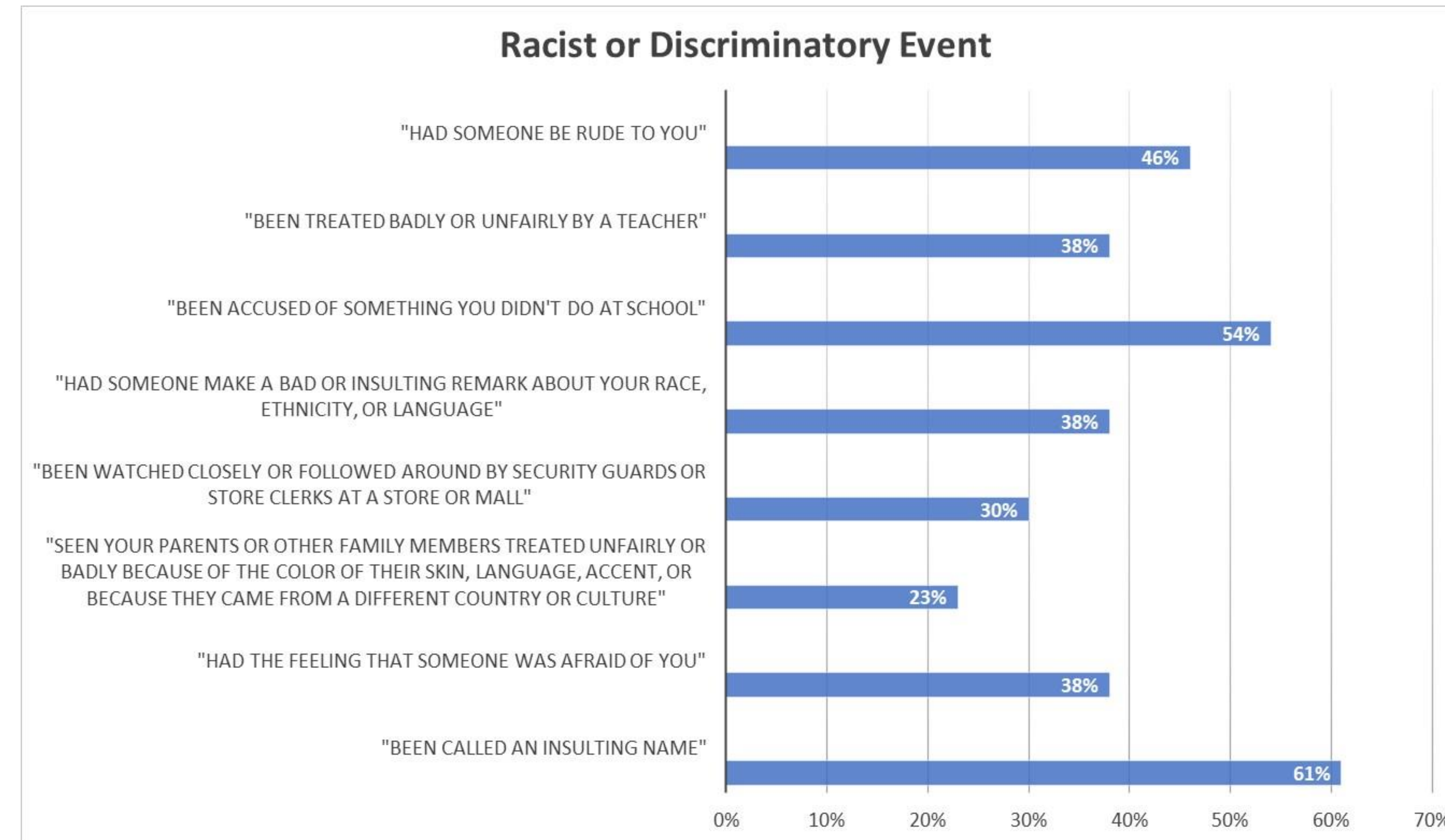


Figure 1: Percentage of participants who endorsed that a specific event occurred to them

Conclusion

- Children with asthma who identify as Black/African American commonly report experiencing racism.
- Children with asthma who identify as Black/African American endorse a broad range of experiences of racism.
- The top 3 shared discriminatory events experienced by Black/African American children included someone being rude to them, being accused of something they didn't do at school, or being called an insulting name.
- These initial study findings should be further confirmed in larger populations.
- Intentional efforts are needed to raise awareness of racism as a chronic/toxic stressor experienced by children with asthma
- Efforts are needed to address and mitigate the impact of racism on asthma prevalence and morbidity.

References

1. Jones, B. L., Staggs, V., & Woods-Jaeger, B. (2019). Chronic stress exposure among young African American children with asthma. *Annals of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology*, 123(5), 507–508.
2. Perez, M. F., & Coutinho, M. T. (2021). An Overview of Health Disparities in Asthma. *The Yale journal of biology and medicine*, 94(3), 497–507.
3. Trent, M., Dooley, D. G., & Dougé, J. (2019). The impact of racism on child and adolescent health. *Pediatrics*, 144(2), 331–344.

Funding Support

NIH/NICHD R01HD100545 PI Jones