

Maternal Mortality Disparities: Is Implicit Bias Training Effective?

Authors: Sandra Donnay, Ph.D., Jessica Pugel, B.A., & Vetta Thompson, Ph.D.

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- [Maternal mortality](#)¹, the death of a mother due to pregnancy related or exacerbated conditions, is a [humanitarian crisis](#) - the United States ranks last among industrialized nations. The majority of these deaths are [preventable](#)³.
- Mortality rates for Black women are more than [three times the rates](#)¹ of Asian, Latinx, and White women.
- Interpersonal and structural [racism](#)⁴, including health care provider [discrimination](#)⁶, [lack of access to health insurance](#)⁵, and [poor hospital quality](#)⁴ where Black women are treated, are linked to racial health disparities.

Implicit Bias - *unconscious* attitudes based on societal exposure.

- Non-Black healthcare providers hold implicit biases that may negatively impact their treatment of Black patients.⁶ Black healthcare providers show lower implicit biases.⁶
- Research is equivocal⁶ on whether training alters healthcare provider bias, and single sessions of medical school anti-bias training [has not](#)⁷ reduced long term implicit biases.
- Implicit biases are, in part, derived from one's [environment](#)⁸, therefore, training must integrate structural changes.
- North Carolina's [2011 Pregnancy Medical Home \(PMH\)](#)⁹ combined implicit bias training with structural health system changes. The program was credited with [significantly reducing](#)¹⁰ Black maternal mortality disparities but White maternal mortality increased⁹. Latest available data shows a re-emerging [widening Black maternal mortality racial disparity](#)⁹.

Policy Recommendations

Implicit bias interventions must target multiple levels of [determinants](#)⁴ of racial disparities addressing the interaction of health care systems, workers, and patients.

- **Improve Data Collection:** Aggregate and disseminate data from large Health-Care systems' Integrated Delivery Networks¹¹. Expand state level [Maternal Mortality Review Committees](#)³.
- **Address Disparate Hospital Quality:** [Bundles](#)⁵, evidence-based protocols that standardize treatment, and suitable for rural and urban environments, should be nationally implemented. Data from MMRCs can be used to generate localized Bundles and for continuous monitoring to assure maintenance of gains and improvement in outcomes.
- **Improve Healthcare Access:** [Medicaid expansion](#)⁵ under the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in states with large Black populations and Medicaid [extension](#)⁵ must be prioritized.
- **Fund Research on Innovative Care Models:** Group Prenatal Care (GPC) shows promise in improving maternal health behaviors¹³. Doula – supported women have fewer [delivery complications](#)¹². Research support is needed to ascertain their effectiveness on mortality outcomes.
- **Diversify Health Care Professionals:** National and state initiatives to develop and train Black physicians and other healthcare workers must be implemented.



Additional Resources

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