



"Medical racial bias may contribute to disparities in health care"



ASSESSING RACIAL BIAS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE PRE-CLINICAL STUDENTS

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SIGNIFICANCE

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADDRESSING RACIAL BIAS IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ALLOWS FOR MORE RESEARCH AND AWARENESS ON RACIAL BIAS AND DISPARITIES BEFORE STUDENTS GO INTO THEIR FIELD.

METHODS

- CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY
- COMPARATIVE STUDY
- CONVENIENCE SAMPLING: STUDENTS FROM MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY CLUBS AND OTHER PRE-CLINICAL CLUBS IN THE TRISTATE AREA
- QUALTRICS SURVEY

SELECTED FINDINGS

IN A 2016 SURVEY, 40% OF FIRST AND SECOND YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS BELIEVED BLACK PATIENTS HAD THICKER SKIN THAN THEIR WHITE COUNTERPARTS; PERCEIVING THAT BLACK PATIENTS HAVE A HIGHER PAIN TOLERANCE THAN WHITE PATIENTS.
Sabin, 2020

HISTORY

- THE FATHER OF GYNECOLOGY
- TUSKEGEE SYPHILIS EXPERIMENT 1932-1972

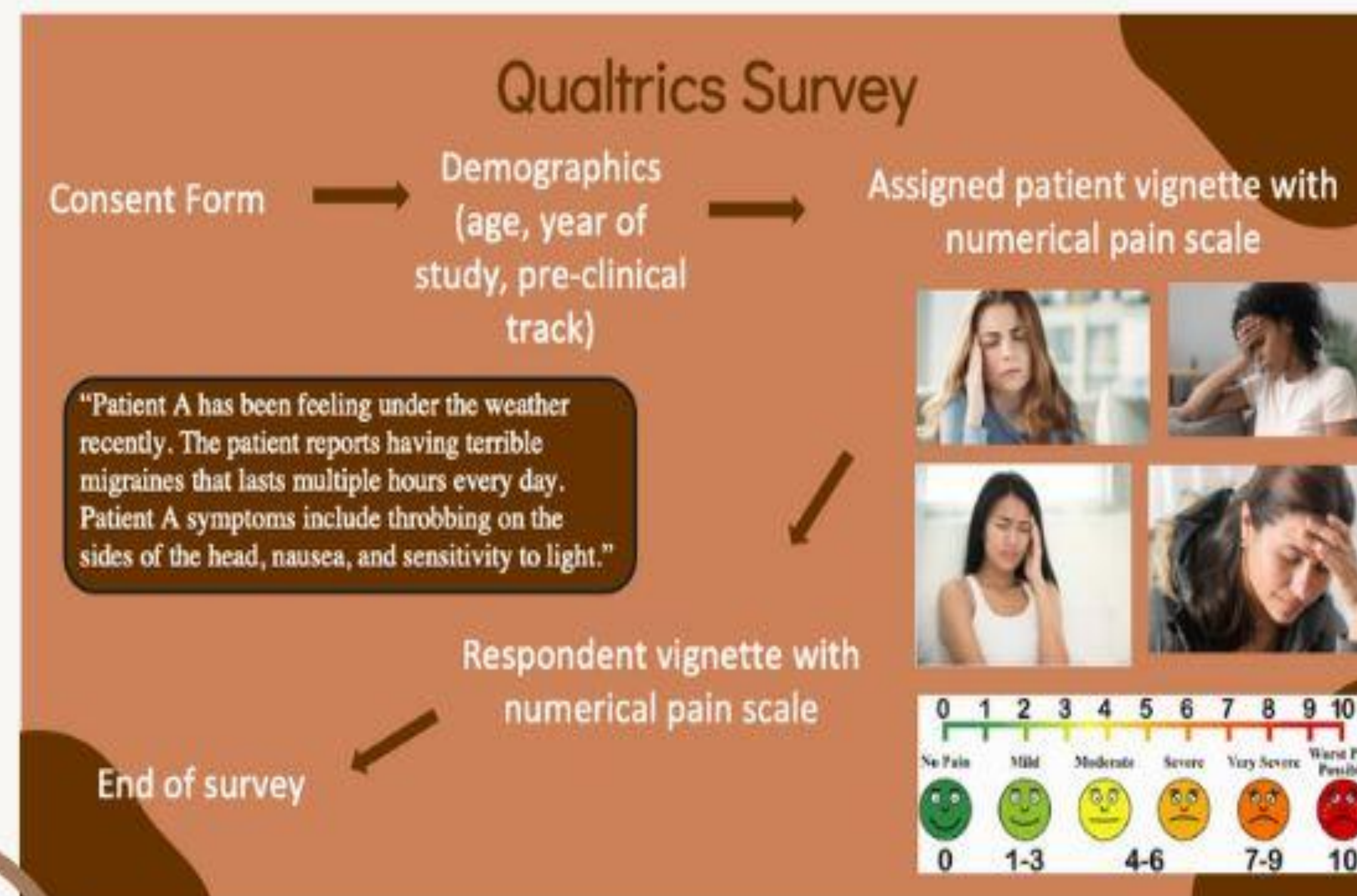


DEMOGRAPHICS

Characteristics (n = 52)	% Frequency
Pre-Clinical Track	
Pre-Medical (Med)	42 (22)
Pre-Physician Assistant (PA)	13 (7)
Pre-Occupational Therapy (OT)	6 (3)
Pre-Physical Therapy (PT)	8 (4)
Nursing	15 (8)
Pre-Dental	10 (5)
Other	6 (3)
Race	
White	65 (34)
Black or African American	15 (8)
American Indian or Alaska Native	0 (0)
Asian	2 (1)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2 (1)
Other	15 (8)
Gender	
Male	13 (7)
Female	83 (43)
Non-binary / third gender	2 (1)
Prefer not to say	2 (1)
Year of Study	
First Year	17 (9)
Second Year	27 (14)
Third Year	37 (19)
Fourth Year	15 (8)
Other	4 (2)



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	Respondent's Pain Greater	Same pain	Patient's Pain Greater
White (32)	9	17	6
Black (8)	4	3	1

Pain Rating (n = 52)	% Frequency
Pre-Medical	
Participants pain greater	41 (9)
Patients pain greater	23 (5)
Same pain	36 (8)