Citations

Why We Wrote This


[4] “This book is not for everyone. I have a specific audience in mind—people who care deeply about racial justice but who, for any number of reasons, do not yet appreciate the magnitude of the crisis faced by communities of color as a result of mass incarceration. In other words, I am writing this book for people like me—the person I was ten years ago. I am also writing it for another audience—those who have been struggling to persuade their friends, neighbors, relatives, teachers, co-workers, or political representatives that something is eerily familiar about the way our criminal justice system operates, something that looks and feels a lot like an era we supposedly left behind, but who have lacked the facts and data to back up their claims. It is my hope and prayer that this book empowers you and allows you to speak your truth with greater conviction, credibility, and courage. Last, but definitely not least, I am writing this book for all those trapped within America’s latest caste system. You may be locked up or locked out of mainstream society, but you are not forgotten.” Excerpt from: Michelle Alexander. “The New Jim Crow.” Apple Books.


Section 1: Racism, not Race, Causes Health Disparities

What are Racial Health Disparities and Why Do They Exist?


[4] Graphic adapted from Dr. Joia Crear-Perry, who adapted from MPHI from R. Hofrichter, Tackling Health Inequities through Public Health Practice (New York: Oxford University Press, 2010)


Race


[2] We acknowledge that whiteness is a further societal construct that has changed drastically over time; however, a full critical analysis of whiteness is not the point of this essay and can be found elsewhere. See Appendix for more.


[7] Ibid.

White Supremacy


[4] Many people, especially white people, may read this and believe it does not apply to them, nor to the world they see. It is not the job of this paper to convince you that white supremacy and racism exist. For those who are interested in dismantling white supremacy within themselves, we suggest finding local trainings or engaging with the “me and white supremacy workbook” written by lala f. saad.

Racism


Interpersonal Racism


**Internalized Racism**

Cultural Racism


**Institutional Racism**


*Social determinants of health* are “conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play, [which] affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes,” which leads to the call for a “creation of social and physical environments that promote good health for all.”


**Structural Racism**


Section 2: Cranial Capacities to Eugenics: How Medicine and Health Sciences Biologize Race


Section 3: Race Based Medicine in Diagnosis and Treatment

[1] The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, @ACOGAction tweet.


Section 3.1: Heart Disease and Race


Cutler, Fryer, and Glaeser, “Racial Differences in Life Expectancy.”


Ibid.


Ibid.

Ibid.

Obasogie, “The Return of Biological Race?”

Ibid.

Denise Gellene, “Heart Pill Intended Only for Blacks Sparks Debate,” Los Angeles Times (June 16, 2005).

Ibid.

Obasogie, “The Return of Biological Race?”

Section 3.2: Kidney Function and Race


[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.


[5] The American Heart Association describes the mechanism as “over time, uncontrolled high blood pressure can cause arteries around the kidneys to narrow, weaken or harden. These damaged arteries are not able to deliver enough blood to the kidney tissue.”


[7] Ibid.


[12] Ibid.


[19] Levey et al., “A New Equation to Estimate Glomerular Filtration Rate.”


Roberts, “The Problem with Race-Based Medicine.”

Martin, “The Color of Kidneys.”

Martin, “The Color of Kidneys.”

Section 3.3: Lung Function, Spirometry, and Race


2 Ibid.


4 Braun, *Breathing Race into the Machine*.


6 Braun, *Breathing Race into the Machine*.


Section 3.4: Genetics Research, Precision Medicine, Race, and Ancestry


Section 4: Looking Ahead and Epigenetics


