

Annotated Bibliography

Burris, Heather H., Molly Passarella, Sara C. Handley, Sindhu K. Srinivas, and Scott A. Lorch. 2021. "Black-White Disparities in Maternal In-Hospital Mortality according to Teaching and Black-Serving Hospital Status." *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 225 (1). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2021.01.004>.

The authors discuss the fact that regardless of which hospital pregnant black women are admitted to, their mortality rates are significantly higher than those of other women. The article emphasizes that transparency and desegregation in hospitals are necessary in order to access equal-quality care. The excerpt places the responsibility for insufficient care on the hospitals themselves, as they need to make strides towards change because black mothers are not safe in any hospital setting.

Howell, Elizabeth A., Natalia Egorova, Amy Balbierz, Jennifer Zeitlin, and Paul L. Hebert. 2016. "Black-White Differences in Severe Maternal Morbidity and Site of Care." *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 214 (1): 122.e1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2015.08.019>.

This article distinguishes that more black women are diagnosed with morbidity than any other race and assesses different values in an effort to identify the disparity. In the background, the authors state that a concentrated set of hospitals were observed offering a lower quality of care to black women. This supports the notion that a certain level of vigilance is absent among doctors when it comes to keeping black women alive.

Julia Chinyere Oparah, Helen Arega, Dantia Hudson, Linda Jones, Talita Oseguera, and Black Women Birthing Justice. 2018. *Battling over Birth : Black Women and the Maternal Health Care Crisis*. Amarillo, Texas: Praeclarus Press.

The book features narratives from 100 black women who have given birth or been pregnant within the last five years. They detail their atrocious experiences within hospitals that left them feeling violated with little to no support. This writing gives back black women's voices and empowers them after surviving such a traumatic experience.

Krisberg, Kim. 2019. "Maternal Death Rates High for Black Women." *American Journal of Public Health* 109 (10): 1311. doi:<https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2019.305305>. <https://ezproxy.lib.uconn.edu/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/maternal-death-rates-high-black-women/docview/2287894077/se-2>.

Kim Krisberg clearly states that there is a disproportionate mortality rate for black mothers and their babies. Krisberg is sure to highlight that the largest gap is found between black and white

mothers. The author's work strongly reinforces the point that black mothers are dying in the medical system, with statistics provided by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

MacDorman, Marian F., Marie Thoma, Eugene Declercq, and Elizabeth A. Howell. 2021. "Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Maternal Mortality in the United States Using Enhanced Vital Records, 2016–2017." *American Journal of Public Health* 111 (9): e1–9. <https://doi.org/10.2105/ajph.2021.306375>.

After analyzing 2016–2017 maternal mortality statistics, the authors discovered that cardiovascular-related conditions are among the most common causes of black mothers' deaths. They argue that these deaths are entirely preventable but require a higher level of care. This is a prime example of unconscious biases that cause medical professionals to detach from their patients' well-being.

Patterson, Evelyn J., Andréa Becker, and Darwin A. Baluran. 2022. "Gendered Racism on the Body: An Intersectional Approach to Maternal Mortality in the United States." *Population Research and Policy Review* 41 (1261–1294). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11113-021-09691-2>.

Throughout their article, authors Patterson, Becker, and Baluran elaborate on their research regarding race and sex, specifically targeting their effect on maternal mortality. They discovered that, in most cases, black women's maternal mortality is double that of white women. The intersectionality of black women is a key piece of my final paper; it is not enough to just look at race or gender. It is imperative to observe the oppression that is perpetrated against individuals who encounter this intersection, specifically black women.