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How to Receive CME and MOC Points

LIVE VIRTUAL GRAND ROUNDS WEBINAR

ACG will send a link to a CME & MOC evaluation to all attendees on the live webinar.

ABIM Board Certified physicians need to complete their MOC activities by <u>December 31</u>, <u>2021</u> in order for the MOC points to count toward any MOC requirements that are due by the end of the year. No MOC credit may be awarded after <u>March 1</u>, <u>2022</u> for this activity.

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MOC QUESTION

If you plan to claim MOC Points for this activity, you will be asked to: Please list specific changes you will make in your practice as a result of the information you received from this activity.

Include specific strategies or changes that you plan to implement.

THESE ANSWERS WILL BE REVIEWED.



ACG Virtual Grand Rounds

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Department of Population Health Section for Health Equity Center for the Study of Asian American Health

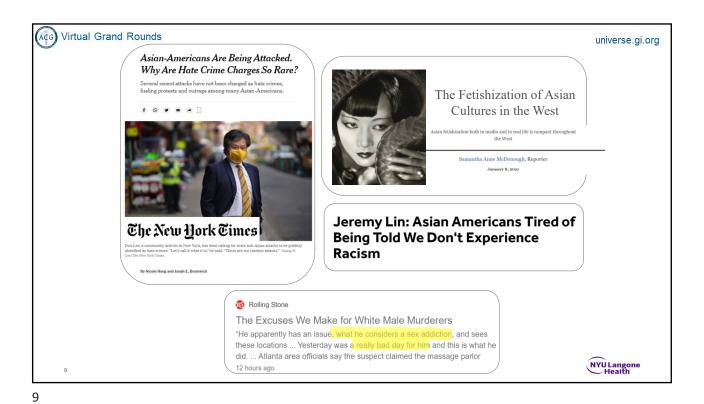
COVID-19 and Asian American Communities: With No Data, There's No Equity

Stella Yi, PhD, MPH Assistant Professor

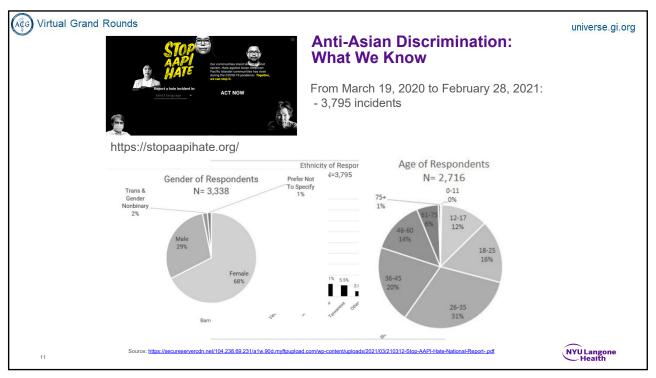


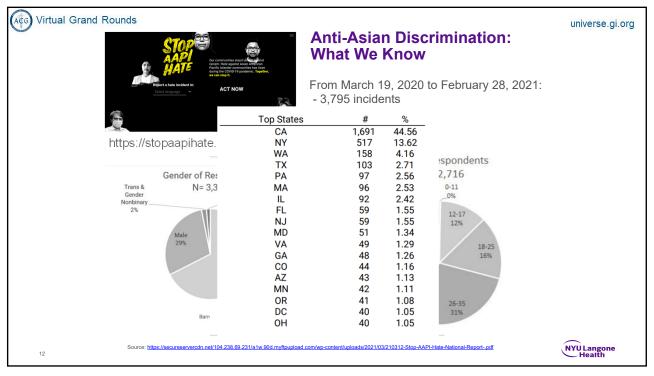
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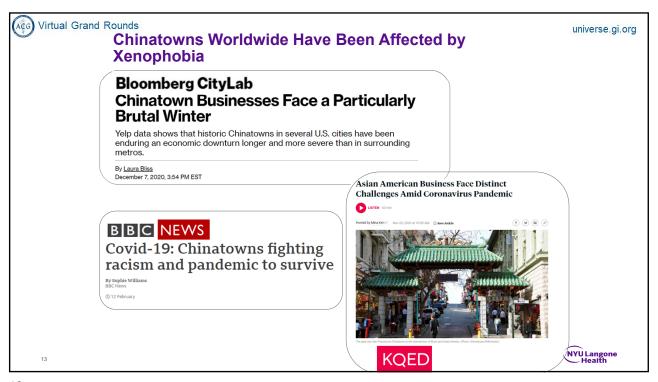


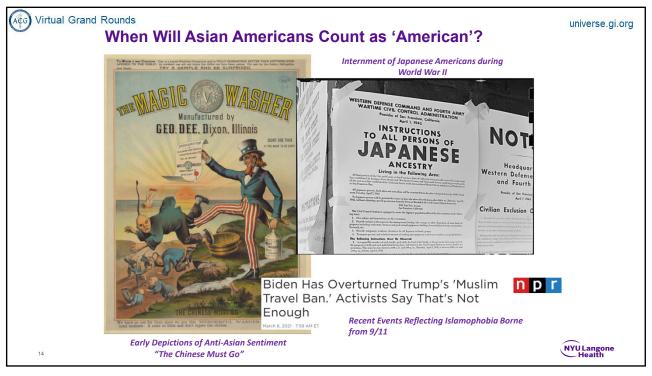


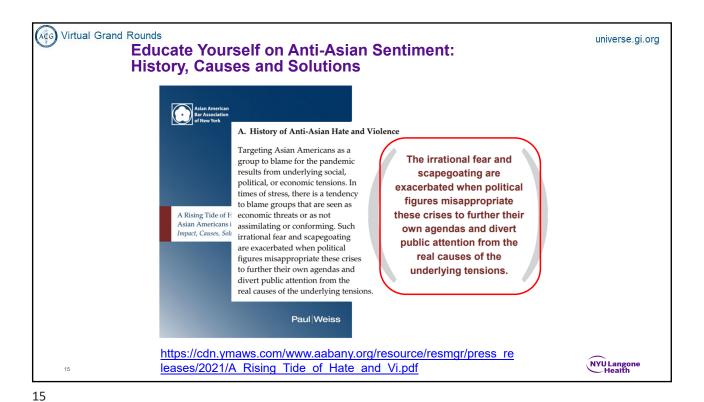












Sinophobic Stigma Going Viral: Addressing the Social Impact of COVID-19 in a Globalized World

Educate Yourself on Anti-Asian Sentiment

Anahí Viladrich, PhD

This article critically examines the recent literature on stigma that addresses the overspread association among the COVID-19 pandemic and racial and ethnic groups (i.e., mainland Chinese and East Asian populations) assumed to be the source of the virus.

ANALYTIC ESSAYS AJPH

The analysis begins by reviewing the way in which infectious diseases have historically been associated with developing countries and their citizens, which, in turn, are supposed to become prime vectors of contagion. The latter extends to the current labeling of COVID-19 as the "Chinese virus," that—along with a number of other terms—has fueled race-based stigma against Asian groups in the United States and overseas. This review further discusses the limitations of current COVID-19 antistigma initiatives that mostly focus on individual-based education campaigns as opposed to multisectorial programs informed by human rights and intersectional perspectives.

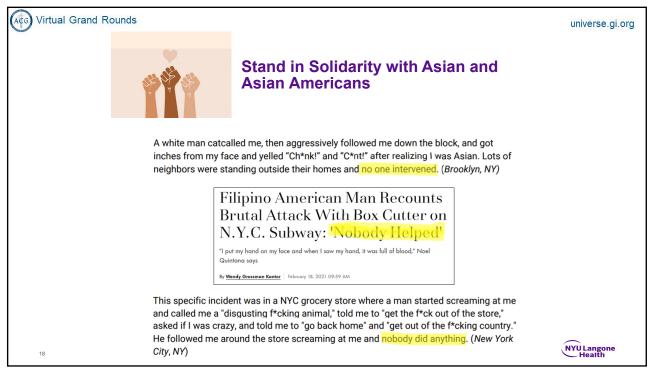
Finally, the article ends with a call to the international public health community toward addressing the most recent outbreak of stigma, one that has revealed the enormous impact of words in amplifying racial bias against particular minority populations in the developed world. (Am J Public Health. Published online ahead of print March 18, 2021:e1-e5, https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2021.306201)

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Outline

- The Asian American Population
- The Model Minority Stereotype
- Consequences of the Model Minority Stereotype
- COVID-19
- Changing the Narrative

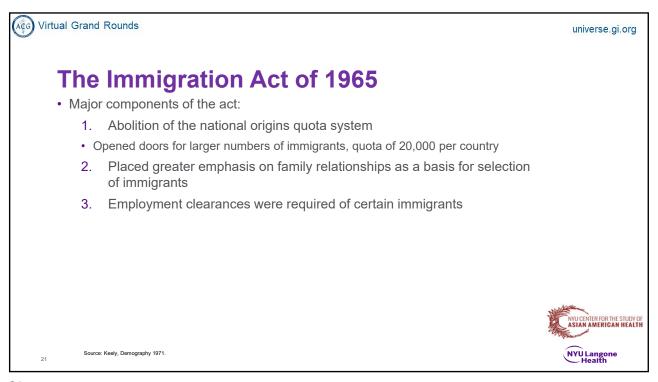


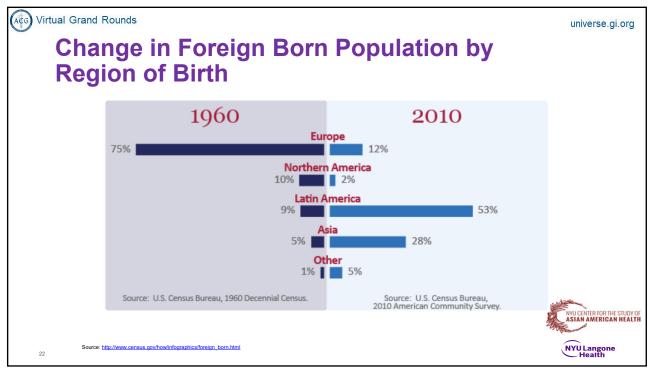
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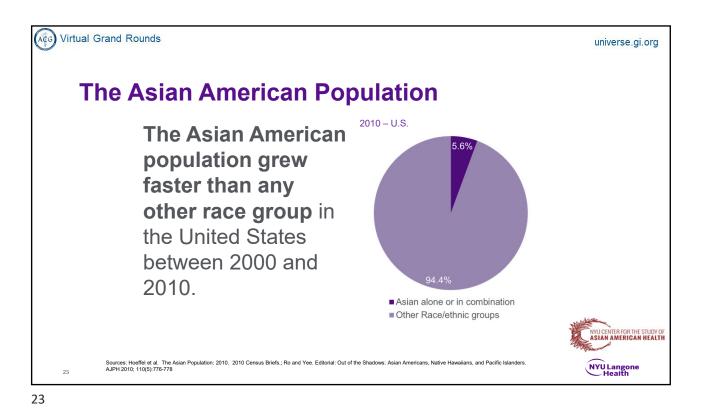
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THE ASIAN AMERICAN POPULATION



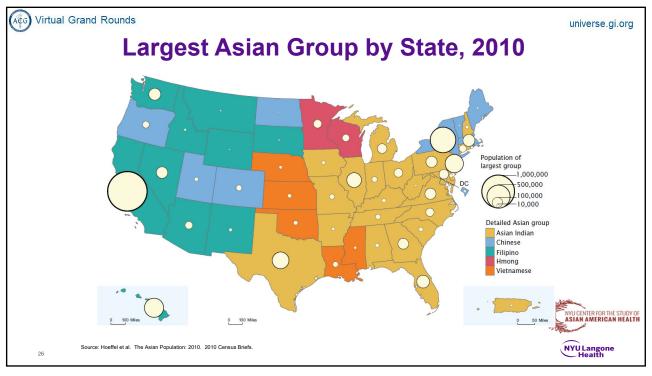


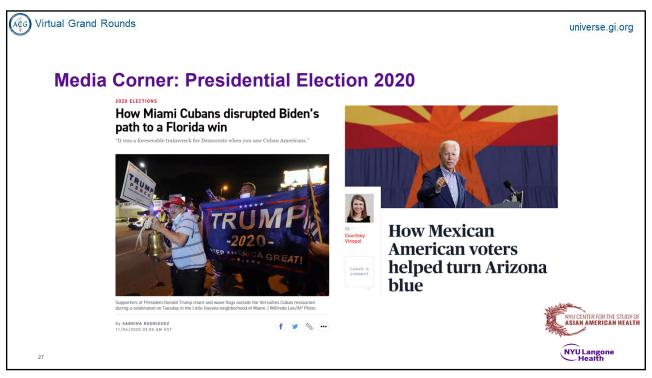


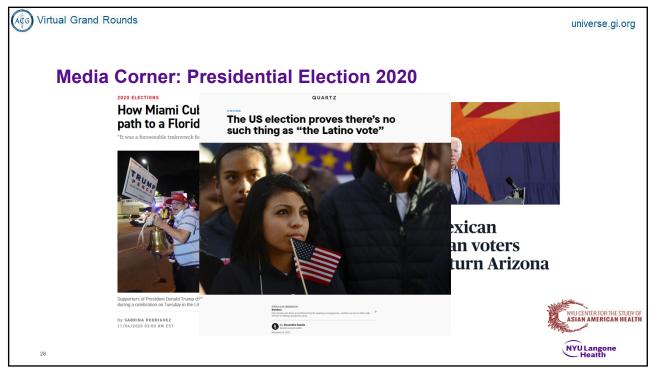


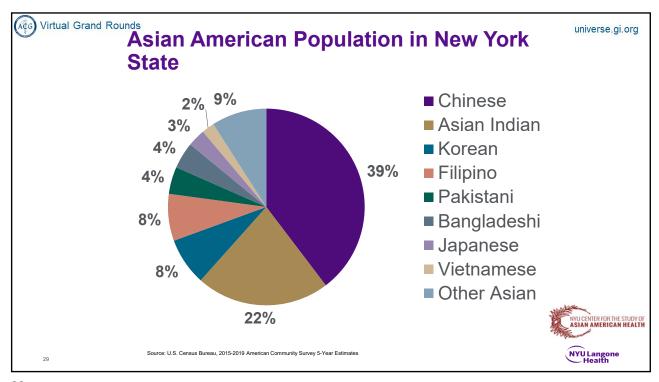
AGG Virtual Grand Rounds universe.gi.org **Diverse Ethnic Heritages of Asian Americans** The 20 Largest U.S. Asian Origin Groups, 2010 Bangladesh · Laos 17.320.856 All Asians Bhutan Malaysia 4,010,114 Nepal Filipino 3,416,840 Burma Indian 3,183,063 Vietnames 1,737,433 Cambodia • Pakistan 1,706,822 Japanese 1,304,286 China Philippines Pakistani 409,163 Cambodia 276,667 260,073 Hong Kong • Singapore Thai 237,583 Laotian 232,130 India Sri Lanka Bangladeshi 147,300 Burmese Indonesian 100,200 Indonesia Taiwan 95,270 Nepalese 59,490 Sri Lankan 45,381 Thailand Japan Malaysian 26,179 19,439 Bhutanese NYU CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF ASIAN AMERICAN HEALTH Korea Vietnam 18,344 11,326 rces: The Rise of Asian Americans, Pew Research Center. Revised April 4, 2013 ; Trinh-Shevrin et al. Asian Americans Communities and Health, Wiley 2009. NYU Langone

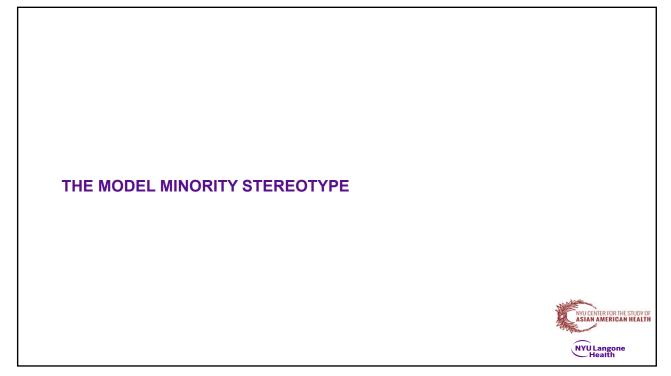














What is the Model Minority Stereotype?

Asian Americans are believed to have:

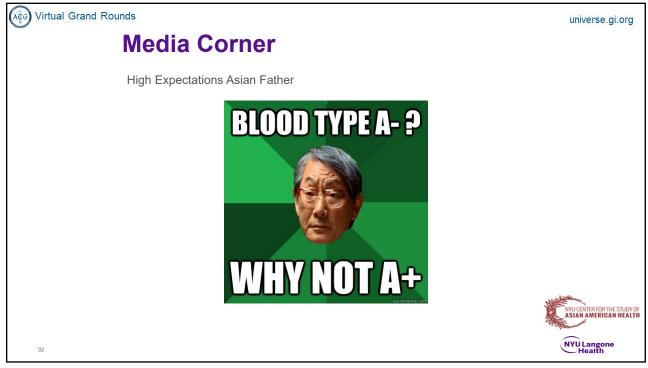
- High educational attainment and income
- Low crime rates
- Lack of juvenile delinquency
- Lack of mental illness
- Close family ties
- Law-abiding
- Hard work ethic



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Sources: Cheng, J of Applied Behavioral Science 1997; Kawai, The Howard Journal of Communication. 2005

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The Model Minority Stereotype is Rooted in Anti-Blackness

- Developed by Conservative majority to oppose the Black Power Movement of the 1960s
 - America was fundamentally a racist society, structured to keep minorities in a subordinate position
- · Individual underperformance is the reason for racial inequality
 - If Blacks would just <u>work harder</u> they would move up the social ladder
- Success of Asian Americans is used to deny the existence of institutional racism



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Source: Cheng, J of Applied Behavioral Science 1997

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Asian Americans' Success Began When the Discrimination Against Them Lessened

 "Asian Americans — some of them at least — have made tremendous progress in the United States. But the greatest thing that ever happened to them wasn't that they studied hard, or that they benefited from tiger moms or Confucian values. It's that other Americans started treating them with a little more respect." – Jeff Guo, Washington Post



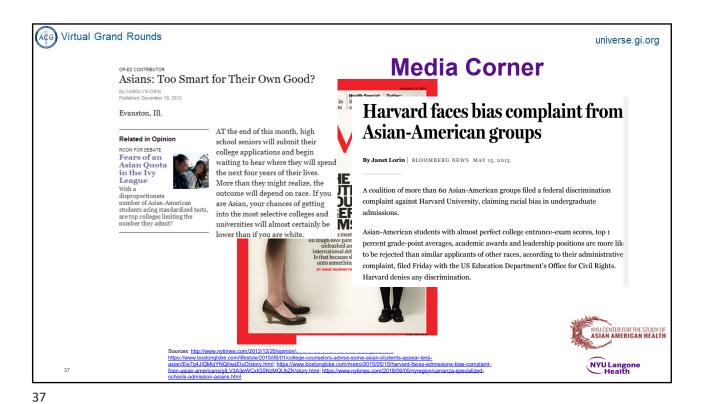
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Source: https://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2017/04/19/524571669/model-minority-myth-again-used-as-a-racia wedge-between-asians-and-blacks



Media Corner

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Education and Income Levels are Higher in Asian Americans Compared to the U.S. Population

	U	.S. Total	U	.S. Asians	
Bachelor's degree or					
more		28.2	49.0		
Median Annual					
Household Income	\$	49,800	\$	66,000	



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Source: The Rise of Asian Americans, Pew Research Center. Revised April 4, 2013

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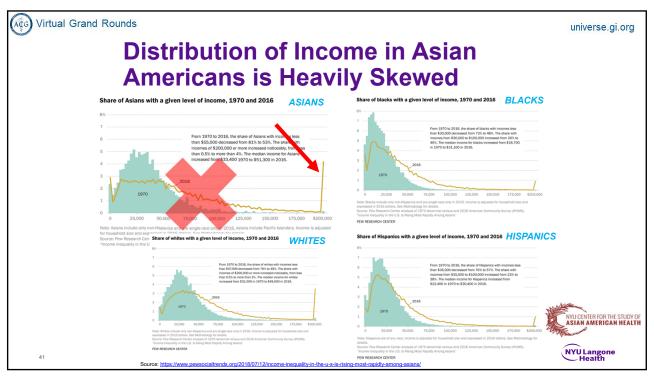
The Importance of Disaggregated Data

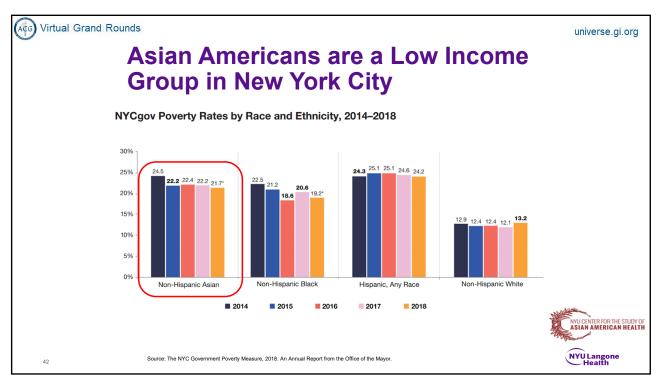
					U.S.			
	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	Asian	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
	Total	Asians	Chinese	Filipinos	Indians	Vietnamese	Koreans	Japanese
Bachelor's								
degree or								
more	28.2	49.0	51.1	47.0	70.0	25.8	52.6	46.1
Median Annual								
Household	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Income	49,800	66,000	65,050	75,000	88,000	53,400	50,000	65,390

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Source: The Rise of Asian Americans, Pew Research Center. Revised April 4, 2013





CONSEQUENCES OF THE MODEL MINORITY STEREOTYPE



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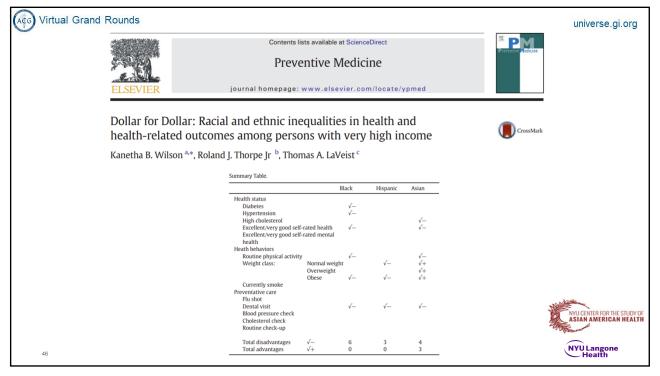
Consequence 1: The Stereotype is Divisive.

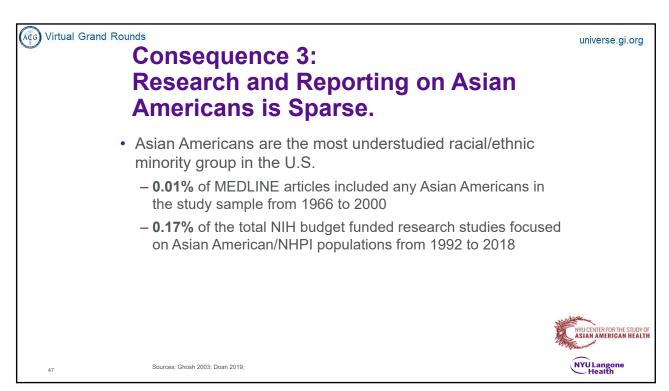
- <u>Drives a wedge between Asian Americans and other racial/ethnic minorities</u>
- "Recognizing and addressing racism targeted at people in Asian and Asian-American communities shouldn't devalue the issues that the black community continuously face. These issues can co-exist without making it seem like one is less important than the other."
 - Staff writer, CRC Connection

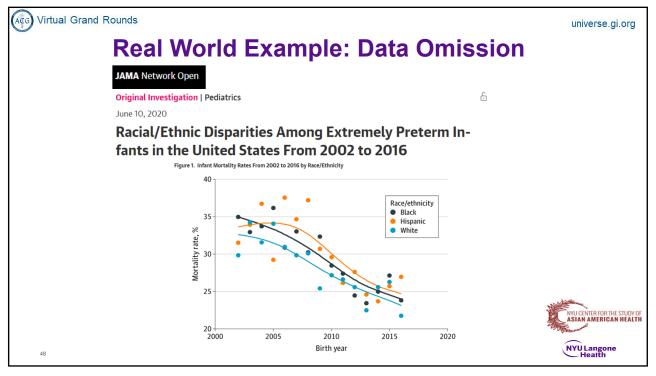


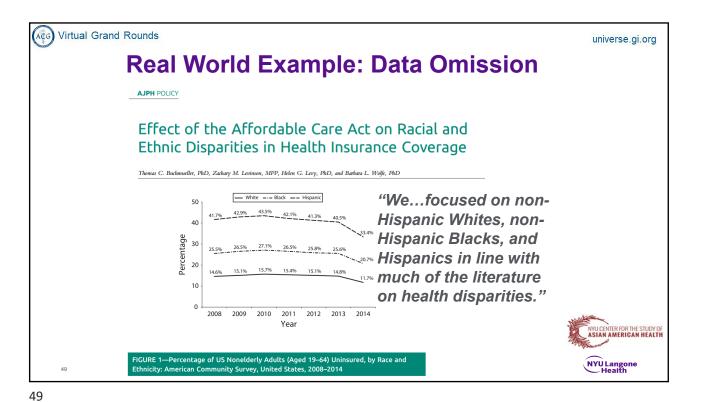
Source: https://www.thecrcconnection.com/opinion/2018/02/15/asian-american-community-grapples-with-hatred/source. The properties of the



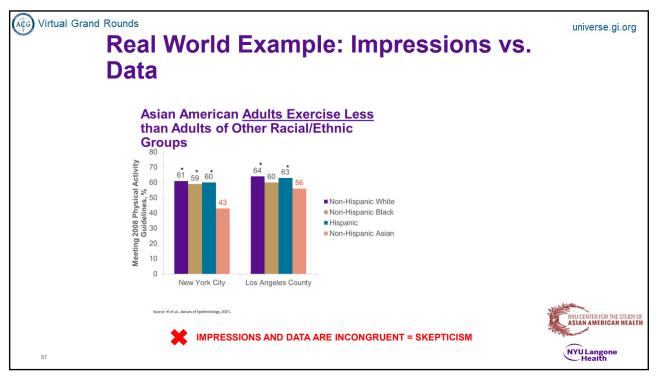


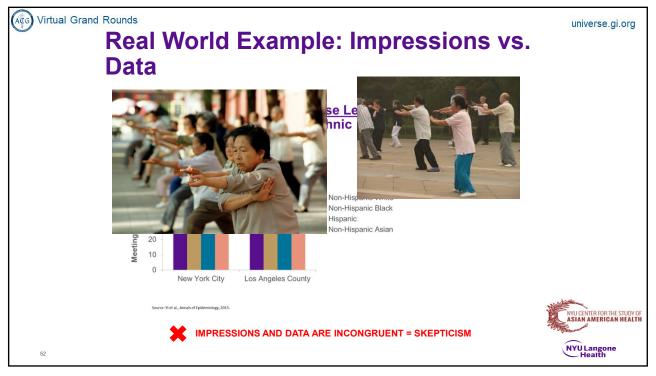




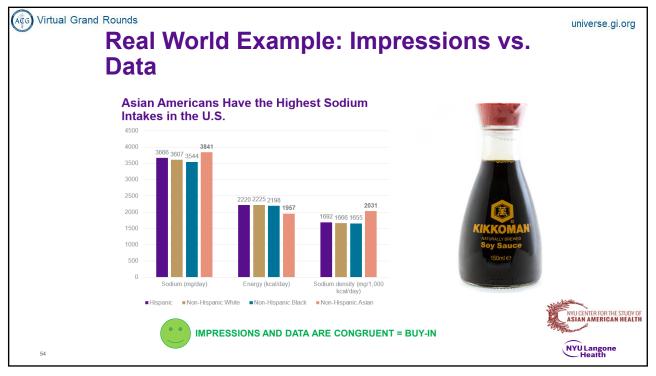


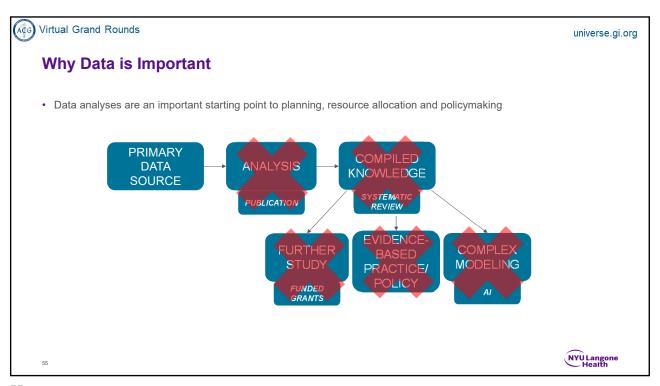
AGG Virtual Grand Rounds universe.gi.org **Real World Example: Data Omission** POLICY BRIEF **ORIGINAL SOURCE** Fact from original source omitted by "In a 2010 study of pedestrian accidents in policy brief authors: NYC, researchers found that areas of the Asian Americans over 65 years of city with higher concentrations of African age had twice the average American and Hispanic residents had pedestrian fatality rate for all seniors. higher rates of pedestrian accidents." NYU CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF ASIAN AMERICAN HEALTH Source: The New York City Pedestrian Safety Study & Action Plan. 2010. New York City Department of Transportation NYU Langone







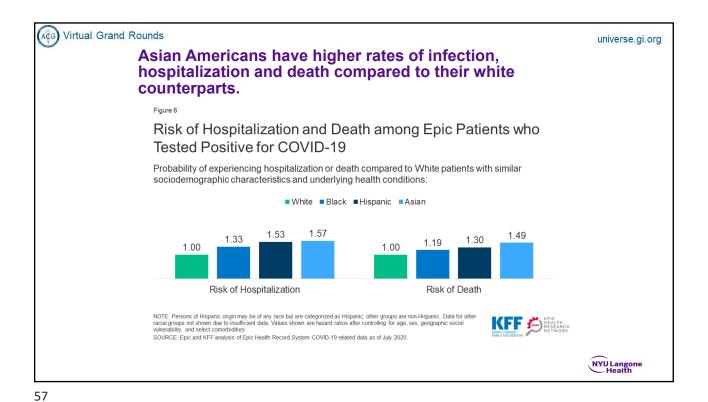


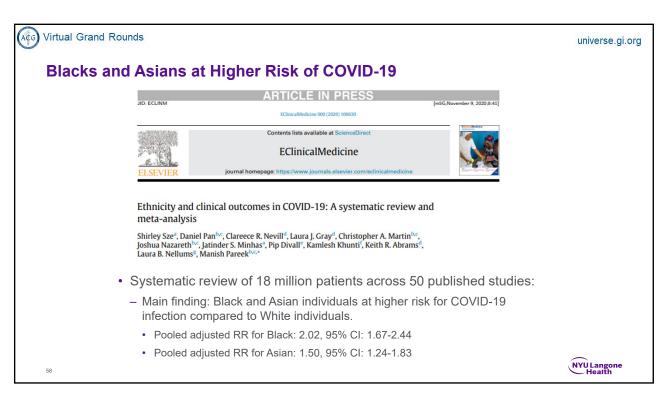


COVID-19 AND ASIAN AMERICANS WICCINETORINE SILDDY OF ASIAN AMERICAN HEALTH

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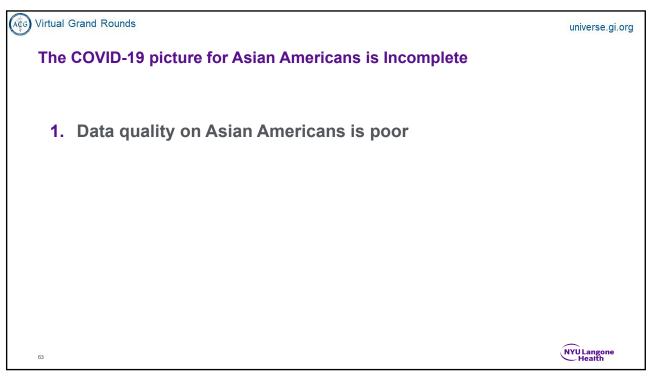


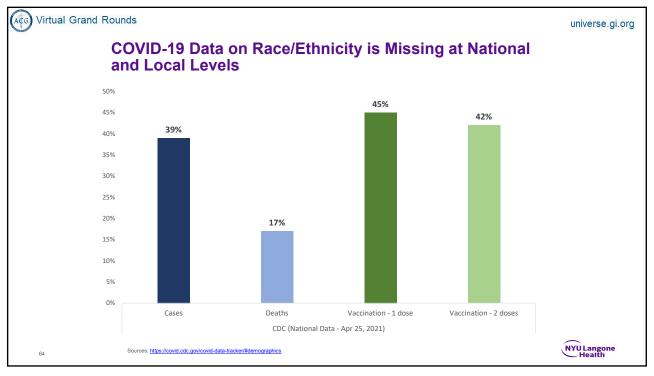
















Leaning on the Media, Community Partners and Other Countries to Learn About how COVID-19 is Affecting the Asian American Community

Ethnicity and Outcomes from COVID-19: The ISARIC CCP-UK Prospective Observational Cohort Study of Hospitalised Patients

41 Pages • Posted: 17 Jun 2020

Ewen M. Harrison

University of Edinburgh - Centre for Medical Informatics

THE LANCET

Annemarie B. Docherty

University of Edinburgh - Centre for Medical Informatics

from COVID-19 at an Alarming Rate

Los Angeles Times

Jul 21, 2020 By Tiffany Wong



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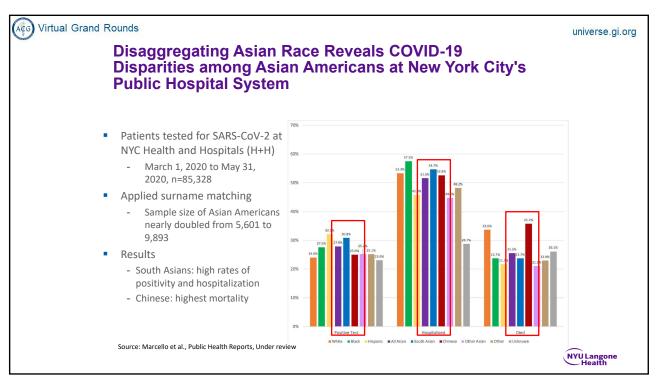
The COVID-19 picture for Asian Americans is Incomplete

- 1. Data quality on Asian Americans is poor
- 2. Data collection and reporting needs to be disaggregated by Asian subgroup

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The COVID-19 picture for Asian Americans is Incomplete

- 1. Data quality on Asian Americans is poor
- 2. Data collection and reporting needs to be disaggregated by Asian subgroup
- 3. Asian Americans are not counted as a community of color, experiencing disparities.

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CDC-Funded National AANHPI Forging Partnerships for Rapid Response to COVID-19









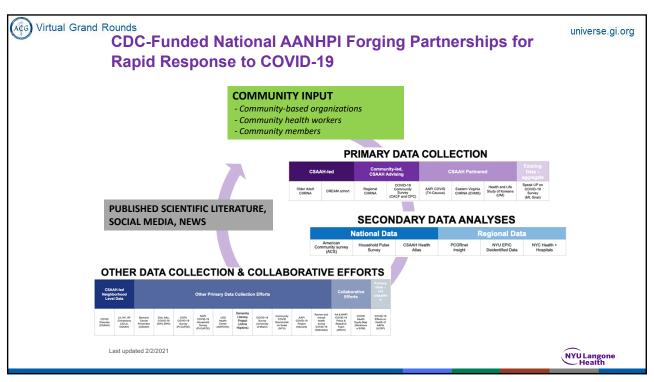


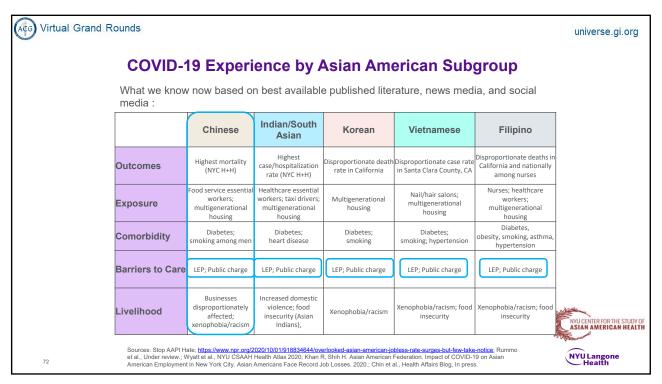




GOAL: To collaboratively launch community-facing COVID-19 health education materials for AANH&PI communities.

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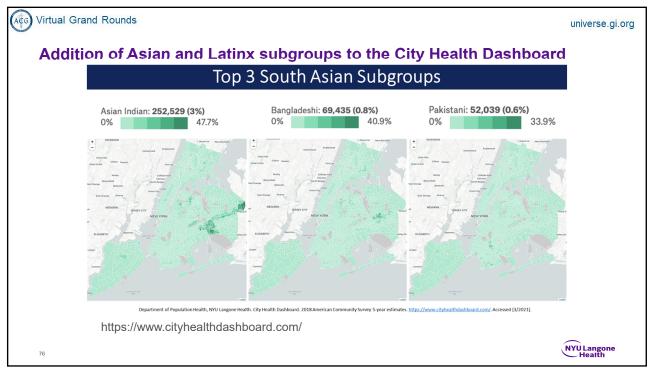


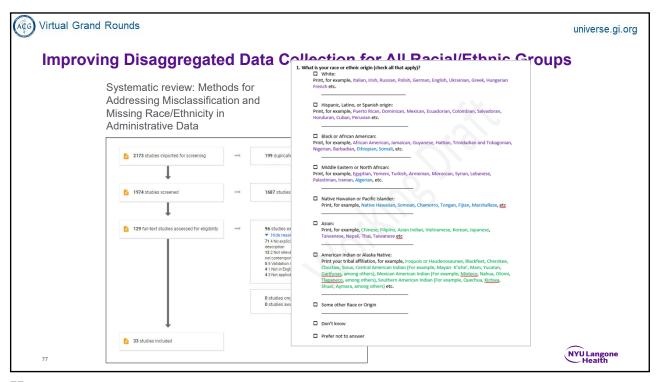


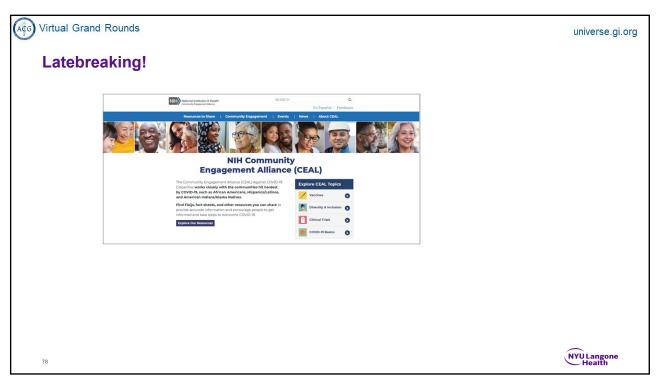




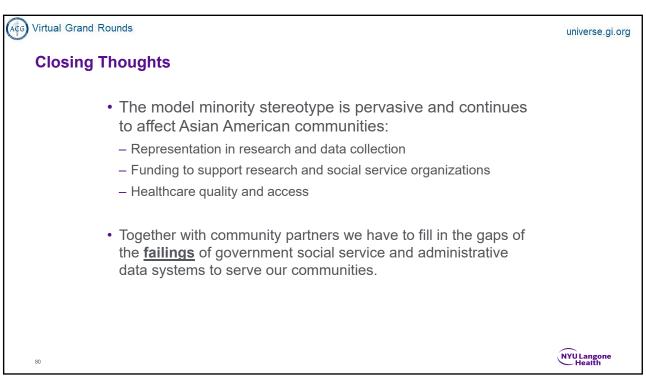














What Can You Do?

- 1. Examine your own (potential) implicit bias.
- 2. Be inclusive of Asian Americans in BIPOC and DEI discussions.
 - BIPOC Black, Indigenous, and People of Color
 - DEI Diversity Equity and Inclusion
- 3. Educate, don't perpetuate.
- 4. If you don't see data, ask!
- 5. Be an ally.
- 6. Volunteer!



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