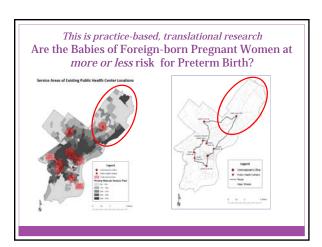


"No relationships to disclose"
Personal Ethical Discomfort Disclosure (November 2014)

- Conceptualization of Research during 2006-2008
- Different political -cultural -economic context
 - 2010 HP Goal: Eliminate racial/ethnic health disparities
 - Values of cultural engagement, cultural sensitivity, cultural congruent health care
- Slippery slope due to current political-culturaleconomic context
 - × After economic Down turn---today?
 - Vicious Immigrant debates---Fear mongering Ebola--urban poverty worsens

Background

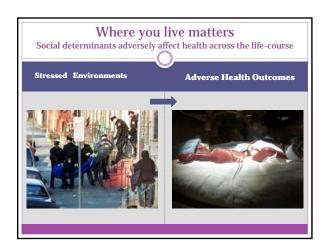
- Globalization has changed patterns of migration with rapid feminization of the global labor force.
 - Caregivers of aged [20% Nursing Assistants (Massey, 2014)]
 Housekeepers, nannies, restaurant workers, sex trade?
- Invisibilities among documented and undocumented foreign-born pregnant women exist in the U.S.A.
- Of particular concern are pregnant black migrants who may be at more risk for preterm birth (PTB) compared to all other migrant groups.

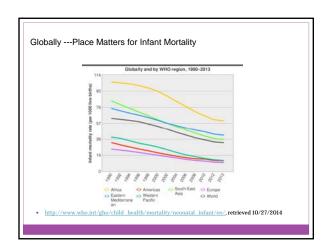


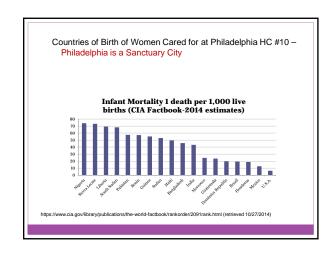
Theoretical Framework

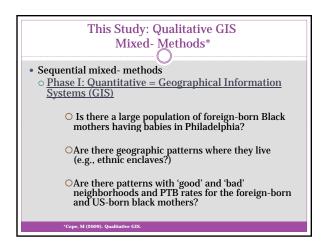
<u>Culhane's model of chronic maternal stress</u> as a contributing factor to increased rates of PTB within socioeconomically disadvantaged populations and

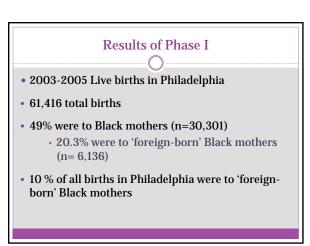
<u>Meleis' transitions theory</u> for understanding vulnerabilities and health care needs of immigrant, childbearing women

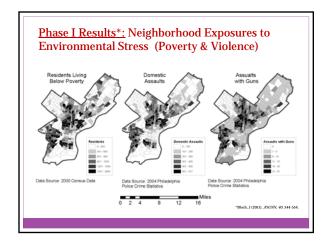


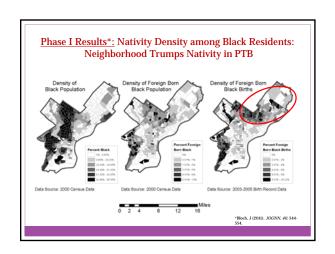










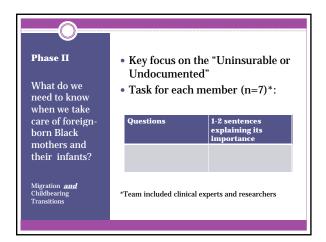


<u>Phase II: Qualitative = 'Ground Truthing'</u> <u>GIS results</u>

What do the maps tell us?

- WHAT DO WE NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE FOREIGN-BORN BLACK MOTHERS TO PROMOTE OPTIMAL MATERNAL-INFANT HEALTH?
- · INTERDISCIPLINARY BI-WEEKLY MEETINGS (6 MONTHS)

NURSES, PHYSICIAN, SOCIAL WORKER, PEDIATRIC THERAPIST, AND URBAN MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGIST



Results (Content Analysis): (1) Migration Factors,
(2) Access to Care, & (3) Cultural Awareness

What knowledge is needed to facilitate optimal adaptation to Migration and Childbearing Transitions for the "Uninsurable or Undocumented"

Migration Factors and Health

How does the Country of Birth Shape Birth Outcomes in US

Pre- and Post Migration conditions

Specific Protective and Risk Factors of Health

Acculturation to US

Results (Content Analysis): (1) Migration Factors, (2) Access to Care, & (3) Cultural Awareness

What knowledge is needed to facilitate optimal adaptation to Migration and Childbearing Transitions for the "Uninsurable or Undocumented"

Access to Maternal Health
Care in US

Navigating the US Health Care System for Migrants

Does 'Invisibility' preclude access to safety net services

What Health Care Models Optimize Maternal and Infant Health for Migrants?

Results (Content Analysis): (1) Migration Factors, (2) Access to Care, & (3) Cultural Awareness

What knowledge is needed to facilitate optimal adaptation to Migration and Childbearing Transitions for the "Uninsurable or Undocumented"

Cultural Awareness & Sensitivity

Culturally informed histories guide interactions and instruct personal health practices

Cultural beliefs and practices: childbearing, infant care, parenting

Perceived barriers to health care use?
(e.g. Sickle cell disease)

Phase II: Extensive Literature Search

• Key Results: Foreign-born Black mothers are essentially invisible in the clinical research conducted in the United States (US)—WHY?

• Country of Birth not routinely asked

• Not part of Medical Record

• Immigrant and Migrant status invisible in medical records

• "Country of Birth" added to 2003 US birth Records

• Citizenship status – sensitive and unknown

• "Don't ask, don't tell"





