

Baseado no fragmento de ponto de vista dos autores Lisa A. Coopers e David R. Williams, publicado no JAMA de 12 de outubro de 2020, responda:

1) What does “Excess Deaths From COVID-19” mean? What is the total number of excess deaths estimated for the end of 2020 in USA?

R: Significa as mortes em excesso indiretamente causadas pela pandemia de COVID. Este numero é estimado comparando-se a série histórica de mortes antes da pandemia, com a observada em 2020. Estima-se que este número possa chegar a 400.00 mortes (1 parágrafo)

2) Why are Black, Indigenous, Latino, or Pacific Islander individuals more susceptible to excess deaths?

R: Pela piora de outros determinantes sociais de saúde e pelo atraso ao acesso a tratamento médico (2 parágrafo)

3) What could be done to reduce this susceptibility of communities of color?

(3 paragrafo, ultimas linhas) “critical steps can be taken to interrupt the course and reduce further harm. The first step is to recognize and acknowledge the sources of ongoing harm and excess deaths, and these second is to implement a plan for restorative justice and healing. There are many sources of these ongoing harms and excess deaths among people of color in the US. Structural racism has produced a legacy of inequitable access to social and economic resources, including healthy food, a high-quality education, gainful employment opportunities, safe physical and social environments, and high-quality health care. The psychological stress associated with exposures to adverse social determinants, as well as pervasive experiences of interpersonal discrimination in society, have produced negative effects on biological processes and poor physical and mental health of people of color.

4) Describe examples of those harms to the health of Black, Latino, and Native American adults.

The manifestations of these harms are seen in higher rates of infant mortality among African American and Native American infants, higher rates of asthma and obesity among African American children, higher rates of pregnancy-related complications and deaths among Black women, and earlier onset of multiple chronic conditions such as obesity, hypertension, heart disease, diabetes, and cancers among Black, Latino, and Native American adults, leading to premature death and disability