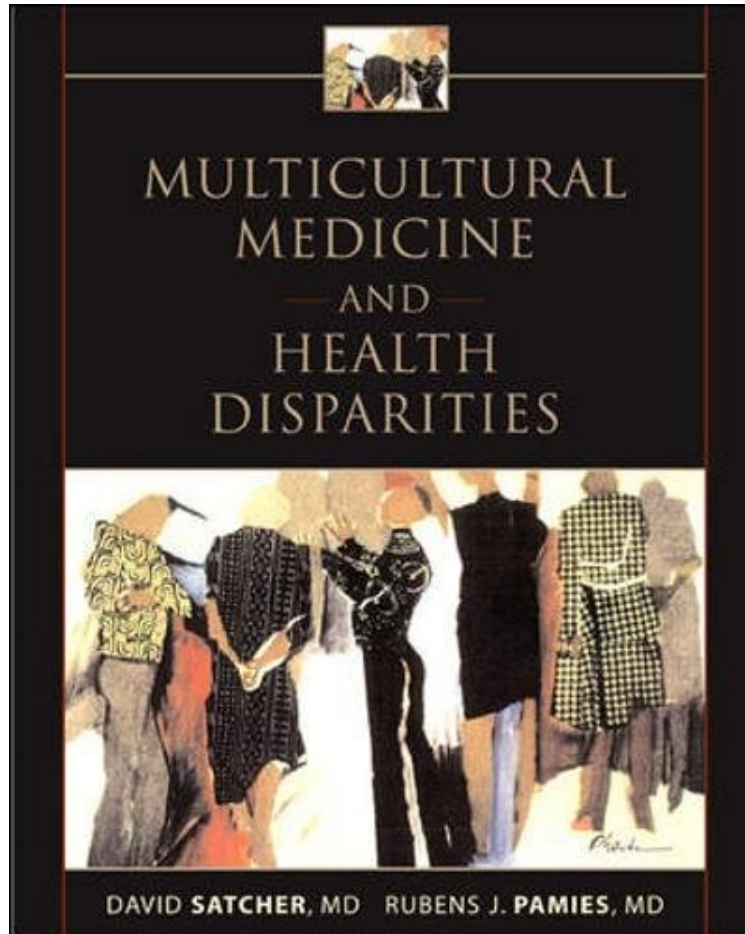


(Read and download) Multicultural Medicine and Health Disparities

Multicultural Medicine and Health Disparities

David Satcher MD PhD, Rubens J. Pamies MD
DOC | *audiobook | ebooks | Download PDF | ePub



 Download

 Read Online

#1065058 in Books David Satcher 2005-10-13 Original language: English PDF # 1 9.40 x 1.57 x 7.60l, 2.66
#File Name: 0071436804500 pages Multicultural Medicine and Health Disparities | File size: 17.Mb

David Satcher MD PhD, Rubens J. Pamies MD : Multicultural Medicine and Health Disparities before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Multicultural Medicine and Health Disparities:

0 of 6 people found the following review helpful. Unqualified to rate this book By DeAnn.Atlanta My boss, an oncologist, asked me to order this book for him. I am neither a physician or nurse and am unqualified to rate this book so I used the neutral rating of 3 stars. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Required read turned into personal favorite!! By APASI bought this from a prime account I share with my family. AMAZING book if you're wanting to look into the inequalities in the US healthcare system. I bought this book for school, obviously, though I plan to keep it and keep for reference in the future. Yes it's a textbook, but it reads like a story. It compiles information from several other sources to create a dynamic, stimulating discussion on race, religion, socioeconomic status, and their play in health systems in the US. No joke here, I'm really intrigued by this book. Some of the material is repetitive, but the quality and quantity of information is incredible. From race-associated health risks to being culturally sensitive when

asking health-related questions to alternative medicine, this book really has it all. Not only does it present issues to you, it gives you what's being done to try and fix the issues. It gives novel instructions on what needs to be done to help lessen the inequalities of the healthcare system. Not that someone is going to buy a \$50 health book without being told expressly to, but I encourage you to rent it and give it a shot. If inequalities in the health system matter to you, this is really a fantastic and educational read.

An essential guide to clinical issues encountered during management of patients of varied cultural and economic backgrounds. This essential text assists health care students and practitioners in delivering skilled and appropriate care to all patients, no matter their ethnicity, country of origin, cultural history, or access to services. Presenting need-to-know and often hard to find information on differences in access to health care, immunization histories, disease prevalence, attitudes about health and provision of care, and much more, this resource provides practical, authoritative, and specific guidance.

"Former Surgeon General David Satcher and Rubens J. Pamies, the editors of *Multicultural Medicine and Health Disparities*, have set out again to document and explore the causes of these problems [health disparities] and, most important, to propose programs and policies as pathways to equity. To do so, they have recruited 81 scholars -- epidemiologists, demographers, clinicians, health service researchers, behavioral scientists, and others -- from more than 40 academic medical centers, government agencies, research institutions, foundations, and think tanks.... The result is a book that is well documented, lucid, comprehensive, and easily accessible -- owing in no small measure to an inspired use of tables and figures to summarize evidence... this book should be on the desks -- not the shelves -- of physicians, students of the health professions, policymakers, and legislators." Vol. 295 No. 19, May 17, 2006.

Multicultural Medicine and Health Disparities University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry Rochester Center to Improve Communication in Health Care Rochester, NY kevin_fiscella@urmc.rochester.edu Vol. 295 No. 19, May 17, 2006. Health Disparities, Culture *Multicultural Medicine and Health Disparities* edited by David Satcher and Rubens J. Pamies, 577 pp, with illus, \$59.95, ISBN 0-07-143680-4, New York, NY, McGraw-Hill Medical Publishing Division, 2006. JAMA. 2006;295: 2302-2303. Research on health disparities has accelerated rapidly in the last 5 years, fueled by publication of the Institute of Medicine report *Unequal Treatment* and by increased availability of funding. A MEDLINE search using the keyword phrase continental population groups and text words disparity or disparities yielded more than 1800 publications. Fewer than 500 of these articles were published before 2001, and annual publications have grown steadily. Few scholars are able to keep pace with this burgeoning, interdisciplinary literature, much less adequately synthesize the disparate data. Compendia like *Multicultural Medicine and Health Disparities* are therefore particularly helpful. This single volume, edited by David Satcher and Rubens Pamies, focuses primarily on racial and ethnic health disparities in the United States. Discussion of health care disparities is woven into many of the book's 34 chapters. Texts by more than 80 authors are challenging to edit. Editors struggle to ensure uniformity in chapter organization and writing quality, synthesize common findings across disparate disciplines, and avoid redundancies. Satcher and Pamies have been largely successful. The book is organized into three main sections. The first, "Health-Care Disparities Across the Life Span," includes a series of chapters that address that subject but also touch on issues of access. The first chapter, "Health Disparities in the United States: A Continuing Challenge," by Hani Atrash and Melissa Hunter, provides a concise overview of disparities in health based on national data. Subsequent chapters address disparities in health and access related to geography, reproductive health, children, children of immigrants, and geriatrics and end of life. The second section, "The Disparate Burden of Disease," is organized by disease. It concludes with a chapter on case studies that vividly highlights poor care resulting from lack of cultural competency. Most chapters begin with an overview of the epidemiology of disparities; review what is known about potential causes, including poor access and unequal treatment; and conclude with summaries and recommendations to address disparities. In the chapter on HIV infection by Eric Goosby, former Director of the Office of HIV/AIDS Policy in the US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), readers are reminded of the horrific toll exacted by HIV on the minority community. AIDS is diagnosed 23 times more frequently among African American women than white women and is among the top three causes of death for younger and middle-aged African American men and women. Yet only two pages are devoted to factors that contribute to disparities, and the chapter ends abruptly without clear recommendations for national policy. The last section, "Issues in Health-Care Policy and Delivery," takes up a range of issues related to cultural competency, diversity, participation in research, and trust in medical institutions. Topics that have received less attention in the disparities literature include medical genetics, community health centers, faith-based initiatives to address disparities, alternative and complementary medicine, and the potential impact of bioterrorism on minority health. Given Dr Satcher's notable work as director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), US Surgeon General, and, now, director of the National Center for Primary Care, I looked forward to the book's final chapter, which he has authored, "The Role of Government in Minority Health: A Surgeon General's Perspective." Indeed, the chapter provides an excellent review of the history and roles of the key federal agencies within the DHHS relevant to health disparities. However, I found myself wanting more

discussion of federal policies outside the purview of the Surgeon General or CDC that have disparate impact on minority health. Public education campaigns and targeted initiatives alone will not eliminate disparities. Federal policies related to education, housing, health care, the environment, job training, criminal justice, and taxation, among others, must be clearly aligned with the Healthy People 2010 goal of eliminating disparities in health for us to succeed. As with any edited text, particularly one that cuts across diseases and disciplines, some redundancy is unavoidable. However, I would have preferred key terms such as "race" and "ethnicity" to have been defined once in an introductory chapter rather than the definitions being repeated. Similarly, a chapter devoted to common strategies and policies to address disparities would have been helpful. In the past two years, other books on health disparities have been published. The two-volume Praeger Handbook of Black American Health, edited by Livingston (2004), provides a more sociological perspective on disparities, addressing African American health. Its concluding recommendations are more sweeping than those in *Multicultural Medicine*. A second text, *Minority Populations and Health: An Introduction to Health Disparities in the United States*, by LaVeist (2005), offers the advantages of a single-author book, including better integration of content, but provides fewer details on disparities in particular areas. Thus, it complements *Multicultural Medicine*. I am confident that *Multicultural Medicine* will serve as a valuable reference source for researchers and policy makers and as a textbook for graduate and undergraduate students for the remainder of the decade. Kevin Fiscella, MD, MPH, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry Rochester Center to Improve Communication in Health Care Rochester, NY kevin_fiscella@urmc.rochester.edu Vol. 295 No. 19, May 17, 2006. Health Disparities, Culture. *Multicultural Medicine and Health Disparities*. edited by David Satcher and Rubens J. Pamies, 577 pp, with illus, \$59.95, ISBN 0-07-143680-4, New York, NY, McGraw-Hill Medical Publishing Division, 2006. JAMA. 2006;295: 2302-2303. . . Research on health disparities has accelerated rapidly in the last 5 years, fueled by publication of the Institute of Medicine report *Unequal Treatment* and by increased availability of funding. A MEDLINE search using the keyword phrase continental population groups and text words disparity or disparities yielded more than 1800 publications. Fewer than 500 of these articles were published before 2001, and annual publications have grown steadily. . . Few scholars are able to keep pace with this burgeoning, interdisciplinary literature, much less adequately synthesize the disparate data. Compendia like *Multicultural Medicine and Health Disparities* are therefore particularly helpful. This single volume, edited by David Satcher and Rubens Pamies, focuses primarily on racial and ethnic health disparities in the United States. Discussion of health care disparities is woven into many of the book's 34 chapters. . . Texts by more than 80 authors are challenging to edit. Editors struggle to ensure uniformity in chapter organization and writing quality, synthesize common findings across disparate disciplines, and avoid redundancies. Satcher and Pamies have been largely successful. The book is organized into three main sections. The first, "Health-Care Disparities Across the Life Span," includes a series of chapters that address that subject but also touch on issues of access. The first chapter, "Health Disparities in the United States: A Continuing Challenge," by Hani Atrash and Melissa Hunter, provides a concise overview of disparities in health based on national data. Subsequent chapters address disparities in health and access related to geography, reproductive health, children, children of immigrants, and geriatrics and end of life. . . The second section, "The Disparate Burden of Disease," is organized by disease. It concludes with a chapter on case studies that vividly highlights poor care resulting from lack of cultural competency. Most chapters begin with an overview of the epidemiology of disparities; review what is known about potential causes, including poor access and unequal treatment; and conclude with summaries and recommendations to address disparities. . . In the chapter on HIV infection by Eric Goosby, former Director of the Office of HIV/AIDS Policy in the US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), readers are reminded of the horrific toll exacted by HIV on the minority community. AIDS is diagnosed 23 times more frequently among African American women than white women and is among the top three causes of death for younger and middle-aged African American men and women. Yet only two pages are devoted to factors that contribute to disparities, and the chapter ends abruptly without clear recommendations for national policy. . . The last section, "Issues in Health-Care Policy and Delivery," takes up a range of issues related to cultural competency, diversity, participation in research, and trust in medical institutions. Topics that have received less attention in the disparities literature include medical genetics, community health centers, faith-based initiatives to address disparities, alternative and complementary medicine, and the potential impact of bioterrorism on minority health. . . Given Dr Satcher's notable work as director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), US Surgeon General, and, now, director of the National Center for Primary Care, I looked forward to the book's final chapter, which he has authored, "The Role of Government in Minority Health: A Surgeon General's Perspective." Indeed, the chapter provides an excellent review of the history and roles of the key federal agencies within the DHHS relevant to health disparities. However, I found myself wanting more discussion of federal policies outside the purview of the Surgeon General or CDC that have disparate impact on minority health. Public education campaigns and targeted initiatives alone will not eliminate disparities. Federal policies related to education, housing, health care, the environment, job training, criminal justice, and taxation, among others, must be clearly aligned with the Healthy People 2010 goal of eliminating disparities in health for us to succeed. . . As with any edited text, particularly one that cuts across diseases and disciplines, some redundancy is unavoidable. However, I would have preferred key terms such as "race" and

"ethnicity" to have been defined once in an introductory chapter rather than the definitions being repeated. Similarly, a chapter devoted to common strategies and policies to address disparities would have been helpful. . . In the past two years, other books on health disparities have been published. The two-volume Praeger Handbook of Black American Health, edited by Livingston(2004), provides a more sociological perspective on disparities, addressing African American health. Its concluding recommendations are more sweeping than those in Multicultural Medicine. A second text, Minority Populations and Health: An Introduction to Health Disparities in the United States, by LaVeist (2005), offers the advantages of a single-author book, including better integration of content, but provides fewer details on disparities in particular areas. Thus, it complements Multicultural Medicine. I am confident that Multicultural Medicine will serve as a valuable reference source for researchers and policy makers and as a textbook for graduate and undergraduate students for the remainder of the decade.. . Kevin Fiscella, MD, MPH, er . University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry . Rochester Center to Improve Communication in Health Care . Rochester, NY . kevin_fiscella@urmc.rochester.edu.. . "This single volume, edited by David Satcher and Rubens Pamies, focuses primarily on racial and ethnic health disparities in the United States. Discussion of health care disparities is woven into many of the book's 34 chapters....I am confident that [this book] will serve as a valuable reference source for researchers and policy makers and as a textbook for graduate and undergraduate students for the remainder of the decade."--"Journal of the American Medical Association," .About the AuthorDavid Satcher, MD, PhD Former US Surgeon General Formerly: Director, CDC Currently: Director, National Center for Primary Care Medicine Morehouse Medical School Board of Directors, Johnson and Johnson Inc. Rubens J. Pamies, MD Chairman of Medicine Meharry Medical College Nashville, Tennessee