

Nursing professionals' racism and poor quality care



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INTRODUCTION

- COVID-19 affected **black people** more than white people and there are suggestions that **racism** might be the cause.
- Racism is the “assaults on the human spirit in the form of actions, biases, prejudices and an ideology of superiority based on race that persistently causes moral suffering and physical harm of individuals”.
- **Previous scoping review** explored the relationship between nursing biases and care disparities in which authors suggested further investigation focused on racism bias, nursing staff, and renewal of information due to the pandemic.
- The **nursing workforce** “represents the largest of the healthcare professions, nearly four times the size of the physician workforce”.
- The Code of Ethics for Nurses includes trust building with patients setting aside any bias or prejudice. By not complying with this code, the expected nursing practice is not met, and therefore **low-quality care** is provided.

3-8, 12

AIM OF THE STUDY

Explore a possible relationship between racism and poor quality care by nursing professionals applying the suggestions of the mentioned scoping review.

METHODS

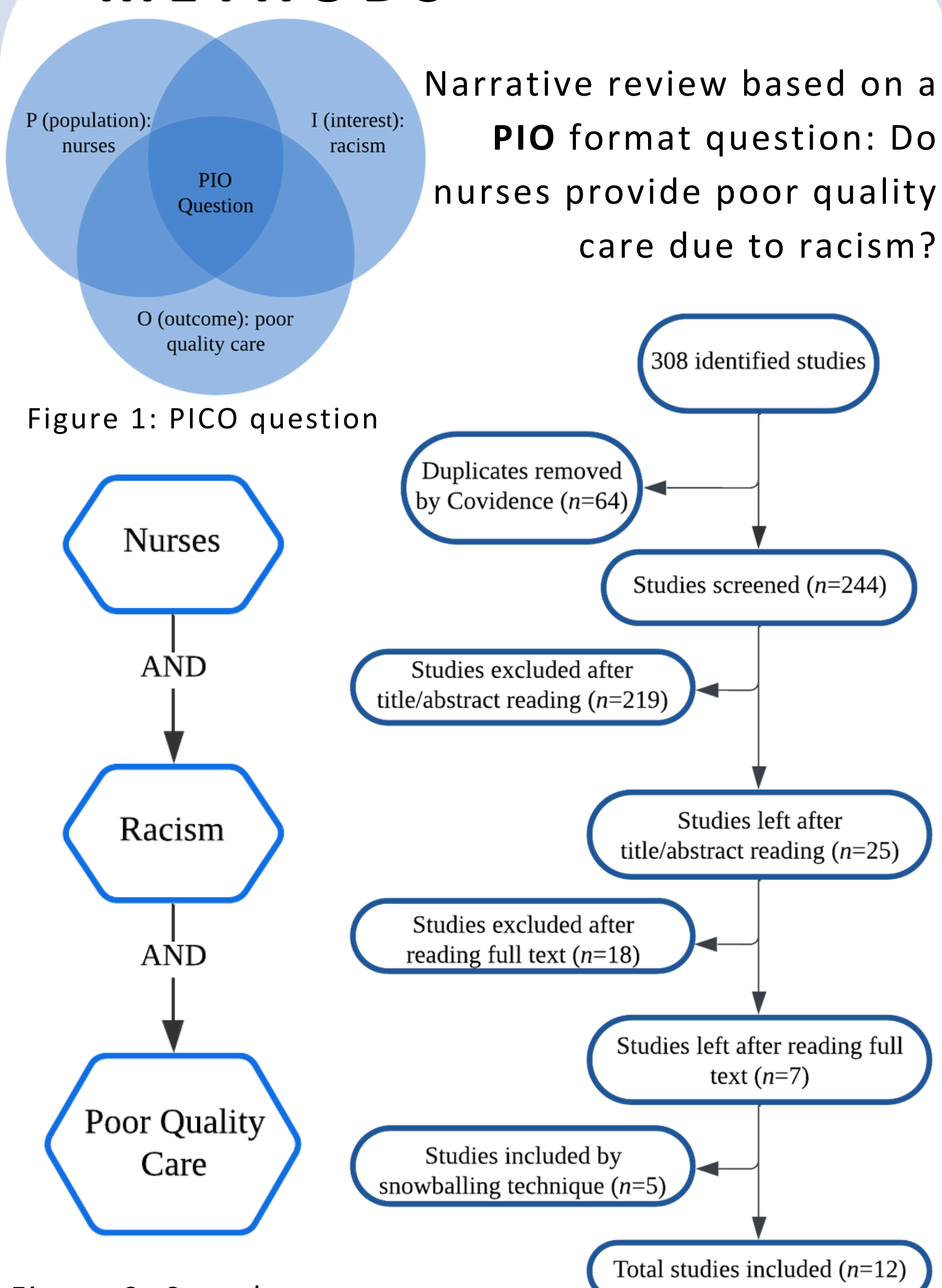


Figure 1: PICO question

Figure 2: Search strategy

RESULTS

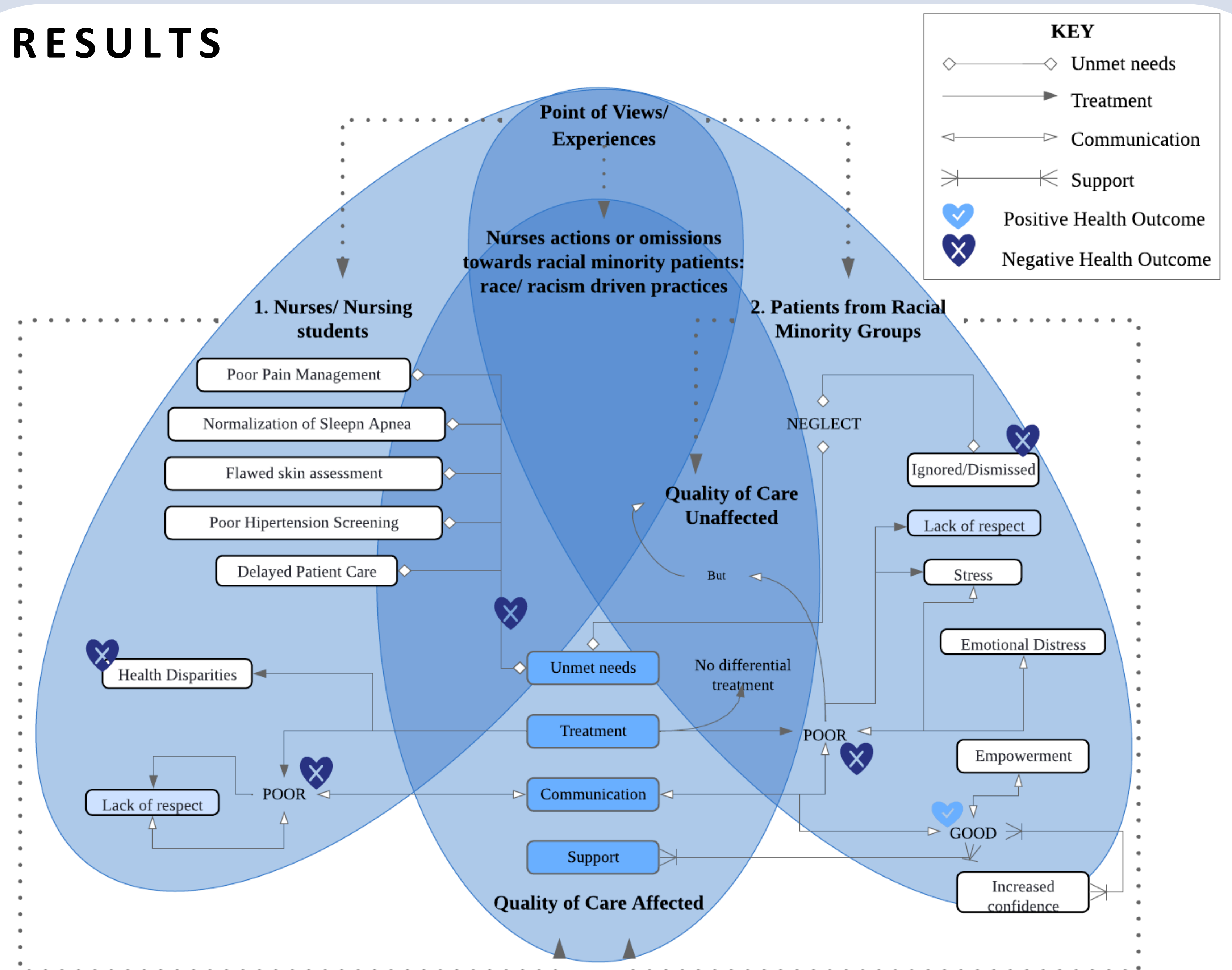


Figure 4: Results included in the narrative review

14-25

Inclusion criteria

- Quality of care care influenced resulting from any act or omission of nurses.
- Explicit or implicit racism by nursing professionals/ racialized behavior.
- Nursing professionals, nursing students, or patients from racial minority groups' experiences or points of view.
- English or Spanish.
- February 2019 to March, 3rd 2024.
- Articles with available full text.

Exclusion criteria

- Racial discrimination between nursing professionals.
- Racism affecting current or future nursing professionals.
- Not research articles.
- Invitation to promote health equity or strategies to do it.

CONCLUSION

Foundation to create strategies to address race-influenced behaviors, actions, or omissions by nurses.

Nurses constitute the largest number of healthcare professionals.

Relationship between low-quality care concerning:

- Needs of patients
- Treatment
- Communication
- Support

Resulting mostly in negative outcomes such as:

- Stress
- Emotional distress
- Normalization and poor screening of pathology
- Disrespect
- Health disparities
- Flawed skin assessment
- Neglect
- Poor pain management

Education → university programs should culturally educate students on how racist practices could affect the quality of care.

Practice → reinforce components that should be inherent to the nursing profession such as communication, compassionate care, diversity, equity, inclusion, and ethics is essential for adequate nursing practice.

Research → reviewing the strategies to promote equity in care in terms of race can lead to advances in nursing.

REFERENCES



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