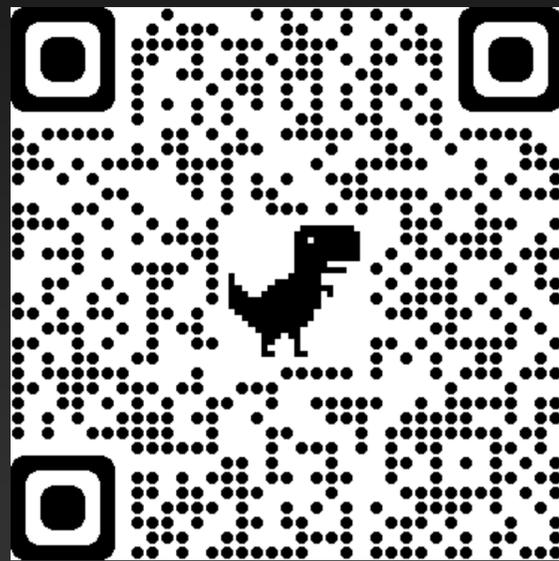


Storywork

Centering Indigenous Maternal/Infant Health in History

Health of Indigenous Mothers, Infants and Their Communities:
Context, Current Conditions & Challenges
SACIM Meeting
September 22, 2021

Storywork



Janelle Palacios PhD, CNM
Nurse-Midwife, Researcher
Co-Chair, Health Equity Workgroup, SACIM
Committee Member, SACIM

Objectives

Centering Indigenous Health in History

Identify key historical policies and contemporary issues affecting Indigenous maternal/infant health

Situate communal history as a broader context situating life course, with an emphasis on ACEs, and Historical Trauma

Integrate theoretical concepts from the list provided to understand Indigenous maternal/infant health and barriers to health care access

Land Acknowledgement

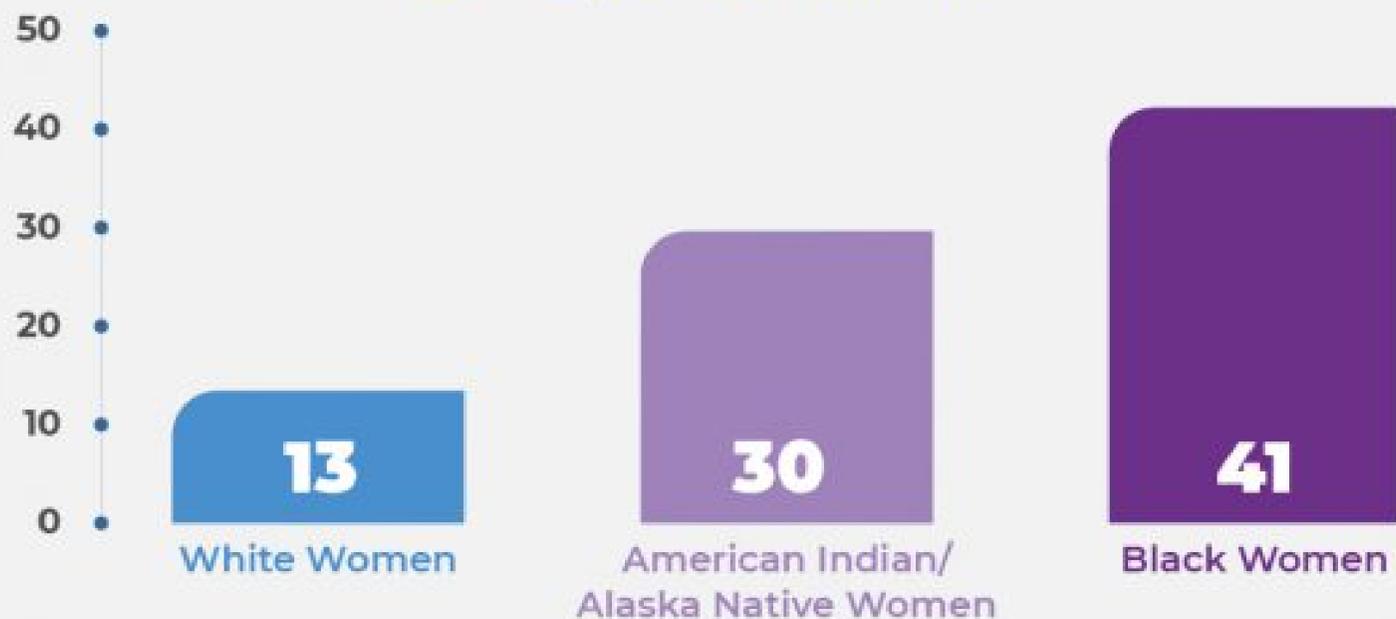


**Equity is
Justice
And Fairness**

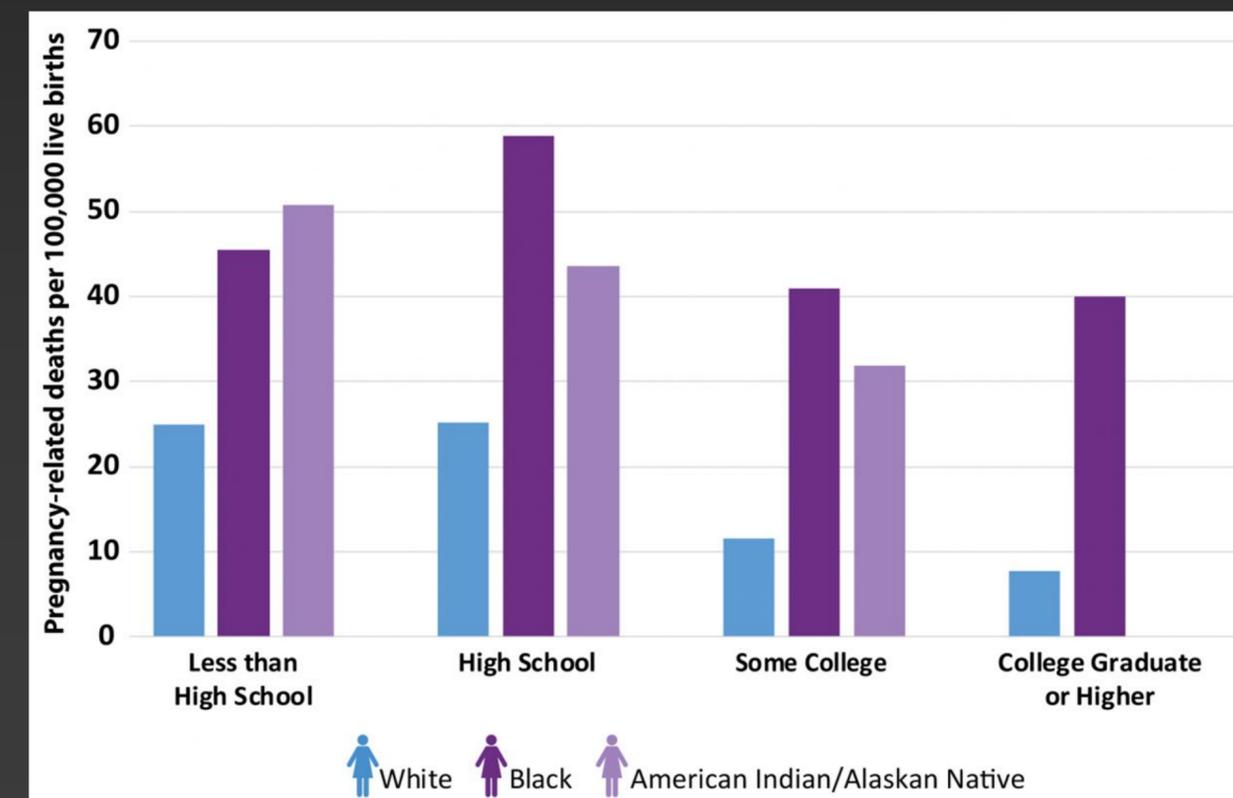
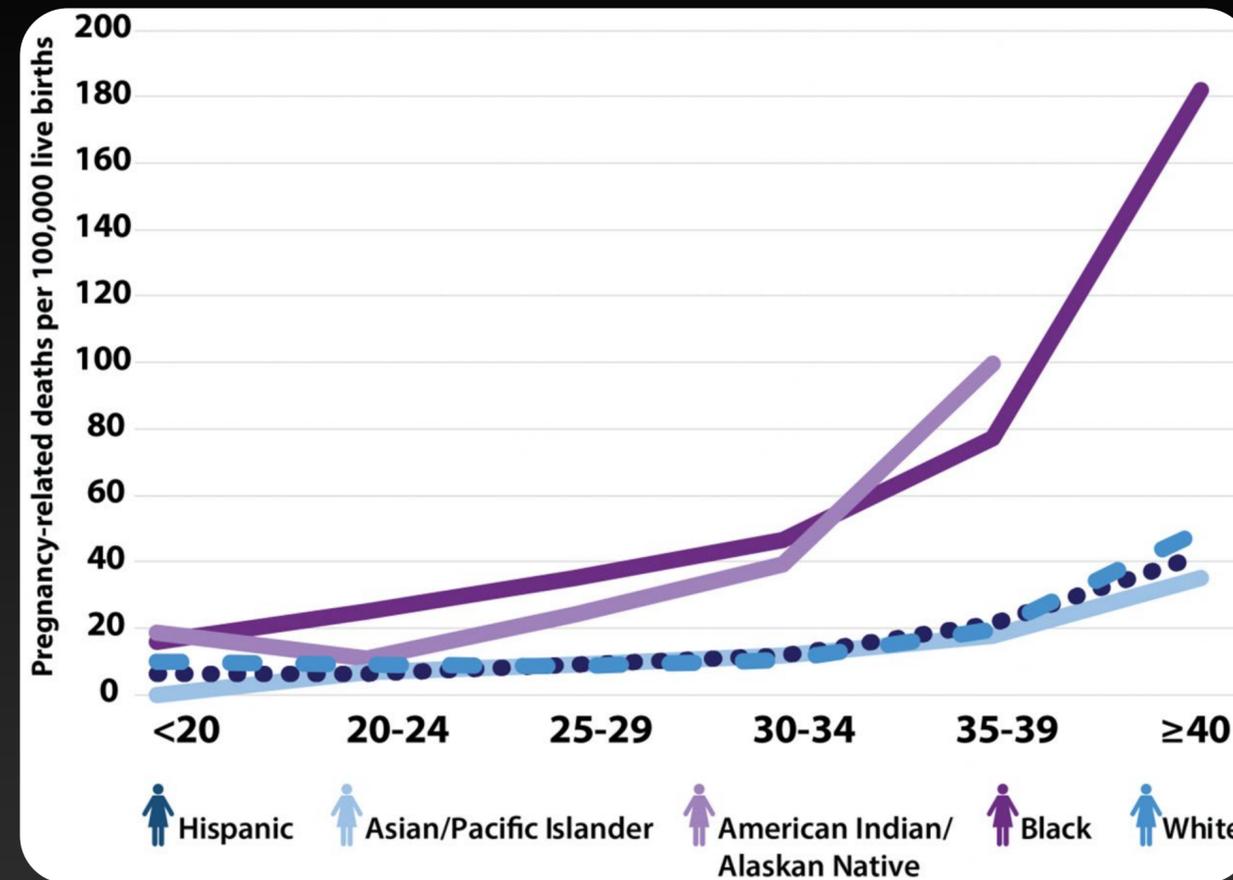


PREGNANCY-RELATED DEATHS

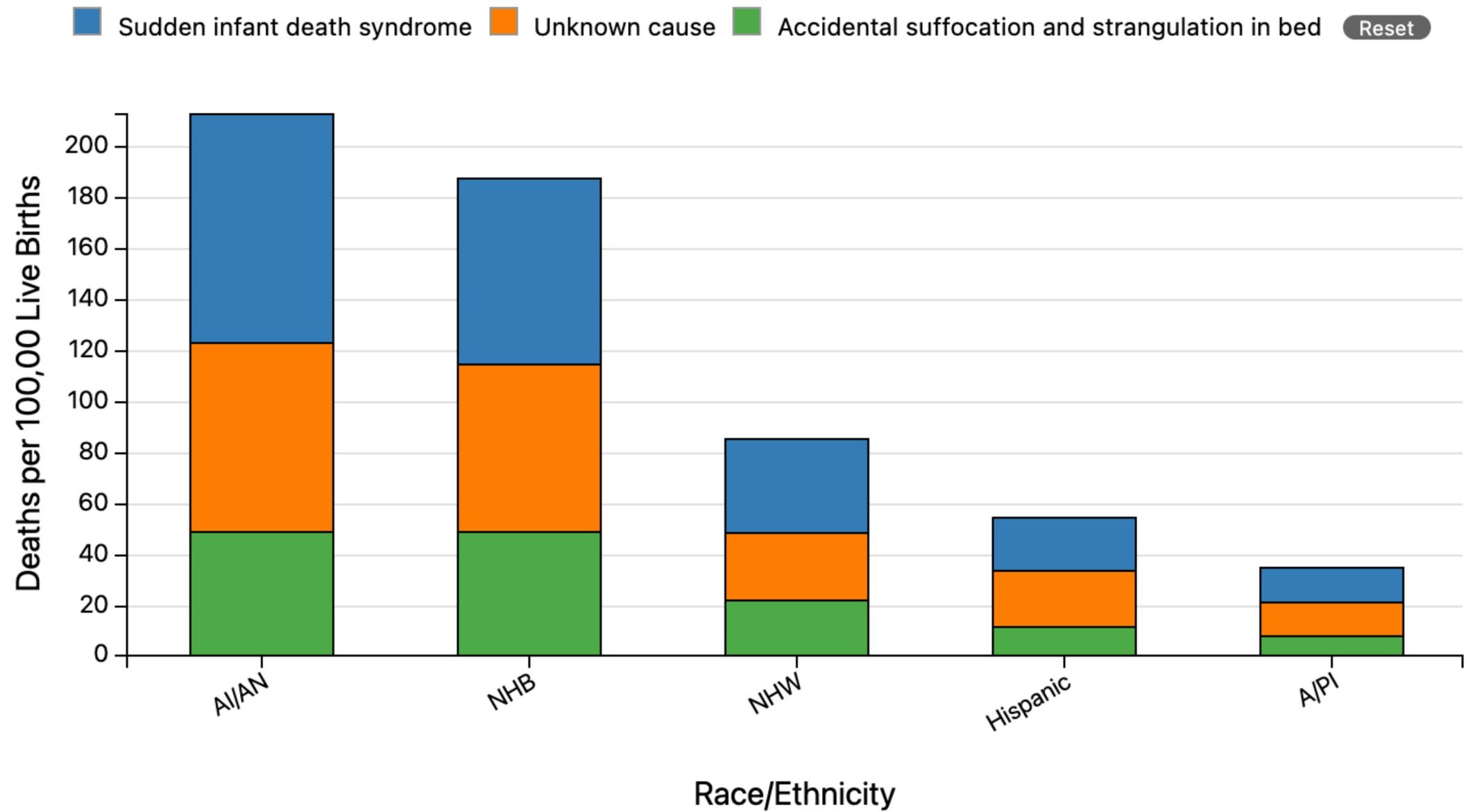
PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS



Full report: bit.ly/maternaldeath_



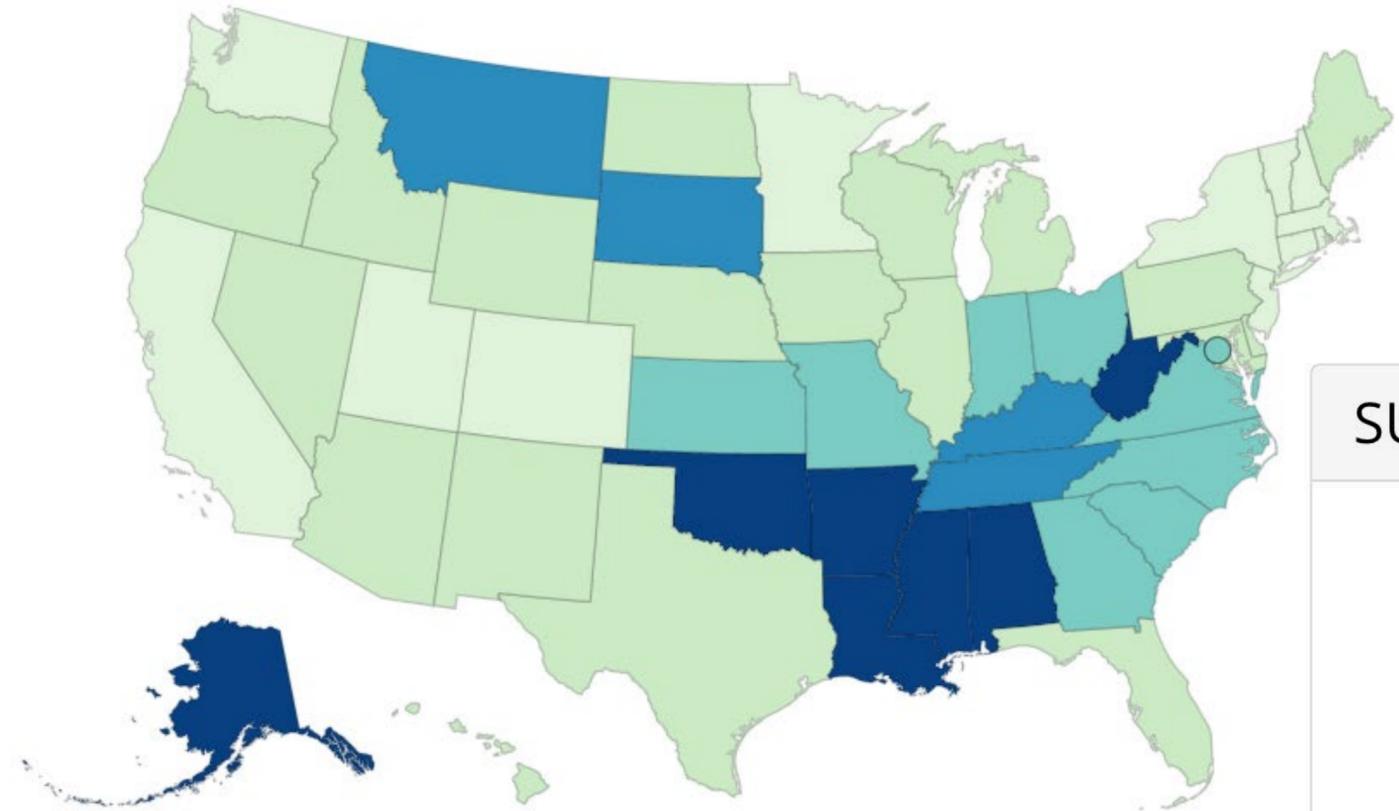
Sudden Unexpected Infant Death by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2018



AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native; NHB = Non-Hispanic Black; NHW = Non-Hispanic White; A/PI = Asian/Pacific Islander



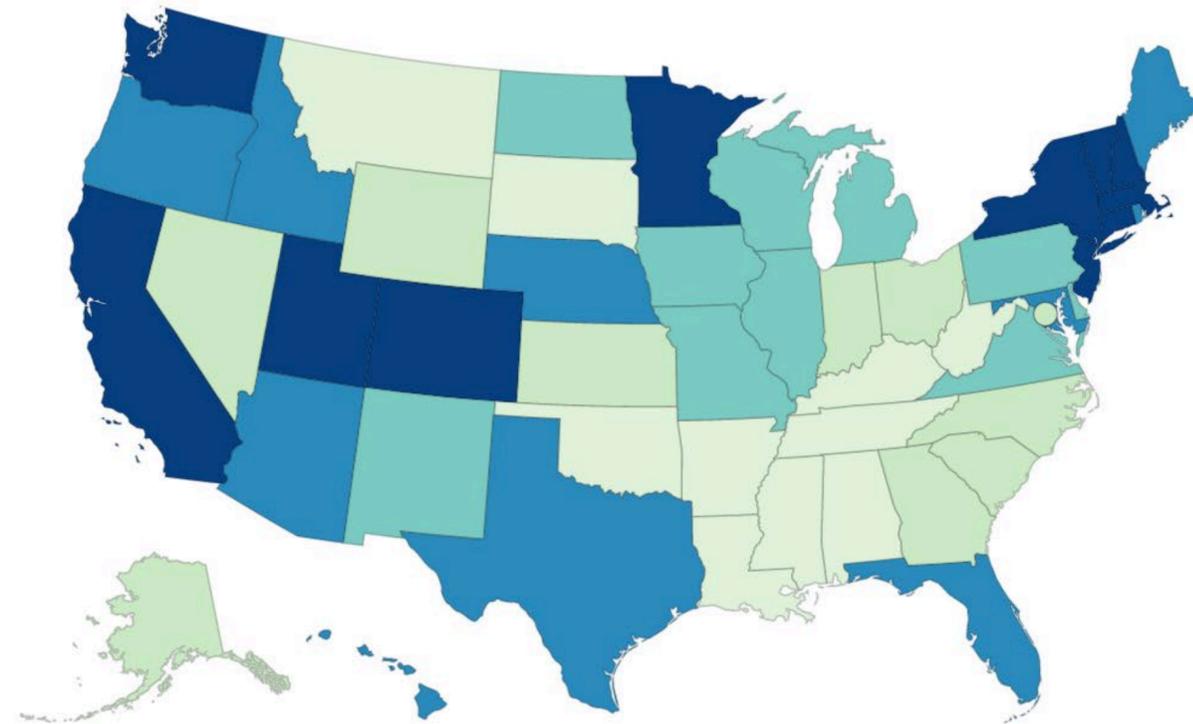
SUID Rates by State, 2014–2018



SUID Rates per 100,000 Live Births

- 152.7 to 178.3
- 126.9 to 152.6
- 101.1 to 126.8
- 75.3 to 101
- 49.5 to 75.2

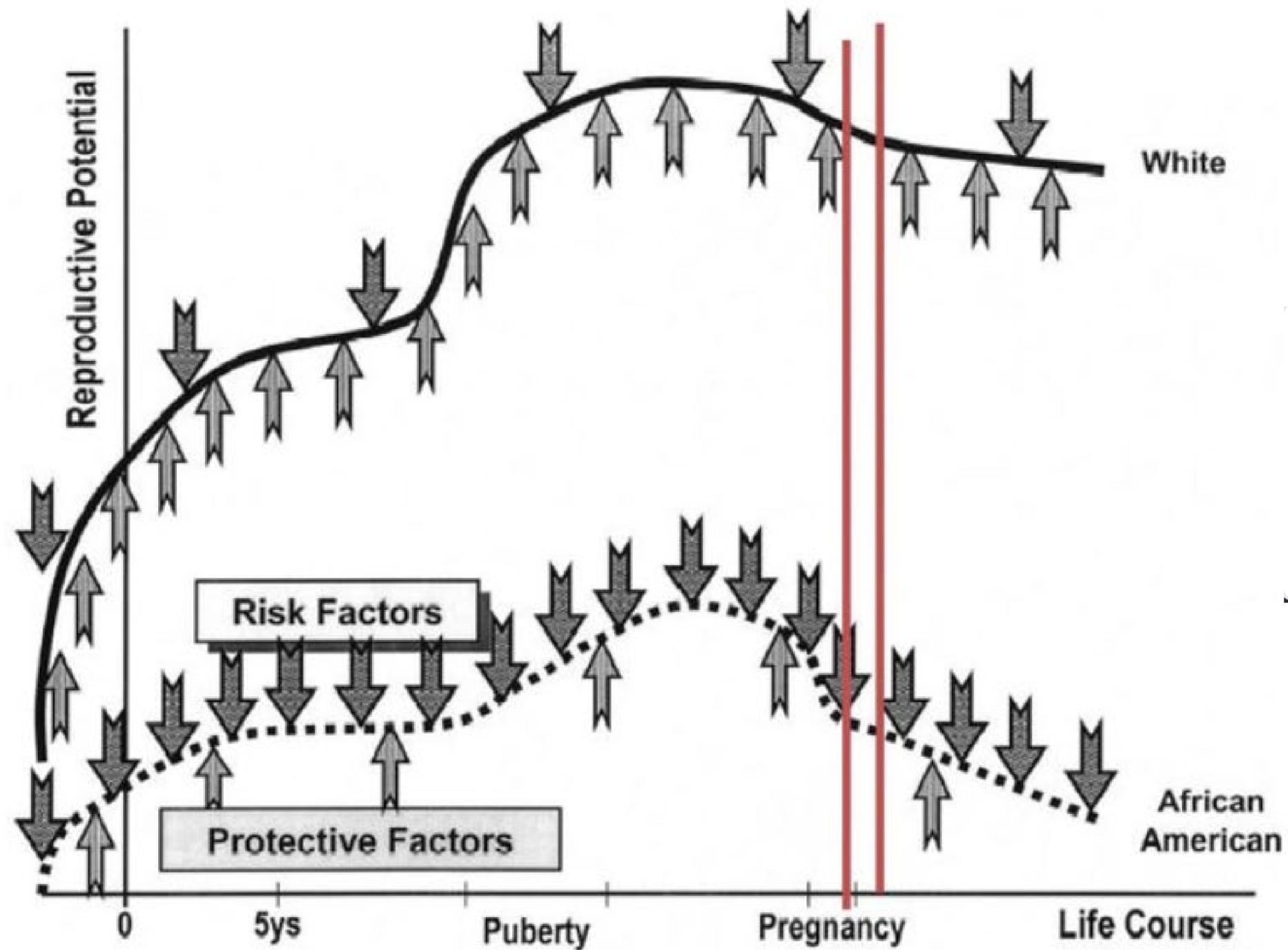
SUID Rates by State, 2015–2019



SUID Rates per 100,000 Live Births

- 46.3 - 72.4
- 74.8 - 90.4
- 90.5 - 101.6
- 106.6 - 127.2
- 133.3 - 184.7





Lu MC, Halfon N. Racial and ethnic disparities in birth outcomes: a life-course perspective. *Maternal Child Health J.* 2003;7:13-30.

WHAT ARE THEY?

ACEs are
ADVERSE
CHILDHOOD
EXPERIENCES

The three types of ACEs include

ABUSE



Physical



Emotional



Sexual

NEGLECT



Physical



Emotional

HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



Mental Illness



Incarcerated Relative



Mother treated violently



Substance Abuse



Divorce



BEHAVIOR



Lack of physical activity



Smoking



Alcoholism



Drug use



Missed work

PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH



Severe obesity



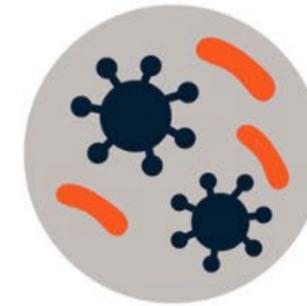
Diabetes



Depression



Suicide attempts



STDs



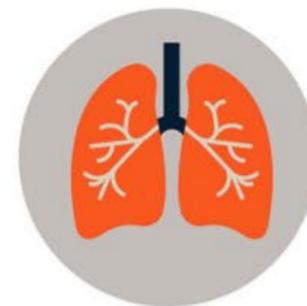
Heart disease



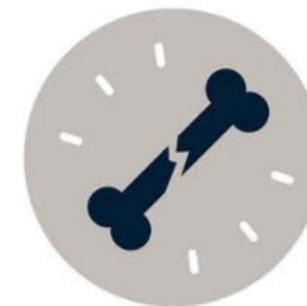
Cancer



Stroke



COPD



Broken bones

Figure: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



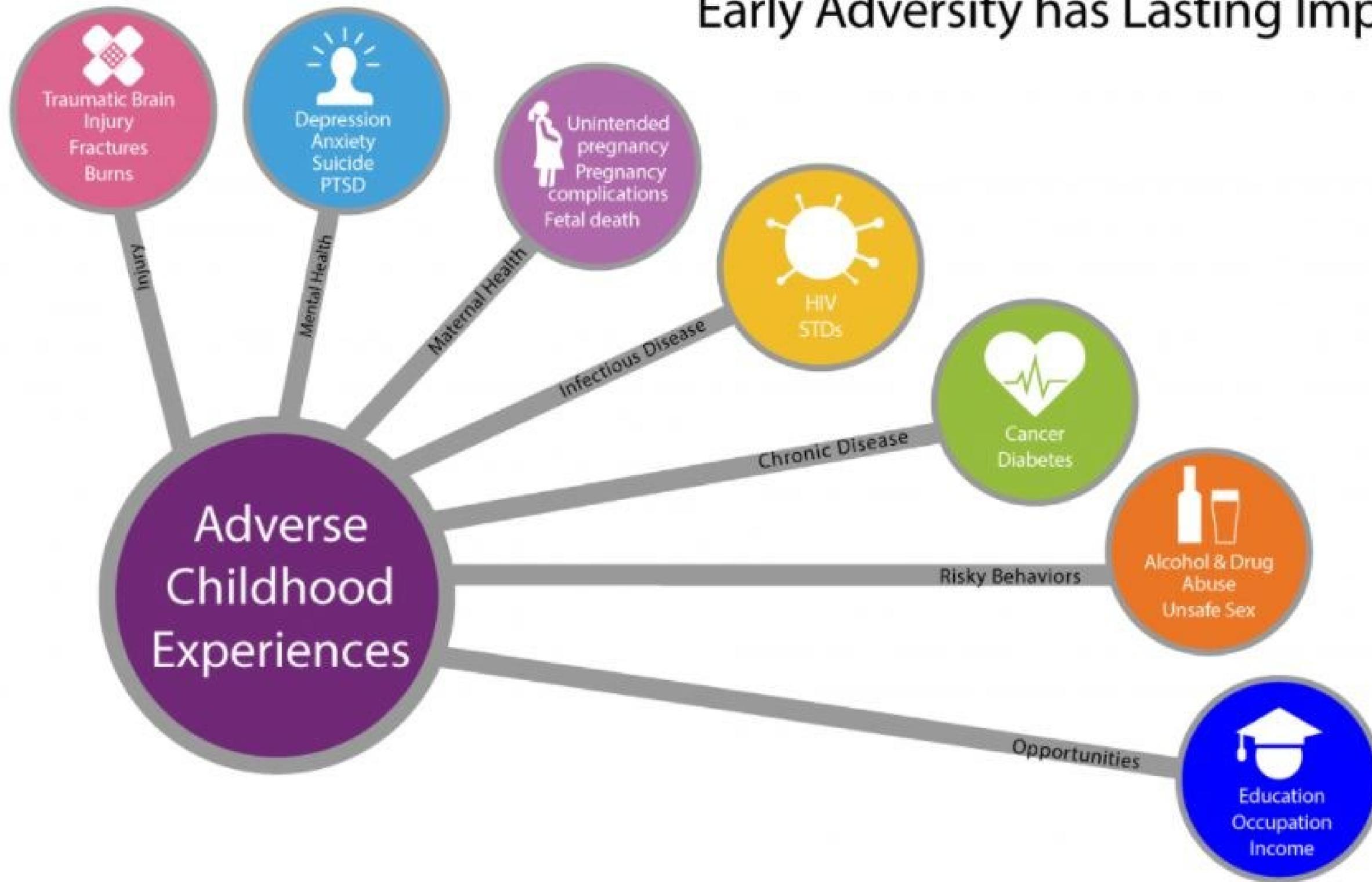
WHAT IMPACT DO ACEs HAVE?

As the number of ACEs increases, so does the risk for negative health outcomes



Figure: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Early Adversity has Lasting Impacts



Adverse Childhood Experiences Related to Pregnancy Loss, Premature Birth and Low Birthweight

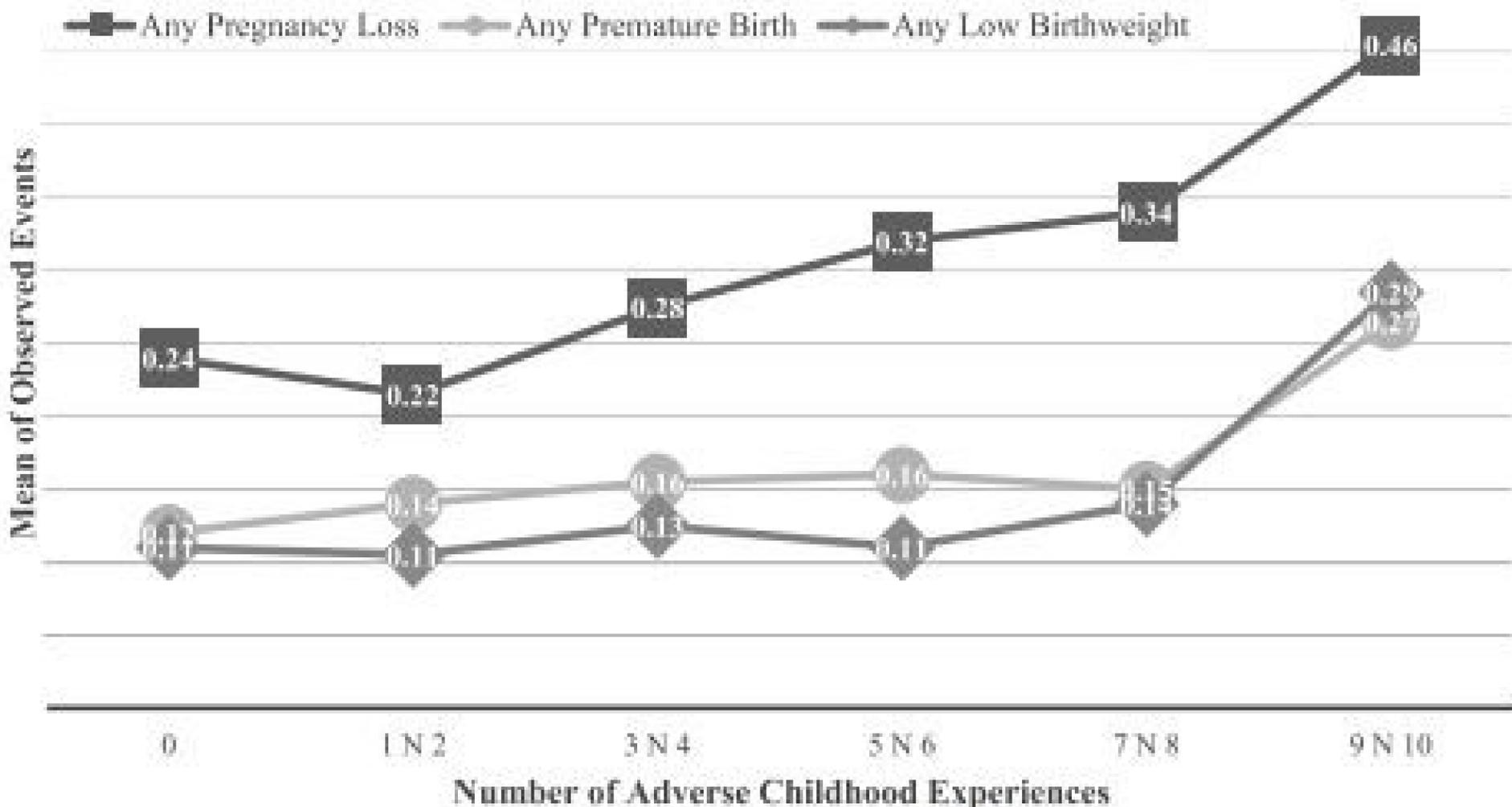
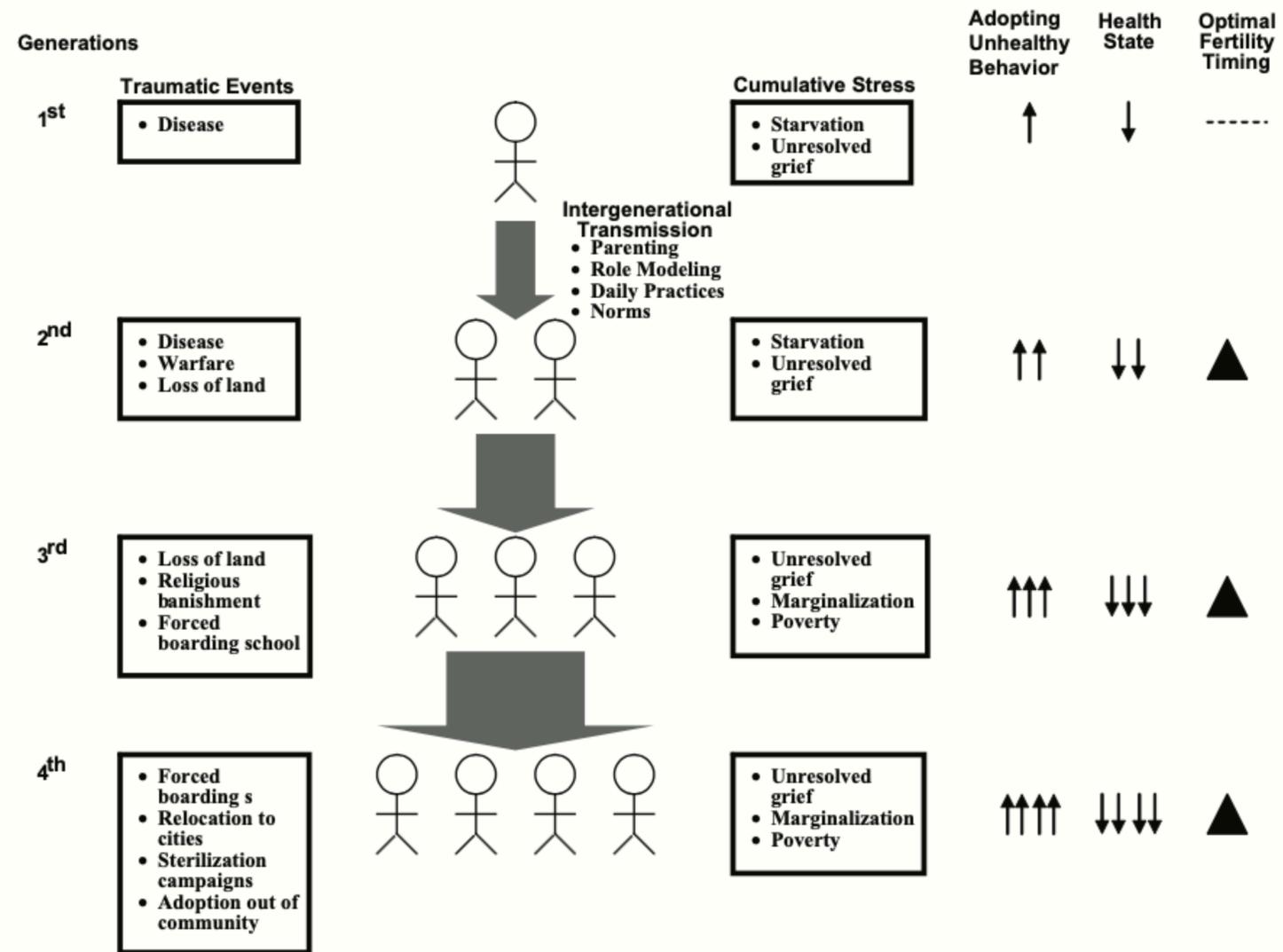


Fig. 1 Mean of observed negative birth outcomes by the number of adverse childhood experiences



Figure 1
Hypothetical Application Blending Historical Trauma and Weathering
Theories to Native American Health



→ Indicates health assaults from examples of key traumatic events central to Native American history (e.g. disease, warfare, loss of ancestral land, religious banishment etc.)

← Indicates health assaults from examples of daily cumulative stress (e.g. starvation, unresolved grief, marginalization, poverty etc.)

↓ Indicates increasing accumulative strength of negatively impacting psychological issues onto subsequent generations (through parenting, role modeling, daily practices and norms)

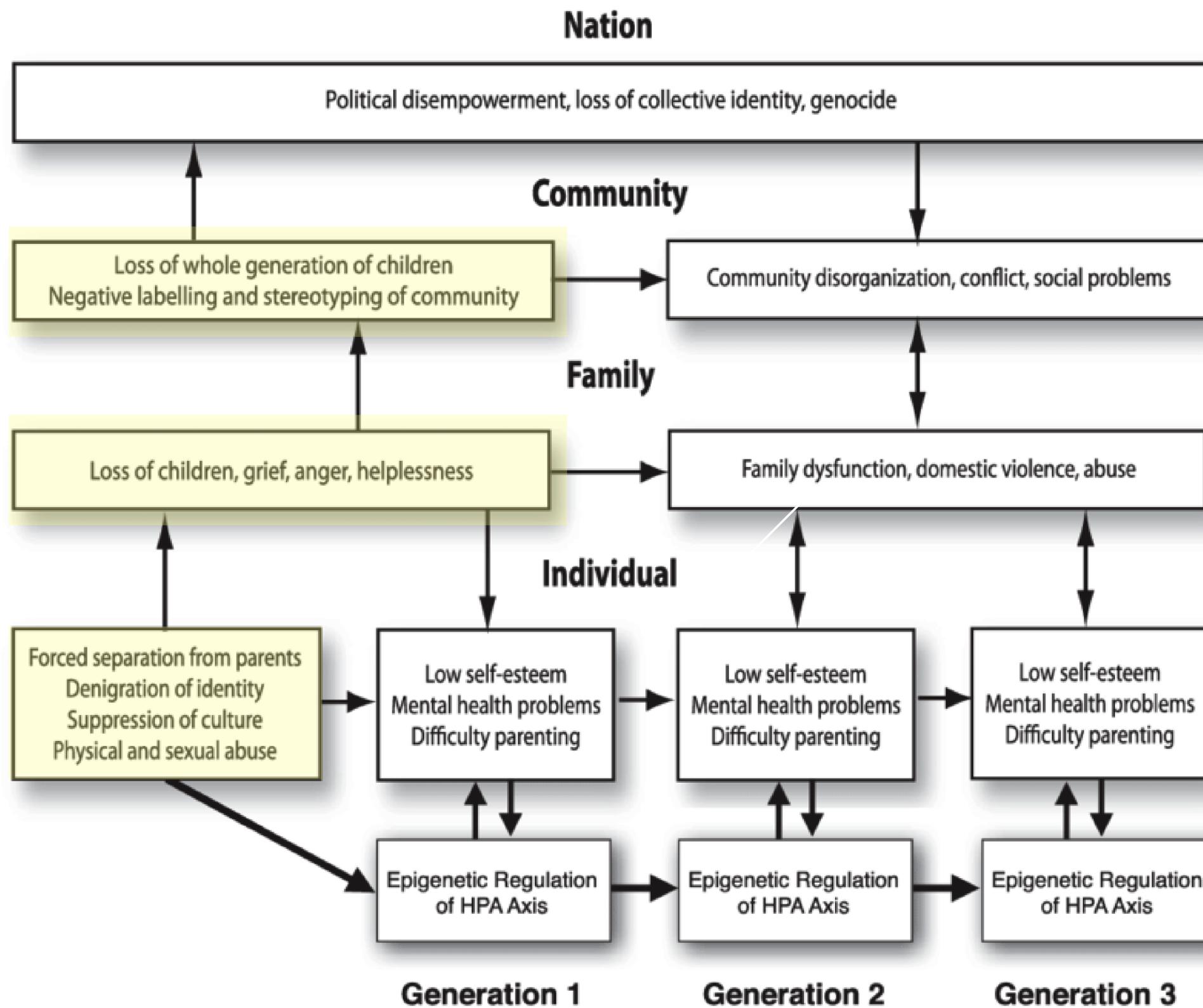
↑ Indicates likelihood of adopting unhealthy behavior such as substance use, violence, crime, abuse, and risky sexual behaviors

↓ Indicates likelihood of decreased or poor health (psychologically and biologically based health)

----- Indicates that fertility timing at younger ages may not have been biologically advantageous yet because accelerated poor health has not happened yet

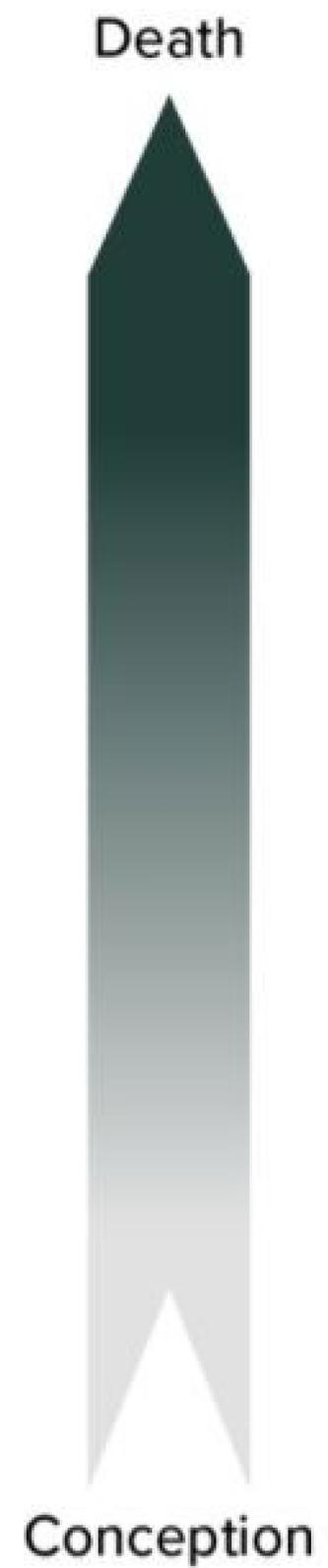
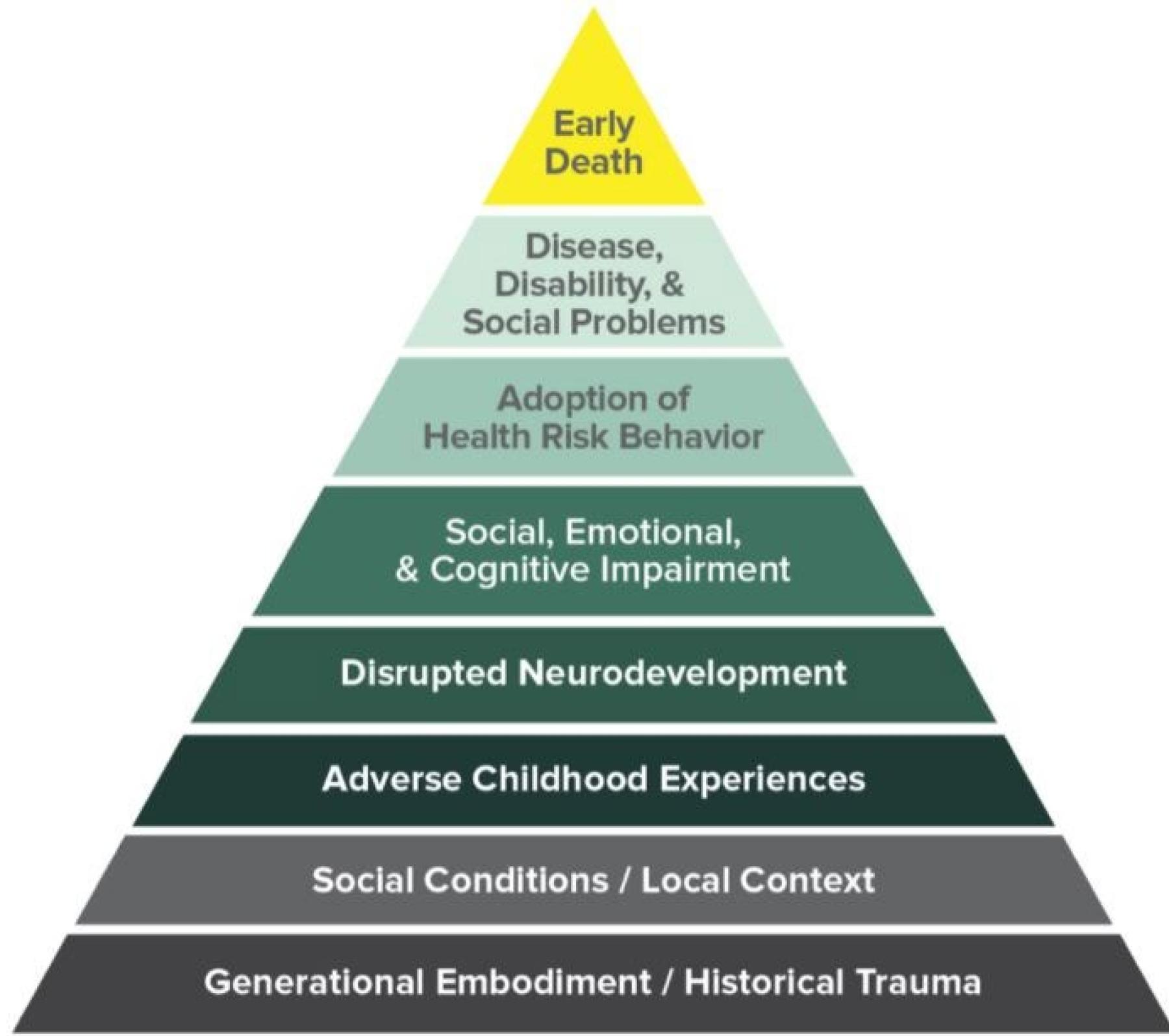
▲ Indicates likelihood for optimal fertility timing to be at younger ages due to accelerated poor health





Kirmayer, Gone, & Moses (2014) Rethinking Historical Trauma





Mechanism by which Adverse Childhood Experiences Influence Health and Well-being Throughout the Lifespan



Case 1

Age, Ethnicity

Gestational Age

Co-Morbidities

Problems

Outcomes

Case 2

32yo

Native American

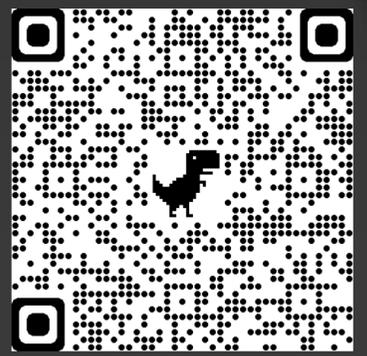
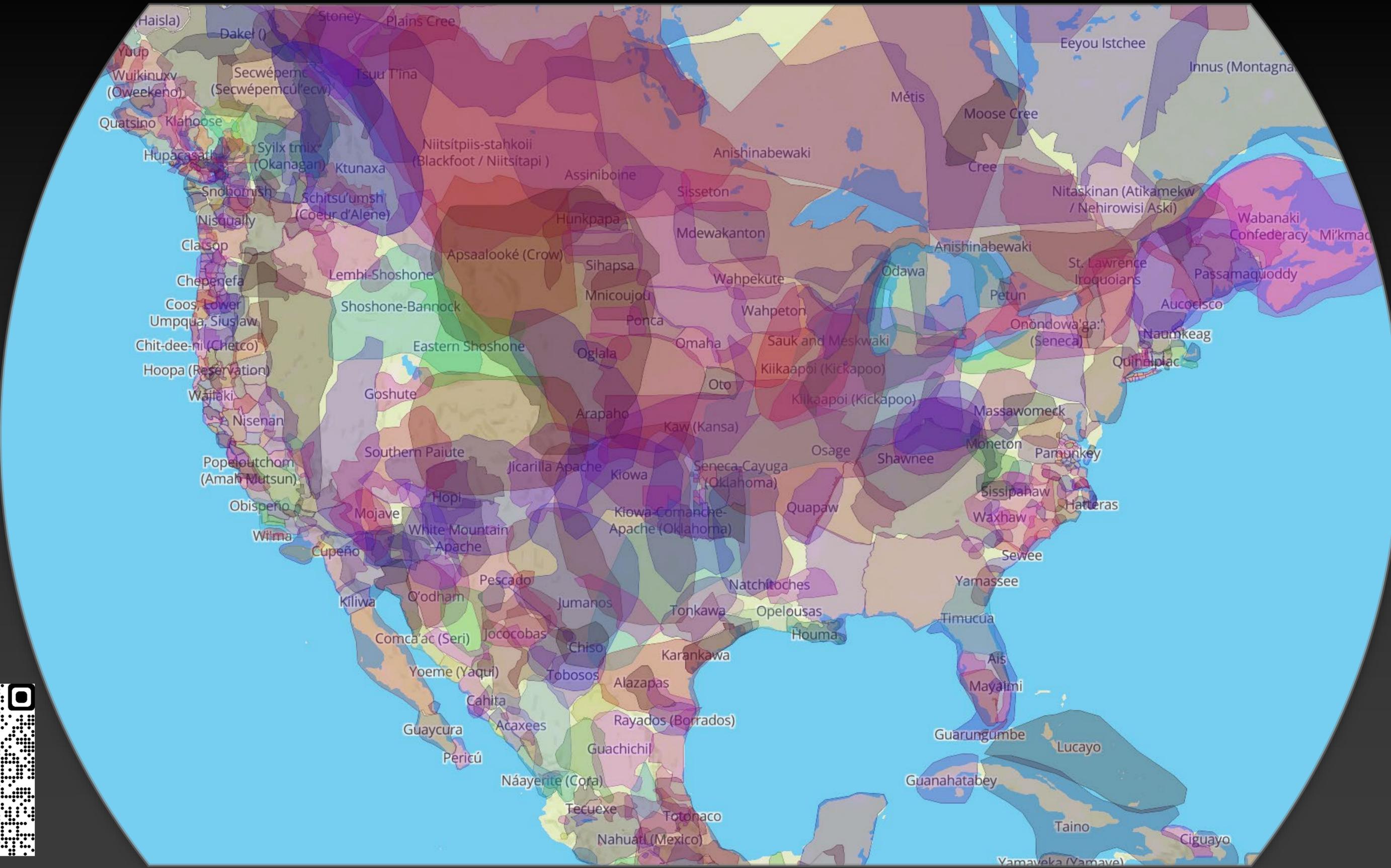
@ 33 wk 6/7 days

HTN

GDMA-2

Fetal Demise





Victor Temprano

Key Indigenous History & Current Conditions

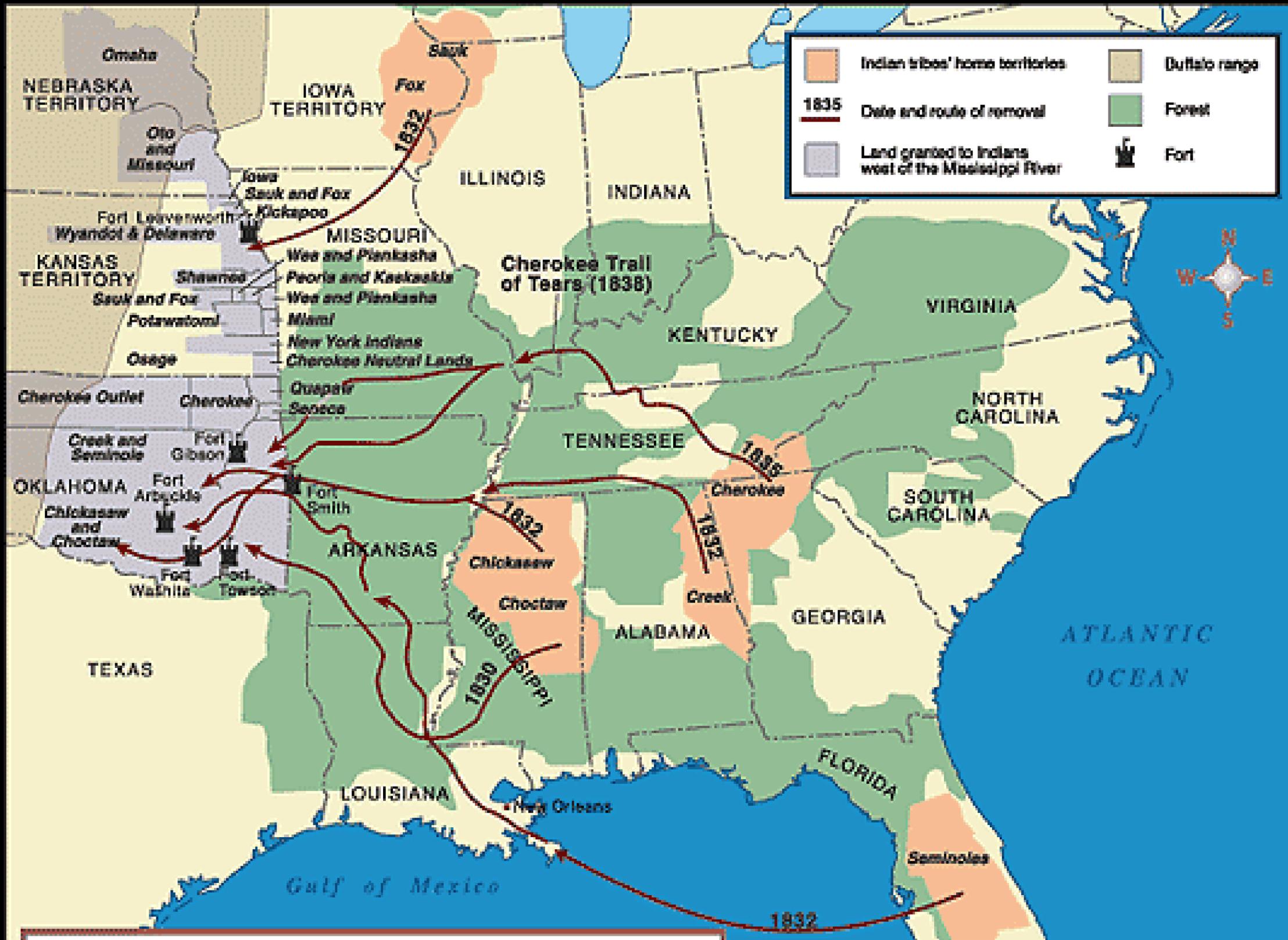
- Population Decimation
- Loss of Land
- Reservations
- Assimilation
- Sterilization Campaign
- Relocation
- MMIWG
- Daily Systemic Racism





Let's celebrate Columbus Day by walking into a stranger's house and telling him we live there...





Removal of American Indians, 1830-1838

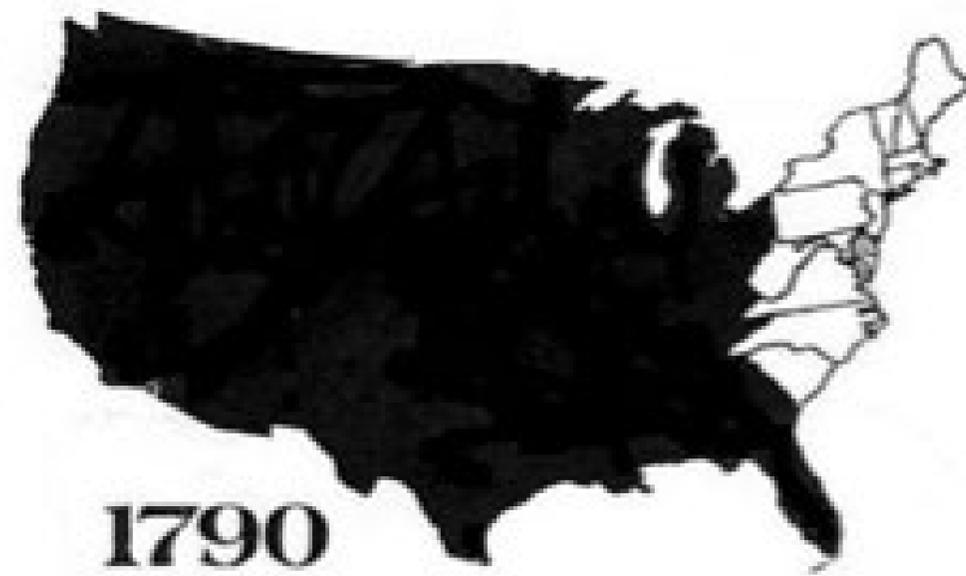
Fort Laramie Peace Treaty, 1868



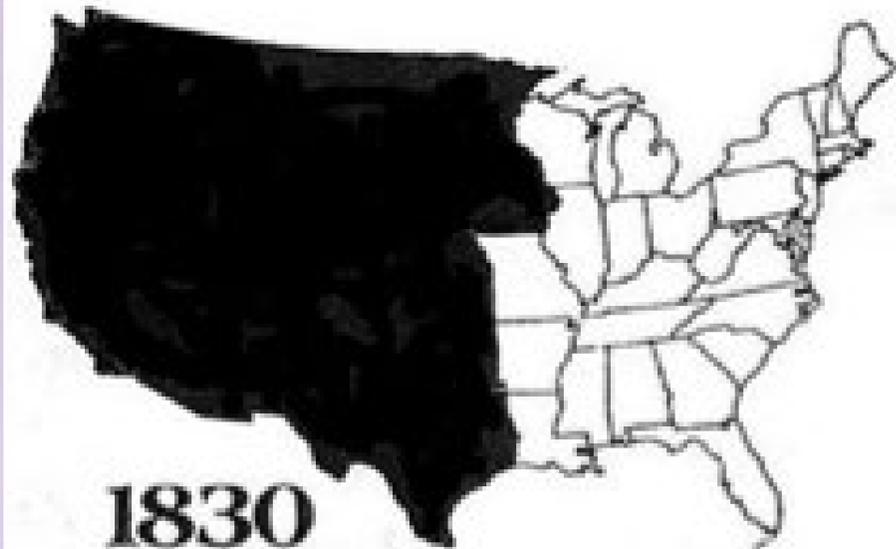
Alexander Gardner- Photographer



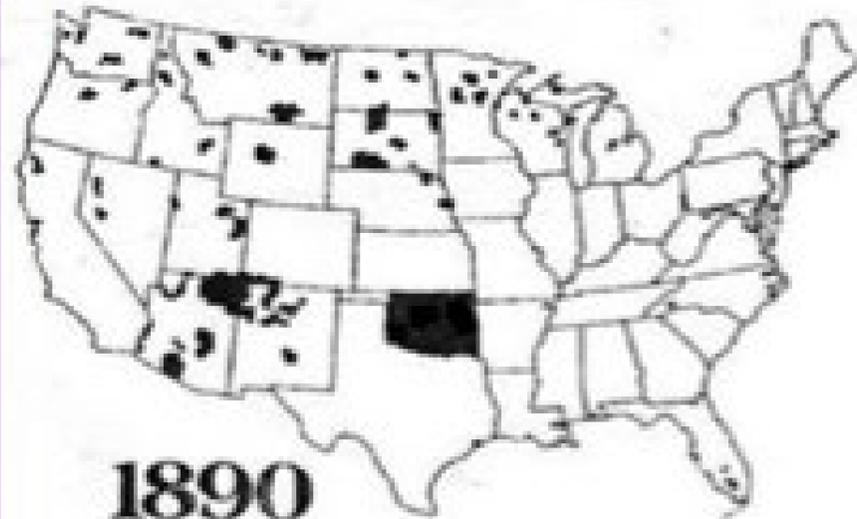
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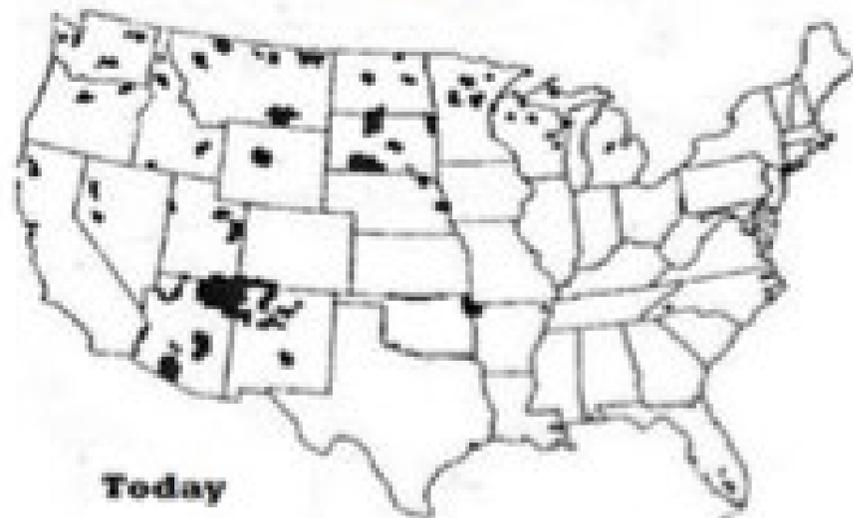
1790



1830

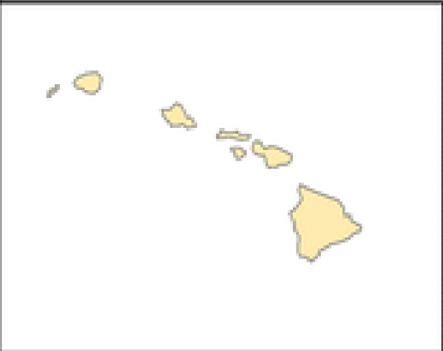
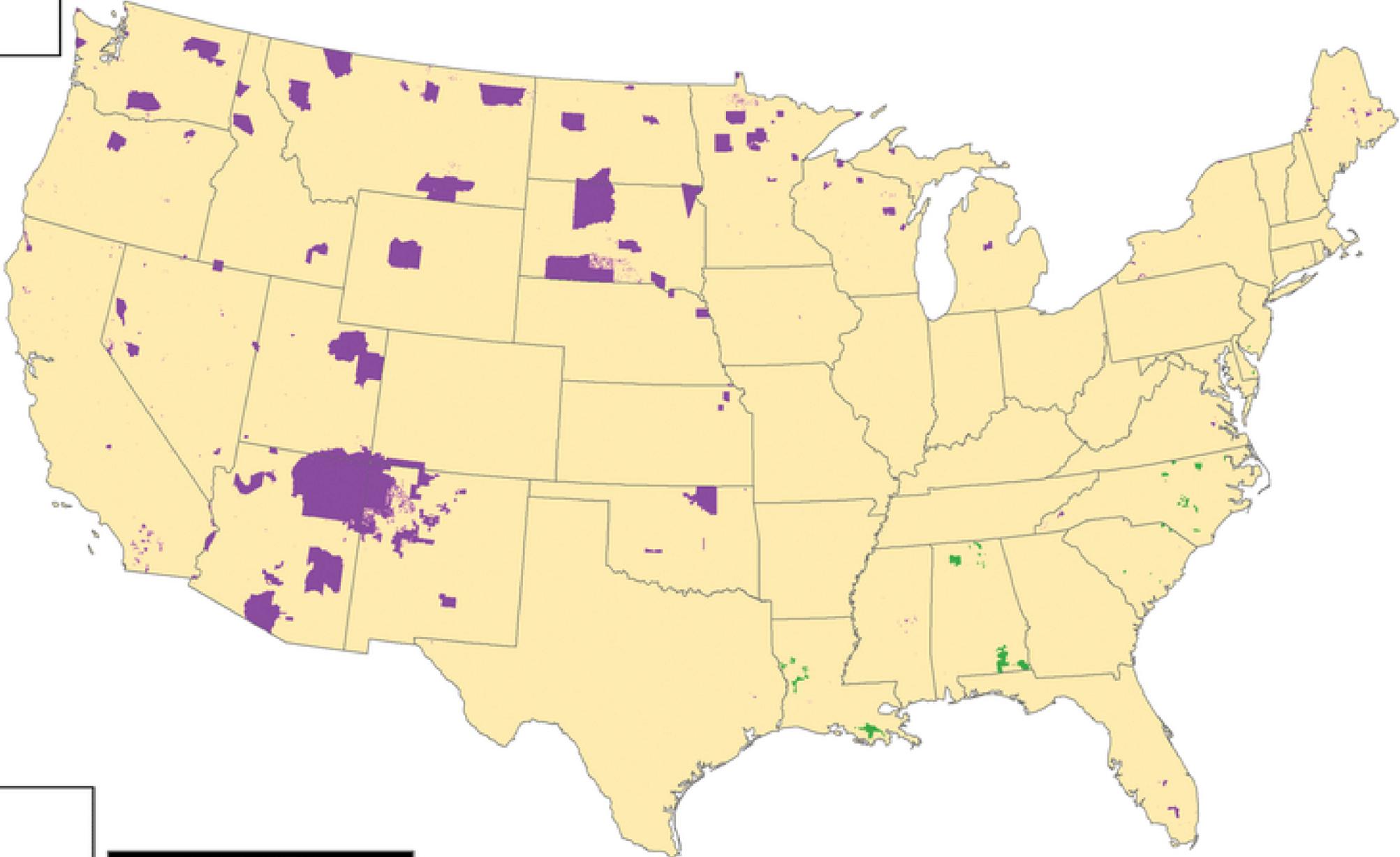


1890

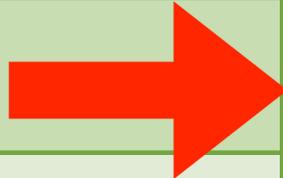
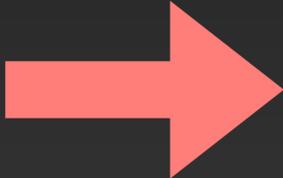
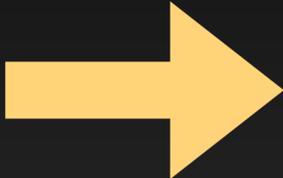
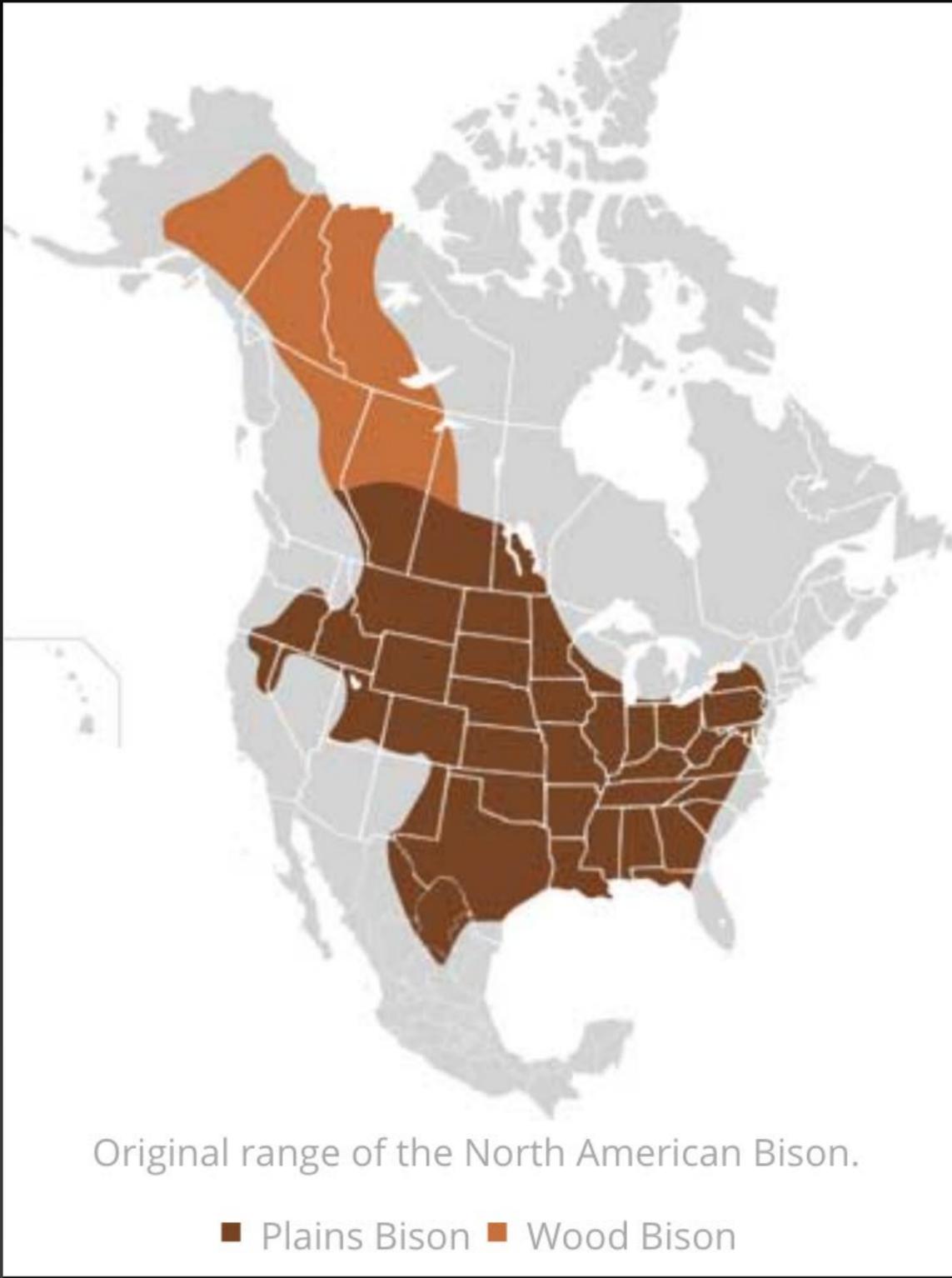


Today

American Indian Reservations



MAP KEY	
	Federal American Indian Reservations
	State American Indian Reservations

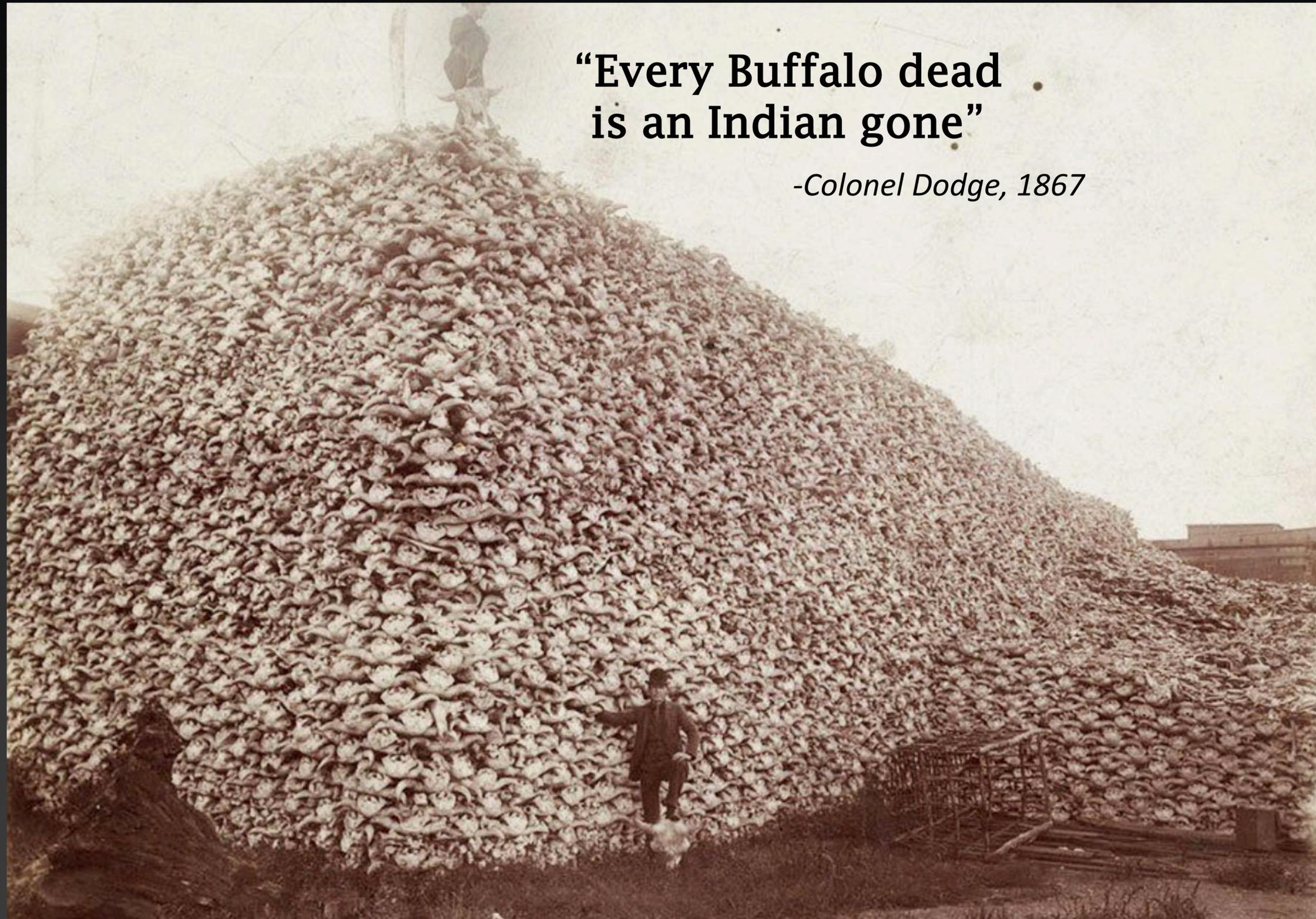


Date	Number of Bison
< 1800	60 million
1830	40 million
1840	35,650,000
1870	5,500,000
1880	395,000
1889	541
1900	300
1944-47	5,000
2016	400,000

**“Every Buffalo dead
is an Indian gone”**

-Colonel Dodge, 1867

**“I would not
seriously regret
the total
disappearance
of the buffalo
from our
western plains,
in its effect
upon the
Indians”** *Columbus
Delano, Secretary
of the Interior, 1873*

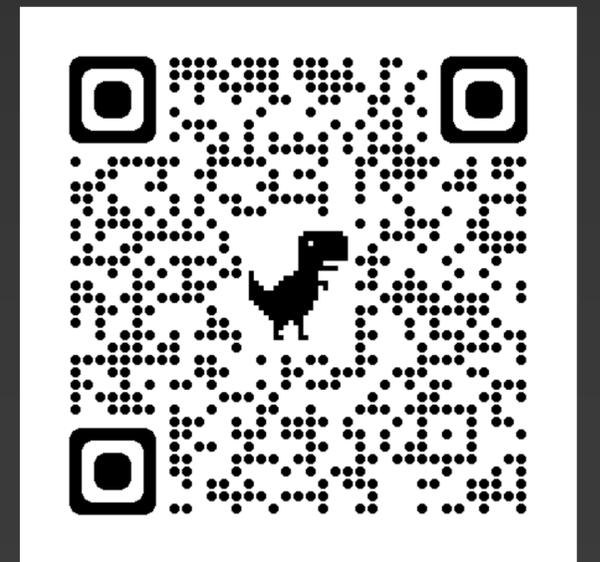
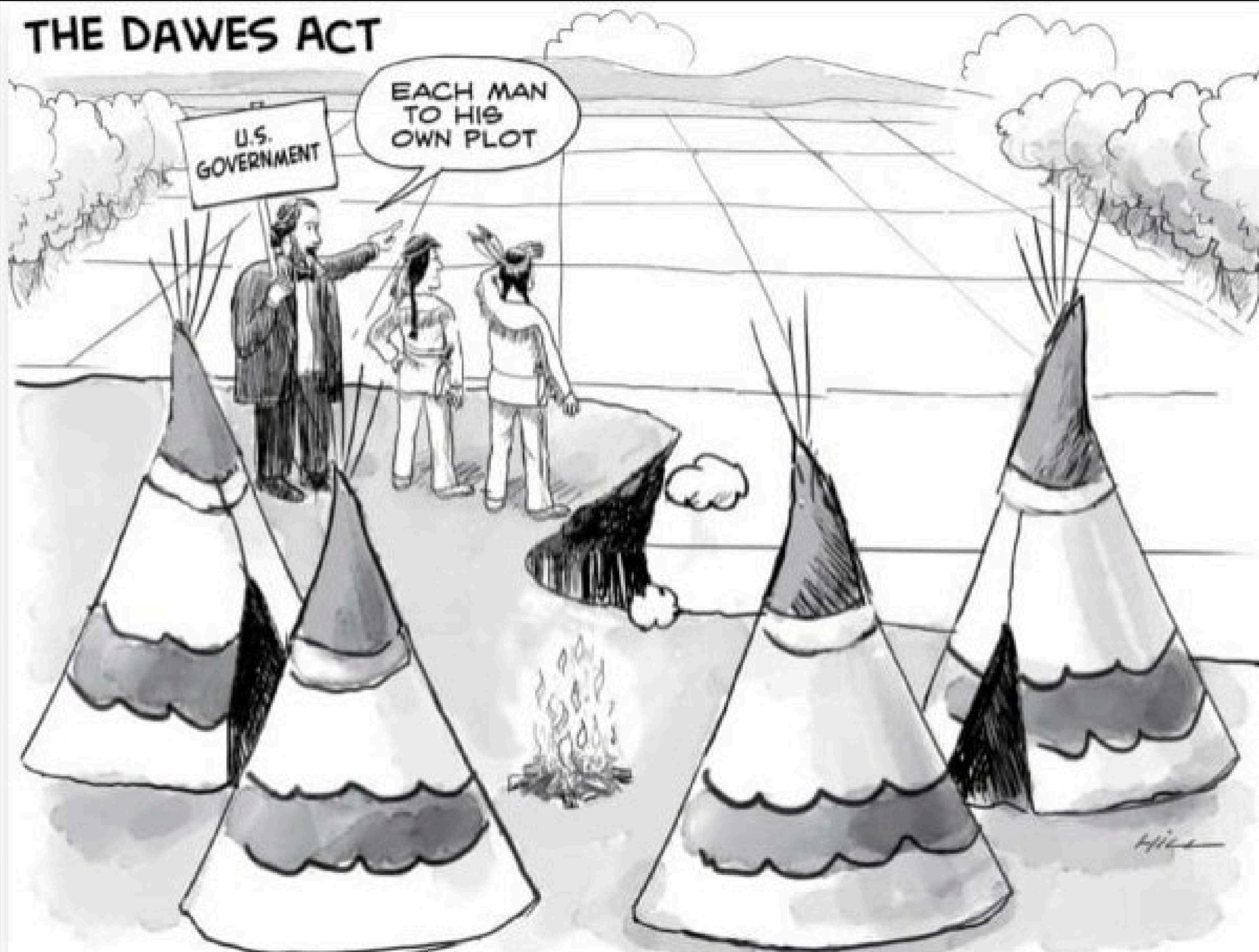


Caption



Gast, 1872

THE DAWES ACT



Caption

INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME

OF
YOUR OWN

EASY PAYMENTS



PERFECT TITLE

POSSESSION

WITHIN
THIRTY DAYS

FINE LANDS IN THE WEST

IRRIGATED
IRRIGABLE

GRAZING

AGRICULTURAL
DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.	Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.
Colorado	5,211.21	\$7.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	\$19.14
Idaho	17,013.00	24.85	Oregon	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas	1,684.50	33.45	South Dakota	120,445.00	16.53
Montana	11,034.00	9.86	Washington	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,641.00	36.65	Wisconsin	1,069.00	17.00
North Dakota	22,610.70	9.93	Wyoming	865.00	20.64

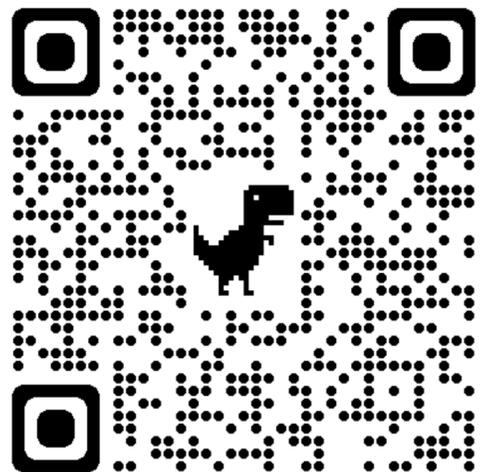
FOR THE YEAR 1911 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT **350,000 ACRES** WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

For information as to the character of the land write for booklet, "INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE," to the Superintendent U. S. Indian School at any one of the following places:

CALIFORNIA: Hoopa.	MINNESOTA: Osigum.	NORTH DAKOTA: Fort Totten. Fort Yates.	OKLAHOMA—Con. Sac and Fox Agency. Shawnee. Wyandotte.	SOUTH DAKOTA: Cheyenne Agency. Crow Creek. Greenwood. Lower Brule. Pine Ridge. Rosebud. Sioux.	WASHINGTON: Fort Simcoe. Fort Spokane. Tekoa. Tulalip.
COLORADO: Ignacio.	MONTANA: Crow Agency.	OKLAHOMA: Anadarko. Cantonment. Colony. Darlington. Muskogee. Pawnee.	OREGON: Klamath Agency. Pendleton. Roseburg. Siletz.		WISCONSIN: Oscoda.
IDAHO: Lapwai.	NEBRASKA: Macy. Santee. Winnebago.				
KANSAS: Barton. Rafess.					

WALTER L. FISHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

ROBERT G. VALENTINE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.



When was religious freedom founded in this country?









Oscar Howe, 1960

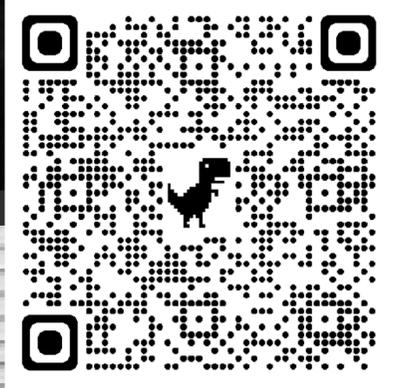
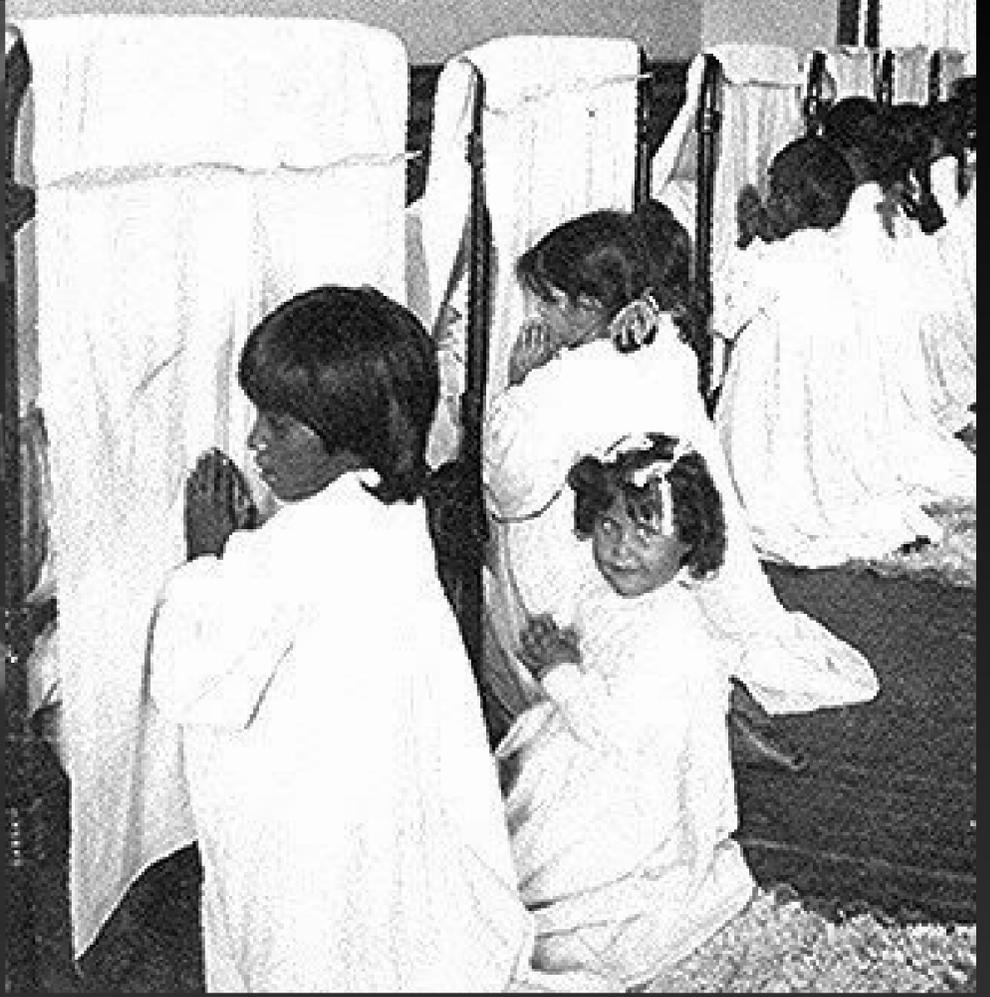












Indian Boarding School

- 1879
- Assimilation
- Abuses
- Parental Modeling
- Traumatic
- Cultural Destruction





INDIAN CEMETERY

BURIED HERE ARE THE INDIANS WHO DIED WHILE ATTENDING THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL (1879-1918). THE ORIGINAL INDIAN CEMETERY WAS LOCATED TO THE REAR OF THE GRANDSTAND ON INDIAN FIELD. IN 1931 THE GRAVES WERE TRANSFERRED TO THIS SITE.

THE CARLISLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

This school was the model for a nationwide system of boarding schools intended to assimilate American Indians into mainstream culture. Over 10,000 indigenous children attended the school between 1879 and 1918. Despite idealistic beginnings, the school left a mixed and lasting legacy, creating opportunity for some students and conflicted identities for others. In this cemetery are 186 graves of students who died while at Carlisle.



182

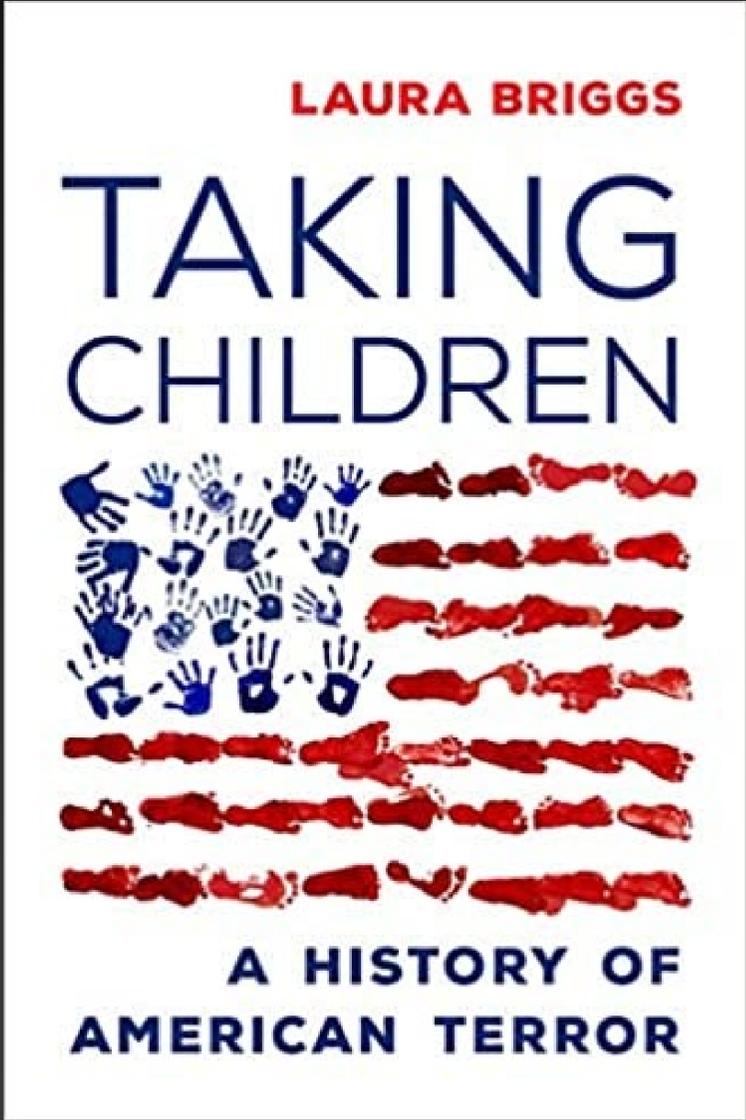
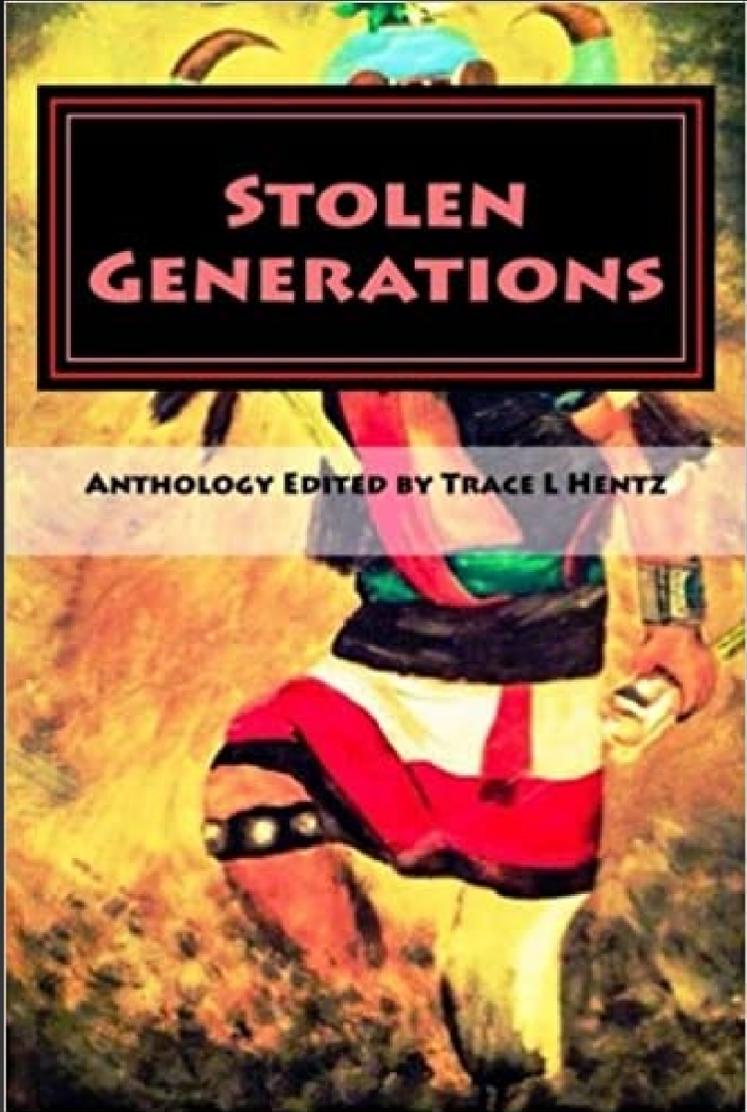
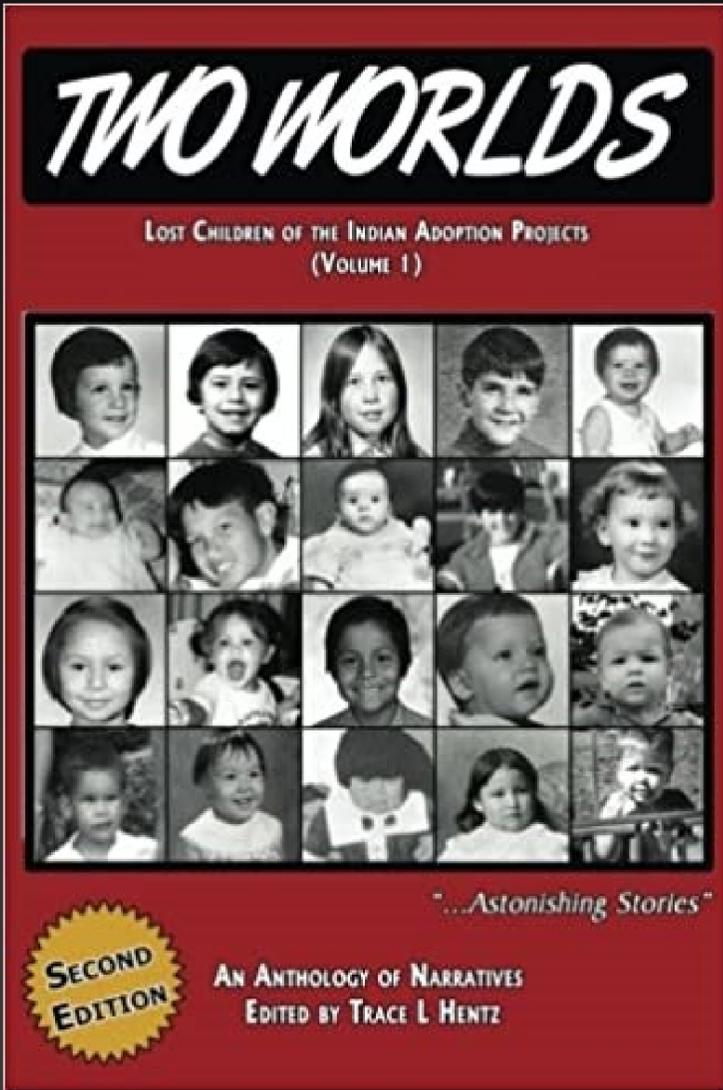
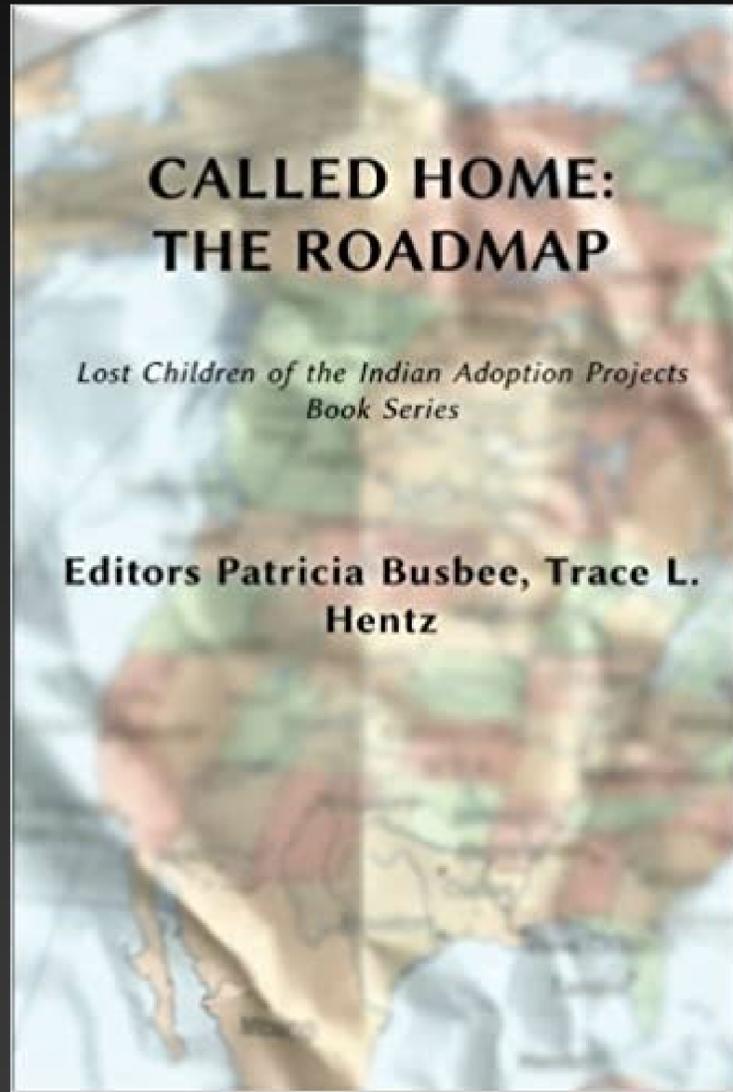
721

Children
Should **NOT**
be **buried**
in
school
yards

215

160



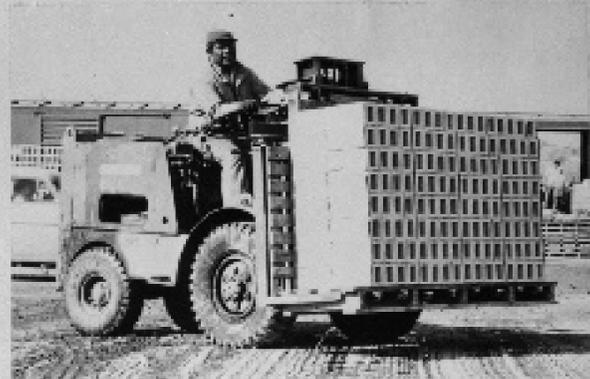


COME TO DENVER.

THE CHANCE OF YOUR LIFETIME!

Good Jobs

Retail Trade
Manufacturing
Government-Federal, State, Local
Wholesale Trade
Construction of Buildings, Etc.



Happy Homes

Beautiful Houses
Many Churches
Exciting Community Life
Over Half of Homes Owned by Residents
Convenient Stores-Shopping Centers



Training

Vocational Training
Auto Mech, Beauty Shop, Drafting,
Nursing, Office Work, Watchmaking
Adult Education
Evening High School, Arts and Crafts
Job Improvement, Home-making



Beautiful Colorado

"Tallest" State, 48 Mt. Peaks Over 14,000 Ft.
350 Days Sunshine, Mild Winters
Zoos, Museums, Mountain Parks, Drives



American Indian Population





Will the *real* Indian, please stand up?

Hindawi Publishing Corporation
Journal of Environmental and Public Health
Volume 2014, Article ID 321604, 9 pages
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2014/321604>



Review Article

Blood Politics, Ethnic Identity, and Racial Misclassification among American Indians and Alaska Natives

**Emily A. Haozous,¹ Carolyn J. Strickland,²
Janelle F. Palacios,³ and Teshia G. Arambula Solomon⁴**

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² Psychosocial & Community Health, University of Washington School of Nursing, P.O. Box 357263, Seattle, WA 98195-7263, USA

³ San Francisco School of Nursing, 2 Koret Way, Room N411Y, P.O. Box 0606, San Francisco, CA 94143, USA

⁴ Native American Research and Training Center, Department of Family and Community Medicine, University of Arizona, 1642 E. Helen, Tucson, AZ 85719, USA

INDIAN CENSUS ROLL

Census of the Flathead reservation of the Flat head jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1936, 19, taken by L. W. Shotwell, Superintendent.

(Month) (Day)

NUMBER	NAME		SEX	AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY	TRIBE	DEGREE OF BLOOD	MARITAL STATUS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY	RESIDENCE			WARD	ALLOTMENT, ANNUITY, AND IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS		
	SURNAME	GIVEN							AT JURISDICTION WHERE ENROLLED	AT ANOTHER JURISDICTION	ELSEWHERE				
									Yes or no	Name	Post office			County	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
882	Dupuis	Agnes Irvine	F	1879 57	Flathead	1/2	Wd Head	885	Yes		Polson	Lake		Yes	1010-670





“Commods”



INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE SERVICE POPULATION BY AREA





These illustrations are part of a pamphlet produced by the HEW Dept to induce native people to have less children so that they will become wealthy. The net result seems that parents end up with neither children, riches, nor future instead. "Women who are poor don't get rich by having their tubes tied," says Dr. Constance Uri, a Native American physician.

feature

4/20/78

Native American denounces Indian bills, sterilization

By Erik Sjobeck
As 400 participants of "The Longest Walk" headed into Wichita, Kan., Lee Brightman, Sioux Indian and a coordinator of the protest march, was in Santa Cruz speaking to a small group of Native Americans.

200 Indians vowing to walk to Washington, D.C.

Native Americans are alarmed at a recent surge of what they call anti-Indian legislation being introduced in the U.S. Congress, Brightman said. He specifically cited H.R. 9054, which calls for the termination of the Bureau

sterilization of young Indian women.

"They've taken away a God-given right," he said. "They prey on young Indian women."

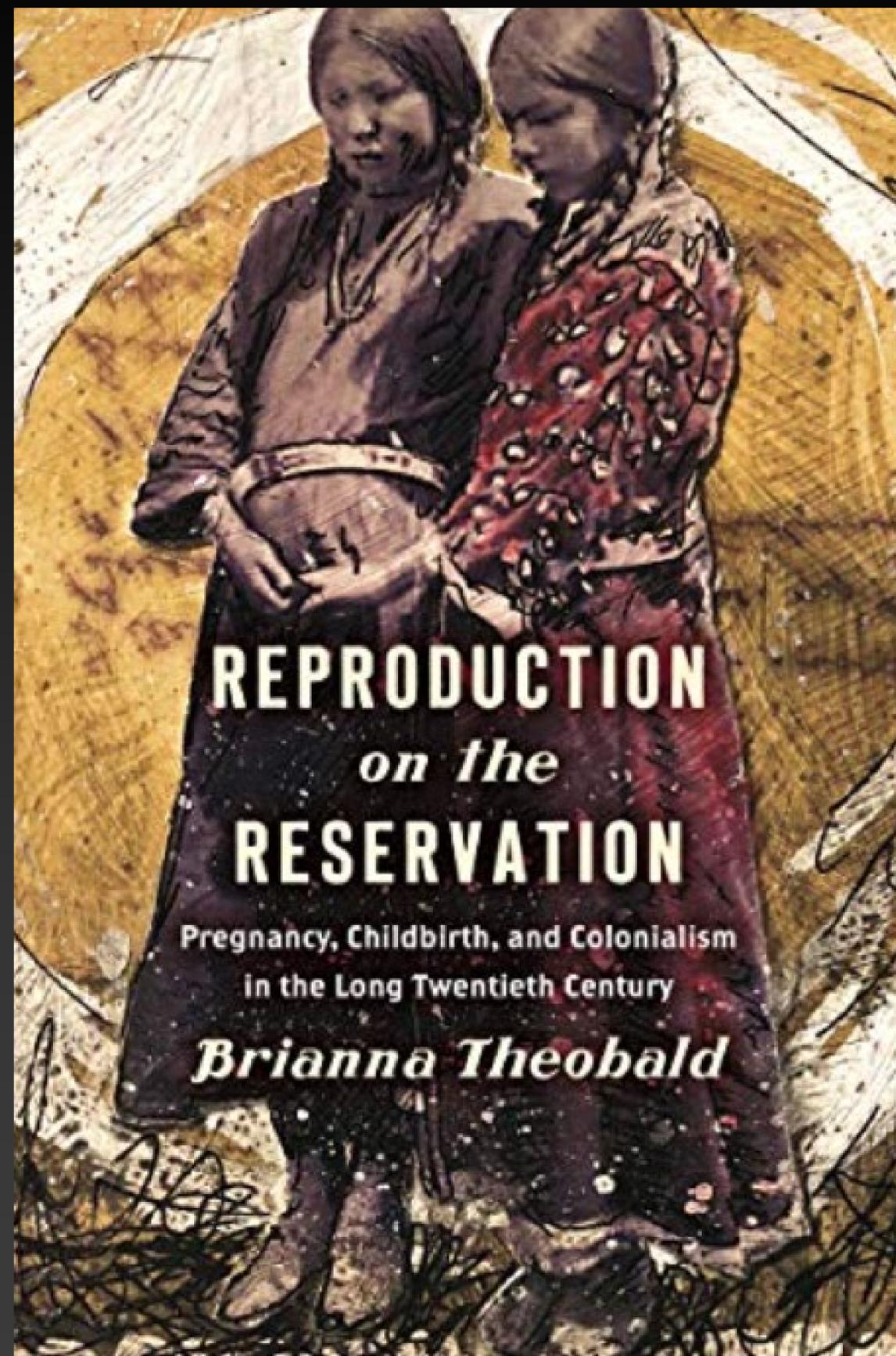
As Brightman cited statistics showing that approximately 15,000 Indian women had been sterilized from 1973 to 1976,

their tubes tied," she said. "The doctors would tell them 'you can always get another operation and have it reversed.' And that's a lie."

The woman, a Chippewa-Cree Indian, was raised on a reservation in Montana.

and clothing. Snow, high altitudes and highway patrols have caused problems for the walkers. Three women have had babies on the walk. Some students in Colorado had actually quit school to join the march, he said.

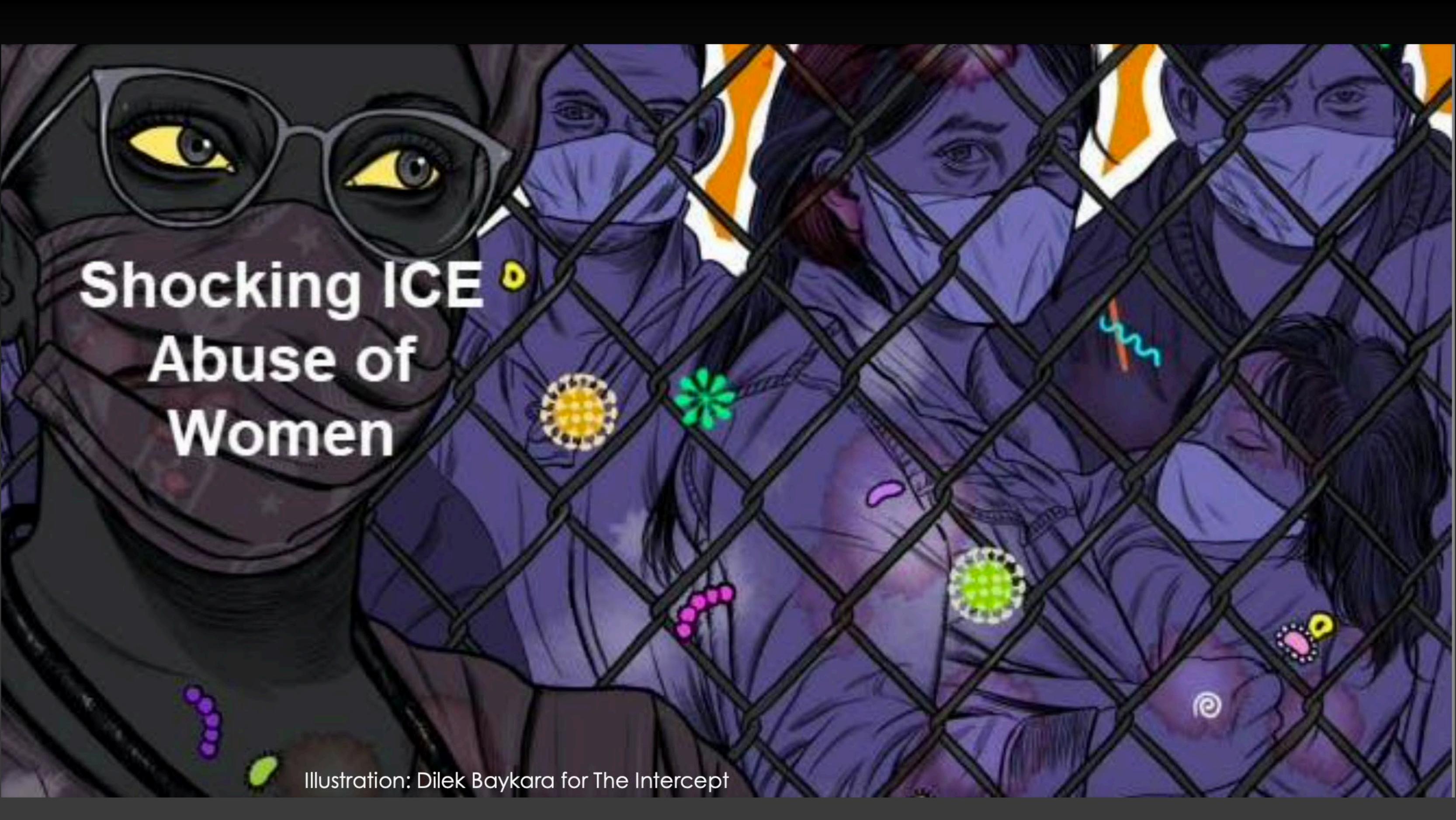
"People were thrilled that they got to walk with



REPRODUCTION on the RESERVATION

Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Colonialism
in the Long Twentieth Century

Brianna Theobald

An illustration depicting a group of women behind a chain-link fence. The scene is rendered in a dark, monochromatic purple and blue color palette. The women are shown from the chest up, looking towards the viewer with various expressions of concern and distress. Overlaid on the scene are several colorful symbols: a yellow eye-like shape, a green starburst, a yellow circular pattern, a blue wavy line, a purple teardrop, a yellow circular pattern, a pink and yellow butterfly-like shape, a white spiral, a purple beaded chain, and a green teardrop. The text 'Shocking ICE Abuse of Women' is written in white on the left side of the image.

Shocking ICE
Abuse of
Women

Illustration: Dilek Baykara for The Intercept

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women & Girls

5712

84

56

10

3rd

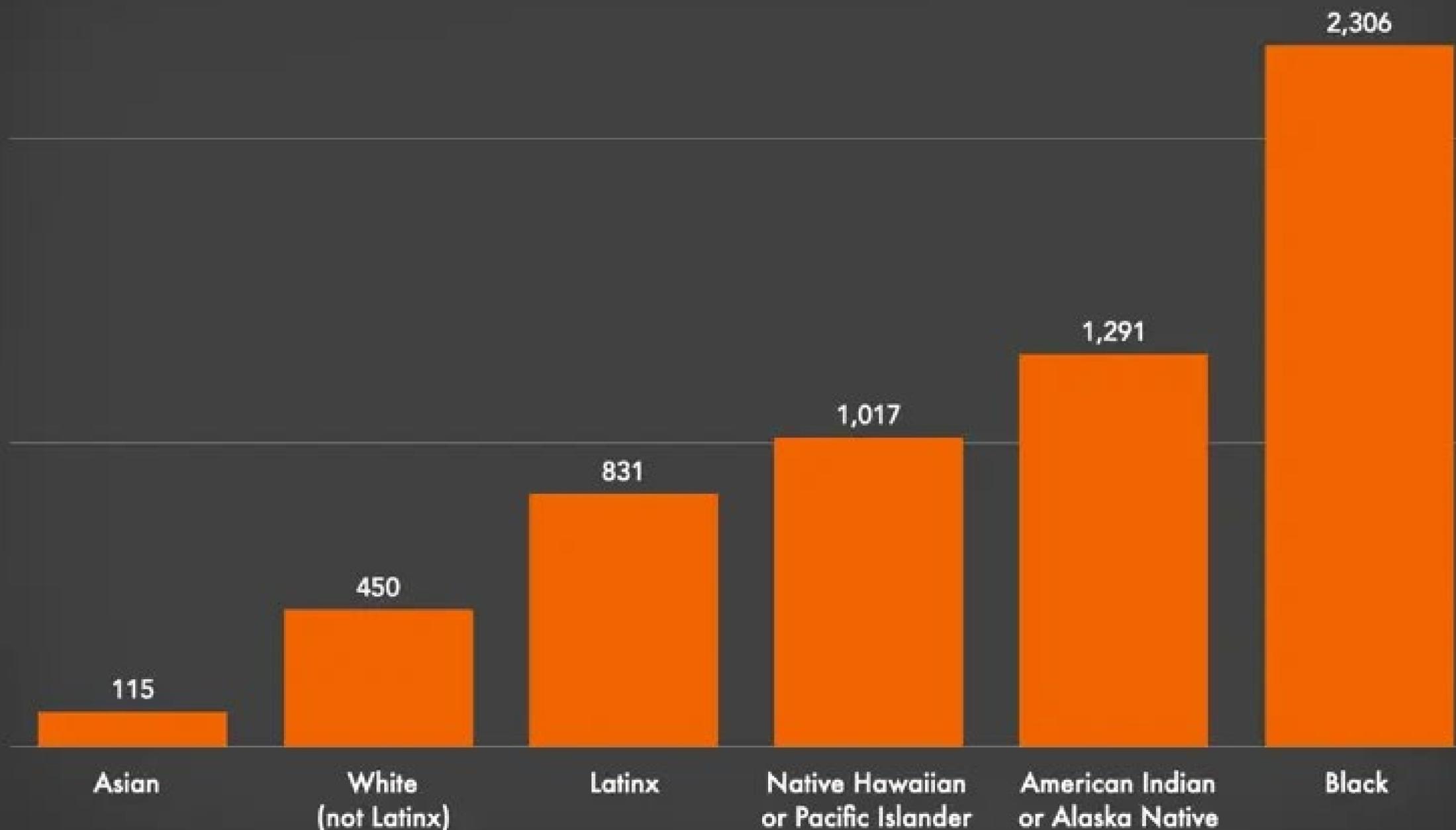
96





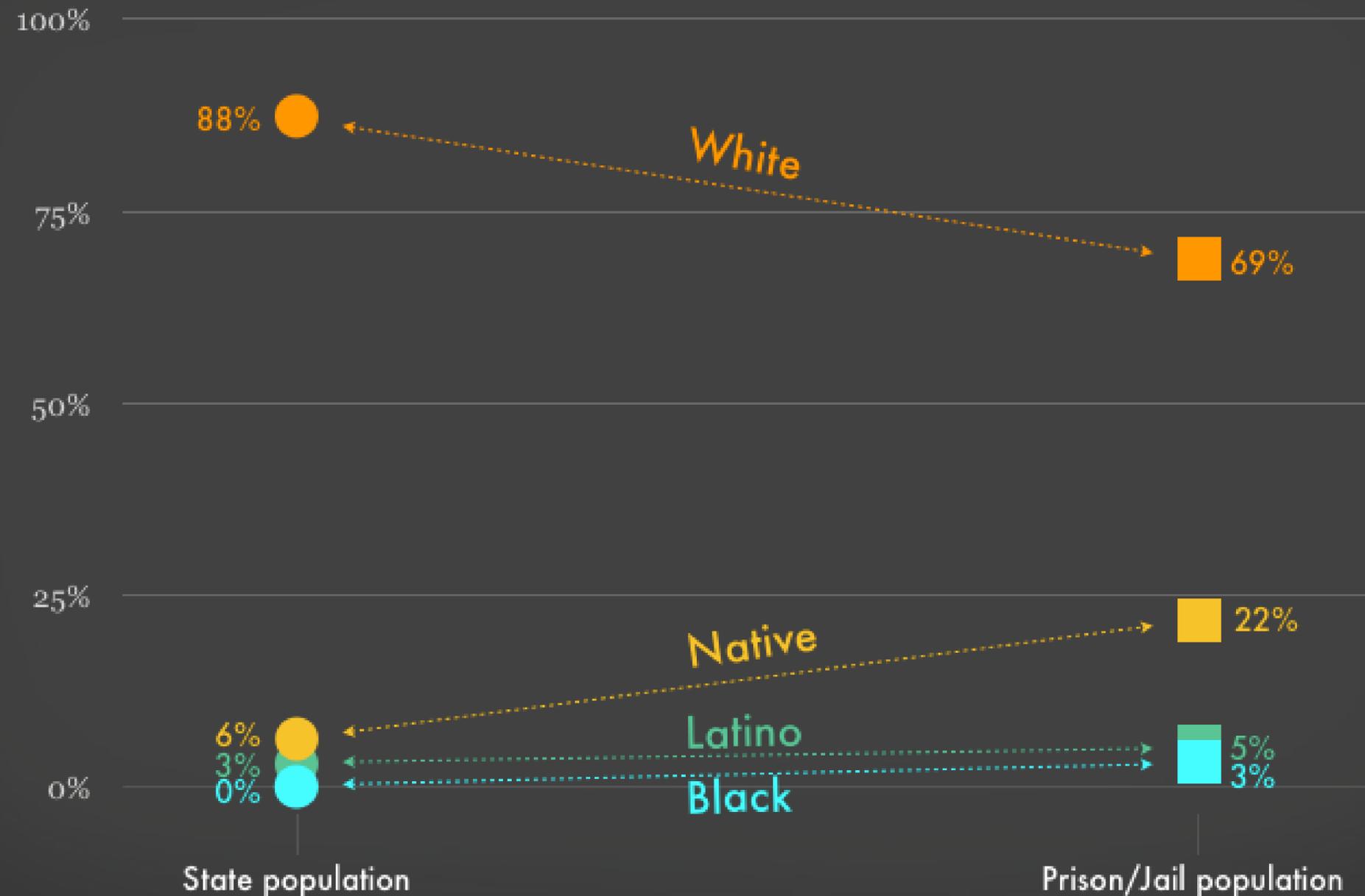
U.S. incarceration rates by race and ethnicity, 2010

Number of people incarcerated per 100,000 people in each racial or ethnic category



Racial and ethnic disparities in prisons and jails in Montana

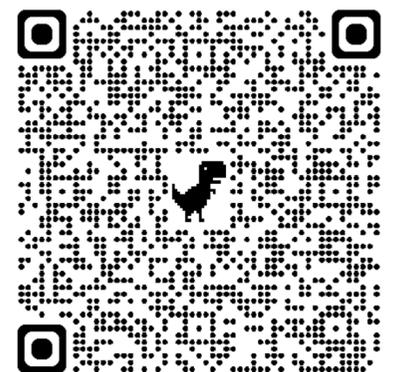
Whites are underrepresented in the incarcerated population while Blacks, Latinos and American Indians are overrepresented.



A Hospital's Secret Coronavirus Policy Separated Native American Mothers From Their Newborns

Pregnant Native American women were singled out for COVID-19 testing based on their race and ZIP code, clinicians say. While awaiting results, some mothers were separated from their newborns, depriving them of the immediate contact doctors recommend.

by Bryant Furlow, New Mexico In Depth, June 13, 2020, 5 a.m. EDT





A US Border Patrol agent on horseback trying to stop a Haitian migrant from entering an encampment on the banks of the Rio Grande near the Acuna Del Rio International Bridge in Del Rio, Texas, on Sunday. Paul Ratje/Getty Images

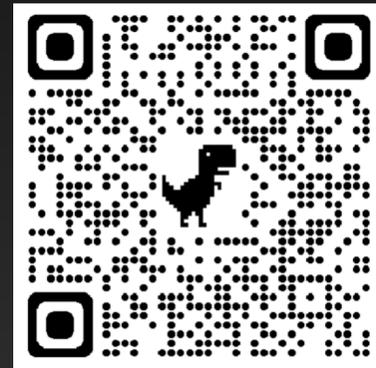


which appear to show border agents on horseback driving migrants through a river like cattle have sparked an investigation in the US.

Indigenous Maternal Mortality

Review

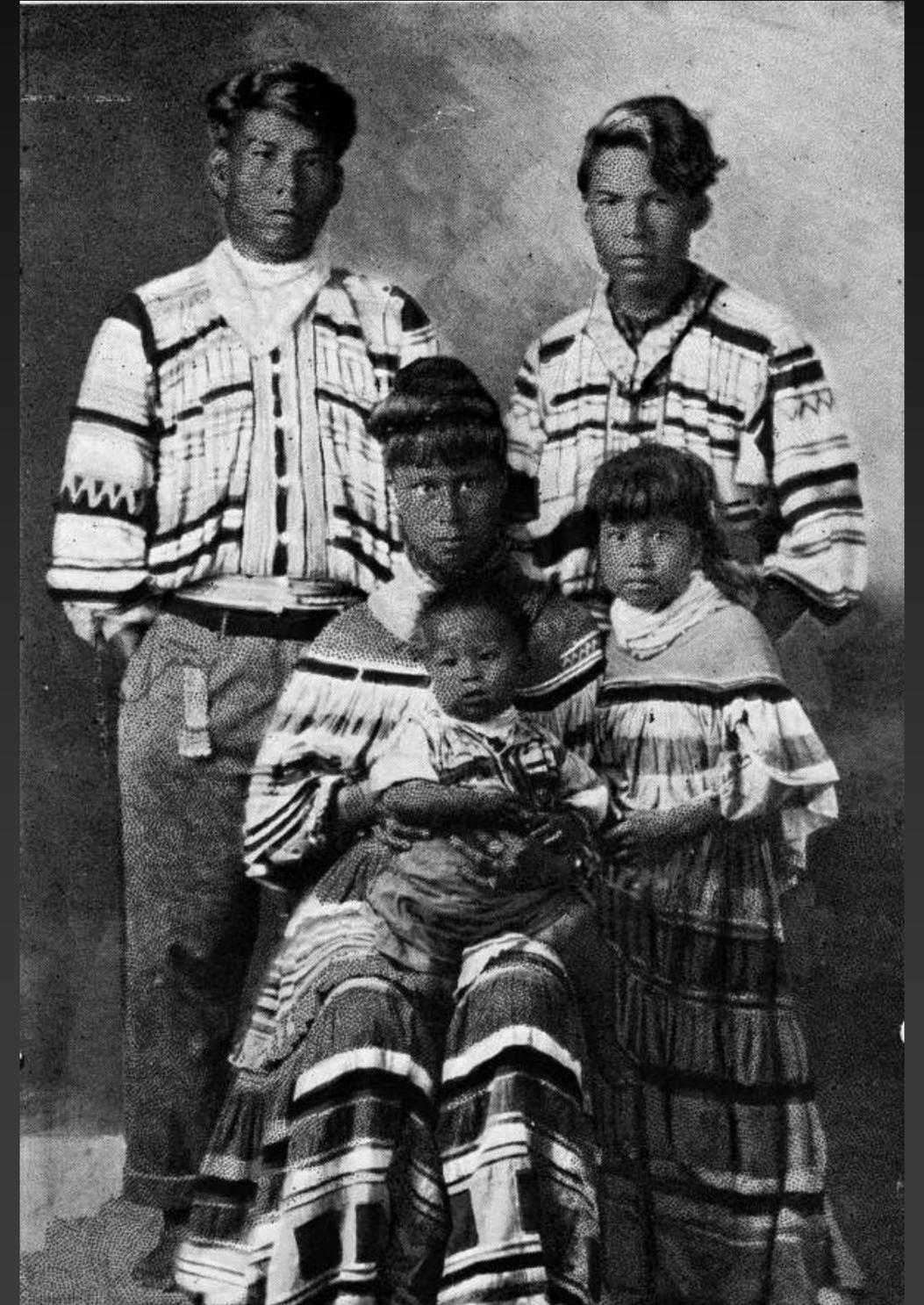
- Hemorrhage
- Cardiomyopathies
- Hypertensive disorders
- ? Homicide
- ? Suicide
- Substance Use *not reported as a factor*



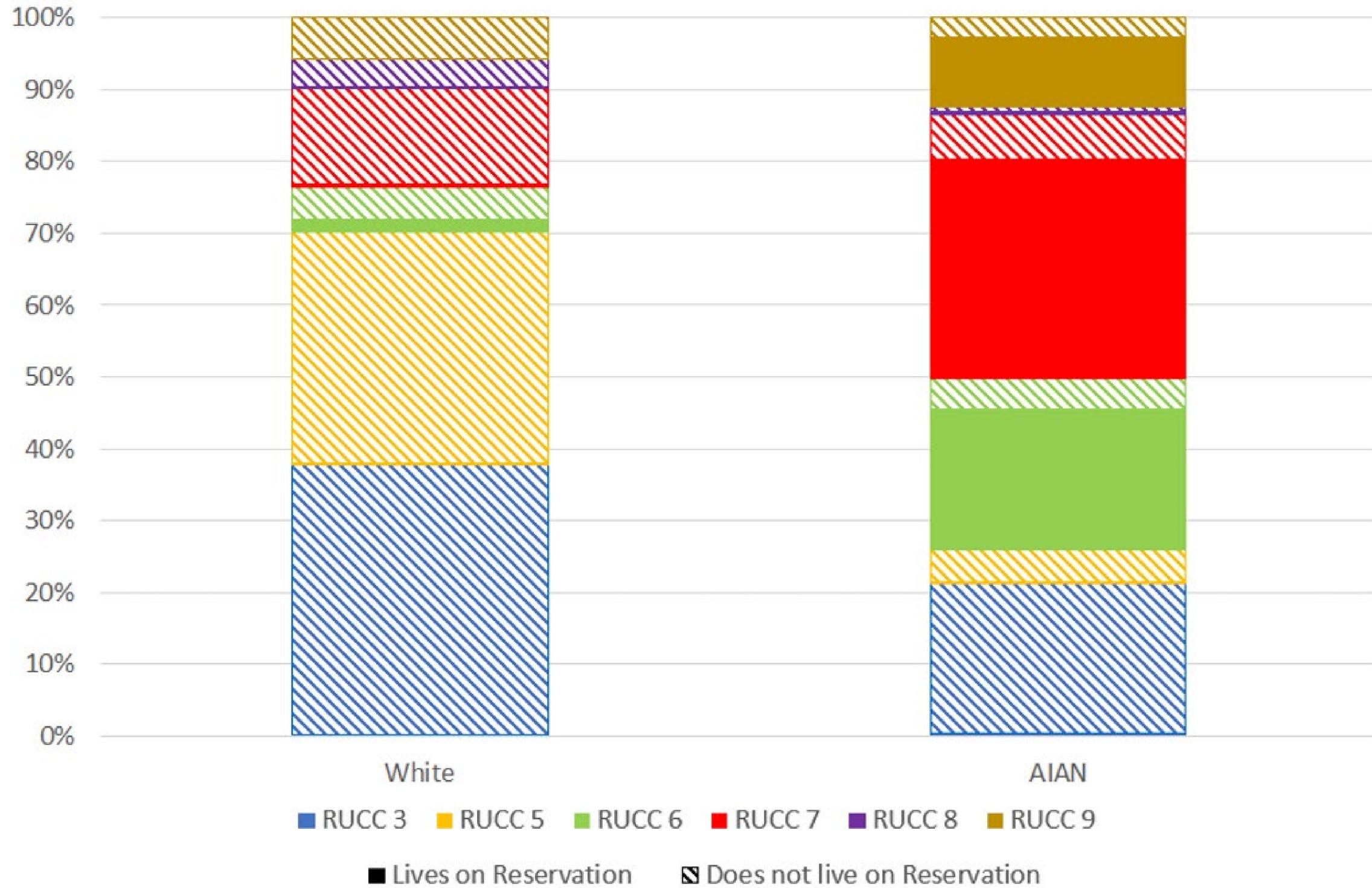
Heck et al., 2021

Risk for Preterm Birth

- Socio-demographic risk factors
- Medical risk factors
 - Compounding, multi-layered effects
- Disparities in Access to Care
 - Geographical Location
 - Differentiated Resources
 - Population Differences (Identity)
 - Sophistication of Health Care Centers



Distribution of Births by Mother's Residence across Urban/Rural areas and Reservation Status in Montana



A Hospital's Secret Coronavirus Policy Separated Native American Mothers From Their Newborns

Pregnant Native American women were singled out for COVID-19 testing by race and ZIP code, clinicians say. While awaiting results, some mothers were separated from their newborns, depriving them of the immediate contact doctors recommended.

by Bryant Furlow, New Mexico In Depth, June 13, 2020, 5 a.m. EDT



