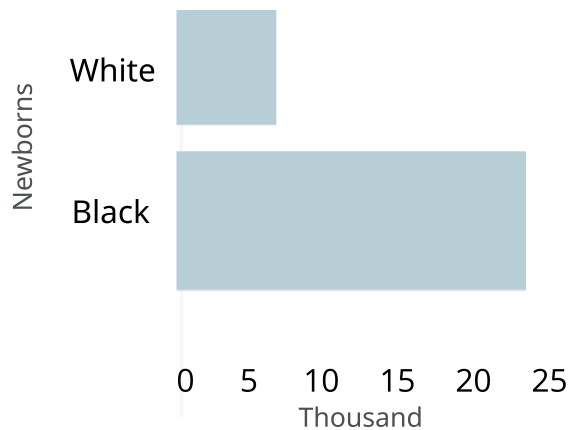


Structural Racism in Newborn Drug Testing: Perspectives of Health Care and Child Protective Services Professionals

Source: Shetty C, Oshman L, Costa A, et al. Structural racism in newborn drug testing: perspectives of health care and child protective services professionals. *Ann Fam Med*. 2024;22:10.1370/afm.3139

This qualitative study aims to interrogate dominant power structures by exploring knowledge, attitudes, and experiences of health care and Child Protective Services professionals regarding the influence of structural racism on inequities in newborn drug testing practices.

Newborn Drug Testing

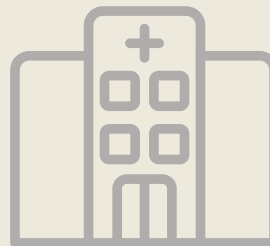


In a retrospective cohort study of 26,366 live births in Michigan, Black newborns were 3.8 times more likely to be tested for drugs than White newborns when there was no biologic test performed during pregnancy

Schoneich S, Plegue M, Waidley V, et al. Incidence of newborn drug testing and variations by birthing parent race and ethnicity before and after recreational cannabis legalization. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2023;6(3):e232058.



Structural racism contributed to higher rates of drug testing of Black newborns



Hospitals apply state laws inconsistently, leading to increased Child Protective Services reporting for Black families



"The goal is to ensure that we have a safe place for kids, and to ensure that if parents need help they can receive it."

"I don't know what happens when CPS is contacted"



Health care professionals lacked knowledge regarding the disproportionate harms of Child Protective Services reporting on Black families