

TREE Center Presents:

Impact of Historical Trauma & Adverse Childhood Experiences on American Indian Health Disparities



The American Indian (AI) population suffers from significant health disparities. Death rates from diabetes, cancer, infant mortality, and other causes are higher among AIs. Numerous psychosocial influences, including a history of genocide and boarding school experiences, have led to unresolved historical trauma and its associated poor health outcomes. Adverse childhood experiences are also a strong predictor of risk for numerous chronic and behavioral health conditions. Food programs for impoverished populations historically have led to high rates of formula feeding of infants and intake of high-calorie, low nutritional value foods. Adverse adulthood experiences, including poverty, racism, and substance abuse, lead to depression, anxiety, and poor health outcomes. These social circumstances can have an impact on the quality of parenting skills for the next generation, leading to continued intergenerational health disparities. Additional research into the psychosocial influences and social determinants of health is needed to ensure improved policy and program development.

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12:30-2:00pm

UNM HSC

College of Pharmacy Auditorium

Presented By:



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Transdisciplinary Research Equity and Engagement Center, RWJF Center for Health Policy at UNM, UNM Native American Budget and Policy Institute, UNM College of Population Health