Racism in medicine

The spectre must be exorcised

S
ome readers’ hearts and spirits will sink at this editorial, which marks the publication of a book on racism in medicine from the King’s Fund, the London based health think tank.1 In the interests of the profession, patients, society, and perhaps even the future of humanity they should, however, reflect deeply on the painful dilemmas raised by the book.

Racism is the belief that some races or ethnic groups are superior to others, which is then extended to justify actions that create inequality. Some people deny that racism is commonplace in Britain, as it probably is in every modern society. Yet in a national representative survey by the Policy Studies Institute, 20-25% of the “white” participants admitted to prejudice against Asian, Caribbean, or Muslim ethnic minorities.1 Some claim to be baffled by another plain concept, institutional racism. According to the Macpherson Report (on racism in the police), institutional racism is “The collective failure of an organisation to provide an appropriate and professional service to people because of the colour, culture or ethnic origin.”1 A simple example would be the failure of the healthcare system to make accurate diagnoses because it fails to provide the training and facilities (interpreters) to achieve quality communication. Sceptics may still wonder why such practices are wrong. This book shows they are wrong in principle, and on pragmatic grounds.

Every member of Britain’s ethnic minority populations has anecdotes of racism, sometimes minor, sometimes shocking, and I have mine. As a child, being called “darkie” or “Paki” was a daily event. When I was 17 I was offered a summer job selling door to door. When I reported for work next day the offer was abruptly withdrawn. A senior manager had overridden the manager who employed me (to the latter’s embarrassment.) I was offered a summer job selling door to door. When I

speaking patients because interpreting either was not available or not used. The book contains many other stories like mine. I have preferred to emphasise the thousands of positive interactions, rather than dwell on the relatively few negative ones, though these can wreck lives. I am guilty of complacency.

The world has changed. Injustice, harassment, and prejudice on the basis of colour, religion, culture, or ancestry is not tolerable to younger generations. They will welcome this book as a map to guide them in the dangerous territory they already know. For those like myself who have remained ambivalent about racism this book offers compelling reasons to change.

The concepts of race and ethnicity are complex, but understanding them is essential. Simply put, race is the group you belong to as a result of a mix of physical features, ancestry, and geographical origins, as identified by others or, increasingly, by self. The concept is broadening to include social and political heritage, making its usage similar to ethnicity. Modern genetics undermined the biological concept of race, and Nazi racism discredited eugenics. Races are based on a few physical features (such as colour and facial shape) of small direct importance to health. Ethnicity is the group you belong to as a result of a mix of cultural factors that include language, diet, religion, ancestry, and race, collectively of great importance to health. Race and ethnicity are usually used as synonyms. Race and ethnicity clearly serve important functions, including the development of identity, belonging, and social relations.

One conundrum is that a denial of difference is no solution, mainly because the current norms are based historically on the needs of the “white” population. The resulting ethnocentric (eurocentric) approach can be tackled only after an analysis based on examination of differences. Such an analysis requires data by racial or ethnic group (for ethnic monitoring), which requires a classification, which in turn requires acknowledging the concepts of race and ethnicity—which perpetuates their use to accentuate differences and provides the potential for abuse.

Humans have a compelling interest in differences—usually at the expense of acknowledging similarities. Disraeli, then British Prime Minister, said to the House of Commons in 1849 “Race implies difference, difference implies superiority, and superiority leads to predominance.” Focusing on problems more common in minority groups portrays the minorities as weaker. When research implies genetic factors as the cause of racial differences in health, racial minorities may be perceived as biologically weak. In these circumstances biology and medicine become the servants of racism. Science helped justify slavery, social inequality, eugenics, and immigration control.

Racism in medicine matters, with studies showing discrimination against medical students from ethnic minorities, overseas doctors, and British trained doctors with foreign sounding names and harassment of ethnic minority health professionals by managers and patients. This book’s essential message is that reliable testimony and qualitative and quantitative research confirm racism in medicine, and that it must stop. Fair and open practices are needed for selecting people for study, employment, assessment, discipline, service on decision making bodies, career progression, and rewards. Talent and ability have no racial, ethnic, or cultural exclusivity.

To extirpate racism in medicine needs more than legislation; it needs winning over the hearts and minds, and particularly the consciences of both the rank and file and leaders of the profession. The ample guidance from the profession and the departments of health, ably summarised in the book, can now be combined with the powers of the Race Relations Amendment Act 2000 and human rights legislation to promote change. The noble profession of medicine should seek to be in the vanguard of the historical and global struggle against racism.

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3 Bhopal R. In research into ethnicity and health race, unsound, or important science? BMJ 1997;314:1751–6.