

Boletim BiblioCovid

Boletim BiblioCovid v.1n.4, novembro 2020 | Impactos da COVID-19 na população negra

Boletim destinado a apresentação de estratégias e artigos científicos sobre temas relacionados à Covid-19. Gostaria de um boletim com sua temática? Sugira novos temas aqui: [BiblioCovid sugestao de tema](#)

Impactos da COVID-19 na população negra



Vocabulário controlado

MeSH – Medical Subject Headings (NLM/NIH)

Bases utilizadas

Pubmed/Medline

Termos Utilizados (com base no Medical Subject Headings)



Descritores e/ou palavras-chave

COVID-19
SARS-CoV-2
Pandemia
Movimento Negro
Negros
População Negra
Racismo

Discriminação Racial
Preconceito Racial
Negritude
Identidade Negra

Estratégias de busca

("Movimento Negro" OR Negros OR "População Negra" OR Racismo OR "Discriminação Racial" OR "Preconceito racial" OR Negritude OR "Identidade Negra") AND ("COVID-19" OR Pandemia OR "Sars-Cov-2")

Seleção dos dez artigos mais relevantes, segundo critérios da base de dados Lilacs e Medline incluindo os filtros, "Acesso aberto", "Ano: 2020", "País como assunto: Brasil"

1. Necropolítica e reflexões acerca da população negra no contexto da pandemia da COVID-19 no Brasil: uma revisão bibliográfica

doi:10.1590/1413-812320202510.2.25482020

Resumo

Com o objetivo de discutir em que medida a inclusão ou não da variável raça/cor nas análises epidemiológicas da pandemia da COVID-19 manifesta-se como mecanismo de efetivação da necropolítica e como produtor de iniquidades (injustas e evitáveis) em saúde foi realizada uma revisão bibliográfica a partir da revisão da literatura científica nas bases de dados Scientific Electronic Library, PubMed e Biblioteca Virtual de Saúde incluindo 09 artigos e análise documental de 27 boletins epidemiológicos de todos os estados brasileiros e Distrito Federal. Observou-se incipiência de dados relacionados a raça/cor, o que pode revelar a pretensão de invisibilizar quem são os mais atingidos pela epidemia. A negação dos direitos básicos e fundamentais caracteriza a estrutura racista que tem operado a política de enfrentamento da COVID-19 no país.

Referência

SANTOS, H.L.P.C. et al. Necropolítica e reflexões acerca da população negra no contexto da pandemia da COVID-19 no Brasil: uma revisão bibliográfica. **Ciência & Saúde Coletiva**, v. 25 (Supl 2), 2020

2. COVID-19 Racism and Mental health in Chinese American Families

doi:<https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2020-021816>

Resumo

OBJECTIVES: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has fueled xenophobia against Chinese Americans. We examined the rates of 6 types of COVID-19 racism and racial discrimination experienced by Chinese American parents and youth and the associations with their mental health. **METHODS:** We recruited a population-based sample of Chinese American families to participate in this self-reported survey study conducted from March 14, 2020, to May 31, 2020. Eligible parent participants identified as ethnically/racially Chinese, lived in the United States, and had a 4- to 18-year-old child; their eligible children were 10 to 18 years old. **RESULTS:** The sample included 543 Chinese American parents (mean [SD] age, 43.44 [6.47] years; 425 mothers [78.3%]), and their children (N = 230; mean [SD] age, 13.83 [2.53] years; 111 girls [48.3%]). Nearly half of parents and youth reported being directly targeted by COVID-19 racial discrimination online (parents: 172 [31.7%]; youth: 105 [45.7%]) and/or in person (parents: 276 [50.9%]; youth: 115 [50.2%]). A total of 417 (76.8%) parents and 176 (76.5%) youth reported at least 1 incident of COVID-19 vicarious racial discrimination online and/or in person (parents: 481 [88.5%]; youth: 211 [91.9%]). A total of 267 (49.1%) parents and 164 (71.1%) youth perceived health-related Sinophobia in America, and 274 (50.4%) parents and 129 (56.0%) youth perceived media-perpetuated Sinophobia. Higher levels of parent- and youth-perceived racism and racial discrimination were associated with their poorer mental health. **CONCLUSIONS:** Health care professionals must attend to the racism-related experiences and mental health needs of Chinese Americans parents and their children throughout the COVID-19 pandemic via education and making appropriate mental health referrals.

Referência

CHEAH, C.S.L. et al. COVID-19 Racism and Mental health in Chinese American Families. *Pediatrics*, v. 146, n. 5, 2020

3. Desigualdades raciais e a morte como horizonte: considerações sobre a COVID-19 e o racismo estrutural

doi:<https://doi.org/10.1590/0102-311x00150120>

Resumo

A incidência e mortalidade por COVID-19 em países com fortes desigualdades sociais se diferenciam em termos populacionais. Em países com histórico e tradição colonial como o Brasil, os marcadores sociais das diferenças têm profunda ancoragem na demarcação racial, sobre a qual agem as dinâmicas e os processos político-sociais fundados no racismo estrutural. Contrapõe-se a narrativas que propõem uma leitura sobre ser esta uma pandemia democrática, cujo argumento se alinha à retórica da democracia racial que corresponde a uma potente estratégia de manutenção do lugar de populações racializadas, como indígenas e negros, uma produção da colonialidade moderna. Este ensaio debruça sobre o comportamento da pandemia em relação à população negra no Brasil, em diálogo com aportes decoloniais e de leituras críticas sobre o racismo. Discutem-se respostas governamentais e indicadores da doença, segundo o quesito raça/cor, demonstrando a manutenção de tramas e enredos históricos que seguem vulnerabilizando e inviabilizando vidas negras. Aponta-se também para a importância de movimentos de resistência locais, operados a partir do lugar que esses sujeitos ocupam, os espaços urbanos precarizados por ação/omissão do Estado - as favelas.

Referência

OLIVEIRA, R.G. et al. Desigualdades raciais e a morte como horizonte: considerações sobre a COVID-19 e o racismo estrutural. **Cad. Saúde Pública**, Rio de Janeiro, v. 36, n. 9, 2020.

4. The Resurgence of Cyber Racism During the COVID-19 Pandemic and its Aftereffects: Analysis of Sentiments and Emotions in Tweets

Doi:10.2196/19833

Resumo

Background: With increasing numbers of patients with COVID-19 globally, China and the World Health Organization have been blamed by some for the spread of this disease. Consequently, instances of racism and hateful acts have been reported around the world. When US President Donald Trump used the term “Chinese Virus,” this issue gained momentum, and ethnic Asians are now being targeted. The online situation looks similar, with increases in hateful comments and posts. Objective: The aim of this paper is to analyze the increasing instances of cyber racism during the COVID-19 pandemic, by assessing emotions and sentiments associated with tweets on Twitter. Methods: In total, 16,000 tweets from April 11-16, 2020, were analyzed to determine their associated sentiments and emotions. Statistical analysis was carried out using R. Twitter API and the sentimentr package were used to collect tweets and then evaluate their sentiments, respectively. This research analyzed the emotions and sentiments associated with terms like “Chinese Virus,” “Wuhan Virus,” and “Chinese Corona Virus.” Results: The results suggest that the majority of the analyzed tweets were of negative sentiment and carried emotions of fear, sadness, anger, and disgust. There was a high usage of slurs and profane words. In addition, terms like “China Lied People Died,” “Wuhan Health Organization,” “Kung Flu,” “China Must Pay,” and “CCP is Terrorist” were frequently used in these tweets. Conclusions: This study provides insight into the rise in cyber racism seen on Twitter. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that a substantial number of users are tweeting with mostly negative sentiments toward ethnic Asians, China, and the World Health Organization.

Referência

DUBEY, A.D. The Resurgence of Cyber Racism during the COVID-19 Pandemic and its Aftereffects: Analysis of Sentiments and Emotions in Tweets. **JMIR PUBLIC HEALTH AND SURVEILLANCE**, v. 6, n. 4, 2020.

5. Ethics and Racial Equity in Social Welfare Policy: Social Work's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

doi: 10.12659/AJCR.926694

Resumo

The COVID-19 pandemic has been particularly overwhelming for communities of color in the United States. In addition to the higher levels of underlying health conditions, circumstances related to a history of oppression and unequal access to opportunities and services are apparent. Social service programs will need to be re-developed to accommodate a new reality, both in terms of how people connect with services and how social work professionals provide them. Professional social work organizations' codes of ethics are analyzed, along with the theoretical framework of structural competency. It is an ethical imperative that social welfare policy and practice advance as culturally competent, racial equity, and empowerment-based programs. Child welfare is portrayed as an example where the pandemic could provide an opportunity to learn from the past to construct a more compassionate, competent, and ethical future.

Referência

WILSON, D.B. Ethics and Racial Equity in Social Welfare Policy: Social Work's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic. **Social Work in Public Health**, v. 35, 2020.

6. COVID-19, racism, and the pursuit of health care and research worthy of trust

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI141562>

Resumo

By February 2020, the US had reported its first deaths from COVID-19. It was not long before the overrepresentation of African American, Latino, and Native American populations among reported coronavirus infections and deaths became apparent. African Americans and Latino individuals have been approximately three times as likely to become infected and twice as likely to die from the virus as Whites. At the same time, calls for racial justice have erupted in the wake of several high-profile killings of African Americans — most notably, the murder of George Floyd on May 25, 2020, witnessed by the world on video recording, after more than eight minutes of having a police officer kneel on his neck as he repeatedly cried out, “I can’t breathe.” Acknowledging the legacy of structural racism COVID-19 disparities and the reactions of many Americans to racially motivated violence are not surprising. The social contract concept suggests that individuals consent to yielding some of their freedoms and submitting to authority in exchange for protection of their remaining rights or maintenance of the social order (1). A level of trust in authority is inherit in this consent. However, over the course of history, African Americans and other people of color have been excluded from the social contract made by the US government with its citizens or subjected to the repercussions [...]

Referência

COOPER, L.A.; CREWS, D.C. COVID-19, racism, and the pursuit of health care and research worthy of trust, *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*, v. 130, n. 10, 2020.

7. Syndemic Perspectives to Guide Black Maternal Health Research and Prevention during the COVID- 19 Pandemic

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10995-020-02983-7>

Resumo

The coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and related policies have led to an unequal distribution of morbidity and mortality in the U.S. For Black women and birthing people, endemic vulnerabilities and disparities may exacerbate deleterious COVID-19 impacts. Historical and ongoing macro-level policies and forces over time have induced disproportionately higher rates of maternal morbidity and mortality among Black women and birthing people, and contemporary macroeconomic and healthcare policies and factors continue to hold particular consequence. These factors induce detrimental psychological, health, and behavioral responses that contribute to maternal health disparities. The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to disproportionately impact Black women and birthing people, as policy responses have failed to account for the their unique socioeconomic and healthcare contexts. The resulting consequences may form a 'vicious cycle', with upstream impacts that exacerbate upstream macro-level policies and forces that can further perpetuate the clustering of maternal morbidity and mortality in this population. Understanding the impacts of COVID-19 among Black women and birthing people requires theoretical frameworks that can sufficiently conceptualize their multi-level, interacting, and dynamic nature. Thus, we advocate for the proliferation of syndemic perspectives to guide maternal disparities research and prevention during the COVID-19 pandemic. These perspectives can enable a holistic and nuanced understanding of the intersection of endemic and COVID-19-specific vulnerabilities and disparities experienced by Black women and birthing people. Syndemic-informed research can then lead to impactful multi-level prevention strategies that simultaneously tackle both endemic and COVID-19-specific factors and outcomes that lead to the clustering of vulnerabilities and disparities over time.

Referência

LEMKE, M.K.; BROWN, K.K. Syndemic Perspectives to Guide Black Maternal Health Research and Prevention during the COVID- 19 Pandemic. **Maternal and Child Health Journal**, v. 24, 2020.

8. When Blackness Does Not Fade After a Pandemic: An Appeal to Acknowledge the Unequal Burden of Social Isolation

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-020-00451-9>

Resumo

Social distancing is one of the few tools that the everyman has to combat the Coronavirus disease. However, for those who are subject to racialized stereotypes about work productivity, educational ability, and other assumptions, the choice to socially distance can have many unintended consequences. This article is an appeal to our posterity, inviting a conversation about how we will remember the Coronavirus' impact on our lives. Will we selectively provide compassion for the racial groups we perceive more favorable when this is over? Or will we play favorites when it is time to pick up the pieces? This article provides scenarios and commentary on how social distancing could affect Black American populations – regardless of income or socioeconomic status. It argues that history has not been kind to Black Americans who have bought into mass national causes, and that there is an opportunity here to act differently.

Referência

JOHNSON, N. When Blackness Does Not Fade After a Pandemic: An Appeal to Acknowledge the Unequal Burden of Social Isolation. **J. Urban Health**, v. 97, p. 329-331, Jun. 2020.

9. The outbreak that was always here: Racial trauma in the context of COVID-19 and implications for mental health providers

doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/tra0000784>

Resumo

The present commentary offers a timely exploration of the racial trauma experienced by Asian, Black, and Latinx communities as it relates to COVID-19. Instances of individual, cultural, and structural racism and implications for mental health are discussed. Evidence-based strategies are identified for mental health professionals in order to support healing and mitigate the risk of further racial traumas.

LIU, S.R.; MODIR, S. The outbreak that was always here: Racial trauma in the context of COVID-19 and implications for mental health providers. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, v. 12, n. 5, 2020.

Referência

LIU, S.R.; MODIR, S. The outbreak that was always here: Racial trauma in the context of COVID-19 and implications for mental health providers. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, v. 12, n. 5, 2020.

10. The impact of the risk of COVID-19 on Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) members of the UK dental profession

doi: 10.3390/ijerph17155403

Resumo

There is growing evidence that Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups in the UK are at increased risk of death from coronavirus (COVID-19), with Black Afro-Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations being particularly at risk. Although the reasons are unclear, it is likely to be a combination of cultural and socioeconomic, as well as the higher prevalence of co-morbidities such as high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, raised body mass index (BMI) and type 2 diabetes in these populations. The NHS is advising that frontline staff of BAME origin should be risk-assessed regarding their safety in working in clinical areas which are at risk of COVID-19. There is, however, little evidence on the risks posed to the BAME community within the dental profession. This paper outlines some of the challenges faced, and advocates that urgent action needs to be taken to mitigate the risks of COVID-19 and ensure BAME staff safety upon returning to work.

Referência

TRIVEDY, C.; MILLS, I.; DHANOYA, O. The impact of the risk of COVID-19 on Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) members of the UK dental profession. **British Dental Journal**, v. 228, n. 12, jun. 2020.



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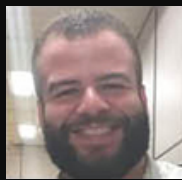
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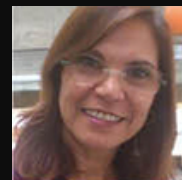
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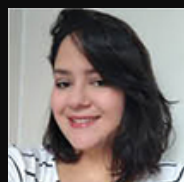
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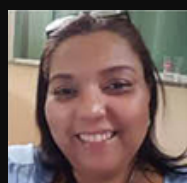
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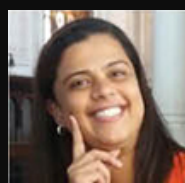
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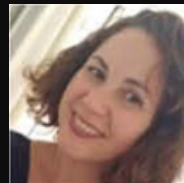
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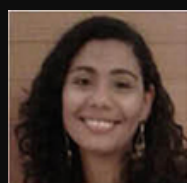
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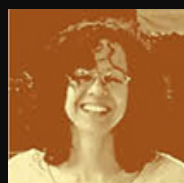
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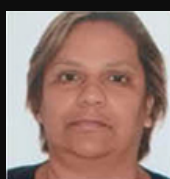
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