**TOPIC:** **INCREASED AWARENESS AMONG HEALTHCARE PERSONNEL CONCERNING RACIAL AND**  **ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE**

**SUBMITTED BY:** **Mount Mercy University Association of Nursing Students (MMUANS)**

**City/State: Cedar Rapids, Iowa**

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WHEREAS, In 2019, heart disease was the number one cause of death in the United States, accounting for 24.3% of all male deaths and 21.8% of all female deaths (Heron, 2021, p.1,9); and

WHEREAS, ethnic groups such as African American, Asian, South Asian, and Hispanic have cardiac symptoms that differ from conventional symptoms found in Whites. This may be attributed to ethnic differences in beliefs, diet, and literacy which may lead to decreased symptom recognition and prolonged periods prior to seeking medical assistance (Chantal et al., 2018, p.294); and

WHEREAS, African Americans are approximately 30 percent more likely to die from cardiovascular disease than non-Hispanic Whites (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health, n.d.); and

WHEREAS, racial or ethnic groups are less likely to receive evidence-based therapies such as coronary artery bypass graft surgery and cardiac catheterization, while still having higher morbidity rates associated with these therapies (Chahine et al., 2022, p.16); and

WHEREAS, Black populations have almost a two-fold higher risk than Whites of sudden cardiac death, which can only partially be explained by a higher prevalence of cardiovascular disease risk factors in African Americans (Rajat et al., 2018, p.2436); and

WHEREAS, Black populations are at greater risk of biomedical adversities due to adipose dysfunction which leads to inflammation, elevated blood pressure, and cardiovascular disease (Hackler., 2019, p.10); and

WHEREAS, projections for the year 2060 indicate changes in cardiovascular risk factors and increased prevalence of heart disease among Black and Hispanic populations who have historically endured less access to quality health services and (Mohebi et al., 2022); therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Iowa Association of Nursing Students (IANS), nursing schools, medical schools, health care providers, medical facilities, and people of racially diverse backgrounds are provided adequate awareness of racial discrepancies in cardiovascular disease and episodes; and be it further

RESOLVED, that IANS advocates to nursing schools and medical facilities to promote awareness of racial disparities of cardiovascular events in order to provide exceptional care and education to minorities; and be it further

RESOLVED, that education is promoted to diversity service centers in order to increase awareness of symptom recognition for cardiovascular events in ethnically diverse communities; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the NSNA send a copy of this resolution to the American Nurses Association, American Association of Colleges of Nursing, National Student Nurses Association, National Council of State Boards of Nursing, Institute for Healthcare Improvement, National Institution of Nursing Research, American Heart Association, Midwest Cardiovascular Research Foundation, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Preventive Cardiovascular and Stroke Nursing, and all others deemed appropriate by the NSNA Board of Directors.