

Woke or Fast Asleep? Inclusion of Systemic Racism Education within Doctor of Pharmacy Curricula

Katie F. Leslie, PhD, MS¹, Troy L. Lewis, PharmD², Kris T. Tupas, PharmD³, Hope Campbell, PharmD⁴, Michelle Blakely, PhD, MEd⁵, Marina Kawaguchi-Suzuki, PharmD, PhD⁶, Edo-abasi McGee, PharmD⁷

Sullivan University College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences¹; Wilkes University Nesbitt School of Pharmacy²;

Roosevelt University College of Science, Health and Pharmacy³; Belmont University College of Pharmacy⁴; University of Wyoming School of Pharmacy⁵;

Pacific University School of Pharmacy⁶; PCOM School of Pharmacy

Introduction

- Systemic racism (SR) is the culmination of policies, laws, rules, norms, and customs enacted by organizations and societal institutions that advantage White people as a group and disadvantage groups of color.¹
- SR is a key, but often under-emphasized concept under the social determinants of health (SDoH) umbrella.²
- Events of 2020 served as an inflection point in US social justice and racial equity movements.
- In July 2020, the AACP House of Delegates released statements affirming a commitment to diversity, equity, inclusion, and anti-racism and support for integrating SR content within the core curriculum.³
- Extent to which this content is currently taught within the pharmacy curricula is unknown, as teaching racism as a SDoH was not included in ACPE standards.

Purpose: To determine, by survey, the inclusion of systemic racism (SR) education in US Doctor of Pharmacy curricula, and identify barriers and facilitators to addressing this content.

Demographics

- Response rate = 60/141 (42.5%)
- 3-year accelerated schools = 9
- 4-year schools = 43
- 0+6-year schools = 3
- 2+4-year schools = 1
- Private = 29 (52.7%)
-