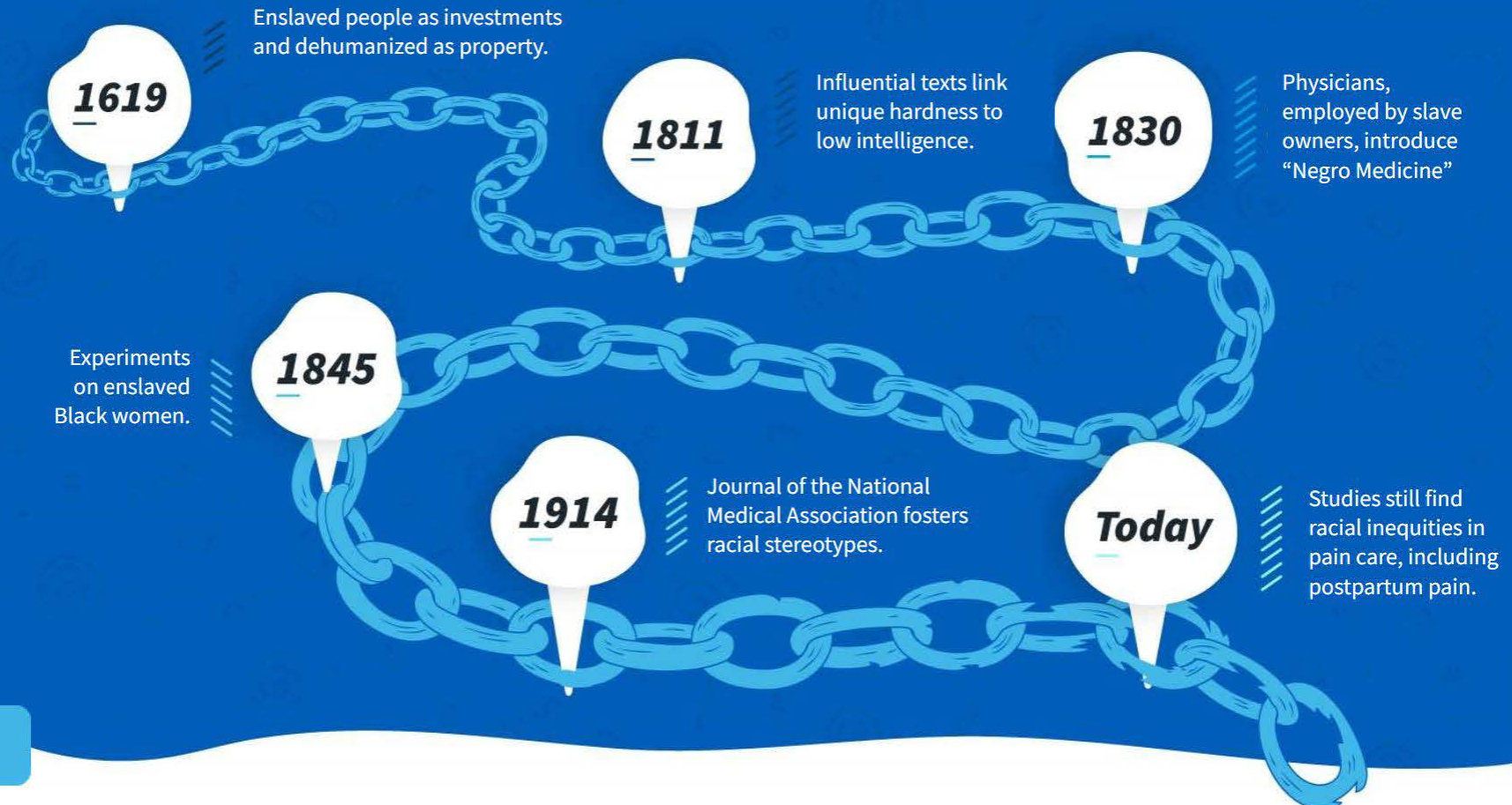


# Stereotype: Black people don't feel pain in the same way as white people.



**1619**

Enslaved people as investments and dehumanized as property.

**1811**

Influential texts link unique hardness to low intelligence.

**1830**

Physicians, employed by slave owners, introduce "Negro Medicine"

**1845**

Experiments on enslaved Black women.

**1914**

Journal of the National Medical Association fosters racial stereotypes.

**Today**

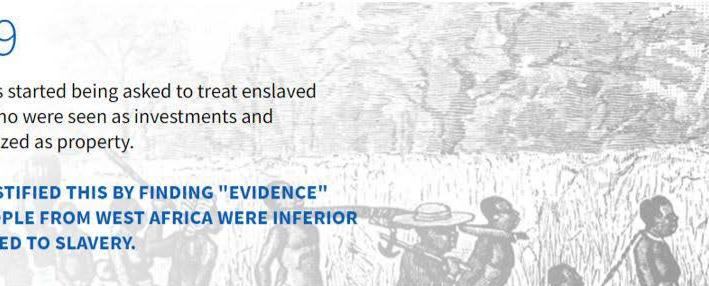
Studies still find racial inequities in pain care, including postpartum pain.

BACK

# 1619

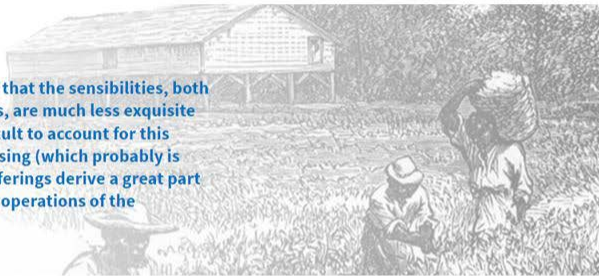
Physicians started being asked to treat enslaved people, who were seen as investments and dehumanized as property.

**MANY JUSTIFIED THIS BY FINDING "EVIDENCE" THAT PEOPLE FROM WEST AFRICA WERE INFERIOR AND SUITED TO SLAVERY.**



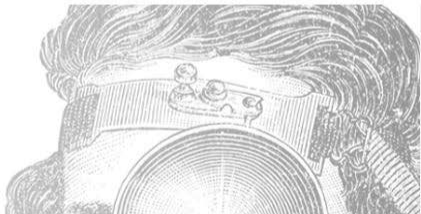
# 1811

**"There is reason to think that the sensibilities, both of their minds and bodies, are much less exquisite than our own... It is difficult to account for this otherwise than by supposing (which probably is the case) that animal sufferings derive a great part of their activity from the operations of the intellect."**



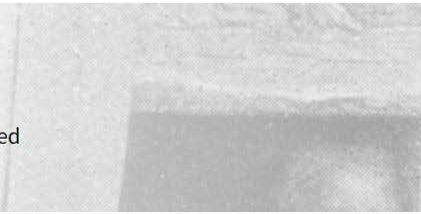
# 1830s

So called "Negro medicine" strengthened the false belief that there were genetic differences between Black and white people.



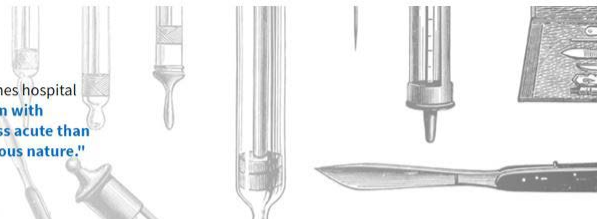
# 1845

Central to Sims's research beginning in 1845 was Anarcha, a 17-year-old enslaved woman who endured many of his brutal experiments.



# 1914

In 1914, The Surgeon-in-Chief to St. Agnes hospital wrote that, "**The negro submits to pain with resignation, his sensibilities being less acute than those of a more highly-wrought nervous nature.**"



# TODAY

STUDIES STILL FIND RACIAL INEQUITIES IN PAIN CARE, INCLUDING POSTPARTUM PAIN.

WHAT WE LEARNED FROM THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF STEREOTYPES COULD HAVE HELPED SAVE MELISSA'S LIFE.

