

After editor-in-chief's resignation, JAMA journals outline steps to address racism

3 June 2021



Bauchner and his editorial team have issued apologies regarding the podcast and a related tweet, taking responsibility for a flawed review process that allowed it to be aired.

"These events and developments make it clear that JAMA and the JAMA Network journals can and must do better and advance toward inclusion and antiracism in all journal-related activities." the editorial said. "Even though these journals have made progress, additional commitment and work are needed to build on and intensify these efforts to achieve meaningful, sustainable change."

Along with the editorial, the AMA outlined a series of guidelines to improve its response to systemic racism. They include:

> • Making <u>diversity</u>, equity and inclusion part of the mission statements of JAMA and its network journals.

- Appointing an editorial director of equity who will report directly to the JAMA editor-inchief, and a diversity committee that will track progress.
- · Convening a multidisciplinary summit to promote diversity.
- · Improving diversity among the editors, editorial boards, advisory committees and editorial staff of JAMA and network journals.
- Expanding the editorial fellowship program and holding seminars on scientific writing, to promote participation among underrepresented groups.
- Promoting and publishing more research on diversity, equity and inclusion, including peer reviewers and opinion authors with

expertise in diversity issues.

The firestorm began Feb. 24 when Livingston—who is white—said that structural racism "is an unfortunate term" on a podcast.

Medical Association (AMA) announced Thursday a series of steps it will take to promote diversity, equity and inclusion within the medical society and its network of 12 influential journals.

Reacting to recent controversy, the American

Dr. Howard Bauchner, editor-in-chief of the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), is stepping down at the end of June, forced out over controversial statements made by one of his deputies in February.

The deputy editor, Dr. Ed Livingston, argued in a JAMA podcast that structural racism no longer exists in the United States or in the field of medicine.

Those statements were "wrong, misguided and uninformed," JAMA said in an editorial published online June 3. "An extensive evidence base strongly supports the presence of structural racism in medicine and its adverse influence on health."

"Personally, I think taking racism out of the



conversation will help. Many people like myself are ethnic disparities and inequities since 2015. offended by the implication that we are somehow racist," Livingston said, in a conversation that included no scientists of color.

A tweet from the journal in conjunction with the podcast went further: "No physician is racist, so how can there be structural racism in health care?"

Faced with immediate and intense criticism, JAMA removed the podcast and deleted the tweet. Bauchner apologized a week later, and Livingston subsequently resigned, but critics demanded further action.

Blackstock, an emergency medicine physician in New York City, said the podcast and the tweet should never had happened.

"The fact that podcast was conceived of, recorded and posted was unconscionable," Blackstock told the Times.

The AMA has long grappled with the subject of race. According to the Times, it took until 2008 for the medical society to apologize for its past exclusion of Black physicians from membership and its tacit support of segregationist policies.

"I'm actually glad that they showed their biases to the world, because many of us have experienced these biases with JAMA for a while now," Dr. Melissa Simon, who is Latina, told the Times. She is director of the Center for Health Equity Information at Northwestern University and a member of the United States Preventive Services Task Force.

Simon recounted her struggle to get research into high death rates among pregnant Black women published in JAMA. The journal eventually rejected her paper after rounds of revisions that included cutting the word "racism" from the article and watering down the conclusions, she said.

Thursday's editorial touted JAMA 's previous efforts at promoting diversity, noting that the journals have published more than 650 research, review and opinion articles on race, racism, and racial and

However, *JAMA* has a ways to go on staff diversity.

Among the 346 editors and editorial board members across JAMA and its network journals, 71% are white; 19%, Asian; 6%, Black; and 4%, Hispanic, the editorial noted. About 38% are women, including four editors-in-chief of four JAMA Network journals.

"This is all for the good. The intersection between society, health, and equity is clear and addressing structural racism, including in medical journalism, is essential to improving health," the JAMA guidelines In an interview with The New York Times, Dr. Uché say. "Change is a dynamic process and input is a key driver of change."

> More information: The New England Journal of Medicine has more about structural racism.

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APA citation: After editor-in-chief's resignation, JAMA journals outline steps to address racism (2021, June 3) retrieved 3 June 2022 from https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-06-editor-in-chief-resignation-jama-journals-outline.html

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