

African American women are under-represented in social media for breast reconstruction

1 December 2021



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African American women are less likely to be pictured in social media posts showing the outcomes of breast reconstruction, reports a study in the December issue of *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, the official medical journal of the American Society of Plastic Surgeons (ASPS).

Under-representation on [social media](#) might be one factor contributing to the decreasing trend in [breast reconstruction](#) after mastectomy for [breast cancer](#) in African American patients, according to the new research by ASPS Member Surgeon Robert Galiano, MD, and colleagues of Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago. Dr. Galiano comments, "It behooves us as engaged advocates for our patients to utilize every tool at our disposal, including social media, to encourage patients of color to be aware of all the advances in breast cancer diagnosis, treatment, and reconstruction that are available to them."

Fewer depictions of breast reconstruction outcomes for non-white women

Social media has become an important tool for sharing information and education about [plastic](#) and [reconstructive surgery](#), and has become "the single largest tool for patients to research a surgeon," according to the authors. Before-and-after photos of patients undergoing various types of procedures, including breast reconstruction, are an important part of these [social media posts](#), helping to set patient expectations and giving an idea of the results achieved by individual surgeons.

Breast reconstruction has lasting benefits for women who have undergone mastectomy for breast cancer, and is required under federal law to be covered by health insurance plans. The number of women undergoing breast reconstruction appears to be increasing, according to ASPS statistics. But recent data suggest a significant 2.1 percent decrease in breast reconstruction in African American women.

Could representation on social media be a contributor to this and other racial/ethnic disparities in breast reconstruction? To find out, Dr. Galiano and colleagues analyzed images of breast reconstruction results posted by [plastic surgeons](#) on social media platforms, including Instagram, Facebooks, Real Self, and Twitter. Images were analyzed in terms of skin color. Specifically, patients with scores of 5 or 6 on the six-point Fitzpatrick scale—representing "dark brown" skin—were classified as non-white.

The analysis included a total of 2,580 before-and-after breast reconstruction photos. Only 6.7 percent of the images depicted non-white patients. In contrast, African American women accounted for about 13 percent of patients undergoing post-

mastectomy breast reconstruction in 2018.

The images in the study were posted by 543 surgeons, 96 percent of whom were Board-certified plastic surgeons. Only 5 percent of the surgeons uploading images to social media were non-white. Perhaps surprisingly, non-white surgeons were less likely to post before-and-after photos of African American patients, compared to white surgeons.

Thirty percent of surgeons did not upload images of any non-white patients. Analysis of a random sample of top plastic surgery social media "influencers" found that only 5 percent of photos shared were of non-white patients.

While representation on social media may be one contributor to the decreasing rate of breast reconstruction among African American women, it is likely not the only one. Dr. Galiano and colleagues identify a number of other possible factors—including differences in scar formation in darker skin that make scars more conspicuous and noticeable in photographs.

The researchers also note that Asian and Hispanic/Latina women also have lower rates of breast reconstruction, compared to the general population. Dr. Galiano and coauthors conclude, "Future studies are needed to explore their under-representation and to investigate their presence in social media. "

More information: Abbas M. Hassan et al, Representation of African American Patients in Social Media for Breast Reconstruction, *Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery* (2021). [DOI: 10.1097/PRS.00000000000008584](https://doi.org/10.1097/PRS.00000000000008584)

Provided by Wolters Kluwer Health

APA citation: African American women are under-represented in social media for breast reconstruction (2021, December 1) retrieved 25 November 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-12-african-american-women-under-represented-social.html>

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