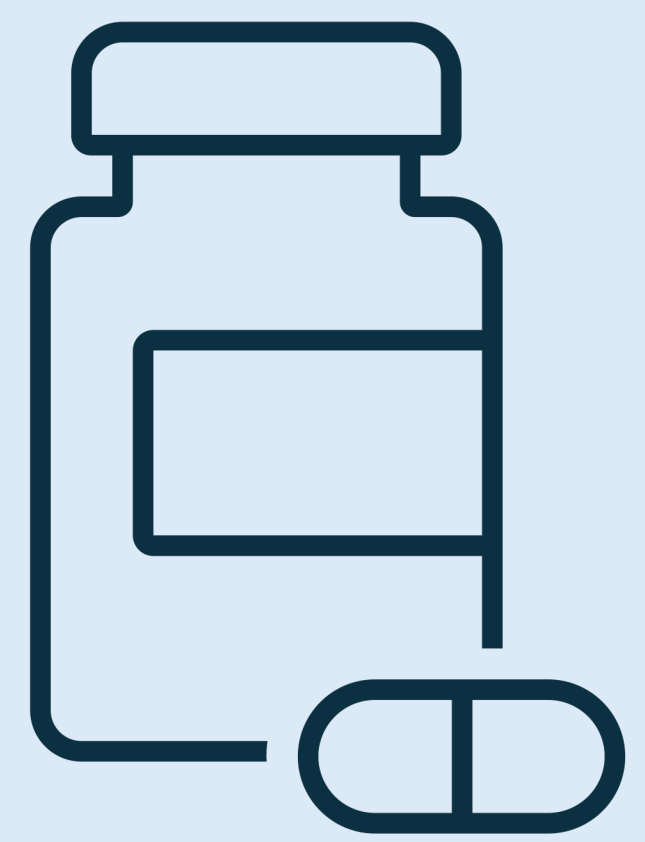


Effect of Standardization of Care on Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Pain Management After Cesarean Delivery

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Racial and ethnic health care disparities persist including management of postoperative pain after cesarean delivery



Minority groups are less likely to receive adequate analgesia compared to White counterparts

OBJECTIVE:

Examine the **effect of standardization of care** after cesarean delivery on racial and ethnic **disparities in pain management**

References:

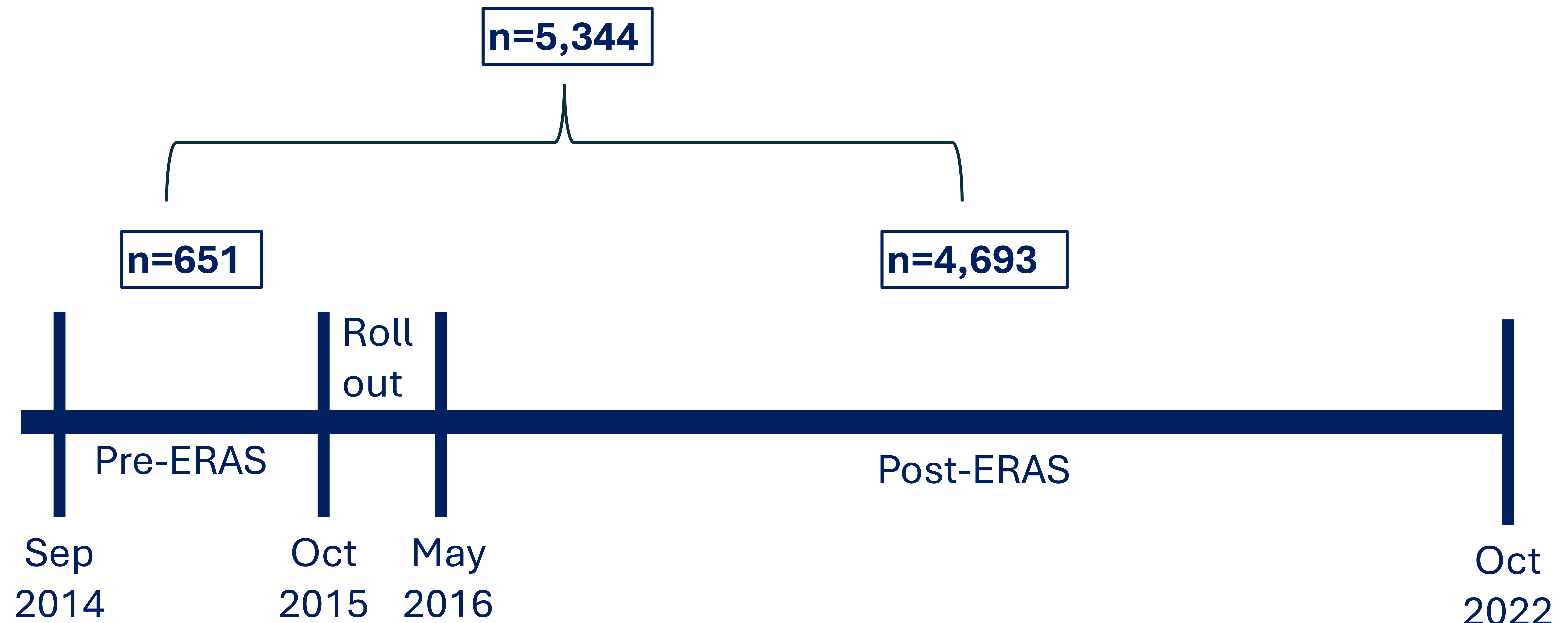
1. Badreldin et al. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2019
2. Craig et al. *IJOA* 2025
3. Johnson et al. *Obstet Gynecol* 2019

STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS

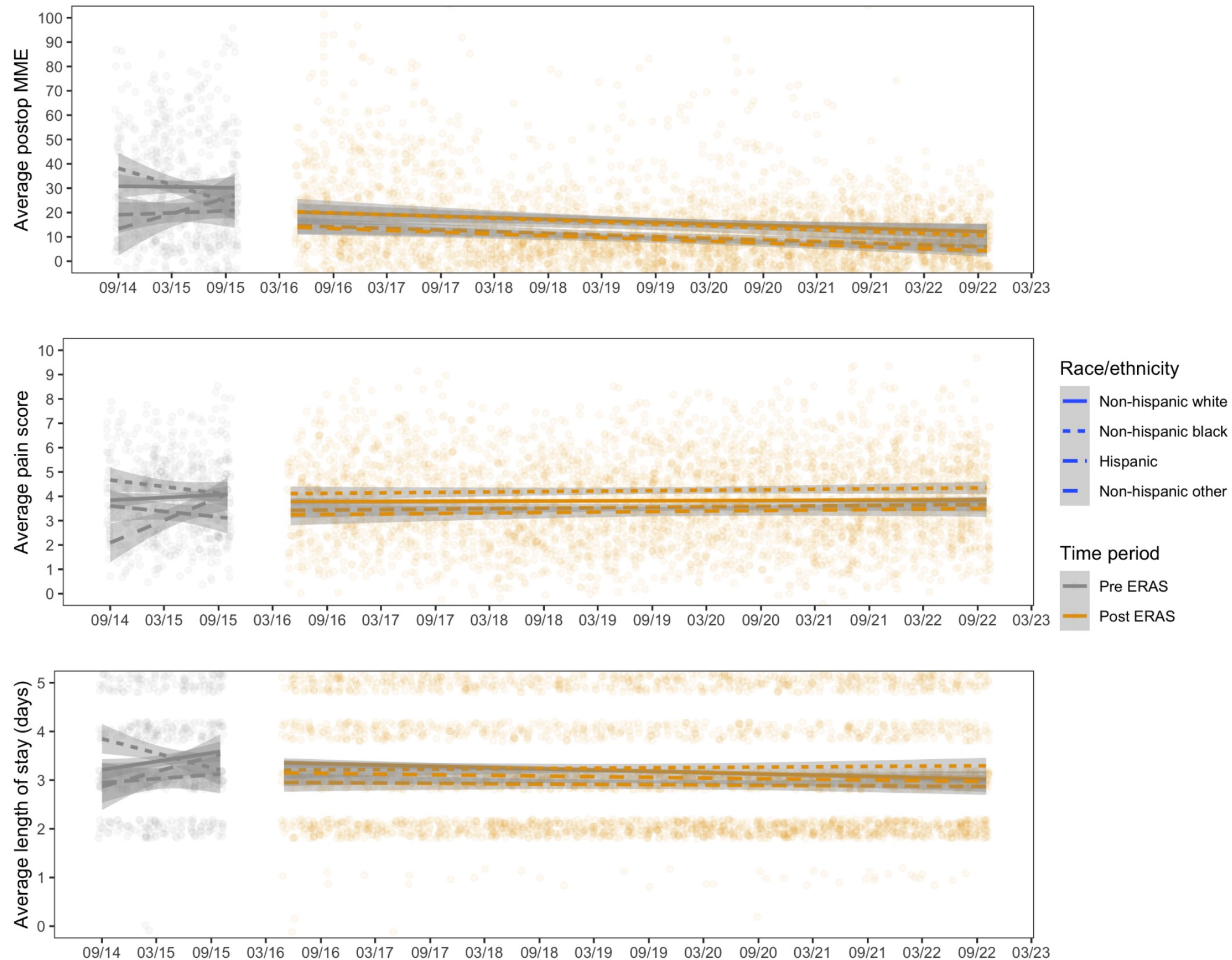
Retrospective
observational study

Standardized ERAC
protocol implemented
2016

Compared pre- and post-
intervention periods
using segmented
regression analysis



RESULTS



- No substantial Δ in average pain scores or LOS between pre- versus post-ERAS or among race/ethnicity groups
- Higher average pain scores in non-Hispanic black versus non-Hispanic white patients
- Substantially higher postop morphine equivalents in post-ERAC non-Hispanic black versus non-Hispanic white patients...
- ...But overall reduction in opioid use across all patients

ERAC protocol decreased overall opioid use
but disparities persisted especially among non-Hispanic black patients

Standardization alone is insufficient to erase racial and ethnic disparities

Further work is needed **to achieve equity** in post-cesarean pain management