Gender Payn Gap Myth or Painful Truth?

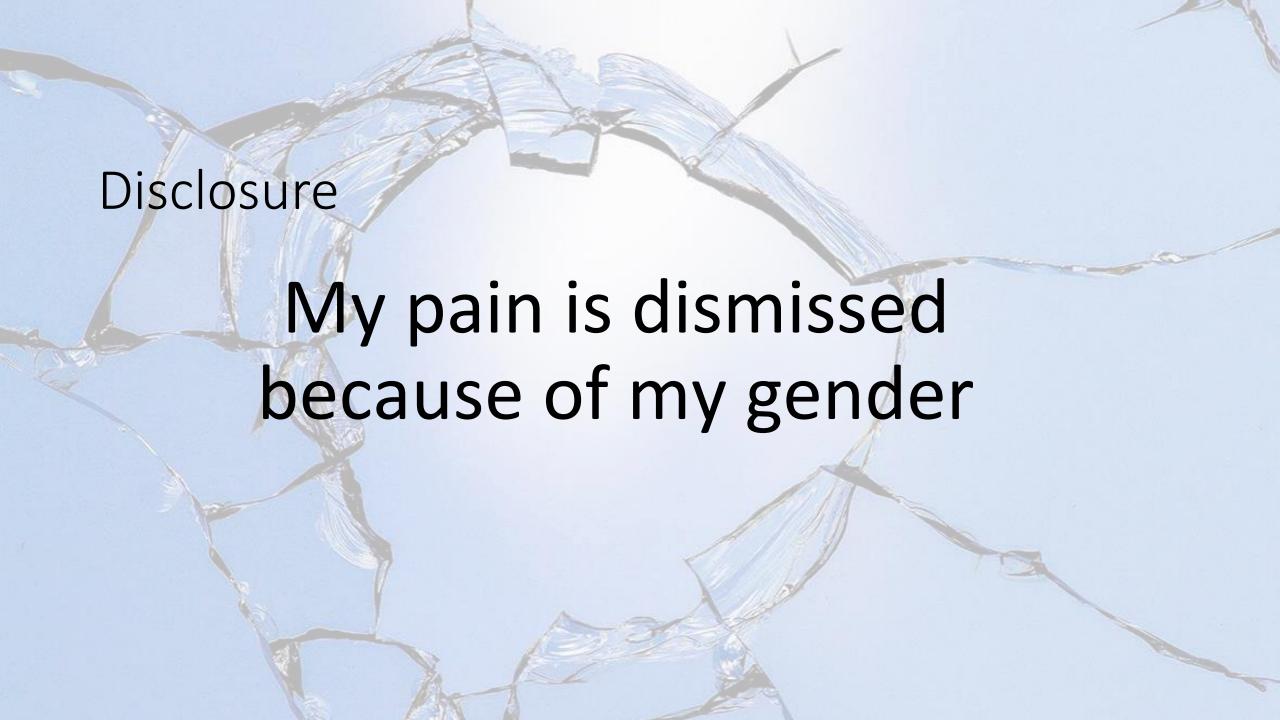
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Objectives

Apply the lessons of history to Women's Health

Review the Gender Bias in medicine

Discuss Pain control in gynecological procedures



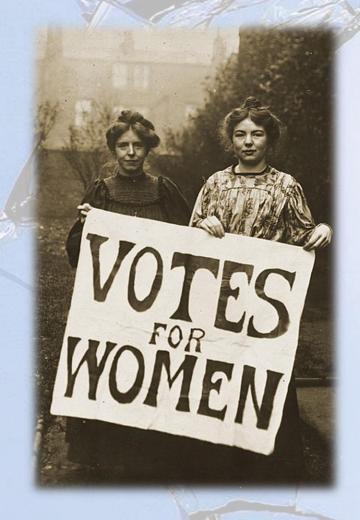
Global Sexism







Global Sexism



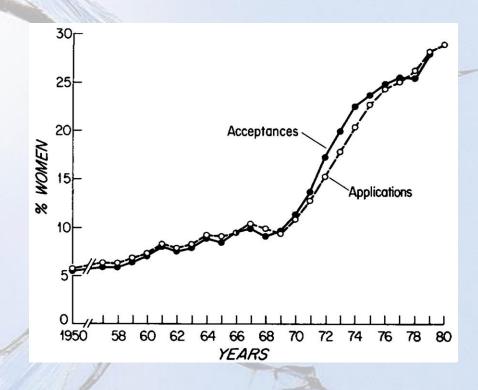
Canada 1922



The U.S. 1974

Women in Medicine





The gender gap in North American medical schools closed only in 2004

Women in Surgery

Surgical specialists

68%

32%



Canada 2020



Surgery remains a male dominated profession

Gender-based Violence- Global Pandemic

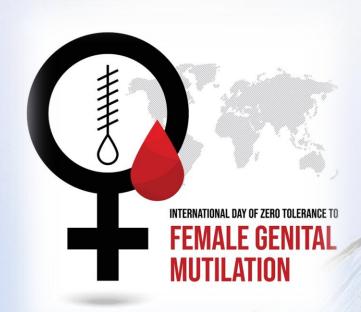




The BBC: smaller, but no less poten

What happened to 100 million baby girls?





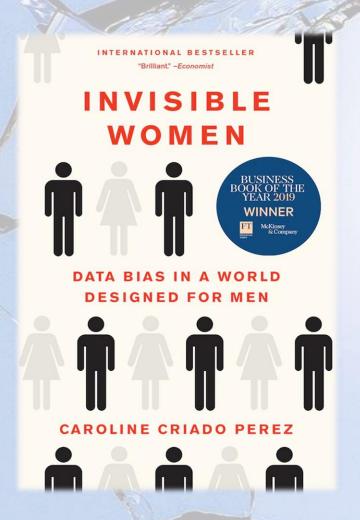


experience child sexual abuse before turning 18 years old.

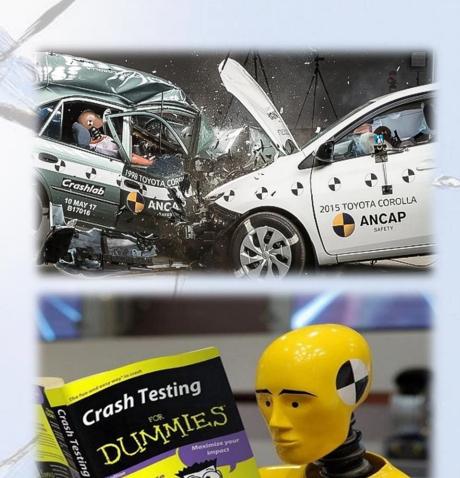




Gender Data Gap



Male-Unless-Otherwise-Indicated



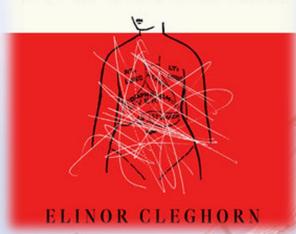
Female crash-test dummies used since 2011



"A call to arms for any woman who feels that doctors have not adequately addressed her illness or pain."—INE MASHINGTON FOST

UNWELL WOMEN

MISDIAGNOSIS AND MYTH IN A MAN-MADE WORLD



Medical system systematically discriminates against women

Medicine for Women



75% of neutral body parts images



Menstruation → Taboo
Pudendal → Shame

Medicine for Women

- Women were excluded from clinical trials until 1993
- Drug side effects and OD- more common
- Chemotherapy agents and BP medicationsless effective



Women are not just smaller men
They have different physiology and metabolism

Percentage of Female Physicians by Specialty Ob/Gyn 58% **OBGYN** is the first majority Pediatrics 58% Rheumatology 54% women surgical specialty Dermatology 49% Diabetes & Endocrinology 45% Family Medicine 43% Psychiatry 43% Pathology 40% Internal Medicine 36% Infectious Diseases 36% Public Health & Preventive Medicine Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation 31% Nephrology 31% Neurology 30% Surgery, General 28% Critical Care 27% How Much Do OB/GYNS Earn? Allergy & Immunology 26% Oncology 26% Ophthalmology 26% Radiology \$427K Emergency Medicine 25% Gastroenterology \$419K Anesthesiology 22% Urology \$417K Otolaryngology 22% Dermatology \$411K Gastroenterology 22% Anesthesiology \$398K Radiology 21% Ophthalmology \$378K Pulmonary Medicine 17% Oncology \$377K Cardiology 16% Plastic Surgery 16% Surgery, General \$364K Orthopedics 11% Emergency Medicine \$357K Urology 10% Critical Care \$355K Pulmonary Medicine \$342K Pathology \$318K Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation \$308K Ob/Gvn \$308K Nephrology \$306K Allergy & Immunology \$301K Neurology \$280K Psychiatry \$268K Rheumatology \$262K

Internal Medicine \$251K Infectious Diseases \$246K

Family Medicine \$234K

Pediatrics \$232K

Diabetes & Endocrinology \$236K

Public Health & Preventive Medicine \$232K

OBGYN is the lowest paid of the procedural specialties

Medicine for Women

Women's pain is downplayed







The Wandering Wombs of Hysterical Women Women are Misunderstood, Misdiagnosed, and Mistreated

Surgical Sexism

Structural Bias in Reimbursement of Surgery for Women in Canada

Michael Chaikof, MD¹, Geoffrey W. Cundiff, MD², Fariba Mohtashami, MD², Alexi Millman, MD³, Maryse Larouche, MD⁴, Marianne Pierce, MD⁵, Erin A Brennand, MD⁶, and Colleen McDermott, MD¹

Surgeons operating on women were reimbursed at significantly lower rates (28.1% +/- 11.1)

Surgical Sexism

Access to Hospital Resources

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

The Twisted Truth: Decision-to-Incision Time for Ovarian vs Testicular Torsion

Boudreaux, Taylor M. BS; Schachter, Aubrey MS, BS; Guice, Kelsie BS; Gwan, Anwei BS; Boudreaux, Taylor L. BS;



153 min

P=0.003



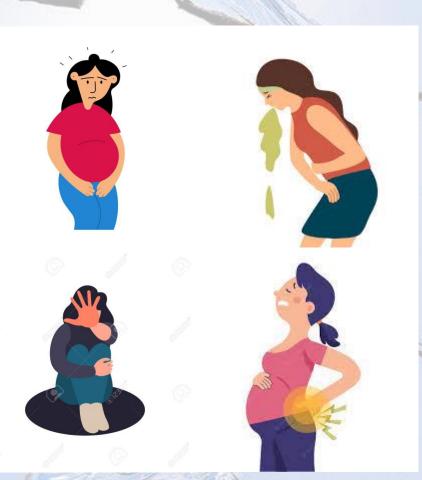
80 min

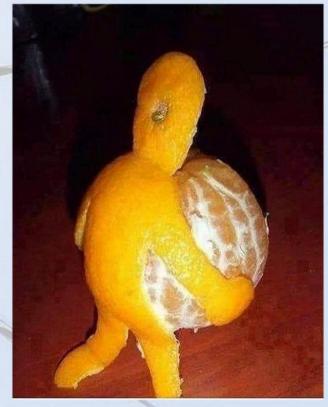
The biggest delay was when the surgeon and patient were both women

Is Pregnancy "Physiologic"?



>30% mortality





Sometimes you just have to pick up yourself & carry on

Gender Disparity in Analgesic Treatment of Emergency Department Patients with Acute Abdominal Pain

Esther H. Chen, MD, Frances S. Shofer, PhD, Anthony J. Dean, MD, Judd E. Hollander, MD, William G. Baxt, MD, Jennifer L. Robey, RN, Keara L. Sease, MaEd, Angela M. Mills, MD

Sex and Race Differences in the Evaluation and Treatment of Young Adults Presenting to the Emergency Department With Chest Pain

Darcy Banco ¹, Jerway Chang ¹, Nina Talmor ¹, Priya Wadhera ², Amrita Mukhopadhyay ³, Xinlin Lu ⁴, Siyuan Dong ⁴, Yukun Lu ⁴, Rebecca A Betensky ⁵, Saul Blecker ^{1 5}, Basmah Safdar ⁶, Harmony R Reynolds ⁷

Gender Stereotypes



Brilliance Bias

"Draw a scientist"

"Game for really, really smart kids"





Do we teach little girls that brilliance does not belong to them?

Gender Stereotypes Kill Women's Self-Confidence



Women tend to lowball their abilities, shrug off praise, and discount positive feedback

Gender Stereotypes Kill Men



Suicide & Drug OD



90% of military deaths

Gender Stereotypes at Workplace

- Women receive harsher punishments
 - Financial services More likely to be fired, less likely to find new employment
 - Surgery Less likely to receive referrals from same physician
 - Education- College students rate female professors poorly



Male professors are routinely considered more knowledgeable, and innately talented

Gender Stereotypes in Surgery

Stereotypes about surgeon warmth and competence: The role of surgeon gender

Claire E. Ashton-James, Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Methodology,

Female surgeons received more warmth and less competence ratings



Competence in female surgeons conflicts with gender roles

Status Leveling

Is a new concept published in Aug 2021

 High-status women in male-dominated environments produce a backlash and social disapproval from lower-status women

Unique to female surgeon – female nurse



Nurses show less respect to female surgeons than male surgeons

OBGYN is Unique

- The female pelvic organs are the center of attention in
 - Religion
 - Politics
 - Economy

SEX WORK

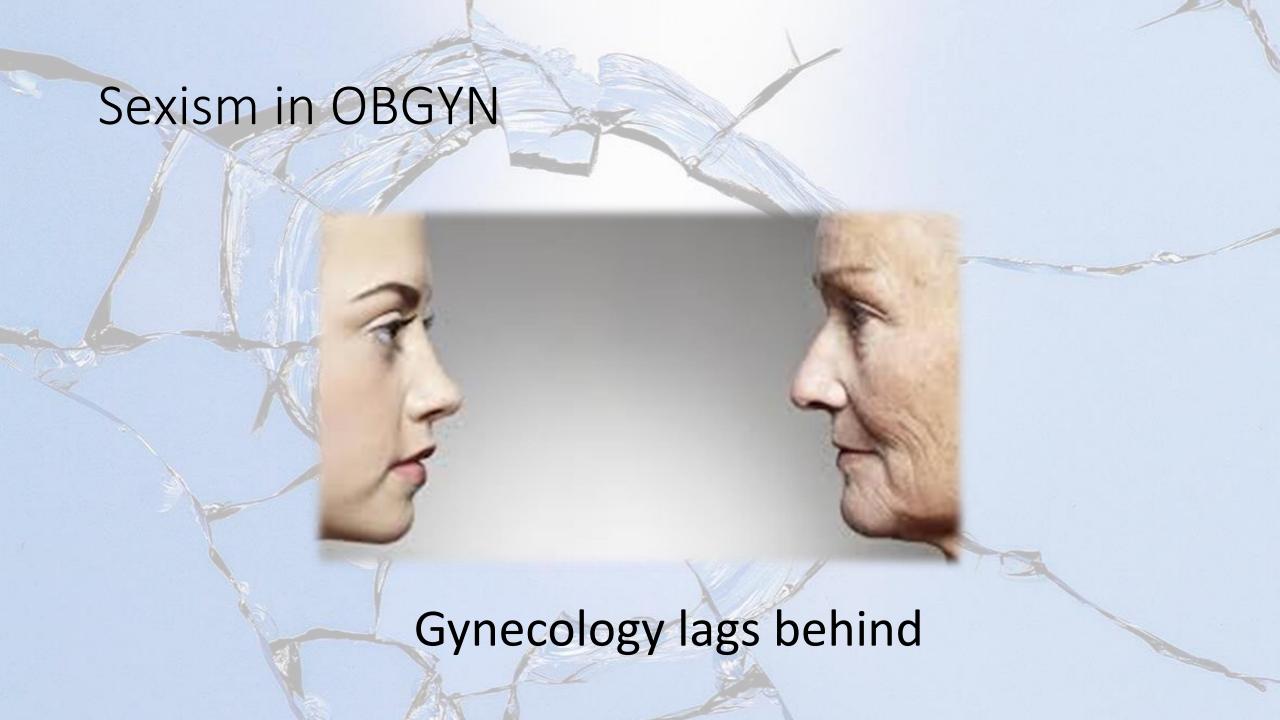
IS

WORK









Original Research Articles

Use of the levonorgestrel releasing-intrauterine system in nulliparous women – a non-interventional study in Sweden

Lena Marions ✓, Lena Lövkvist, Annika Taube, Monica Johansson, Håkan Dalvik & Inger Øverlie Pages 126-134 | Published online: 21 Mar 2011

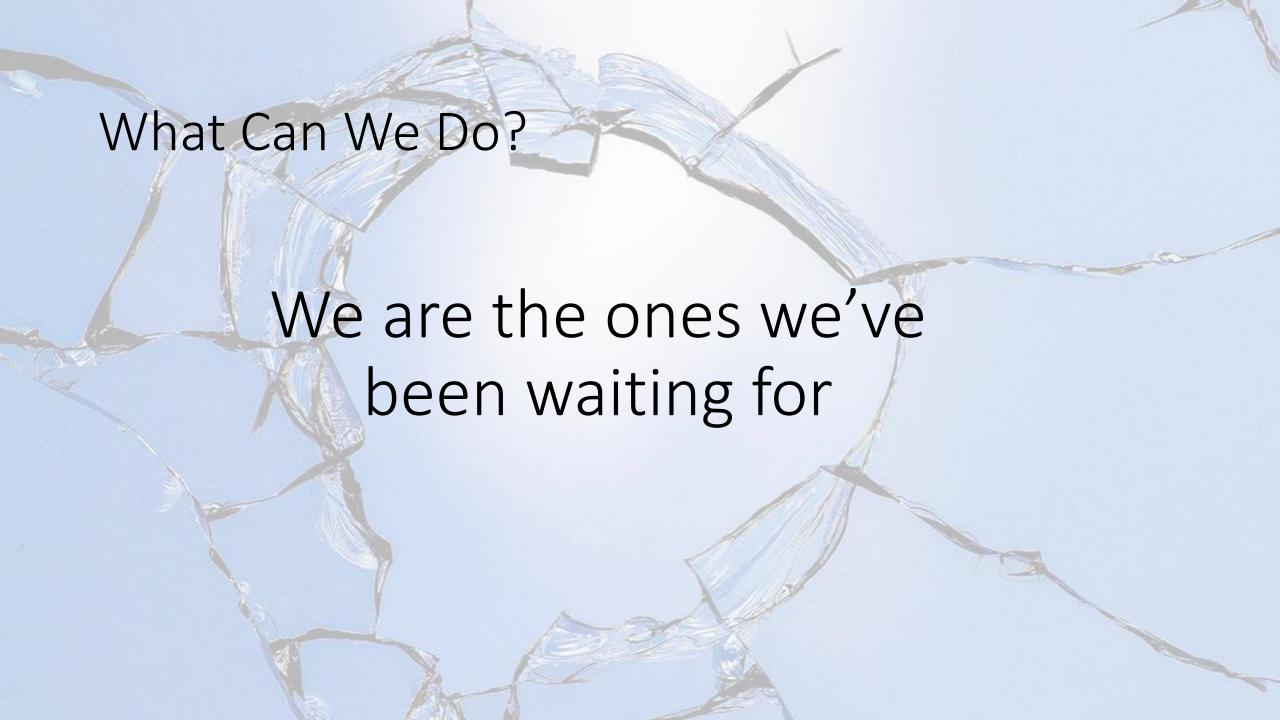


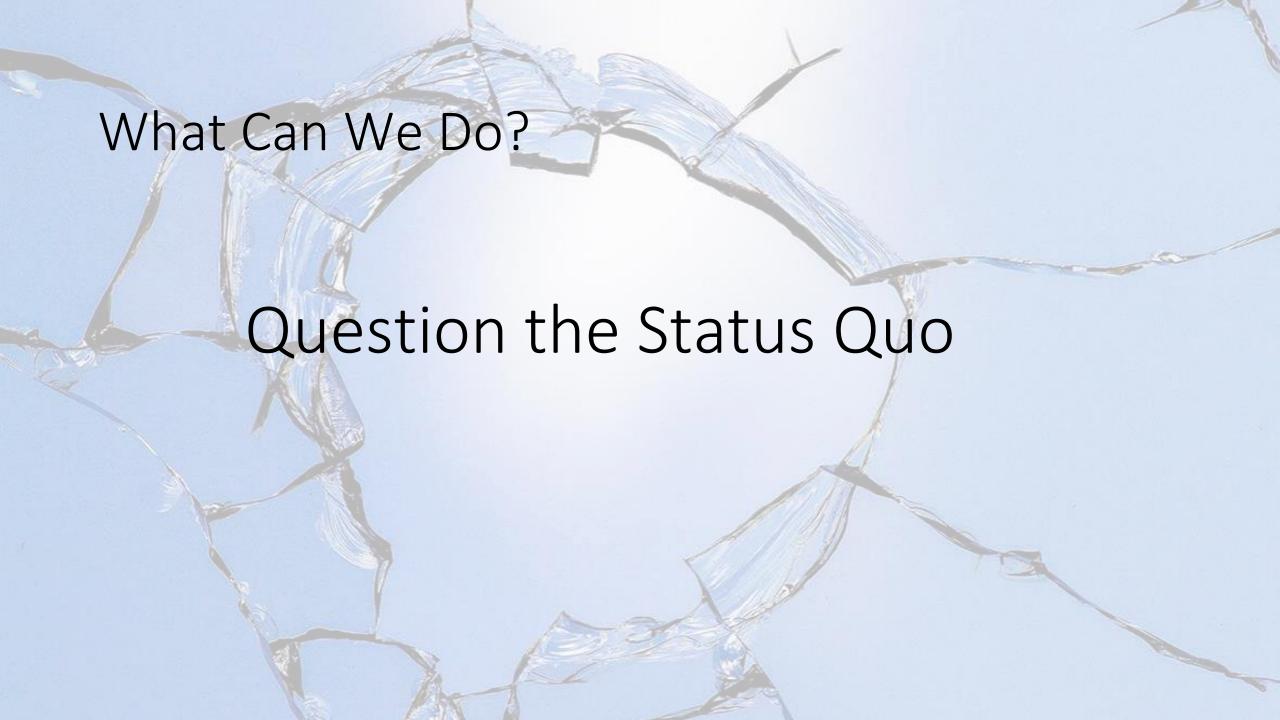
Midwives:

Easy insertion 72%

Patients:

- Painless 9%
- Moderately painful 72%
- Severely painful 17%





What Can We Do?

Encourage gender balance in the specialty





What Can We Do?

Advocate equitable pay and access to resources for Gynecology



If trends continue, it will take 164 years to close Canada's gender pay gap



