106TH CONGRESS H. CON. RES. 64

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Recognizing the severity of the issue of cervical health, and for other purposes.

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- Whereas cervical cancer annually strikes an estimated 15,000 women in the United States;
- Whereas during an average woman's lifetime cervical cancer strikes one out of every 50 American women;
- Whereas it is estimated that during this decade more than 150,000 women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer in the United States;

- Whereas according to the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program of the National Cancer Institute, when cervical cancer is detected at an early stage, the five-year survival rate is 91 percent;
- Whereas in most cases cervical cancer is a preventable disease yet is one of the leading causes of death among women worldwide;
- Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the mortality rate among American women with cervical cancer declined during the period 1960 through 1997, but now has begun to rise;
- Whereas clinical studies have confirmed that the human papillomavirus (HPV) is a major cause of cervical cancer and unknown precursor lesions; and
- Whereas cervical cancer survivors have shown tremendous courage and determination in the face of adversity: Now, therefore, be it
 - 1 Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate
 - 2 concurring),
 - 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
 - 4 This resolution may be cited as the "Cervical Cancer
 - 5 Public Awareness Resolution".
 - 6 SEC. 2. RECOGNIZING THE SEVERITY OF CERVICAL
 - 7 CANCER.
 - 8 The Congress—
- 9 (1) recognizes the severity of the issue of cer-
- vical health;

1	(2) calls on the United States as a whole to
2	support both the individuals with cervical cancer as
3	well as the family and loved ones of individuals with
4	cervical cancer through public awareness and edu-
5	cation;

- (3) calls on the people of the United States to take this opportunity to learn about cervical cancer and the improved detection methods available;
- (4) recognizes through education and early detection, women can lower their likelihood for developing cervical cancer;
- (5) recognizes the importance of federally funded programs that provide cervical cancer screenings and follow-up services to medically underserved individuals; and
- (6) encourages all women to have regular Papsmear tests.

Passed the House of Representatives October 3, 2000.

Attest:

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Clerk.