

108TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 39

Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding viral hepatitis.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 12, 2003

Mr. WYNN (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mr. FORD, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. JANKLOW, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. FROST, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. McDERMOTT) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding viral hepatitis.

Whereas viral hepatitis is a serious public health problem affecting millions of Americans;

Whereas in the United States, approximately 3,900,000 Americans have been infected with hepatitis C (of whom 2,700,000 are chronically infected), 1,250,000 Americans are infected with hepatitis B, and hepatitis A infection exceeds 20 cases per 100,000 citizens;

Whereas approximately 10,000 to 15,000 Americans die annually from complications arising from chronic viral hepatitis infections;

Whereas all viral hepatitis is preventable through education and immunization;

Whereas viral hepatitis is typically asymptomatic, and therefore infected individuals may unknowingly transmit the virus to others;

Whereas persons infected with hepatitis B or hepatitis C may not learn of their infection until 10 to 20 years later when complications arise from chronic viral hepatitis;

Whereas hepatitis C infection is the largest single cause for liver transplantation and one of the principal causes of liver cancer and cirrhosis;

Whereas vaccinations exist for hepatitis A and hepatitis B, and there is a need to promote immunizations, especially for those who are infected with other hepatitis viruses;

Whereas no vaccine exists for hepatitis C, and treatments have limited success, making this infection among the most costly diseases in terms of health care costs, lost wages, and reduced productivity;

Whereas approximately one quarter of HIV-infected persons in the United States are also infected with hepatitis C;

Whereas hepatitis C infection progresses more rapidly to liver damage in HIV-infected persons and may impact the course and management of HIV infection;

Whereas hepatitis C affects 1.5 percent of the United States population and is 2 to 3 times more common among African Americans and Hispanics than Caucasians;

Whereas therapy for hepatitis C is evolving, and currently recommended regimens are effective in approximately 40 percent of patients;

Whereas the response rate to therapy for hepatitis C in African Americans is much lower than in Caucasians;

Whereas although end-stage liver disease is more common in minority individuals, those individuals are less likely to undergo liver transplantation;

Whereas the survival rate after liver transplantation appears to be lower for African Americans than for Caucasians;

Whereas early diagnosis can lead to the possibility of preventing further transmission of viral hepatitis;

Whereas prevention education and other preventive measures, such as vaccination, can lead to the prevention of viral hepatitis; and

Whereas the Congress as an institution, and Members of Congress as individuals, are in unique positions to help raise public awareness about the need for increased funding for prevention education and immunization for hepatitis A and B, and increased research on viral hepatitis: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that—

3 (1) national and community organizations and
4 health care providers should be applauded for their
5 role in promoting awareness about viral hepatitis
6 and the importance of early detection, prevention
7 education, other preventive measures (such as vac-
8 cination), and ongoing screening;

9 (2) the Federal Government, with respect to
10 viral hepatitis, has a responsibility—

1 (A) to endeavor to raise awareness about
2 the importance of prevention education, other
3 preventive measures (such as vaccination),
4 counseling, and appropriate treatment;

5 (B) to increase funding for prevention edu-
6 cation, other preventive measures (such as vac-
7 cination), and research, so that transmission of
8 viral hepatitis is reduced and early detection of
9 viral hepatitis is promoted;

10 (C) to increase efforts to find more effec-
11 tive treatments and cures; and

12 (D) to continue to consider ways to im-
13 prove access to high-quality health care services
14 for the early detection and treatment of viral
15 hepatitis;

16 (3) the Director of the National Institute of Di-
17 abetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases should
18 continue to take a leadership role in the fight
19 against viral hepatitis through the expansion of
20 basic, clinical, and genetic research; and

21 (4) the Director of the Centers for Disease
22 Control and Prevention should give priority consider-
23 ation to the establishment of a national viral hepa-
24 titis roundtable that is aimed at providing leader-
25 ship, support, and organization for viral hepatitis

1 prevention, education, and treatment, and that in-
2 cludes representatives of the Federal Government
3 and private, nonprofit organizations that play a role
4 in hepatitis prevention, education, treatment, and
5 advocacy.

○