
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 668 Session of
2018

INTRODUCED BY MURT, BAKER, BOBACK, V. BROWN, BULLOCK, BURNS,
CALTAGIRONE, CAUSER, D. COSTA, COX, SCHLEGEL CULVER, DEAN,
DIGIROLAMO, DONATUCCI, DRISCOLL, DUSH, EVERETT, HILL-EVANS,
KAVULICH, KULIK, LONGIETTI, MARSICO, MILLARD, OBERLANDER,
PASHINSKI, PICKETT, M. QUINN, RAPP, READSHAW, RYAN, SAINATO,
SCHLOSSBERG, SCHWEYER, SIMS, SONNEY, STAATS, THOMAS, TOOHL,
WARD, WARREN, YOUNGBLOOD AND WATSON, JANUARY 31, 2018

INTRODUCED AS NONCONTROVERSIAL RESOLUTION UNDER RULE 35,
JANUARY 31, 2018

A RESOLUTION

1 Recognizing the month of January 2018 as "Cervical Cancer
2 Awareness Month" in Pennsylvania.

3 WHEREAS, Human papillomavirus is responsible for causing 90%
4 of all cervical cancer cases; and

5 WHEREAS, Each year, approximately 14 million people acquire
6 human papillomavirus; and

7 WHEREAS, With routine and accurate screening, cervical cancer
8 is highly preventable; and

9 WHEREAS, Widespread screening has reduced mortality rates for
10 women with cervical cancer, yet the number of deaths is still
11 significant despite advanced medical techniques and evaluative
12 procedures; and

13 WHEREAS, Cervical cancer rates in the United States are
14 affected by education, access to routine cervical cancer
15 screening and screening accuracy; and

1 WHEREAS, Experience shows that increasing cervical cancer
2 awareness among women, especially underserved women,
3 significantly reduces the probability of mortality; and

4 WHEREAS, Cervical cancer disproportionately affects minority
5 women and women with lower incomes, who are less likely to have
6 access to routine screenings; and

7 WHEREAS, Approximately half of all cervical cancer cases are
8 in women who have never been screened and 10% of cases are in
9 women who have not been screened within the last five years; and

10 WHEREAS, The majority of cervical cancer patients are
11 diagnosed before 50 years of age, the youngest median age for
12 all female reproductive cancers; and

13 WHEREAS, New screening technologies offer advanced
14 opportunities to eliminate cervical cancer through early
15 identification of women at increased risk; and

16 WHEREAS, These technologies include testing approved by the
17 United States Food and Drug Administration for human
18 papillomavirus; and

19 WHEREAS, The United States Food and Drug Administration has
20 approved a vaccine for human papillomavirus, for both females
21 and males, with recommended inoculation beginning at 9 years of
22 age to 26 years of age, that prevents infection by four strains
23 of human papillomavirus to prevent most cases of cervical
24 cancer; and

25 WHEREAS, The National Immunization Program of the Centers for
26 Disease Control and Prevention and the Advisory Committee on
27 Immunization Practices have jointly recommended the use of the
28 human papillomavirus vaccine; and

29 WHEREAS, Women are entitled to accurate information relating
30 to cervical cancer so that they can make informed health care

1 decisions and can access accurate screening and vaccination; and
2 WHEREAS, Women in this Commonwealth between 40 and 64 years
3 of age who are uninsured may be eligible for free screening for
4 cervical cancer through the Department of Health's Healthy Woman
5 Program; and

6 WHEREAS, Women in Pennsylvania under 65 years of age who are
7 uninsured and in need of treatment for cervical cancer or a
8 precancerous condition of the cervix may be eligible for full
9 health care benefits through the Breast and Cervical Cancer
10 Prevention and Treatment Program of the Department of Human
11 Services; and

12 WHEREAS, This Commonwealth recognizes that, through education
13 and screening, women can decrease the likelihood of developing
14 cervical cancer, and that, with early detection, cervical cancer
15 can be successfully treated; therefore be it

16 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize the
17 month of January 2018 as "Cervical Cancer Awareness Month" in
18 Pennsylvania to increase awareness, on the part of women,
19 families, health care providers and policymakers, of the risks,
20 prevalence and treatability of cervical cancer and the
21 importance of early access to accurate screening.