



## 2021 ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 75

August 24, 2021 - Introduced by Representatives SUBECK, ROZAR, VINING, TUSLER, STUBBS, SPREITZER, SINICKI, SHELTON, SHANKLAND, S. RODRIGUEZ, NEUBAUER, L. MYERS, MURPHY, MILROY, KRUG, HEBL, EMERSON, DRAKE, CONSIDINE, CONLEY, CABRERA, CABRAL-GUEVARA, BROSTOFF, BOWEN, BALDEH and ANDRACA, cosponsored by Senators ROYS, DARLING, WIRCH, L. TAYLOR, RINGHAND, PFAFF, LARSON, CARPENTER, AGARD and ERPENBACH. Referred to Committee on Rules.

\*\*\*AUTHORS SUBJECT TO CHANGE\*\*\*

1     **Relating to:** designating September 2021 and 2022 as Ovarian Cancer Awareness  
2           Month.

3           Whereas, ovarian cancer is the deadliest of all gynecologic cancers and is most  
4     common in postmenopausal women; and

5           Whereas, ovarian cancer ranks 10th in rates of new cancer cases among women  
6     in the United States, but ranks fifth among cancer deaths for women, and is the  
7     leading cause of death from cancer of the female reproductive system; and

8           Whereas, ovarian cancer accounts for 1.3 percent of all new cancer cases for  
9     women, but 2.3 percent of all cancer deaths; and

10          Whereas, every woman is at risk for ovarian cancer regardless of age, heritage,  
11     or medical history, and women with a family history of ovarian cancer and other  
12     genetic factors are at an even higher risk; and

13          Whereas, approximately 230,000 women in the United States are living with  
14     ovarian cancer; and

1           Whereas, the incidence of and mortality from ovarian cancer in Wisconsin are  
2 both slightly higher than the national average; and

3           Whereas, fewer than 48 percent of women diagnosed with ovarian cancer  
4 survive beyond five years; and

5           Whereas, ovarian cancer may not cause early symptoms, and diagnosis of  
6 ovarian cancer, therefore, often does not occur until the disease has reached an  
7 advanced stage, at which point the cancer may spread to other parts of the body.  
8 Although the five-year survival rate for Stage 1 ovarian cancer is more than 90  
9 percent, only 15 percent of ovarian cancers are diagnosed at Stage 1; and

10           Whereas, the five-year survival rate for late-stage ovarian cancer is below 30  
11 percent; and

12           Whereas, while a mammogram can detect breast cancer and a pap smear can  
13 detect cervical cancer, there is no reliable early detection test for ovarian cancer; and

14           Whereas, additional ovarian cancer research and clinical trials are urgently  
15 needed to develop prevention strategies, early detection tools, and better therapies,  
16 in hopes of eventually finding a cure; and

17           Whereas, awareness and education are crucial. Women's lives will be saved  
18 through public awareness about ovarian cancer and its risk factors, signs, and  
19 symptoms; now, therefore, be it

20           ***Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That*** the legislature  
21 proclaims September 2021 and 2022 to be Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month in  
22 Wisconsin.

23   (END)