

1999 DRAFTING REQUEST

Assembly Amendment (AA-ASA1-AB133)

Received: **06/24/99**

Received By: **kenneda**

Wanted: **Soon**

Identical to LRB:

For: **Senate Democratic Caucus**

By/Representing: **Walter**

This file may be shown to any legislator: **NO**

Drafter: **nelsorp1**

May Contact:

Alt. Drafters:

Subject: **Health - public health**

Extra Copies:

Pre Topic:

SDC:.....Walter - Caucus #3304,

Topic:

Funding for purchase of DNA probe machines

Instructions:

See Attached

Drafting History:

| <u>Vers.</u> | <u>Drafted</u> | <u>Reviewed</u> | <u>Typed</u> | <u>Proofed</u> | <u>Submitted</u> | <u>Jacketed</u> | <u>Required</u> |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| /1 | nelsorp1 06/24/99 | wjackson 06/24/99 | hhagen 06/25/99 | _____ | lrb_docadmin 06/25/99 | | |
| /2 | nelsorp1 06/25/99 | wjackson 06/25/99 | hhagen 06/27/99 | _____ | lrb_docadmin 06/27/99 | | |

FE Sent For:

<END>

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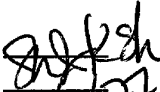
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| /1 | nelsorp1 06/24/99 | wjackson 06/24/99 | hhagen 06/25/99 |  06/25/99 | lrb_docadmin 06/25/99 | | |

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Funding for purchase of DNA probe machines

What app? 435 (1)(a)? (5)(fh)
Amie Goldman

Instructions:

See Attached

G-17044 285 (1)(fd)

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|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| /1 | nelsorp1 | /1 Wlj 6/24 | | <i>[Signature]</i> 6/25 | | | |

FE Sent For:

<END>

yes

SDC

caucus number 2635

duplicate flag:
duplicate with:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Other reference numbers: Paper 510 | LFB Sum #: pages 398-402 |
| bill number/amendment number: | |
| LRB draft # | LRB P-draft: |

description: Repeal requirement that premiums collected from HIRSP policyholders must equal 60% of the plan costs and that providers must each provide 50% of the remaining 40% of the plan costs. Instead, establish max premium cost at 150% of cost for standard plan.

other notes

drafting instructions: see above. And add that insurers and providers each provide 50% of the remaining plan costs.
more instructions:

caucus number 3205

duplicate flag:
duplicate with:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Other reference numbers: FM 1165 | LFB Sum #: page 295 |
| bill number/amendment number: | |
| LRB draft # | LRB P-draft: |

description: Provides additional GPR for birth defects and outcome monitoring program. Includes provisions to create a birth defect prevention surveillance system

other notes

33,000 99-01 67,000 00-01 (100,000) TOTAL

drafting instructions: Provide \$200,000 GPR in 1999-00 and \$400,000 GPR in 2000-01
more instructions:

caucus number 3207

duplicate flag:
duplicate with:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Other reference numbers: | LFB Sum #: |
| bill number/amendment number: | |
| LRB draft # | LRB P-draft: |

description: Allows multiple municipalities in a county to establish a local board of health

other notes

drafting instructions: See above and attached
more instructions:

caucus number 3304

duplicate flag:
duplicate with:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Other reference numbers: | LFB Sum #: |
| bill number/amendment number: | |
| LRB draft # | LRB P-draft: |

description: Provide \$400,00 GPR to the State Lab of Hygiene and \$250,000 to the City of Milwaukee Public Health Department to each purchase DNA probe machines.

other notes

drafting instructions: See above and attached.
more instructions:

↑ 285 (1) (Pd) ↑

Health - public health

CN 3304

4 +

4 - PRIORITY BUDGET MOTION: 

Abbott Labs DNA Probe

Motion: Provide \$400,000 GPR to the State Lab of Hygiene and \$250,000 to the City of Milwaukee Public Health Department to each purchase DNA probe machines.

Background for Abbot Labs Motion

Abbot Labs is the largest employer in Kenosha County.

They manufacture the LCx system that provides automated, amplified DNA probe testing for Chlamydia and Gonorrhea. It is significantly more sensitive than the methods currently being used by the State Lab of Hygiene on the fee-exempt basis.

Using a less sensitive test means that positive patients are being released to the community with sub-clinical indications, are untreated and continue to spread disease. The more sensitive test provided by the LCx system increases detection, treats more patients, lowers downstream costs and provides for better overall care.

Both the State Lab of Hygiene and the Health Department of the City of Milwaukee have indicated interest in obtaining this technology. The entire program will cost \$650,000 GPR for both the State Lab and the City of Milwaukee.

Amplified DNA Probe Testing for Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

The Abbott LCx System provides automated, amplified DNA probe testing for Chlamydia and GC. It is significantly more sensitive than older methods currently being used by the Wisconsin State laboratory of Hygiene for fee exempt testing. In fact, they recently changed to our technology on fee for service samples. Using a test that is less sensitive means positive patients are being released back to the community with the disease being untreated and spread. These sexually transmitted diseases have symptoms that are sub-clinical and a test is often necessary to detect them. The ramifications of undetected and untreated Chlamydia and GC infections are increased ER and Physician visits, infection of more members of the community, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), potential sterility, and child birth issues.

Another advantage of the Abbott Lcx system is flexibility. The sample can be a swab or urine, the patient male or female, and the test GC and/or Chlamydia. No other systems offer this. Being able to accept a non-invasive sample, like urine, makes follow up testing and the testing of sexual partners much more likely to happen.

In summary, Abbott's Lcx technology allows detection of more true infections, more patients treated, lower downstream costs, and overall better patient care.

Sexually Transmitted Disease Testing in Wisconsin

Issue:

What is the most effective way to screen the population for Chlamydia and Gonorrhea under a fixed budget. New technology has increased the ability to detect these diseases by 25 - 40% but the cost per test has also risen.

History:

Wisconsin and the State Laboratory of Hygiene have been involved in STD testing for many years and since the mid 1980's have been involved with Wisconsin Division of Health and the CDC in Atlanta to develop a monitored STD program. Being leaders in this area has helped keep Wisconsin's overall rates in check to the best of our ability with available technology.

Who is affected:

Fee exempt testing at the State Lab. is performed for:

- See 107*
1. Any state, county, or city health department for screening or diagnostics. These are typically STD clinics. i.e.: Ashland or Superior
 2. State funded STD clinics. These are not necessarily owned by the state but receive state funds. 10-12 across the state.
 3. Family Planning Clinics that meet guidelines. They must have a selective screening protocol and have income cutoffs. i.e.: Wausau, Antigo, Tomahawk, Mauston, Medford.

Currently, fee for service testing uses this new technology.

What are we missing:

Current testing uses EIA technology which picks up 60 to 70% of the positives in current studies. Specimens in the "gray zone" are then tested by the new amplified DNA probe technology. This picks up an additional 10 to 15%. While the State Lab. has done an excellent job in using its existing funds, amplified DNA probe technology allows for 97 - 98% detection.

What would this cost?

Amplified DNA probe testing on fee exempt samples would add \$250,000 to the costs for Chlamydia testing. Using this technology to perform testing for Chlamydia and Gonorrhea on each sample would add \$400,000.

Rates of syphilis, gonorrhea high here

CDC wants to make a priority of preventing sexually transmitted disease

lowed by Washington, D.C., with 839 and St. Louis, Mo., with 825. Chicago's rate was 393. It ranked 16th on the list

By MARILYN MARCIONE of the Journal Sentinel staff

Milwaukee is among 20 cities in the nation with the highest rates of syphilis and gonorrhea, says a report by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which is starting a new campaign against what it called the hidden epidemic of sexually transmitted diseases.

Such diseases have reached all-time lows nationwide, but some cities, including Milwaukee, still have high numbers of cases, the CDC said.

However, city health officials expressed doubt that the situation with STDs in Milwaukee was really that bad, and questioned the reporting methods. Some large cities such as Miami, San Francisco, New York City, San Diego and Los Angeles didn't make the list, even though they have high rates of HIV infection, which is known to be more prevalent among those with STDs.

"I'm not saying Milwaukee doesn't have a problem" with syphilis and gonorrhea, said Geof Swain, associate medical director of the Milwaukee Health Department. "I just don't think we have a disproportionately large problem."

Swain said the city does an exceptionally good job of reporting cases that occur, and speculated that some other cities and states may not report as aggressively.

City epidemiologist Kathy Blair also said that syphilis rates have declined since they peaked in 1992. "We have steadily decreased every year since then," she said.

The CDC report says Milwaukee ranked 20th in the nation in the rate of gonorrhea — 358 cases per 100,000 population — in 1997. The leader was Baltimore, with a rate of 991, fol-

As for syphilis, Milwaukee had the 17th worst rate — 9 per 100,000 population. The disparity in rankings was great, however. The city with the highest rate — Baltimore, again — was 11 times worse than Milwaukee with a rate of 99 per 100,000 people. Memphis had the second-worst rate, 39.5, and Chicago ranked 13th, with a rate of 11.8.

Syphilis, if untreated during pregnancy, causes infant death up to 40% of the time. It also can cause blindness, severe neurological problems and cardiovascular disease. It's a particular health issue among blacks, who account for 65% of congenital syphilis cases, the CDC reports.

More than 20 diseases are sexually transmitted, including AIDS. An estimated 15 million Americans become infected with STDs each year, "yet they remain one of the most under-recognized health threats," the CDC report says.

The CDC's new director, Jeffrey Koplan, will make preventing STDs a priority — particularly syphilis — because half of all cases are concentrated in 1% of counties in the United States.

"At no time in history have the prospects for eliminating syphilis been better," says a statement from Koplan. "We have the rare opportunity to add syphilis next to malaria and cholera on the short list of diseases we have beaten in the United States."

Syphilis and gonorrhea are predominantly in the South and Northeastern seacoast states. Milwaukee's high rates are an exception to that pattern.

Chlamydia and other STDs, such as herpes and human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, are more geographically widespread. Chlamydia can cause infertility, tubal pregnancies and tubal scarring in women.

impact

Gould: Narrower streets are step to better development page 5

MILWAUKEE METRO AND STATE NEWS

SECTION 4

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL — BIWAL EDITION

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1998

In traffic deaths page 1

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------|--------|------------|---|
| Post-It Fax | 7671 | Date | 12/8 | # of pages | 1 |
| To | Chuck Seeps | From | Lynn M | | |
| Co/Dept | H. Br. A | On | 12/8 | | |
| Phone # | 2234680 | | | | |
| Fax # | 9381337 | | | | |

DRAFT

Improved STD Testing at Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene

Request

Provide \$450,000 in FY 2000 and \$400,000 in FY 2001 to allow the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene to use amplified DNA testing for detection of chlamydia and gonorrhea.

Background

New technologies using amplified DNA testing have dramatically improved detection of chlamydia and gonorrhea, the sexually transmitted diseases most prevalent in Wisconsin. Amplified DNA testing is >95% accurate in detecting the disease in infected people. Culture, antigen detection or non-amplified DNA testing, in contrast, may miss as many as 4 out of 10 cases.

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) currently offers amplified DNA testing for fee-for-service testing, and for limited fee-exempt testing. Financial constraints, however, prevent the laboratory from using amplified DNA testing for the majority of the 43,000 fee-exempt tests performed each year for local health departments, correctional institutions, and publicly funded STD and family planning clinics. Instead, the Wisconsin Division of Public Health and WSLH have developed evidence-based testing strategies using mostly non-amplified methods in order to detect as many infections as possible with the limited funding currently available. In spite of these cost-effective screening strategies which detect 70-80% of the infections, there are an estimated 150-200 false-negatives per year due to the use of non-amplified tests.

Considerations

- Left untreated, chlamydia and gonorrhea can lead to serious, and costly, health complications, including pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, infertility and infant pneumonia. Chlamydia costs the nation more than \$2.4 billion annually; the majority of the costs result from undiagnosed and untreated infections.
- Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), for example, prompts 2.5 million outpatient visits to physicians and more than 100,000 surgical procedures. Approximately 17% of women treated for PID will be infertile; of those able to conceive, 10% will have an ectopic pregnancy. Two-thirds of all infants born vaginally to mothers with chlamydia become infected during delivery, leading to infant pneumonia in some cases.

Improved STD Testing
Page Two
DRAFT

- Because more than 70% of women infected with chlamydia have no symptoms, the disease spreads rapidly among sexual partners and from childbearing women to their newborn. Once detected, however, the disease is easily cured with antibiotics.
- Recent cost-benefit studies have demonstrated the importance of amplified DNA testing for detecting infections and reducing costs due to complications. This testing is becoming the standard of care for STD testing, and is being adopted by insurers, managed care organizations and hospitals.
- Some of the expense of untreated chlamydia and gonorrhea is likely borne by state taxpayers, since those tested and treated at clinics using fee-exempt laboratory services are more likely to require state-funded health care and rely on the state in the event of disability.
- Newer amplified DNA tests can be conducted using urine samples rather than swab samples, eliminating the need for pelvic exams and associated costs for medical personnel, exam rooms, and supplies. Patients, especially males, more readily agree to provide these less invasive urine samples. Improved patient cooperation allows testing of potentially infected partners and widespread screening, breaking the cycle of infection.

Eradication efforts fail to stop STDs in cities

By Kathleen Fackelmann
USA TODAY

Public health officials have beaten syphilis and gonorrhea back to an all-time low in the USA, but a number of cities continue to report high rates of both, says a report out today.

The report, from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, points to 15 cities where both syphilis and gonorrhea infections are still widespread: Atlanta; Baltimore; Birmingham, Ala.; Chicago; Detroit; Memphis; Milwaukee; Nashville; Newark, N.J.; New Orleans; Norfolk, Va.; Oklahoma City; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis; and Washington, D.C.

Increased attention should be focused on these cities for prevention and treatment efforts, the CDC says.

The USA spends more than \$8 billion a year battling sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia and genital herpes, says the report to be released at the National STD Prevention Conference in Dallas. CDC director Jeffrey Koplan will announce the agency's plan to eliminate the syphilis infection still raging in selected cities and rural areas.

The AIDS epidemic has made the battle against STDs, and syphilis in particular, a priority, says Helene Gayle, director of the agency's STD program. The open sores of a syphilis infection can help

spread HIV, the AIDS virus. Syphilis has fueled epidemics of AIDS, she says.

The report also targets chlamydia, a disease the report calls "one of the most dangerous STDs among women today." The rates of chlamydia are highest among teen-age girls and young women, the CDC says. Without treatment, the disease can lead to infertility and dangerous tubal pregnancies.

States with the highest rates of chlamydia among women ages 15 to 24 are Arkansas, South Carolina, Mississippi, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, Illinois and Florida, the report says.

According to the report, 15 million Americans become infected with an STD each year, including chlamydia (3 million); human papillomavirus, or HPV, which is associated with cervical cancer (5.5 million); gonorrhea (650,000); and syphilis (70,000).

Antibiotics can cure many sexually transmitted diseases, often in one dose. Yet many people don't get treated, perhaps because of the shame associated with such diseases, says Edward Hook III, an STD expert at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. He suggests people talk frankly with their doctors.

"We've got to break the veil of silence," Gayle says. The CDC advises sexually active people to get tested for STDs.



State of Wisconsin
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRBb1227/1
DAK & RPN.../.....

WJ

SDC:.....Walter - Caucus #3304, Funding for purchase of DNA probe machines

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

CAUCUS AMENDMENT

TO ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1,

TO 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 133

1 At the locations indicated, amend the substitute amendment as follows:

2 1. Page 135, line 1^a: increase the dollar amount for fiscal year 1999-00 by
3 \$400,000 for the purpose of purchasing a DNA probe machine.

4 2. Page 193, line 1: increase the dollar amount for fiscal year 1999-00 by
5 \$250,000 for the purpose of providing a grant to the City of Milwaukee for the
6 purchase of a DNA probe machine.

7 3. Page 1518, line 14: after that line insert:



State of Wisconsin
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRBb1227/1
DAK&RPN:wlj:ksh

SDC:.....Walter – Caucus #3304, Funding for purchase of DNA probe machines

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

CAUCUS AMENDMENT

TO ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1,

TO 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 133

1 At the locations indicated, amend the substitute amendment as follows:

2 1. Page 135, line 19: increase the dollar amount for fiscal year 1999-00 by
3 \$400,000 for the purpose of purchasing a DNA probe machine.

4 2. Page 193, line 1: increase the dollar amount for fiscal year 1999-00 by
5 \$250,000 for the purpose of providing a grant to the City of Milwaukee for the
6 purchase of a DNA probe machine.

7 3. Page 1518, line 14: after that line insert:

**DRAFTER'S NOTE
FROM THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU**

LRBb1227/2dn
DAK&RPN:wlj:ksh

June 27, 1999

This draft adds "during fiscal year 1999-2000" to page 2, line 3.

Robert P. Nelson
Senior Legislative Attorney
Phone: (608) 267-7511



State of Wisconsin
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRBb1227/2
DAK&RPN:wlj:ksh

SDC:.....Walter – Caucus #3304, Funding for purchase of DNA probe machines

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

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2 **1.** Page 135, line 19: increase the dollar amount for fiscal year 1999-00 by
3 \$400,000 for the purpose of purchasing a DNA probe machine.

4 **2.** Page 193, line 1: increase the dollar amount for fiscal year 1999-00 by
5 \$250,000 for the purpose of providing a grant to the City of Milwaukee for the
6 purchase of a DNA probe machine.

7 **3.** Page 1518, line 14: after that line insert:

8 “(8gm) DNA PROBE MACHINE. From the appropriation under section 20.435 (1)
9 (a) of the statutes, the department of health and human services shall allocate

1 \$250,000 during the fiscal year 1999–2000 to the City of Milwaukee for the purchase
2 of a DNA probe machine.”.

3 (END)