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ovarian cancer; and

 $\begin{array}{c} LRB\text{--}3716/1 \\ CMH\text{:}skw \end{array}$

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.

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

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T	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.

(END)