14

ovarian cancer; and

 $\begin{array}{c} LRB-4255/1 \\ CMH:skw \end{array}$

2021 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 59

August 11, 2021 - Introduced by Senators Roys, Darling, Wirch, L. Taylor, Ringhand, Pfaff, Larson, Carpenter, Agard and Erpenbach, cosponsored 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. Referred to Committee on Senate Organization.

1	Relating to: designating September 2021 and 2022 as Ovarian Cancer Awareness
2	$\mathbf{Month.}$
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

23

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

(END)