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(Original Signature of Member)

118TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES.

Raising awareness of the racial disparities in the impact of colorectal cancer on the Black community.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

RESOLUTION

Raising awareness of the racial disparities in the impact of colorectal cancer on the Black community.

Whereas colorectal cancer, or CRC, is the third-most common cancer in the United States for men and women combined, and the second leading cause of cancer death;

Whereas this disease takes the lives of more than 50,000 people each year;

Whereas the rate of CRC is 21 percent higher among Black men and is 18.5 percent higher among Black women than compared to non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas the rate of CRC death is 31.5 percent higher among Black men and is 24.4 percent higher among Black women than compared to non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas CRC is the third-leading cause of cancer death in both Black men and women in the United States;

Whereas Black Americans have the lowest 5-year survival rate for CRC of any racial group in the United States;

Whereas deaths from colorectal cancer among people younger than 55 have increased one percent per year from 2008 to 2017;

Whereas the tragic death of 43-year-old actor Chadwick Boseman from colorectal cancer has catalyzed more conversation about CRC's impact on the Black community;

Whereas getting screened for CRC is highly recommended at age 50, and currently the United States Preventive Services Task Force is considering a recommendation to lower the age at which people should first get screened to 45;

Whereas, by 2030, it is expected that CRC will be the leading cause of death among people ages 20 to 49; and

Whereas CRC has a 90-percent survival rate when caught at the earliest stage and there are many screening methods available: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) recognizes the deadly impact colorectal can-
3 cer has to the American people;

4 (2) acknowledges the racial disparity that the
5 Black community faces when dealing with colorectal
6 cancer;

1 (3) encourages the Centers for Disease Control
2 and Prevention to continue and expand their work to
3 identify those factors that result in the colorectal ra-
4 cial screening disparity and develop effective strate-
5 gies to reduce and ultimately eliminate racial dis-
6 parities in colorectal screening;

7 (4) encourages everyone get colorectal cancer
8 screening when recommended by the United States
9 Preventive Services Task Force;

10 (5) encourages the Centers for Disease Control
11 and Prevention to conduct research to determine any
12 environmental factors, and the National Institutes of
13 Health to conduct research into any physiological
14 factors that cause an elevated risk for colorectal can-
15 cer in young adults; and

16 (6) urges State health plans to quickly adopt
17 new measures to cover colorectal screenings for indi-
18 viduals at a lower age, with special consideration for
19 the Black community and all those at higher risk for
20 colorectal cancer.