

1 [Supporting the Breast Cancer Protection Act of 2007]

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3 **Resolution supporting the Breast Cancer Patient Protection Act of 2007.**
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5 WHEREAS, On January 4, 2007, Congresswoman Jo Ann Davis (D-VA) introduced in
6 the United States House of Representatives of the 110th Congress proposed federal
7 legislation (H.R. 119) to require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital
8 stay for mastectomies, lumpectomies, and lymph node dissection for the treatment of breast
9 cancer and coverage for secondary consultations, which has garnered to date the co-
10 sponsorship of twenty-two (22) members of the United States House of Representatives; and
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12 WHEREAS, On January 31, 2007, Senator Olympia J. Snowe (R-ME) introduced in
13 the United States Senate of the 110th Congress proposed federal legislation (S. 459) to
14 require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for mastectomies,
15 lumpectomies, and lymph node dissection for the treatment of breast cancer and coverage for
16 secondary consultations, which has garnered to date the co-sponsorship of seventeen (17)
17 members of the United States Senate; and,

18 WHEREAS, Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that starts from cells of the breast, and
19 occurs mostly in women; and is the most common cancer among women, other than skin
20 cancer and is the second leading cause of cancer death in women, after lung cancer; and,

21 WHEREAS, About 178,480 women in the United States will be found to have invasive
22 breast cancer in 2007 and about 40,460 women will die from the disease in 2007; and

23 WHEREAS, The chance of a women having invasive breast cancer some time during
24 her life is about one (1) in eight (8) and the chance of dying from breast cancer is about one
25 (1) in 33; and,

1 WHEREAS, A mastectomy is performed as a surgical treatment for breast cancer and
2 consists of the surgical removal of the breast; and

3 WHEREAS, The proposed federal legislation would end the practice of “drive-through”
4 mastectomies, where women are sometimes forced to leave the hospital just hours following
5 their physically and emotionally difficult surgeries even if they and their doctors believe they
6 are not ready to go home; and,

7 WHEREAS, The proposed federal legislation does not mandate a 48 hour stay but
8 simply ensures a minimum hospital stay of 48 hours to any woman following a mastectomy or
9 other similar procedure if the patient and her doctor determine that a hospital stay of 48 hours
10 is in the best interests of the patient; now, therefore, be it

11 RESOLVED, That the City and County of San Francisco supports and endorses the
12 Breast Cancer Patient Protection Act of 2007.

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