



Legislation Details (With Text)

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Title: Resolution calling upon the United States Congress to pass the “Thomas J. Manton Prostate Cancer Early Detection and Treatment Act of 2007” (S. 1275 and H.R. 2131), which would amend the Public Health Service Act and Title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for a screening and treatment program for prostate cancer in the same manner as is provided for breast and cervical cancer.

Sponsors: Peter F. Vallone, Jr., Gale A. Brewer, Simcha Felder, Lewis A. Fidler, James F. Gennaro, Vincent J. Gentile, Alan J. Gerson, Letitia James, G. Oliver Koppell, Michael C. Nelson, Annabel Palma, Domenic M. Recchia, Jr., James Sanders, Jr., Larry B. Seabrook, Helen Sears, David I. Weprin, Thomas White, Jr., Robert Jackson

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Res. No. 1153

Resolution calling upon the United States Congress to pass the “Thomas J. Manton Prostate Cancer Early Detection and Treatment Act of 2007” (S. 1275 and H.R. 2131), which would amend the Public Health Service Act and Title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for a screening and treatment program for prostate cancer in the same manner as is provided for breast and cervical cancer.

By Council Members Vallone Jr., Brewer, Felder, Fidler, Gennaro, Gentile, Gerson, James, Koppell, Nelson, Palma, Recchia Jr., Sanders Jr., Seabrook, Sears, Weprin, White Jr. and Jackson

Whereas, According to the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), prostate cancer is the most common form of cancer among men in the United States, other than some kinds of skin cancer; and

Whereas, The CDC also finds that prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths among men in the United States, after lung cancer, and the seventh leading cause of death overall for men in this country; and

Whereas, The incidence of prostate cancer in the United States increased by 1.1% per year from 1995-

2003, according to the latest data available from the U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group; and

Whereas, 1 in 6 men in the United States will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in his lifetime, according to the American Cancer Society (ACS); and

Whereas, ACS further estimates that, in 2007, approximately 218,890 men in the United States will be diagnosed with prostate cancer and about 27,050 men will die of prostate cancer; and

Whereas, According to the National Prostate Cancer Coalition (NPCC), if a man in the United States has 1 family member diagnosed with prostate cancer, he has double the risk of prostate cancer, if he has 2 family members with such diagnoses, he has 5 times the risk, and if he has 3 family members with such diagnoses, he then has a 97 percent risk of prostate cancer; and

Whereas, NPCC statistics reveal that African-American males are also at greater risk for prostate cancer, with an incidence rate up to 65 percent higher than White males and double the mortality rates; and

Whereas, The National Cancer Institute found that nearly 100% of men whose prostate cancer was found while the cancer is still local or regional are still alive 5 years after being diagnosed, while only 34% survive 5 years in cases where the cancer has spread to distant parts of the body; and

Whereas, Screening by both a digital rectal examination (DRE) and a prostate specific antigen blood test (PSA) can diagnose the disease in earlier and more treatable stages and reduce prostate cancer mortality; and

Whereas, According to NPCC, there are no noticeable symptoms of prostate cancer while it is still in the early stages, which is why screening is so critical; and

Whereas, The “Thomas J. Manton Prostate Cancer Early Detection and Treatment Act of 2007” (S. 1275 and H.R. 2131), has been introduced in the United States Congress to increase screening for prostate cancer and improve early detection and treatment of this disease; and

Whereas, Specifically, this bill would amend the Public Health Service Act and Title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide a screening and treatment program for prostate cancer similar to the kind which is

currently provided for breast and cervical cancer, and would provide grants to states to establish such programs as well as supplemental grants for additional preventive health services; and

Whereas, This bill is named for Thomas J. Manton, a distinguished former Marine and police officer who served as a Member of the New York City Council from 1970 to 1984, was elected to the United States Congress representing the 7th Congressional District in Queens from 1985 to 1999, and was the Queens County Democratic Leader for two decades, from 1986 until his untimely death from prostate cancer in July 2006 at the age of 73; and

Whereas, Countless men and their families in New York City live with prostate cancer and untold others are afflicted with prostate cancer but are undiagnosed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council of the City of New York calls upon the United States Congress to pass the “Thomas J. Manton Prostate Cancer Early Detection and Treatment Act of 2007” (S. 1275 and H.R. 2131), which would amend the Public Health Service Act and Title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for a screening and treatment program for prostate cancer in the same manner as is provided for breast and cervical cancer.

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