



## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 22-007

BY SENATOR(S) Fields and Gonzales, Bridges, Buckner, Coleman, Coram, Danielson, Donovan, Gardner, Ginal, Hansen, Hinrichsen, Hisey, Holbert, Jaquez Lewis, Kirkmeyer, Kolker, Lee, Liston, Lundeen, Moreno, Pettersen, Priola, Rankin, Rodriguez, Scott, Simpson, Smallwood, Sonnenberg, Story, Winter, Woodward, Zenzinger, Fenberg;  
also REPRESENTATIVE(S) Herod and Caraveo, Amabile, Bacon, Baisley, Benavidez, Bennett, Bird, Bockenfeld, Boesenecker, Bradfield, Carver, Catlin, Cutter, Daugherty, Duran, Esgar, Exum, Froelich, Geitner, Gonzales-Gutierrez, Gray, Hanks, Holtorf, Hooton, Jodeh, Kennedy, Kipp, Larson, Lindsay, Lontine, Luck, Lynch, McCluskie, McCormick, McKean, McLachlan, Michaelson Jenet, Mullica, Neville, Ortiz, Pelton, Pico, Ransom, Rich, Ricks, Roberts, Sandridge, Snyder, Soper, Sullivan, Tipper, Titone, Valdez A., Valdez D., Van Beber, Van Winkle, Weissman, Will, Williams, Woodrow, Woog, Young, Garnett.

CONCERNING DESIGNATING MARCH AS TRIPLE-NEGATIVE  
BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH.

WHEREAS, Breast cancer is among the most commonly diagnosed cancers and the second leading cause of cancer death among women in the United States; and

WHEREAS, Approximately 281,550 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and an estimated 43,250 of those women will die with breast cancer in 2022; and

WHEREAS, Triple-negative breast cancer, or TNBC, is one of the many forms of breast cancer and accounts for about 15 to 30% of all diagnosed invasive breast cancer cases in the United States; and

WHEREAS, The term "triple-negative breast cancer" refers to the fact that these cancer cells lack estrogen receptors, progesterone receptors,

and HER 2, which are three key receptors that medicines typically target in other types of breast cancers, leaving limited treatment options for TNBC; and

WHEREAS, Across the United States, Black, Hispanic, and younger women are disproportionately impacted by TNBC, and despite the development of policies to support breast cancer patients, recognition of the specific effects of health disparities and inequities among TNBC patients and actions to mitigate the disparities and inequities are limited; and

WHEREAS, The odds of Black women being diagnosed with TNBC are twice as high as those of non-Hispanic, white women in the United States, and similarly, Hispanic women are more likely to be diagnosed with TNBC than their non-Hispanic, white peers; and

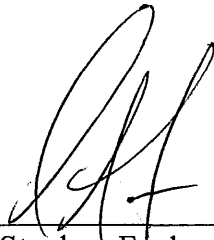
WHEREAS, Studies have shown that TNBC disease-specific mortality rates are often higher if patients have Medicaid or Medicare or are lower in socioeconomic status, and compared with non-Hispanic, white women, Black women are 48% less likely to receive guideline-adherent care and have approximately a two-fold higher mortality incidence, resulting in a disproportionately higher risk of death from TNBC; and

WHEREAS, Advances in breast cancer screening and treatment over the last few decades have reduced the overall breast cancer mortality rate, yet the ongoing disproportionate impact of TNBC on racial and ethnic minority communities raises concerns regarding the underlying determinants driving these disparities; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary to promote triple-negative breast cancer education, raise awareness about disease-related disparities, and tackle inequities within health care, such as inadequate access to screening, diagnostic testing, and care, in order to improve early detection and survival; now, therefore,

*Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Seventy-third General Assembly  
of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:*

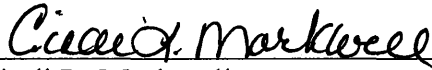
That the General Assembly acknowledges March as Triple-negative  
Breast Cancer Awareness Month.



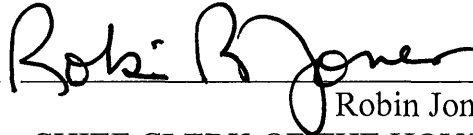
Stephen Fenberg  
PRESIDENT OF  
THE SENATE



Alec Garnett  
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES



Cindi L. Markwell  
SECRETARY OF  
THE SENATE



Robin Jones  
CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES