76th OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY – 2011 Regular Session STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

House Committee on Health Care

REVENUE: No revenue impact FISCAL: No fiscal impact

Action: Do Pass **Vote:** 7 - 0 - 1

Yeas: Cannon, Doherty, Hoyle, Parrish, Weidner, Greenlick, Thompson

Nays: 0

Exc.: Kennemer

Prepared By: Sandy Thiele-Cirka, Administrator

Meeting Dates: 5/16, 5/27

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES: Establishes nine-member Task Force on Oregon Curriculum and Training Standards for Performing Clinical Breast Examinations. Specifies task force membership, to be appointed by Governor. Requires task for to submit report to Legislative Assembly or interim committee related to health care no later than date of convening of 2013 regular session of Legislative Assembly. Sunsets task force on date of convening of 2014 regular session of Legislative Assembly. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

MEASURE: SB 493 A

CARRIER: Rep. Hoyle

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Importance of diagnosing breast cancer early
- Changing breast exam procedures
- Current outreach education efforts
- Concerns relating to creating a task force

EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT: No amendment.

BACKGROUND: Breast cancer is the second most common cancer among American women, (following skin cancer). The chance of developing invasive breast cancer at some time in a woman's life is a little less than one in eight. The American Cancer Society estimates for 2010 there would be 207,090 new cases of invasive breast cancer and 39,840 breast cancer deaths. The breast cancer rate in Oregon is 132 cases per 100,000 women, ranking in a tie for third highest in the United States according to the American Cancer Society.

Senate Bill 493-A creates a task force to: (a) investigate ways to decrease the number of delayed breast cancer diagnoses in Oregon; (b) review existing clinical breast cancer examination curricula and training standards at medical schools and hospitals; (c) review existing clinical breast cancer examination curricula and training standards for health care providers; (d) identify deficiencies in increasing awareness about the need for health care provider training; and, (e) explore whether the state should adopt a standardized clinical breast examination protocol.