

REVENUE: No revenue impact

FISCAL: Minimal fiscal impact, no statement issued

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Action: Do Pass

Vote: 9 - 0 - 0

Yeas: Clem, Conger, Harker, Kennemer, Keny-Guyer, Lively, Thompson, Weidner, Greenlick

Nays: 0

Exc.: 0

Prepared By: Tyler Larson, Administrator

Meeting Dates: 5/15

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**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:** Directs Oregon Health Authority to prepare a human papillomavirus and comprehensive related cancer control plan as an addendum to the Oregon Comprehensive Cancer Plan. Specifies topics to be included in plan. Sunsets January 2, 2015. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Cancer and other health effects of human papillomavirus (HPV)
- Transmission and prevention of HPV
- Value of educating public on impact, treatment and prevention of HPV

**EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT:** No amendment.

**BACKGROUND:** Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the United States. The relationship of cervical cancer and sexual behavior was suspected for more than 100 years and was established by epidemiologic studies in the 1960s. In the early 1980s, cervical cancer cells were demonstrated to contain HPV DNA. In the 1990s, epidemiologic studies showed a consistent association between HPV and cervical cancer. The first vaccine to prevent infection with four types of HPV was licensed in 2006.

It has been reported that approximately 23,000 adult women in the State of Oregon have abnormal pap smears related to HPV infection of the cervix each year. Oregon statistics from 2005 reveal that 111 women developed invasive cervical cancer and 41 of these women died of the disease. Nationally, approximately 11,070 women develop invasive cervical cancer and 3,870 die of the disease each year. While some cervical abnormalities lead to cervical cancer, most do not.

Senate Bill 722-A allows Oregon Health Authority to obtain information that will provide understanding of HPV and its effects throughout Oregon.