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SENATE MEMORIAL 99

51ST LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

INTRODUCED BY

William E. Sharer

A MEMORIAL

DECLARING MARCH 14, 2013 "WORLD KIDNEY DAY" IN THE SENATE.

WHEREAS, March 14, 2013 marks the eighth anniversary of world kidney day, an event jointly sponsored by the international society of nephrology and the international federation of kidney foundations; and

WHEREAS, in 2013, the celebration of this day will be focused on the often overlooked role that kidney dysfunction plays in premature heart disease; and

WHEREAS, the main functions of kidneys are to filter toxins and wastes out of the blood, maintain body fluid and composition and secrete hormones to assist in red blood cell production; and

WHEREAS, kidneys play a central role in regulating blood pressure by balancing important electrolytes that help maintain

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1 the heart's rhythm; and

2 WHEREAS, properly functioning kidneys are essential to
3 life; and

4 WHEREAS, chronic kidney disease is becoming more common,
5 with a significant increase in its prevalence in the United
6 States over the last twelve years, resulting in one in ten
7 people suffering from chronic kidney disease; and

8 WHEREAS, individuals with kidney disease are three times
9 more likely to suffer from heart disease, heart attack or
10 stroke as a result of a buildup of waste products leading to
11 uncontrolled high blood pressure; and

12 WHEREAS, many people suffer a heart attack or stroke
13 before they become aware that they have kidney disease; and

14 WHEREAS, healthy lifestyle choices, including not smoking
15 or the cessation of smoking, maintaining blood pressure,
16 cholesterol and blood sugar at appropriate levels, maintaining
17 a healthy weight through diet and exercise and drinking plenty
18 of water and fluids, help to reduce the risk of kidney disease;
19 and

20 WHEREAS, with early detection and treatment, kidney
21 disease can be slowed down before it progresses to kidney
22 failure or heart disease; and

23 WHEREAS, according to an article in the *Albuquerque*
24 *Journal*, New Mexico's rate of end-stage renal disease is higher
25 than that of other states because Hispanics and Native

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1 Americans are genetically at greater risk for diabetes, which
2 combined with high blood pressure is responsible for seventy
3 percent of chronic kidney disease; and

4 WHEREAS, the intermountain end-stage renal disease network
5 reports that there were two thousand seven hundred seventy-four
6 active dialysis patients in New Mexico as of December 31, 2011;
7 and

8 WHEREAS, four hundred thirty New Mexico dialysis patients
9 died in 2011; and

10 WHEREAS, while Native Americans make up nine and four-
11 tenths percent of New Mexico's population, they comprise
12 thirty-one percent of active dialysis patients in New Mexico
13 and twenty-three percent of those New Mexico dialysis patients
14 who died in 2011; and

15 WHEREAS, there are two transplant centers in New Mexico,
16 both located in Albuquerque, where, in 2011, seventy-eight
17 renal transplants were performed; and

18 WHEREAS, approximately fifteen percent of these
19 transplants were from a living related donor, five percent were
20 from living unrelated donors and nearly eighty percent were
21 from deceased donors; and

22 WHEREAS, the department of health currently has no
23 programmatic effort dedicated to the prevention of chronic
24 kidney disease or to promoting public awareness of the dangers
25 of kidney disease and its relationship to heart disease; and

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