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## FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

ORIGINAL DATE 03/06/07

SPONSOR Stewart LAST UPDATED \_\_\_\_\_ HB \_\_\_\_\_

SHORT TITLE HPV SCREENING & ADVISORY PANEL SB SJM 50

ANALYST Duarte

### APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Non-Rec	Fund Affected
FY07	FY08		
	NFI		

(Parenthesis ( ) Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From  
Department of Health (DOH)

### SUMMARY

#### Synopsis of Bill

Senate Joint Memorial 50 requests the support of initiatives by the Department of Health for improvements in Human Papillomavirus screening. It also supports the formation of an HPV advisory panel in order to better maintain cervical precancers. The memorial supports the efforts by the DOH in improving the screening and maintenance of HPV screening. Senate Joint Memorial 50 also recognizes the newly available HPV vaccine and would like to vaccinate all young women between the ages of nine and fourteen.

### FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The Department of Health will absorb any costs with there current funding.

### SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

According to Senate Joint Memorial 50 cervical cancer affects two-thirds of women in New Mexico under the age of fifty-five. Cervical cancer is preventable and curable through early detection and pre-cancer screening, unlike many other cancers. Current prevention programs

within New Mexico have resulted in a decrease in the incidence of cervical cancer in the women of New Mexico. Currently, Hispanics and Native Americans have a higher mortality rate in comparison to non-Hispanic white women. This is due in part to several issues surrounding lack of screening, access to healthcare, immigrant status, and other social and financial disparities.

Twenty high-risk genital human papillomaviruses have been identified as the cause of nearly all cervical precancers. Forty percent of women between the ages of eighteen and forty have tested positive for human papillomavirus. Recently a vaccine has become available that protects women from three types of cancer causing human papillomavirus, although there are several other types that are not covered by the vaccine. The vaccine would be especially affective for young women between the ages of nine and fourteen, who may be sexually naïve. Making this vaccine available to all women in New Mexico despite financial and social disparities would help decrease the occurrence of cervical cancer in women. Although the vaccine offers protection, it cannot be used in lieu of human papillomavirus testing and pre-cancer screening.

Senate Joint Memorial 50 supports the ongoing efforts of the Department of Health in maintaining the surveillance of cervical precancers and would also support collaboration between statewide immunization systems and human papillomavirus programs. This memorial supports the creation of an advisory panel consisting of experts in the fields of human papillomavirus testing and screening, school-based health representatives, representatives of immunization programs, healthcare advocacy groups, the New Mexico breast and cervical cancer early detection program, and the public health division, within the Department of Health. Collaboration between the New Mexico health policy commission and the human papillomavirus is also supported within this memorial. Finally, this memorial would like a research agenda to be created by the advisory panel that would identify and study the disparities and a more effective delivery of primary and secondary cervical cancer interventions, that would in turn improve the health of the women in New Mexico.

CD/nt