FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 26

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE GRAY.

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DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

Relating to American Red Cross minority blood drive day.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

WHEREAS, two million African Americans, or 1 in 12, have the sickle cell trait and more than 90,000 people in the United States, 98 percent of whom are African American, are affected by sickle cell disease; and

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WHEREAS, some, but not all, people who have sickle cell anemia need blood transfusions to prevent life-threatening problems such as stroke, spleen problems, or acute chest syndrome or to treat a sudden worsening of anemia due to an infection or enlarged spleen; and

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WHEREAS, blood transfusions are sometimes the best way to treat and prevent some of the complications of sickle cell anemia and blood transfusions are commonly used to treat worsening anemia and sickle cell complications; and

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WHEREAS, the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) system in humans distinguishes, from an immunological standpoint, foreign pathogens and tissues from the human body, and therefore in this capacity plays a major role in the immunologic regulations of bone marrow transplantation. A key factor to the success of allogeneic bone marrow transplant is the ability to closely match the patient and donor for a group of proteins found on the surface of most of the cells of the human body; and

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WHEREAS, African American patients who need bone marrow transplants have an especially hard time finding an unrelated bone marrow donor because African-Americans

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make up only 12 percent of the United States population and, thus, fewer potential donors are available; variations in HLA-types among people with African ancestry are more numerous than in any other ethnicity; and some individuals with both African and European or other ancestry may have novel combinations of HLA-types that are not found in either parental population; and

WHEREAS, it is critical to match blood types for African-Americans with other African-Americans because there are differences in the frequency of certain HLA-types among ethnic groups, and therefore patients are more likely to find a good match among donors from their own ethnic group; and

WHEREAS, the American Red Cross is working to partner with the African-American and Hispanic-American community in our region to close the gap on minority blood donations, fulfill the need for education about the safety of the blood supply, and spread the message that the blood donation process is pivotal to the survival of the community. The American Red Cross is participating in health fairs, conducting educational sessions, and seeking to dispel long-standing cultural myths. The organization is working to hire and retain a more diverse workforce that can represent the communities they work in and ultimately assist them in overcoming many of the language and cultural barriers of these individuals' participation in blood donation:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Second General Assembly, First Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, hereby designate May 21 of each year as "American Red Cross Minority Blood Drive Day" in Missouri in honor of Dr. Charles Richard Drew, an African-American physician and research pioneer in the field of blood transfusions; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the General Assembly encourages and urges all citizens of the State of Missouri to participate in appropriate activities on "American Red Cross Minority Blood Drive Day" to honor the medical revolution Dr. Drew made within the medical profession by storing blood plasma, establishing the American Red Cross blood bank, and organizing the world's first blood bank drive; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution be sent to the Governor for his approval or rejection pursuant to the Missouri Constitution.

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