

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 76

Senators Anthony, Geiss and Polehanki offered the following resolution:

1 A resolution to recognize October 2025 as Uterine Fibroids
2 Awareness Month.

3 Whereas, Uterine fibroids, also known as leiomyomas or myomas,
4 are non-cancerous growths that form in or around the uterus or
5 pelvic cavity that can lead to significant pelvic pain,
6 reproductive dysfunction, abnormal uterine bleeding, miscarriages,
7 and infertility; and

8 Whereas, Uterine fibroids can vary in number, size, and
9 severity depending on the location and sometimes lead to distortion
10 of the inside and outside of the uterus, or in some cases, can
11 cause extreme pain when a fibroid outgrows its blood supply and
12 starts to die, ultimately leading to more serious health
13 complications; and

1 Whereas, The pain, discomfort, stress, and other physical and
2 emotional symptoms of living with fibroids may interfere with a
3 woman's quality of life, affecting their personal and professional
4 life, as well as their overall health and well-being; and

5 Whereas, Uterine fibroids are one of the most common medical
6 conditions among women, with an estimated 26 million women in the
7 United States (U.S.) impacted during their reproductive years, with
8 the likelihood of developing the condition increasing with age; and

9 Whereas, Despite their prevalence, statistics on uterine
10 fibroids are often underestimated, as many women remain undiagnosed
11 or do not seek medical care. Limited knowledge about fibroids and
12 normal menstruation can lead to a distorted understanding of what
13 constitutes normal uterine bleeding; and

14 Whereas, Uterine fibroids disproportionately impact women of
15 color, as Black women are diagnosed with fibroids roughly three
16 times as frequently as Caucasian women, with women of color being
17 more prone to develop the condition earlier in life and tend to
18 experience larger and more numerous fibroids that cause more severe
19 symptoms; and

20 Whereas, The diagnosis of fibroids starts with detection
21 during a routine pelvic exam, but can lead to more complex testing,
22 including a pelvic ultrasound, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI),
23 hysterosalpingography, or hysteroscopy; and

24 Whereas, A woman's fertility can be affected by uterine
25 fibroids in a variety of ways, including the possibility of the
26 fibroids growing and blocking the uterus or fallopian tubes, making
27 it harder to become pregnant. Other negative impacts include
28 miscarriages, abnormal attachment of the placenta, increased
29 likelihood of delivery by cesarean section, and postpartum

1 hemorrhage; and

2 Whereas, Treatments for uterine fibroids range from medicinal
3 to surgical approaches, depending on the severity of the case,
4 symptoms, location and size of the fibroids, age, medical history,
5 and a woman's health goals. Medicinal approaches include anti-
6 inflammatory painkillers and hormonal treatments like oral
7 contraceptive pills or progesterone-containing agents. Surgical
8 approaches include a myomectomy, a procedure during which the
9 fibroids are removed but the uterus stays intact to preserve a
10 woman's fertility; and

11 Whereas, A hysterectomy, defined as the surgical removal of
12 the uterus, remains one of the most frequently performed procedures
13 for the treatment of uterine fibroids. While hysterectomy is
14 classified as a major surgical intervention, the scope and
15 complexity of the procedure may vary significantly depending on the
16 size, number, and location of the fibroids present; and

17 Whereas, The number of U.S. women with uterine fibroids
18 increased by 10.6 percent from 2010 to 2022; and

19 Whereas, A recent study showed the total annual economic
20 burden of uterine fibroids in the U.S. is estimated at \$42.2
21 billion, including direct medical costs, lost work productivity due
22 to absenteeism and short-term disability among women ages 25-54,
23 cesarean-related obstetrical expenses, and infertility-related
24 treatment costs; and

25 Whereas Public awareness and education about uterine fibroids
26 is critical to increase knowledge about this condition and improve
27 prevention, screening, diagnosis, and treatment methods; now,
28 therefore, be it

29 Resolved by the Senate, That the members of this legislative

1 body recognize October 2025 as Uterine Fibroids Awareness Month. We
2 recognize the disparities in incidence rates for Black and Hispanic
3 uterine fibroid patients and urge greater research, data
4 collection, treatment, and care options for uterine fibroids.