

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 76

Senator Anthony 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

14 Whereas, The pain, discomfort, stress, and other physical and

1 emotional symptoms of living with fibroids may interfere with a
2 woman's quality of life, affecting their personal and professional
3 life, as well as their overall health and well-being; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28 Resolved by the Senate, That the members of this legislative
29 body recognize October 2025 as Uterine Fibroids Awareness Month. We

- 1 recognize the disparities in incidence rates for Black and Hispanic
- 2 uterine fibroid patients and urge greater research, data
- 3 collection, treatment, and care options for uterine fibroids.