

State of South Dakota

EIGHTY-NINTH SESSION LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 2014

129V0752

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1018

Introduced by: Representatives Gosch, Bartling, Conzet, Craig, Cronin, Duvall, Ecklund, Erickson, Feickert, Feinstein, Gibson, Hajek, Hawks, Hawley, Hoffman, Hunhoff (Bernie), Killer, Kirschman, Langer, Lust, Magstadt, Mickelson, Munsterman, Novstrup (David), Parsley, Peterson, Ring, Rounds, Schrempp, Sly, Soli, Steele, Tyler, Westra, Wick, and Wismer and Senators Rave, Bradford, Brown, Frerichs, Heineman (Phyllis), Hunhoff (Jean), Jensen, Kirkeby, Krebs, Lederman, Lucas, Novstrup (Al), Peters, Rampelberg, Soholt, and Vehle

1 A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, Recognizing Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
2 (COPD) as a serious and chronic disease in South Dakota.

3 WHEREAS, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), also known as chronic
4 bronchitis and emphysema, is the third-leading cause of death in the United States and is the
5 second-leading cause of disability; and

6 WHEREAS, pulmonary experts predict that by 2020, COPD will become the leading cause
7 of death worldwide; and

8 WHEREAS, the major risk factor for COPD is smoking. Other risk factors include
9 environmental and workplace exposure to air pollution, a history of childhood respiratory
10 infection, and genetics; and

11 WHEREAS, tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in South
12 Dakota; and



1 WHEREAS, chronic lower respiratory disease accounted for six and six-tenths percent of
2 2012 South Dakota resident deaths, including emphysema, asthma, and bronchitis (2012 Vital
3 Statistics); and

4 WHEREAS, approximately 34,000 or five percent of South Dakota adults reported having
5 COPD in 2012; and

6 WHEREAS, the American Association for Respiratory Care reports that just over half of
7 all persons with COPD report that their condition limits their ability to work, while thirty-four
8 percent say that COPD keeps them from working; and

9 WHEREAS, early COPD screening and diagnosis is critical, and a diagnostic test for COPD
10 known as spirometry is available for office use, yet most people are not diagnosed until they
11 have reached an advanced stage of COPD; and

12 WHEREAS, until there is a cure for COPD, increased public awareness, early detection, and
13 proper health management can slow the progression of the disease and lead to reduced costs and
14 improved quality of life and self-sufficiency; and

15 WHEREAS, the South Dakota Chronic Disease State Plan guides the statewide stakeholders
16 working together on efforts to prevent and lessen the burden of chronic disease. The state plan
17 identifies areas for collaboration to reduce cost, as well as increase the impact, of the efforts to
18 improve the health of South Dakotans:

19 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-
20 Ninth Legislature of the State of South Dakota, the Senate concurring therein, that COPD is
21 recognized as a chronic health condition in South Dakota which contributes to increasing health
22 care costs and decreasing productivity of its citizens; and

23 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Legislature encourages the South Dakota
24 Department of Health to include COPD as a chronic health condition in its efforts to address

1 serious and chronic health conditions in South Dakota by seeking out and applying for funding
2 and grants available to provide public awareness or treatment for COPD in South Dakota; and
3 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Legislature encourages the South Dakota
4 Department of Health to include COPD as a chronic health condition in its current efforts to
5 educate the public about the effects of smoking and recognizes the Tobacco Control Program's
6 goals to prevent youth initiation to tobacco products, eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke,
7 and promote cessation among youth and young adults. The South Dakota QuitLine is a
8 Department of Health program that offers cessation service for tobacco users and can be
9 accessed at 1-866-SD-QUITS.