

SECOND REGULAR SESSION
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

House Concurrent Resolution No. 91

98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

6169H.02C

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

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

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

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

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

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20 **WHEREAS**, African-American patients who need bone marrow transplants have an
21 especially hard time finding an unrelated bone marrow donor because African-Americans make
22 up only 12 percent of the United States population and, thus, fewer potential donors are
23 available, variations in HLA-types among people with African ancestry are more numerous than
24 in any other ethnicity, and some individuals with both African and European or other ancestry
25 may have novel combinations of HLA-types that are not found in either parental population; and

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27 **WHEREAS**, it is critical to match blood types for African-Americans with other
28 African-Americans because there are differences in the frequency of certain HLA-types among

29 ethnic groups, and therefore patients are more likely to find a good match among donors from
30 their own ethnic group; and

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

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41 **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the members of the House of
42 Representatives of the Ninety-eighth General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the Senate
43 concurring therein, hereby designate May 21, 2016, as "American Red Cross Minority Blood
44 Drive Day" in Missouri in honor of Dr. Charles Richard Drew, an African-American physician
45 and research pioneer in the field of blood transfusions; and

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

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