

Whereas treatments for MPS will be greatly enhanced with continued public funding;

Whereas the quality of life for individuals afflicted with MPS and the treatments available to them will be enhanced through the development of early detection techniques and early intervention;

Whereas treatments and research advancements for MPS are limited by a lack of awareness about MPS disorders;

Whereas the lack of awareness about MPS disorders extends to those within the medical community;

Whereas the damage that is caused by MPS makes it a model for many other degenerative genetic disorders;

Whereas the development of effective therapies and a potential cure for MPS disorders can be accomplished by increased awareness, research, data collection, and information distribution;

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise public awareness about MPS; and

Whereas the Senate is also an institution that can assist in encouraging and facilitating increased public and private sector research for early diagnosis and treatments of MPS disorders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 25, 2005, as “National MPS Awareness Day”; and

(2) supports the goals and ideals of “National MPS Awareness Day”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 56—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF MARCH AS DEEP-VEIN THROMBOSIS AWARENESS MONTH, IN MEMORY OF JOURNALIST DAVID BLOOM

Mr. SPECTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 56

Whereas deep-vein thrombosis is a condition that occurs when a blood clot forms in one of the large veins, which may result in a fatal pulmonary embolism;

Whereas deep-vein thrombosis is a serious but preventable medical condition;

Whereas deep-vein thrombosis occurs in approximately 2,000,000 Americans every year;

Whereas fatal pulmonary embolism causes more deaths each year than breast cancer and AIDS combined;

Whereas complications from deep-vein thrombosis take up to 200,000 American lives each year;

Whereas fatal pulmonary embolism may be the most common preventable cause of hospital death in the United States;

Whereas the risk factors for deep-vein thrombosis include cancer and certain heart or respiratory diseases;

Whereas pulmonary embolism is the leading cause of maternal death associated with childbirth;

Whereas, according to a survey conducted by the American Public Health Association, 74 percent of Americans are unaware of deep-vein thrombosis;

Whereas National Broadcasting Company correspondent David Bloom died of a fatal pulmonary embolism while covering the war in Iraq;

Whereas Melanie Bloom, widow of David Bloom, and more than 35 members of the Coalition to Prevent Deep-Vein Thrombosis are working to raise awareness of this silent killer; and

Whereas the establishment of March as Deep-Vein Thrombosis Awareness Month in

honor of David Bloom would raise public awareness about this life-threatening but preventable condition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of March as “Deep-Vein Thrombosis Awareness Month”;

(2) honors the memory of David Bloom; and

(3) recognizes the importance of raising awareness of deep-vein thrombosis.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition today to submit a resolution to designate March 2005, as Deep Vein Thrombosis Awareness Month.

Deep vein thrombosis, DVT, affects more than 2 million Americans each year, according to the American Heart Association. DVT is a condition that occurs when a blood clot forms in one of the large veins, usually in the lower limbs. These blood clots can grow in size, break loose, travel through the bloodstream and obstruct a pulmonary artery, resulting in a pulmonary embolism, PE, a sudden blockage of an artery in the lung, which can cause sudden death. According to the American Heart Association, up to 2 million Americans are affected annually by DVT. Up to 200,000 people die as a result of PE, 98 percent of which are complications brought on by DVT.

Deep vein thrombosis may best be known for its effects on those who fly for long periods of time. Sitting for many hours without getting up and moving around makes blood flow in the legs slow down, increasing the tendency for blood to clump and form blood clots. However, this cause of DVT accounts for only a small percentage of the DVT cases in the United States. DVT can strike anyone, anywhere. Americans who have or have had cancer or certain heart or respiratory diseases may be at increased risk for DVT. Americans are also at risk if they are overweight, elderly, bed-ridden, or have had a stroke.

Unfortunately, 74 percent of Americans have little or no awareness of DVT, according to a national survey sponsored by the American Public Health Association. DVT and its complications also take a toll on our Nation's hospital systems, costing approximately \$860 million annually.

Among DVT's many victims was NBC News correspondent David Bloom. In March and April 2003, David, only 39 years old, was embedded with the U.S. Army's 3rd Infantry Division covering the war in Iraq. On April 6, 2003, after being seated in a cramped Army vehicle for many hours, David was stricken with DVT. The blood clot had traveled to his lungs and proved fatal.

Like David Bloom, many of us may be at risk for DVT and not know it. Some risk factors include: acute medical illness such as cancer, certain heart or respiratory diseases, prior DVT, increasing age, obesity, major orthopedic surgery, pregnancy, restricted mobility and paralysis. DVT can be prevented through maintaining a

healthy lifestyle, including a fitness program and a healthy diet. Further, during periods of prolonged immobility such as airplane travel, stretch your legs as often as possible.

As Chairman of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee, I led the effort to double funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) over 5 years. Funding for the NIH has increased from \$11.3 billion in fiscal year 1995 to \$28.5 billion in fiscal year 2005. In 2004, the NIH, through the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, provided \$6.1 million for DVT and PE research. The NIH is also advancing research of this condition through a recently formed international partnership working to prevent and control blood clots, and improve therapies for conditions such as heart attacks, strokes, deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolisms.

Together with Melanie Bloom, widow of David Bloom, and the more than 35 leading health organizations in the Coalition to Prevent DVT, we are working to help raise awareness of this condition. To increase public awareness of this serious, yet preventable condition, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to designate March 2005 as Deep Vein Thrombosis Awareness Month in honor of David Bloom's memory.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 13. Mr. ENZI proposed an amendment to the bill S. 306, to prohibit discrimination on the basis of genetic information with respect to health insurance and employment.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA. 13. Mr. ENZI proposed an amendment to the bill S. 306, to prohibit discrimination on the basis of genetic information with respect to health insurance and employment; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2005”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.

TITLE I—GENETIC NONDISCRIMINATION IN HEALTH INSURANCE

Sec. 101. Amendments to Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Sec. 102. Amendments to the Public Health Service Act.

Sec. 103. Amendments to title XVIII of the Social Security Act relating to medigap.

Sec. 104. Privacy and confidentiality.
Sec. 105. Assuring coordination.

Sec. 106. Regulations; effective date.

TITLE II—PROHIBITING EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF GENETIC INFORMATION

Sec. 201. Definitions.