

MINUTES OF THE SENATE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman James Barnett at 1:35 P.M. on February 1, 2006 in Room 231-N of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Late Arrival:

Senator Journey - 1:45 p.m.

Senator Haley - 1:45 p.m.

Senator Brungardt - 1:52 p.m.

Committee staff present:

Emalene Correll, Kansas Legislative Research Department

Terri Weber, Kansas Legislative Research Department

Norm Furse, Office of Revisor of Statutes

Diana Lee, Office of Revisors of Statutes

Morgan Dreyer, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Jay Menitove, M.D., Executive Director and Medical Director, Community Blood Center of Greater Kansas City

W. Christopher Bandy, M.D. FACS Medical Director, Trama Services Stormont-Vail Health Care

Sarah Synovec, Junior Washburn Rural High School

Lauren Cundy, Washburn Rural High School Student Council Blood Drive - two year coordinator

Pamela Head - American Red Cross

Others attending:

See attached list.

Introduction of bills

Upon calling the meeting to order Chairman Barnett called on Senator Jordan who asked that the Committee introduce legislation on three issues. The first relates to the reporting of statistical data regarding termination of pregnancies. The second concerns abortions and the third concerning death certificates.

The motion was made by Senator Jordan to introduce the legislation. It was seconded by Senator Palmer and the motion carried.

Hearing on SB 426—An act relating to minors; concerning the donation of blood

The chair announced the next order of business would be a hearing on **SB 426**. He then called upon the first of five proponents, conferee Mr. Jay Menitove, M.D., Executive Director and Medical Director, Community blood Center of Greater KC who stated statistics, requirements, and benefits of blood donors. A copy of his testimony is (Attachment 1) attached hereto and incorporated into the Minutes as referenced.

Chairman Barnett called upon the second proponent conferee to testify. W. Christopher Bandy, M.D. FACS Medical Director, Trama Services Stormont-Vail Health Care, stated that there are a countless patients who require blood transfusions for hemorrhagic shock after a serious injury to prevent their deaths, crashes per million miles driven statistics. A copy of his testimony is (Attachment 2) attached hereto and incorporated into the Minutes as referenced.

The next proponent to testify was Sarah Synovec, Junior Washburn Rural High School, stated that changing the age limit would add new willing blood donors to the too soon ending list and giving these young adults a chance to make an important impact in today's world. A copy of her testimony is (Attachment 3) attached hereto and incorporated into the Minutes as referenced.

Chairman Barnett call upon the fourth proponent conferee to testify. Lauren Cundy, Senior at Washburn Rural High School and coordinator of the Student council Blood Drive, who explained the responsibilities of organizing their Student Council blood drive. A copy of his testimony is (Attachment 4) attached hereto

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate Public Health and Welfare Committee at 1:30 P.M. on February 1, 2006 in Room 231-N of the Capitol.

and incorporated into the Minutes as referenced.

The final proponent conferee to testify was Pamela Head, American Red Cross who stated her encouragement to change the current law by decreasing the age of consent for blood donation to 16 year olds, and her involvement as the Chief Executive Officer of the American Red Cross with the Central Plains Region Blood Services. No written testimony was provided.

As there were no opponent or neutral testimony, Chairman Barnett announced that written testimony was offered from Ms. Beverly Morris, Compliance and QI Supervisor, Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Stormont-Vail Regional Medical Center and Ms. Maggie Morris, a Kansas Constituent. Copies of their testimonies are (Attachment 5) attached hereto and incorporated into the Minutes as referenced.

The Chair then asked for questions or comments from the Committee. Questions came from Senators Wagle, Barnett, Brungardt, Haley, V. Schmidt, Mr. Furse, and Ms. Correll regarding the national registry, testing procedures for stem marrow, and is donor informed if blood is not used. A discussion ensued regarding the changing of line 15 in the bill, signing up to be on the national registry, is line 15 a complete sentence, and National Marrow Donor Program.

A motion was made by Senator Wagle to amend the bill to include lowering the age for stem cells. It was seconded by Senator Palmer. The motion carried. Senator Vicki Schmidt made a motion to advance the bill out favorably. It was seconded by Senator Haley and the motion carried.

Adjournment

As there was no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:25 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for 2, 2006.

SENATE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

DATE: 2/1/06

NAME	REPRESENTING
Kathy Belanger	Community Blood Center
MARK BOZAN/AT	CAPITOL STRATEGIES
Pam Carlson	Community Blood Center
Bev Morris	Community Blood Center
Ron Soepher	Heinhard Firm
Chad Austin	KS Hosp Assoc
Mark Synovec MD	Topeka Pathology Grp
Susan Synovec RN	Health CARE
JAY Mearns, MD	Community Blood Center
Pam Head	Am Red Cross Blood Services - Wichita KS.
Sarah Synovec	Washburn Rural HS
Lauren Lundy →	WRHS + Community Blood Center
W. C. Bandy	CBC

Senate Bill 426
16 year old blood donors

Presenter:

Jay E. Menitove, M.D.
Executive Director and Medical Director
Community Blood Center of Greater Kansas City
4040 Main Street
Kansas City, MO 64111

KS medical license # 04-27255

Board certified: Internal Medicine (1974), Hematology (1978), Blood Banking (1980)

Every four minutes, a patient receives a blood transfusion. Assuming the average transfusion dose consists of 3 pints of blood, one per 66 persons receives a transfusion each year (1.5% of the population).

Blood donations save lives.

Citizens donate when asked and when it is convenient.

We want to ask more people and make it more convenient for the donors.

Current Legislation:

17 year olds permitted to donate blood

Request:

Enact legislation permitting 16 year olds to donate blood

States permitting donations by 16 year olds include:

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| ▪ Alaska | ▪ Illinois | ▪ New York |
| ▪ California | ▪ Indiana | ▪ Ohio |
| ▪ Florida | ▪ Iowa | ▪ Oregon |
| ▪ Idaho | ▪ Maryland | ▪ Washington |

In 2005, Community Blood Center collected 50,317 pints of blood in 24 Kansas counties. High school donors in those counties provided 5,217 pints of blood.

Map of service area – Attachment I

Requirements for blood donation:

- Weight > 110lbs
- Good health
- Hemoglobin concentration > 12.5g/dL
- Blood pressure – near normal limits
- Temperature – within normal limits
- Greater than 8 weeks between donations

*Senate Public Health & Welfare
Committee*

¹ *Date: Feb. 1, 2006
attachment # 1*

Benefits:

- Blood donors
 - Altruistically motivated (no compensation)
 - Fulfill civic duty
 - Mini-physical
 - Cholesterol results
- Population in general
 - Alleviate blood shortages
 - Encourage community involvement by younger citizens
 - Encourage parents to donate (to emulate children)
 - Encourage philanthropic giving
 - Consistent with KS policy encouraging blood donations

this Comment: *s w. blood donors*

- A study involving 36 high schools on Long Island, New York in which 16 year olds, for the first time, were permitted to donate showed a 45% increase in the number of pints donated. (Transfusion 2005;45(Supplement):168A).

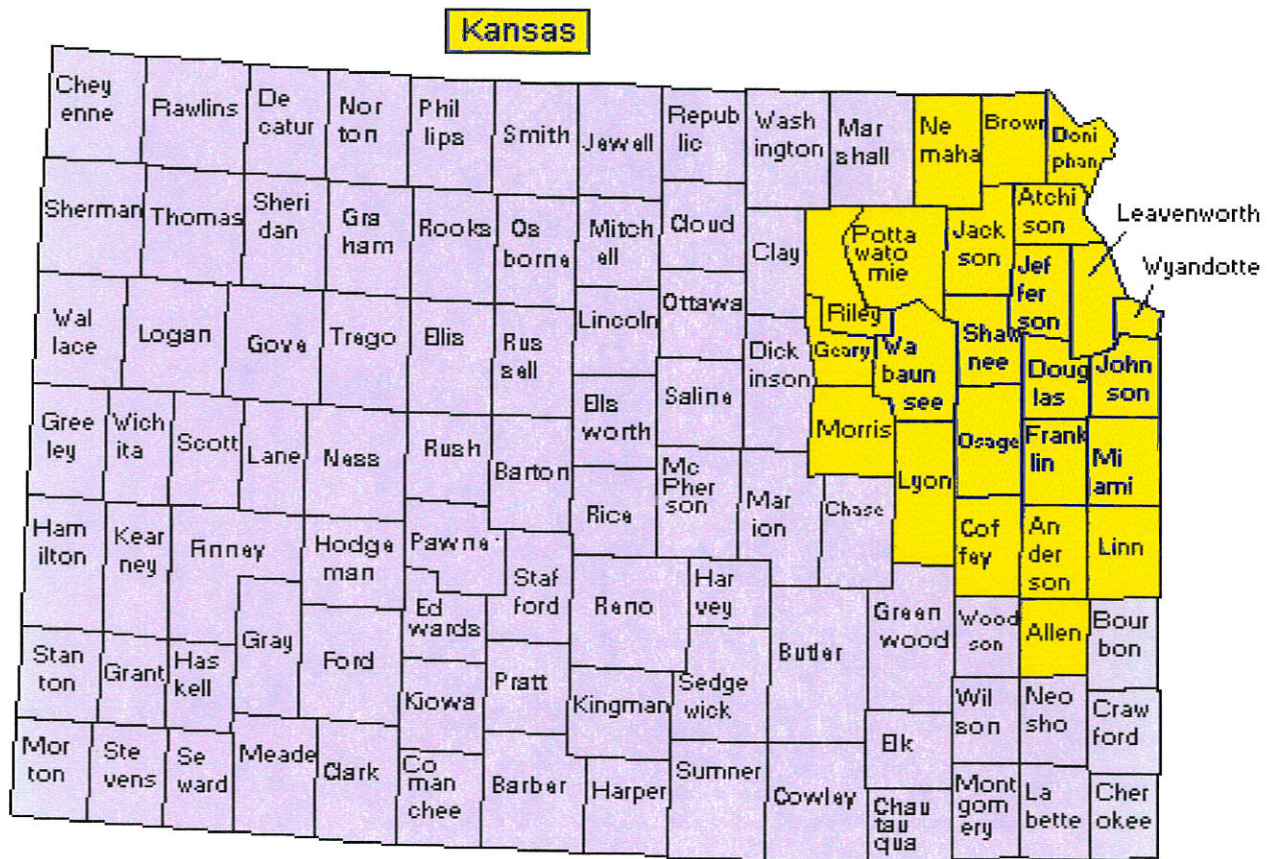
Summary:

- Blood transfusions save lives
- Facilitating blood donation provides societal benefits
- Permitting 16 year olds to donate increases blood donations

Please support a legislative change permitting 16 years old to donate blood in Kansas.

Attachment I

Counties Served by Community Blood Center



From the US Census Bureau website: (2004 estimates)

Kansas Population: 2,735,502
 Population of Counties served by CBC: 1,347,133 (~ 49%)



Advancing Transfusion and
Cellular Therapies Worldwide

January 31, 2006

Jay Menitove, MD
Executive Director and Medical Director
Community Blood Center of Greater Kansas City
4040 Main Street
Kansas City, MO 64111-2308
Email: jem@cbckc.org

Via Email (Hard Copy to Follow)

Dear Dr. Menitove:

AABB is currently in the process of changing its criteria for eligible blood donors to permit blood collection from 16 year-old donors. The final draft of the 24th Edition of the *AABB Standards for Blood Banks and Transfusion Services* (BBTS) will state that the age requirement to donate blood is ≥ 16 years or the age established under applicable state law. This edition has already undergone significant expert review and public comment and is currently in preparation for publication in 2006. Previous editions of the BBTS Standards had required that donors be ≥ 17 years of age or the age designated under applicable state law. AABB's BBTS Standards Program Unit made this change because there is no medical reason – i.e., no inherent difference in development between a 16 year-old and a 17 year-old – that would preclude blood donation. The committee recognized that many states have lowered the age of donation to age 16, and the committee wished to permit our members to collect blood from 16 year-old donors.

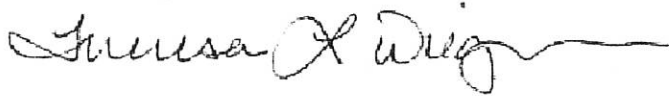
AABB is an international association dedicated to advancing transfusion and cellular therapies worldwide. Our members include more than 1,800 hospital and community blood centers and transfusion and transplantation services as well as approximately 8,000 individuals involved in activities related to transfusion, cellular therapies and transplantation medicine. For over 50

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www.aabb.org

years, AABB has established voluntary standards for and accredited institutions, including blood centers, involved in these activities. AABB is focused on improving health through the advancement of science and the practice of transfusion medicine and related biological therapies, developing and delivering programs and services to optimize patient and donor care and safety.

Please let us know if you have any additional questions regarding AABB's requirements for blood donation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Theresa L. Wiegmann". The signature is written in black ink and includes a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Theresa L. Wiegmann, JD
Director of Public Policy



America's Blood Centers[®]
It's About Life.

725 15th Street NW Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005
Tel: 202-393-5725 Fax: 202-393-1282

1-888-USBLOOD  www.AmericasBlood.org

January 30, 2006

Jay E. Menitove, MD
Executive Director and Medical Director
Community Blood Center (Kansas City)
4040 Main St
Kansas City, MO 64111-2390

Dear Dr. Menitove,

As a member of America's Blood Centers, the largest network of non-profit community-based blood programs, you know that we support lowering the blood donation age to admit donations from 16 year-old individuals who otherwise meet the criteria set by the US Food and Drug Administration.

About 10 percent of the blood collected by the members of America's Blood Centers is donated by high school students and 12 states, including Alaska, California, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Washington, have recognized the important role of younger donors and set 16 as the permissible age to donate.

We support your efforts to achieve "Donor 16" in Kansas.

Sincerely yours,

Merlyn H. Sayers, MBBCh, PhD
President

About ABC

Founded in 1962, America's Blood Centers is North America's largest network of community-based blood programs. Seventy-seven blood centers operate more than 600 collection sites in 45 U.S. states and Canada, providing half of the United States, and all of Canada's volunteer donor blood supply. These blood centers serve more than 180 million people and provide blood products and services to more than 4,200 hospitals and health care facilities across North America. ABC's U.S. members are licensed and regulated by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration. Canadian members are regulated by Health Canada.

**Testimony to the Committee on Ways and Means
1 February 2006
Re: HB 426**

**W. Christopher Bandy, MD, FACS
Medical Director, Trauma Services
Stormont-Vail Health Care**

**Representing:
Community Blood Center**

Good afternoon. My name is Dr. Chris Bandy and I am the Trauma Medical Director at Stormont-Vail Regional Health Center. I am the Chair for the Northeast Regional Trauma Council (NERTC) and a Fellow in the American College of Surgeons. Additionally, I am a member of the Kansas Medical Association, the Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma, the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, the Society of Critical Care Medicine, and the Western Surgical Association.

I am here today to testify as a representative for the Community Blood Center and for the countless patients who require blood transfusions for hemorrhagic shock after a serious injury to prevent their deaths.

Normally, blood is given rapidly upon arrival to the hospital, en route to the operating room, and in the operating room to ensure adequate oxygen is getting to the brain, the heart, and other vital organs. Without immediate access to and adequate supply of blood, patients who are bleeding to death will die despite an aggressive surgical procedure to stop their hemorrhage. Even if a surgical procedure successfully stops the source of bleeding, many patients will die or develop permanent disability due to the prolonged lack of adequate oxygen to these organs.

The problem is that we never know when a serious accident will befall us nor can we predict when we will need more than the "typical" amount of blood to save lives.

Senate Bill Number 426 amends the current law by decreasing the age of consent for blood donations to 16 years old. By decreasing the age we are paving the way for a huge number of new volunteers to donate; a measure that has already been enacted in so many states across the country. So let's discuss this group of individuals.

Sixteen year olds currently are granted the enormous responsibility of obtaining a valid Driver's License in this state. This responsibility is quite enormous. When this sixteen year old get behind the wheel of a vehicle they are not only responsible for their own lives, but for the lives of every occupant of that vehicle, occupants of nearby vehicles, and pedestrians and property of others along their route.

Sixteen year olds have more fatal motor vehicle crashes per million miles driven than any other teenager. According to an American Automobile Association report (copyright 2000) using data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 16 year olds have 43 fatal crashes per million miles driven compared to 30 for 17 year olds, 16 for 18 year olds, and 14 for 19 year olds. This means that many of the individuals requiring blood transfusions after severe vehicle accidents are in the hospital because of 16 year old drivers.

Senate Public Health & Welfare
Committee
Date: Feb. 1, 2006
Attachment # 2

Crashes per Million Miles Driven

Age	Crashes per Million Miles
16	43
17	30
18	16
19	14
All Teen Drivers	20
All Other Drivers	5

We give them Driver's Education courses, restricted licenses at age 15 (14 in certain circumstances), and tests to prepare them for this responsibility. They are then awarded with "the most prized possession of youth," and we demand from them accountability, courtesy, responsibility, and common sense.

We all remember when we were 16 years old and I'm sure that many of us in the room can admit that we fell short of these ideals from time to time. That's the problem with being sixteen in this society. We allow them tremendous opportunities and responsibilities without constant supervision.

Now I ask you if there is any difference in allowing your sixteen year old the opportunity to donate his or her own blood without parental consent or supervision?

The teenage years are filled with emotions and one of them is idealism. Most kids want to do what's right and they display a wonderful motivation toward social activism. They understand that they must be responsible and many want to participate in improving some of our societal ills. Why should we discourage this or place a hindrance in their paths of becoming responsible, caring, and empathetic citizens?

As a Trauma Surgeon who, on countless occasions, hovered over bleeding and dying 16 year olds, I beg you to consider lowering the age of consent for blood donation to Sixteen. You or your family members may be the ones staring up from that hospital stretcher one day and I pray that you do everything in your power now to ensure we have adequate blood supplies in the future.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to this committee today.

W. Christopher Bandy, MD, FACS
Physician Member, Topeka Advisory Board,
Community Blood Center

SB 426 Age Restriction for Blood Donors
Testimony
Topeka, Kansas
February 1, 2006

Sarah M. Synovec

I am Sarah Synovec, a junior at Washburn Rural High School and am honored to provide testimony in support of Senate Bill 426. Being the daughter of two healthcare providers, it is only natural that I find it of the utmost importance to help others in need. I know that many other teenagers feel this way as well; despite some of the negative impressions our society may have regarding my age group. It is through the teenage years that ones character arises, molding us into the adult that will become. It is only logical our society should instill upon us what it expects of us as adults when we are at this vital stage in our life. The earlier these expectations are presented, the more they will become ingrained in our daily life.

I strongly support the changing of the age limit to donate blood to sixteen years of age. This would add many new willing blood donors to the too-soon ending list and give these young adults a chance to make an important impact in today's world, giving them a sense of community

and pride. In November of 2005, Washburn Rural High School's

Senate Public Health Welfare
Committee

Date: Feb..1, 2006

Attachment # 3

Student Council Community Service Committee hosted a blood drive in our Language Arts IMC. I had the privilege, as a sixteen year-old, to prepare for and work at this event. It was an amazing experience, for not only myself, but also the couple hundred students, faculty, and community members involved. Although many were able to donate that day, I was amazed at the number of students we had to be turned away because of the age restriction for donors. Many older sophomores, and young juniors who would have been more than willing to donate could not, myself included in that group. To realize that such dismissal of volunteers that donate themselves for such an important life-saving function, purely for the sake of a Kansas State law, is unjust. It is particularly disheartening for those who mentally struggled with their distaste for needles! Surely, some will avoid such future mental struggles after being first rejected.

It is astonishing our society has the technology to use blood from one to save the life of another. We should maximize this function when it has no health impact to the donors that are still well within their moldable years. In conclusion, as a young Kansas adult, and a member of tomorrow's generation, I fully support the lowering of the age restriction for blood donors in the State of Kansas.

Hi, My name is Lauren Cundy. I would like to talk to you about why I think the age for donating blood should be lower to 16. For the past two years I have been the coordinator of the Washburn Rural High School, Student Council Blood Drive. Coordinating a blood drive for a 6-A high school takes a lot of time, energy, and organization. It was my reasonability to get eligible high school students signed up for the hour that worked best with their schedule and to delegate what needed to be done to the members of the community service committee, that I chaired.

My junior year in high school was my first year to throw one of these things together. I was 16 years old at the time and was pretty much in charge of the event, with the help of student council members. I remember working the sign up tables during lunch, the week before the blood drive and having to turn down most of my classmates because of their age.

As my senior year approached I was able to tell many of those same students that they would be able to donate, and most, if not all, did. These past two years 2004 and 2005 WRHS has received the award, "the most successful high school blood drive." I do not believe it is because of my organizational skills, but rather because the size of my school and the generosity of the people who attend.

Having been there and seen with my own eyes the numerous amounts of students who are willing to donate at the age of 16 really makes me believe we could accomplish so much more if they were actually able to contribute. The committee that I chaired for two years, while attending WRHS, main goal was to help other people, which is why the Blood Drive was such a huge event for us.

If 16 year old students were given the opportunity to donate, I fully believe they would take it, and when they have that wonderful experience of knowing they have made a different and helped save a life, I believe they are more prone to do it in the future.

So please consider lowering the age of giving blood down one year in order to not only receive more blood, but also to give these students a chance to help out their local community.

Senate Public Health & Welfare
Committee

Date: Feb. 1, 2006

Attachment # 4

Testimony to the Senate Health Committee
S.B. 426
February 1, 2006

Beverly Morris, MT(ASCP)
Compliance and QI Supervisor
Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine
Stormont-Vail Regional Medical Center

Representing:
Community Blood Center

I am writing in support of the revision to Kansas Statute 38-123 to lower the age of voluntary blood donation to 16 years of age. In doing so, Kansas will join many other states in allowing healthy and willing donors to give the gift of life.

Donating blood is a safe and well-controlled process. Strict requirements are in place that protect the donor and prevent a medically ineligible person from donating. High school blood drives are the perfect opportunity to begin the altruistic act of donating blood. The high school setting is a safe and comfortable environment for teens to be introduced to blood donation. They are surrounded by their peers and supporting staff. Competent and efficient donor center employees conduct the event with the support of student and faculty volunteers. It is a community effort.

In addition, the blood drive is a wonderful opportunity for educators to use this co-curricular event to enhance the science curriculum. The study of biology, genetics, and statistical models are important in the field of blood collection and transfusion. These students are the next generation of scientists who will tackle the most pressing problems in the manufacture and delivery of this viable substance to a medical system with an ever-increasing need for safe blood products.

The Topeka hospitals are fortunate to have a progressive blood supplier. In my 12 years as a professional in the field of transfusion services, the hospital where I am employed has never had to suspend or delay elective surgeries due to blood shortages. But blood shortages do exist and are a threat to the health of our communities. Please join me in support of lowering the age of voluntary blood donation to 16 years of age in a vote for the future of safe and ample supply of blood for the hospitalized patients in the State of Kansas.

Beverly Morris
Member, Topeka Advisory Board
Community Blood Center

Senate Public Health & Welfare
Committee

Date: Feb. 1, 2006

Attachment # 5