

**As Introduced**

**134th General Assembly  
Regular Session  
2021-2022**

**H. C. R. No. 33**

**Representative Liston**

**Cosponsors: Representatives Galonski, O'Brien, Miranda, Boggs, West, Crossman,  
Lanese, Russo, Lightbody, Weinstein, Miller, A., Troy**

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**A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

To urge support of the "Screen at 23" campaign regarding 1  
the screening of Asian Americans for type 2 diabetes. 2

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE OF THE STATE OF  
OHIO (THE SENATE CONCURRING):**

WHEREAS, The National Center for Health Statistics in the 3  
United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 4  
states that diabetes is the fifth leading cause of death among 5  
Asian Americans; and 6

WHEREAS, Results from the 2018 United States National 7  
Health Interview Survey show that Asian Americans are 40% more 8  
likely to be diagnosed with diabetes than White Americans; and 9

WHEREAS, According to researchers at the Joslin Diabetes 10  
Center at Harvard University, Asian Americans are also at a 11  
greater risk of developing prediabetes, type 2 diabetes, and 12  
associated risks (such as cardiovascular disease) at a lower 13  
body mass index (BMI) than White Americans, Hispanic Americans, 14  
Black Americans, and Native Americans; and 15

WHEREAS, The Joslin researchers have found that Asian 16  
Americans face a health care disparity in type 2 diabetes 17  
detection and diagnosis, due in part to general guidelines 18

calling for screening at a BMI of 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, which misses 36% of type 2 diabetes diagnoses in Asian Americans. These guidelines also cause underestimates of prediabetes prevalence among Asian Americans and the increased risk of both prediabetes and type 2 diabetes among Asian Americans younger than 45 years of age; and

WHEREAS, The CDC reports that almost 70% of people with diabetes over age 65 will die of some type of heart disease, and about one in six will die of stroke. People with diabetes can experience very high blood-glucose levels, a condition that causes damage to nerves and blood vessels. This, in turn, puts them at risk for developing end stage renal disease and kidney failure, blindness, and lower limb loss; and

WHEREAS, People with diabetes have medical expenses approximately 2.3 times higher than those without diabetes. According to the American Diabetes Association, total direct medical expenses for diagnosed diabetes in Ohio were estimated at \$9 billion in 2017. In addition, another \$3.3 billion was spent on indirect costs from lost productivity due to diabetes; and

WHEREAS, Early detection and treatment can mitigate diabetes-related complications, risks, and costs; and

WHEREAS, Interventions focused on nutrition, physical activity, and healthy weight loss have been shown to reverse prediabetes, improve glucose function in persons with type 2 diabetes, and reduce their need for multiple medications; and

WHEREAS, Screening Asian American patients for type 2 diabetes at a BMI of 23 kg/m<sup>2</sup> instead of 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup> would detect thousands of cases of diabetes and prediabetes in Ohio, and would lead to more screenings of Asian Americans younger than 45 who have a BMI of 23 or more and are at risk for type 2 diabetes. Such efforts are likely to lead to the initiation of

treatment or early interventions to reduce negative 50  
comorbidities such as heart disease, kidney disease, and limb 51  
amputation; and 52

WHEREAS, The National Institutes of Health found that more 53  
than half of Asian Americans with type 2 diabetes are 54  
undiagnosed, greatly increasing their overall health risk; and 55

WHEREAS, A recent analysis of cross-sectional national data 56  
conducted by researchers at the University of Chicago shows that 57  
Asian Americans are the least likely ethnic group to receive 58  
recommended diabetes screening, with a 34% lower rate of 59  
diabetes screening than White people; and 60

WHEREAS, The World Health Organization recommends screening 61  
Asian patients for type 2 diabetes at a lower BMI than non- 62  
Hispanic white patients, and the 2015 guidelines of the American 63  
Diabetes Association recommend that Asian Americans be tested 64  
for type 2 diabetes at a BMI of 23 kg/m<sup>2</sup>; and 65

WHEREAS, The Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific 66  
Islander Diabetes Coalition has coordinated the "Screen at 23" 67  
campaign with support from over 40 national and regional health 68  
organizations; and 69

WHEREAS, The State of Ohio has the opportunity to join 70  
California, Hawaii, Washington, Illinois, Massachusetts, 71  
Virginia, and Texas to become the eighth state to formally 72  
recognize and recommend the screening of adult Asian Americans 73  
for type 2 diabetes at a BMI of 23 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, enabling thousands to 74  
receive the early care and treatment needed to live healthier, 75  
happier lives; now therefore be it 76

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the 134th General 77  
Assembly of the State of Ohio, in adopting this resolution, 78  
endorse and support the Screen at 23 campaign's efforts to 79  
increase awareness of diabetes among Asian Americans, including 80

the use of appropriate screening measures for Asian American 81  
patients, and to eliminate disparities; and be it further 82

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the 134th General 83  
Assembly of the State of Ohio, recommend that the Ohio 84  
Department of Health actively encourage, through existing 85  
communication protocols and internal mechanisms, all public and 86  
private health care providers and facilities to participate in 87  
the Screen at 23 campaign efforts; and be it further 88

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives 89  
transmit duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the 90  
Governor, the Director of Health, and the news media of Ohio. 91