

years to mandate that women be included in clinical trials and that analysis of research include sex differences at all levels, from genes to behavior, women and men are now gaining greater knowledge of their unique differences and optimal health care.

Sex differences have been found everywhere from the composition of bone matter and the experience of pain to the metabolism of certain drugs and the rate of brain activity.

Through sex-based biology research, the study of biological and physiological differences between men and women, scientists have discovered many differences between men and women in terms of their health.

For example:

Heart disease kills 500,000 American women each year—over 50,000 more women than men—and strikes women, on average, ten years later than men.

Three out of four people suffering from autoimmune diseases, such as multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, and lupus, are women.

Lung cancer is the leading cancer killer of American women, causing an estimated 25 percent of cancer deaths in women in 2004. Several studies have indicated that compared to men, women who smoke are more likely to develop lung cancer at a younger age and at lower levels of exposure to cigarette smoke.

HIV/AIDS is the fourth leading cause of death for women aged 35–44, and the sixth leading cause of death for women aged 25–34 in the United States. The efficiency of male-to-female infection of HIV is more than two times higher than that of female-to-male infection.

Women are two to three times more likely than men to suffer from depression.

Women comprise 80 percent of the population suffering from osteoporosis.

Women are two times more likely than men to contract a sexually transmitted disease.

Until the 1990s, biomedical research was firmly rooted in the male model—the belief that male biology (outside of the reproductive system) was representative of the species and that where female biology differed from male biology, it was “atypical” or “anomalous.”

Change occurred in the early 1990s to address the dearth of knowledge about female biology caused by the lack of inclusion of women in clinical research studies due to policies and practices seeking to protect the fetus from harm should a study participant become pregnant.

Now that women are included in clinical research, much has been discovered about how different women are from men.

Research on women's health can both improve and save lives. As a result of such research, death rates have decreased for women with tumors of the cervix, breast, uterus, and ovary due to advances in detection and treatment, such as the development of a cervical cancer vaccine. Quality of life has also improved for cancer patients through the development of less invasive surgical techniques, organ-sparing treatments, and better control of pain and nausea related to chemotherapy.

Additionally, research on women's health can lead to less expensive treatments and cost-saving prevention strategies. For example, the total economic value to Americans from reductions in mortality from cardiovascular disease, which strikes 50,000 more women than men each year, averaged \$1.5 trillion annually between 1970 and 1990.

Most recently, scientists have discovered significant information with respect to the leading role the X chromosome plays in the lives of both women and men. Therefore, women's health research is critical to all of us.

While progress has been made in recent years, there is still much more that Congress can do to improve women's health. The Office of Research on Women's Health, ORWH, in the Office of the Director at NIH must be fully funded so that it can continue supporting the expansion and funding of peer-reviewed Specialized Centers of Research on Sex and Gender Factors Affecting Women's Health, SCOR, and the Building Interdisciplinary Research Careers in Women's Health, BIRCWH, programs.

ORWH has taken the critical long-term lead in partnering with various NIH institutes and centers to advance research on women's health and on sex and gender factors, resulting in the following developments: the prevention of cervical cancer with an HPV vaccine; decreasing cardiovascular disease in middle-aged women by preventing recurrent episodes of depression; basic science advances in systemic Lupus Erythematosus research; and discovery of bone loss acceleration before the final menstrual period leading to an important finding related to osteoporosis-related fractures.

In addition, I urge Congress to pass legislation that I have introduced with Representative PRYCE, H.R. 949, the Women's Health Office Act, a bill to provide permanent authorization for existing offices of women's health in five federal agencies: the Department of Health and Human Services; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; the Health Resources and Services Administration; and the Food and Drug Administration. This will allow these offices to carry out their important work without facing underfunding, understaffing, or elimination in the future.

Congress should further encourage NIH to update and modify its guidelines to actively promote sex differences research at all levels, including basic research in cell and tissue culture, development and study of appropriate animal models, and in early stage clinical research.

I would like to commend the Society for Women's Health Research for its research about the differences between men's and women's health needs.

HONORING DR. GERALD “CARTY”
MONETTE

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2005

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a colleague and dear friend of mine as he retires as President of the Turtle Mountain Community College in my state of North Dakota. I have had the privilege of knowing Dr. “Carty” Monette since first being elected to Congress in 1992 and have seen firsthand the leadership and devoted service he has provided in developing the College into the strong institution that it is today.

Dr. Monette has been with the Turtle Mountain Community College ever since its incep-

tion in 1973. He served his first five years as College Director before becoming President in 1978. During his tenure, he oversaw the College's growth from a young, fledgling institution to a nationally-recognized leader in tribally-controlled post-secondary education. Not only has Dr. Monette lead the way in helping the College achieve excellence, but his efforts have also truly enhanced the entire community in Belcourt, North Dakota. After 27 great years, he will be difficult to replace.

I know that Dr. Monette will be sorely missed by all who have known his dedication to the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa in North Dakota and American Indians across the nation. I offer him my congratulations and best wishes for his continued success and happiness in his well-earned retirement years.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
OF NADINE HOGAN BUDA ELE-
MENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER OF
THE YEAR

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2005

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the many accomplishments of Nadine Hogan, Buda Elementary School Teacher of the Year.

Nadine Hogan is a self-described “crooked flyer.” She achieved a Masters degree in Accounting, going through the motions of higher education because she felt it was what she was “supposed” to do. Nadine always loved children, and wanted to help those “flying crooked.” After graduate school, she spent time working as a therapist with children in foster care.

In 1999, she responded to an urgent call for additional teachers. She became a Special Educator because there were children who needed help, help she knew she could provide. Nadine Hogan can always get a child ready to learn by focusing on life lessons students can apply to every facet of their education.

Students have a high regard for Nadine because of the “fun” they have in her classes. She loves her kids, and she loves her job.

I am honored to recognize the Nadine Hogan as the Buda Elementary School Teacher of the Year. Her hard work and passion have left a lasting contribution with each of her students.

HONORING ZEE FERRUFINO AND
KBNO RADIO

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10, 2005

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Colorado businessman and community leader, Zee Ferrufino. Mr. Ferrufino is the owner and CEO of Latino Communications which is the parent company to KBNO 1280AM Radio in Denver.

KBNO “Que Bueno” has long been the leader in Denver's Hispanic radio market reaching over half a million people in the Denver metro area. Recently, for the first time in