

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 889

To amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program for the collection and analysis of data on toxic shock syndrome.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 1, 1999

Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FORD, Mr. FROST, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. BROWN of California, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. LEE, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SHOWS, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mrs. JONES of Ohio) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce

A BILL

To amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program for the collection and analysis of data on toxic shock syndrome.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Robin Danielson Act”.

5 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

6 The Congress finds as follows:

1 (1) Of the cases of toxic shock syndrome in the
2 United States, approximately 50 percent are related
3 to tampon use and approximately 50 percent occur
4 in nonmenstruating women and in men and children.

5 (2) The Centers for Disease Control and Pre-
6 vention (CDC) believes that women are at increased
7 risk for developing toxic shock syndrome due to a
8 false sense of security that there is no longer any
9 risk for developing the disease.

10 (3) The CDC has estimated that each year such
11 syndrome strikes more than 1,300 individuals.
12 Among women in the age group 12 through 44 who
13 use tampons or barrier contraceptives, between one
14 and two of every 100,000 will develop the syndrome.

15 (4) Epidemiological data on cases of toxic shock
16 syndrome are not systematically collected in the
17 United States, and information on cases seldom
18 travels beyond the victim's circle of family and
19 friends.

20 (5) The CDC and the States should cooperate
21 to collect and analyze such data. Increasing the
22 amount of information on toxic shock syndrome will
23 lead to increased awareness about the disease in the
24 medical community, and may also lead to an in-

1 to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for
2 each of the fiscal years 2000 through 2004.”.

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