NEIL ABERCROMBIE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

in reply, please refer to:

SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS SB2351 SD1, RELATING TO CHILDHOOD OBESITY

Comments of David Sakamoto, M.D., M.BA. Deputy Director of Health Resources Administration February 19, 2014

- Department's Position The Department of Health (DOH) respectfully submits comments on Senate
- 2 Bill 2351 SD1.
- 3 Fiscal Implications: None
- 4 **Purpose and Justification:** The purpose of Senate Bill 2351 SD1 is to require primary care physicians
- and pediatricians to administer an annual body mass index measurement to children, beginning at the
- age of two years old, and report the data to the Hawaii Health Information Exchange (HHIE). The bill
- also proposes mandatory coverage for body mass indexing for patients age two to eighteen.
- The Department also appreciates the intent of SB 2351 SD1 to increase the availability of BMI
- 9 data statewide through the HHIE because clinically assessed and electronically transmitted data will
- enhance public health surveillance capacity. Accurate and timely monitoring of health is an essential
- public health service to inform policy and resource decisions, and programmatic strategy and evaluation.
- 12 Currently, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey relies on self-reported data and the kindergarten overweight
- and obesity studies requires data entry of BMI from de-identified student health records for all entering
- 14 kindergarten students.

BMI is a critical indicator since children who are obese will likely be obese as adults^{1,2}.

- Obesity is costly to our state, and can lead to diabetes and other chronic conditions later in life. 82% of
- adults in Hawaii have at least one chronic disease, over half (53%) have two or more, and 31.5% have
- 4 three or more chronic diseases. Hawaii spends an estimated \$470 million annually on obesity-related
- 5 medical costs, and \$770 million on diabetes-related medical costs (not including indirect costs).^{3,4} All
- 6 Hawaii residents bear the burden of chronic disease in terms of their quality and length of life, as well as
- their pocketbooks. Due to the serious implications of obesity, the Department recognizes and supports
- 8 the need to encourage physicians and pediatricians to screen children for obesity as well as the need for
- 9 statewide BMI data for public health surveillance purposes. Obesity counseling is now a covered
- benefit under the Affordable Care Act, and requiring BMI screening by physicians and pediatricians will
- help identify children who can utilize this new benefit.
- Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

¹ Freedman DS, Khan LK, Dietz WH, Srinivasan SR, Berenson GS. Relationship of childhood overweight to coronary heart disease risk factors in adulthood: The Bogalusa Heart Study. *Pediatrics* 2001;108:712—718.

² Biro FM, Wien M. Childhood obesity and adult morbidities. Am J Clin Nutr. May 2010;91(5):1499S—1505S.

³ Trogdon, JG, Finkelstein, EA, Feagan, CW, et al. State- and Payer-Specific Estimates of annual Medical Expenditures attributable to Obesity, 2012; 20(1): 214-220.

⁴ American Diabetes Association. Economic costs of diabetes in the U.S. in 2012. Diabetes Care, 2013; Apr; 36(4): 1033-46. doi: 10.2337/dc12-2625. Epub 2013 Mar 6.

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SB2351

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Testimony for WAM on Feb 19, 2014 09:15AM in Conference Room 211

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing	
Javier Mendez-Alvarez	Individual	Support	No	

Comments:

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