## MARYLAND STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HEALTH AND WELLNESS

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January 24, 2025

The Honorable Pamela Beidle Chair, Finance Committee 3 East Miller Senate Office Building Annapolis, MD 21401-1991

## **RE: Senate Bill 94– Maryland Medical Assistance Program - Self-Measured Blood Pressure Monitoring– Letter of Support**

Dear Chair Beidle and Committee members:

The Maryland State Advisory Council on Health and Wellness (the Council) is submitting this letter of support for **Senate Bill (SB) 94- Maryland Medical Assistance Program - Self-Measured Blood Pressure Monitoring**. SB 94 would require the Maryland Medical Assistance Program to provide coverage for blood pressure selfmonitoring devices to certain patients and requires the program to develop and implement an educational campaign relating to self-measuring blood pressure.

The Council supports SB94 because of the council's ongoing work to promote evidence-based programs which encourage healthy lifestyles and aid in the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease. SB 94 will enhance access to blood-pressure monitoring devices for low to moderate income households in our state. Self-measured BP monitoring has high potential for improving the diagnosis and management of hypertension and reducing cardiovascular disease outcomes and death<sup>1</sup>. Late diagnosis and negative long term health outcomes for conditions such as diabetes <sup>23</sup>, hypertension, and heart disease<sup>45</sup> are frequently found in the low- and moderate-income communities due to stress, limited health literacy, and limited access to healthcare. SB 94 addresses these concerns for the low- and moderate-income community by eliminating the costs of obtaining and learning how to use self-measured blood pressure devices for the patients who need them.

For this reason, the Council respectfully requests a favorable report for SB94.

Sincerely,

Torosa Titus-Howard

Teresa Titus-Howard, PhD, MHA, MSW, CCM Chair, State Advisory Council on Health and Wellness

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Shimbo D, Artinian NT, Basile JN, et al; American Heart Association and the American Medical Association. Self-measured blood pressure monitoring at home: a joint policy statement from the American Heart Association and American Medical Association. Circulation. 2020;142(4):e42-e63. <u>Medline:32567342</u> doi:10.1161/CIR.000000000000803

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Gaskin, D. J., Thorpe, R. J., Jr, McGinty, E. E., Bower, K., Rohde, C., Young, J. H., LaVeist, T. A., & Dubay, L. (2014). Disparities in diabetes: the nexus of race, poverty, and place. *American journal of public health*, *104*(11), 2147–2155. https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2013.301420

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Mendenhall, E., Kohrt, B. A., Norris, S. A., Ndetei, D., & Prabhakaran, D. (2017). Non-communicable disease syndemics: poverty, depression, and diabetes among low-income populations. *Lancet (London, England)*, 389(10072), 951–963. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)30402-6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Lee, G., & Carrington, M. (2007). Tackling heart disease and poverty. Nursing & health sciences, 9(4), 290–294. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1442-2018.2007.00363.x

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Sells, M. L., Blum, E., Perry, G. S., Eke, P., & Presley-Cantrell, L. (2023). Excess Burden of Poverty and Hypertension, by Race and Ethnicity, on the Prevalence of Cardiovascular Disease. *Preventing chronic disease*, 20, E109. https://doi.org/10.5888/pcd20.230065