

2010 Annual Report



Liberty Hospital Oncology Program



Accredited with Commendation by the American College of Surgeons



2010 Cancer Committee



Introduction



Members

- Scott Cozad, MD**Radiation Oncology, Chairman
- Charles Beggs, MD**General Surgery
- Patrick McGregor, MD**General Surgery
- Austin Lehr, DO**General Surgery
- Randall Newth, MD**Radiology
- Jamie Rigden, MD**Medical Oncology, Cancer Liaison
Physician & Cancer Registry Advisor
- Mark Stivers, MD**Pathology
- Patrick Avila, MSPT, MBA**Director, Rehabilitation Services
- Amy Benson, PharmD**Director, Pharmacy
- Joseph Crossett, MPA**Administrator, Liberty Hospital
- Megan Fischer, MBA**Director, Performance Improvement
- Wanda Gillum**Cancer Registry Assistant
- Lindsay Healy, BS**American Cancer Society Health Initiatives
- Charlie Hughes, LCSW**Director, Social Services
- Ranee Ingram, RN, CHPN**Palliative Care Nurse Specialist
- Pamela Pratt, MDiv**Hospice/Palliative Care Chaplain
- Erin Salmon, RN, CTR**Cancer Registrar
- Liz Smith, RN, MSN, OCN**Director, 4 East/Surgical Oncology
- Sandra Thibodeaux, MS, RNC**Hospice Coordinator
- Trish Vanderpool, RN, OCN**Staff Nurse, Oncology Clinic
- Carol Walker, RN, BSN**Education Instructor
- Jan Watkins, MS, RN, OCN, CHPN**Oncology Clinic Coordinator

ncology continues to be a significant component of the services rendered at Liberty Hospital, with a total of 578 analytic cases in 2009. It is anticipated this will increase, with the most immediate impact likely to be seen in the area of cardiothoracic oncology.

Activities for the year have included a multidisciplinary effort to put in place mechanisms to ensure the safe and consistent administration of oral chemotherapy and biological agents. This will become increasingly important as more oral agents are developed and the intravenous route of delivery is de-emphasized.

2009 also marked the start of a program to identify patients who may benefit from genetic testing to assist in their care or for counseling of their families.

Perhaps the most important activity for the year is the recent relocation (and renaming) of the outpatient clinic to the Medical Plaza East building. The Liberty Hospital Cancer Center is larger, more comfortable, and more private. Access has also been improved with the Cancer Center now located on the ground floor.

As chair of the committee, I would like to thank the medical staff, nursing service, and administration who make the cancer program a success.

Sincerely,

Scott C. Cozad, MD
Liberty Hospital
Cancer Committee Chair



Oncology Services

Oncology Clinic Coordinator

High-quality cancer care means treating the whole person, not just the disease. Patients and families dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of cancer often find their world turned upside down. Through information, education and support, the Oncology Clinic Coordinator is available to empower and assist patients and their families with coping. The coordinator is an oncology-certified registered nurse who promotes high-quality nursing care and patient and staff education and serves as a liaison between the patient and health-care team.

Inpatient Oncology Care

The Surgical/Oncology unit is a 37-bed inpatient unit that provides holistic nursing care to patients and families experiencing a cancer diagnosis. Treatments and procedures performed on the unit include chemotherapy administration, blood transfusions, patient and family teaching, psychosocial support and palliative care. Patients and families are provided education and printed materials related to the disease process, treatment plan, symptom management and available support resources. The nursing staff is certified in chemotherapy administration and also attends annual educational updates on new medications, research findings and other topics related to the care of patients with cancer.

Outpatient Oncology Clinic

The outpatient oncology clinic provides patients with knowledgeable, personalized, compassionate care throughout their cancer experience. The clinic is staffed by certified oncology nurses who are specially trained in caring for oncology patients. Services include weekly physician clinics, chemotherapy administration, blood transfusions and symptom management. The clinic staff provides patients and families with educational materials so that they may take an active role in their own care. Clinic hours are Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. For more information, call 816-792-7185.

Breast Diagnostic Center

The goal of the Breast Center is to detect breast cancer in its earliest, most treatable stage. Accredited by the American College of Radiology, the Breast Center offers state-of-the-art, dedicated digital mammography services. Breast Center staff members are registered in mammography with the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists, and mammograms are interpreted by board-certified radiologists. The Breast Center operates on an open referral system and is open from 6:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8 a.m. to noon on Saturdays. To schedule an appointment, call 816-792-7016.

Social Services

The Social Services Department is available to all oncology patients, both on an inpatient and outpatient basis. The social worker assists patients and families with their needs and concerns by providing counseling and support. They also arrange appropriate referrals to community resources, such as home health care, hospice, durable medical equipment, transportation, and financial assistance. Social workers are available on an open referral system at no charge to the patient or family.

Rehabilitation Services

The goal of rehabilitation services involves helping oncology patients continue active and productive lives. The comprehensive services of the rehabilitation team include physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech therapy. These departments provide care to restore, rebuild and increase function and decrease pain. These therapies can be provided to patients from intensive care to outpatients.

Lymphedema Therapy

Certified lymphedema therapists are available to assess and treat patients with lymphedema. For more information on this service, call 816-407-2315.

Home Health

Home Health provides services to assist patients in managing symptoms and treatment regimes at home. These services include skilled nursing, physical therapy, home health aides, and social services.

Hospice

Liberty Hospital Hospice provides care that enhances comfort and improves quality of life. The Hospice philosophy is based on a holistic approach to each patient's unique needs, attending to the physical, psychosocial, spiritual and emotional needs of patients and families. The Hospice team consists of physicians, nurses, a social worker, chaplain, and other professionals. Hospice team members also provide education to health-care professionals as well as the community.

Chaplain

Chaplain services are available to provide psychosocial/spiritual support and end-of-life conversations with patients and families 24 hours a day. Biannual adult grief support groups are also offered.

Cancer Survivorship Network

Because cancer can be a very frightening disease, it is important for the patient and family to know they are not alone and to be able to share thoughts and feelings with others. It is Liberty Hospital's goal to bring together health-care providers and survivors to create a partnership for encouragement and support. We are dedicated to establishing and maintaining a high quality of life after a cancer diagnosis. For more information on local resources and/or an opportunity to speak with other cancer survivors, please call 816-792-7253.

Transit Van

The Liberty Hospital Transit Van is available for persons without transportation to and from Liberty Hospital, including inpatient and outpatient services, The Liberty Clinic, Liberty Cardiovascular Specialists or Liberty Cardiothoracic Surgeons for nonemergent care. The transit van is not an ambulance service, and persons needing medical assistance in transit are not accepted. For more information, please call 816-792-7105.



Cancer Registry

Health Resource Library

The Health Resource Library provides information on a vast array of health topics. Information can be used to understand newly diagnosed conditions of yourself, family members or friends; get the latest information on preventative health strategies; or make more fully informed health-care choices. Available oncology resources include an extensive online database of full-length articles, Internet access, videos, books, newsletters and pamphlets. A full-time librarian is available to provide assistance. This is a free service of Liberty Hospital. For more information, please call 816-415-7778.

Cancer Case Conferences

Multidisciplinary Cancer Case Conferences are held the third Thursday of each month at 7 a.m. in the Education Center at Liberty Hospital. Conferences consist of consultative case discussions that focus on diagnosis, staging and treatment strategy. Physicians, nurses and other allied health-care staff members attend these conferences, and continuing-education credit is offered. Primary sites/histologies discussed in 2010 included: bladder, breast, colon & rectum, endometrium, esophagus, kidney, larynx, lung, pharynx, prostate, thymus, thyroid, leukemia, liposarcoma, malignant carcinoid and melanoma. Any physician may schedule a case to present at this monthly conference by contacting the Cancer Registry at 816-792-7290.

TreeHouse

The TreeHouse is a temporary home for a visitor while his/her loved one is being cared for at Liberty Hospital or while, as a patient, you await treatment. The mission of the TreeHouse is to help extend the broad range of services offered by Liberty Hospital. The TreeHouse is a gift to Liberty Hospital from the Liberty Hospital Foundation that endows guests with a sense of caring and belonging. It is our goal to meet your needs and exceed your expectations of care as a patient, family member or visitor. The focus is on your basic needs as you cope with your family member's hospitalization. For more information, please call 816-883-2088.

Palliative Care Service

Palliative care focuses on relieving suffering and maximizing quality of life. Any patient with a life-limiting illness may receive palliative care. The palliative-care service is a team of health-care professionals composed of a medical director, nurse, social worker and chaplain that have training to address patients' unique needs. The team works closely with the patient's doctor to provide assistance with symptom management; guidance with difficult decisions and treatment choices; help in navigating the health-care system; assistance with discharge planning; and providing patient and family with emotional and spiritual support. These services are available to patients in the Outpatient Oncology Clinic setting as well as inpatients.

The Cancer Registry at Liberty Hospital is responsible for the collection, management, analysis, and reporting of information on patients with cancer and certain benign conditions. The registry also plays an active role in maintaining oncology program accreditation by the American College of Surgeons' Commission on Cancer.

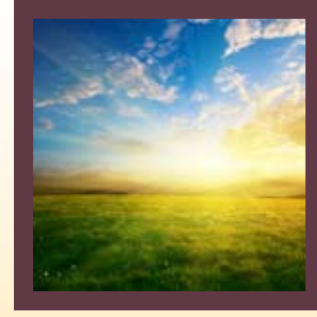
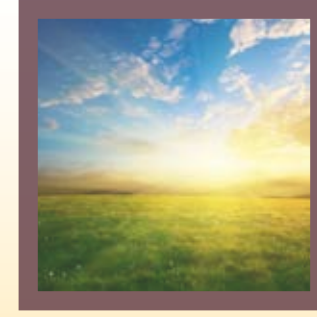
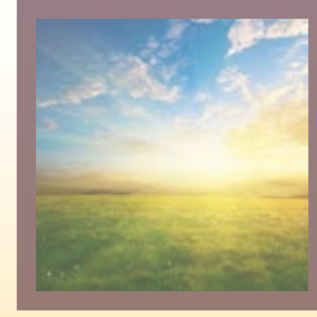
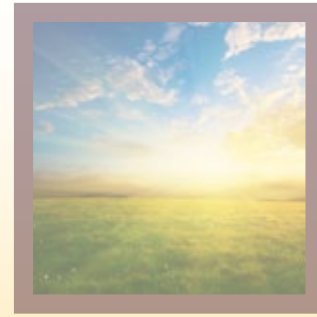
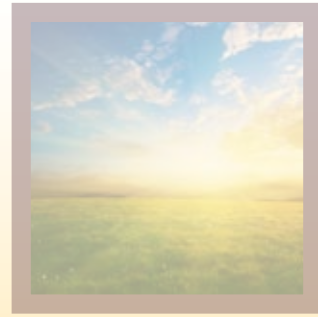
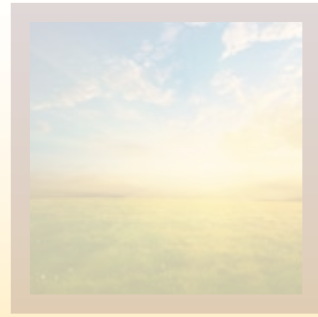
Using specialized software, the Cancer Registry has collected demographic, diagnostic and treatment information on nearly 7,000 cancer cases since 1996. The registry also provides lifelong, annual follow-up on each patient, which allows us to keep in contact with our patients and continually monitor treatment outcomes. With approximately 3,000 patients located throughout the United States under active follow-up, the registry continues to maintain over a 90-percent follow-up rate.

In 2009, a total of 612 cases were accessioned into the registry. Of these, 578 were analytic, with diagnosis or the first course of treatment performed at Liberty Hospital.

The Cancer Registry follows the guidelines of the American College of Surgeons and is currently staffed by two full-time employees, including one certified tumor registrar.

The registry routinely reports data to the Missouri Cancer Registry and the National Cancer Database and is also available to fulfill data requests from physicians, hospital staff and other institutions. It is important to acknowledge that all information maintained in the registry is handled with the utmost regard to patient confidentiality.

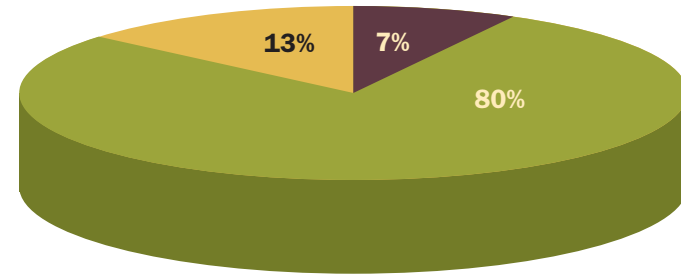
For more information about the Cancer Registry, please contact 816-792-7290 or CancerRegistry@libertyhospital.org.



Liberty Hospital Class of Case

2009 Cases

- **Class 0** – Diagnosed at Liberty Hospital, treated elsewhere
- **Class 1** – Diagnosed and treated at Liberty Hospital
- **Class 2** – Diagnosed elsewhere, treated at Liberty Hospital



Liberty Hospital Primary Site Table

2009 Cases

Primary Site	Male	Female	Total
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	9	1	10
Lip	1	0	1
Tongue	4	0	4
Floor of Mouth	1	1	2
Gums & Other Parts of Mouth	1	0	1
Tonsil	2	0	2
Digestive System	60	49	109
Esophagus	5	3	8
Stomach	6	2	8
Small Intestine	5	3	8
Colon & Rectum	28	23	51
Anus & Anal Canal	1	6	7
Pancreas	6	7	13
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	4	1	5
Gallbladder	1	2	3
Other Biliary Tract	1	1	2
Retroperitoneum	3	0	3
Peritoneum, Omentum & Mesentery	0	1	1
Respiratory System	53	44	97
Larynx	2	2	4
Lung & Bronchus	50	41	91
Nasal Cavity, Middle Ear & Accessory Sinuses	1	1	2
Breast	0	86	86
Female Genital System	0	20	20
Cervix Uteri	0	6	6
Corpus Uteri	0	7	7
Ovary	0	5	5
Fallopian Tube	0	1	1
Vulva	0	1	1

Primary Site	Male	Female	Total
Male Genital System	85	0	85
Prostate Gland	82	0	82
Testis	3	0	3
Urinary System	28	18	46
Kidney	15	13	28
Urinary Bladder	13	3	16
Ureter	0	2	2
Hematologic	19	12	31
Multiple Myeloma	5	4	9
Leukemia	11	7	18
Other Blood/Bone Marrow Disorders	3	1	4
Lymphatic System	20	9	29
Hodgkin Lymphoma	4	1	5
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	16	8	24
Skin	2	5	7
Melanoma	2	5	7
Brain & Central Nervous System	6	14	20
Benign Brain & Meninges	3	10	13
Benign Pituitary Gland	2	1	3
Malignant Brain	1	3	4
Endocrine System	7	19	26
Thyroid	7	19	26
Other Sites	7	5	12
Connective & Soft Tissue	1	0	1
Unknown Primary Site	5	5	10
Other Ill-Designed Sites/Histologies	1	0	1
All sites combined	296	282	578

Liberty Hospital Top Sites by Gender

2009 Cases

MALE

Prostate	28%
Lung	17%
Colorectal	9%
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	5%
Kidney	5%
All Others	36%

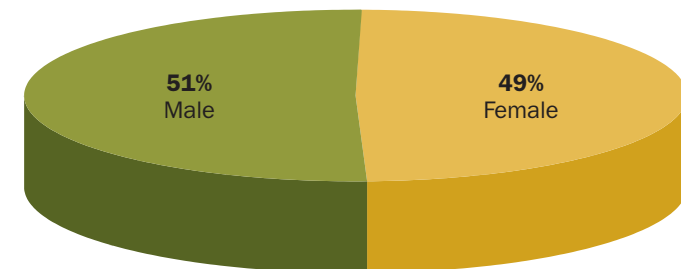
FEMALE

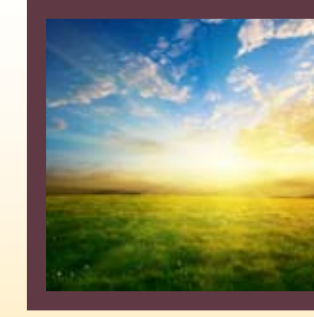
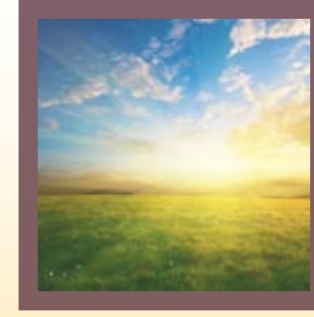
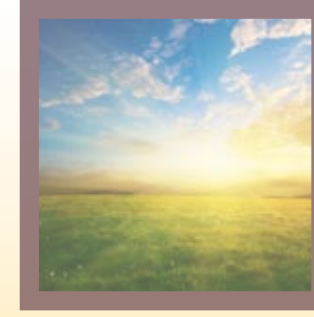
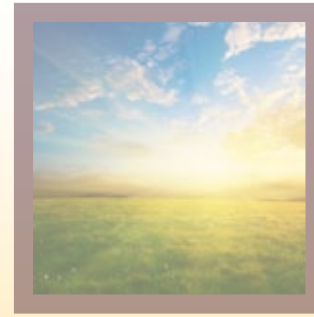
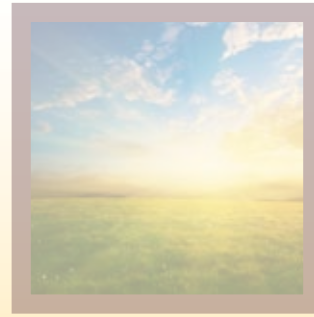
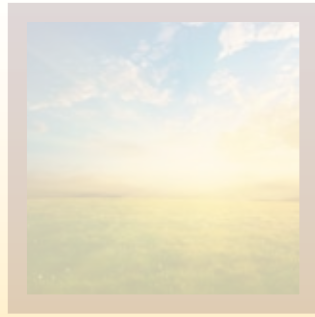
Breast	30%
Lung	15%
Colorectal	8%
Thyroid	7%
Kidney	5%
All Others	35%

Liberty Hospital Gender Distribution

2009 Cases

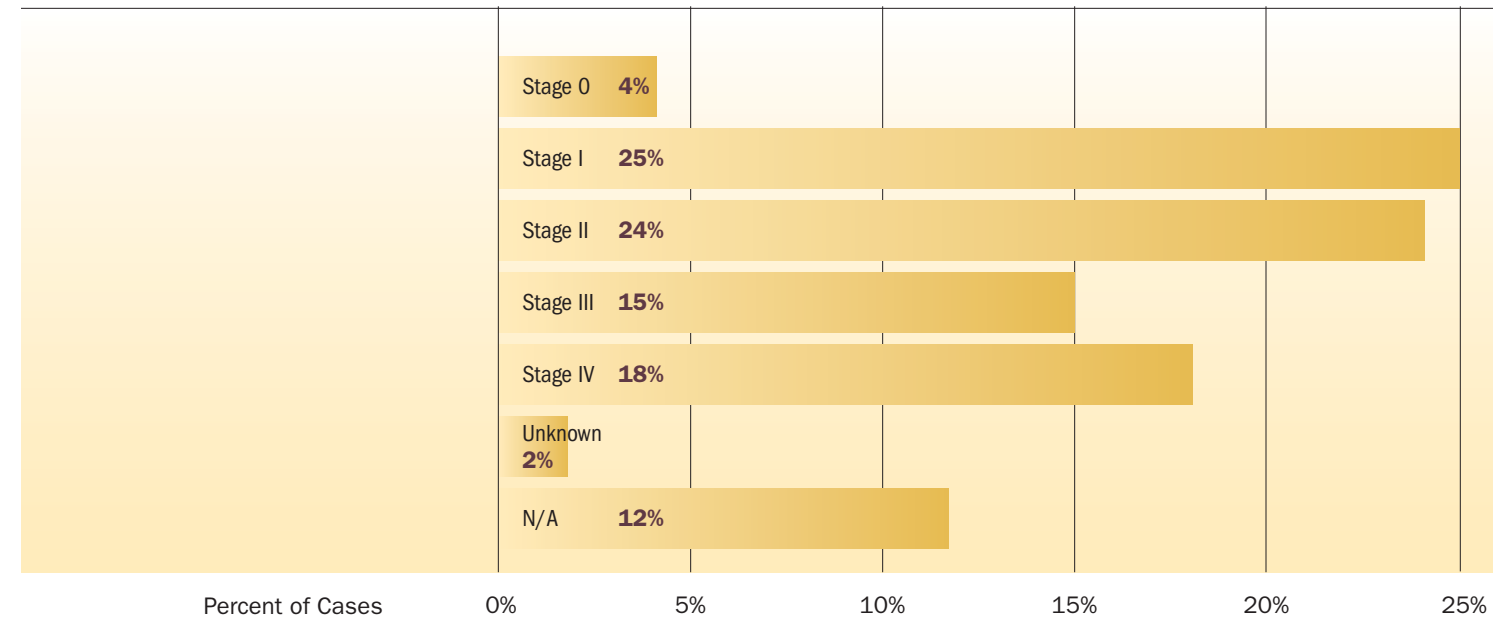
- **Male – 51%**
- **Female – 49%**





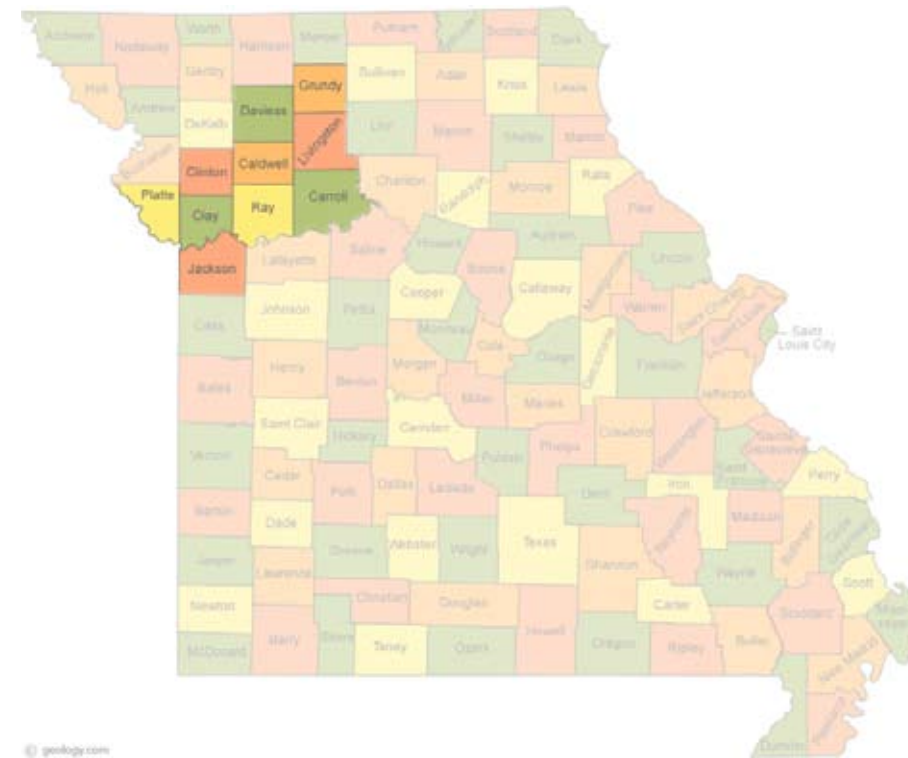
Liberty Hospital AJCC Stage at Diagnosis

2009 Cases



County of Residence

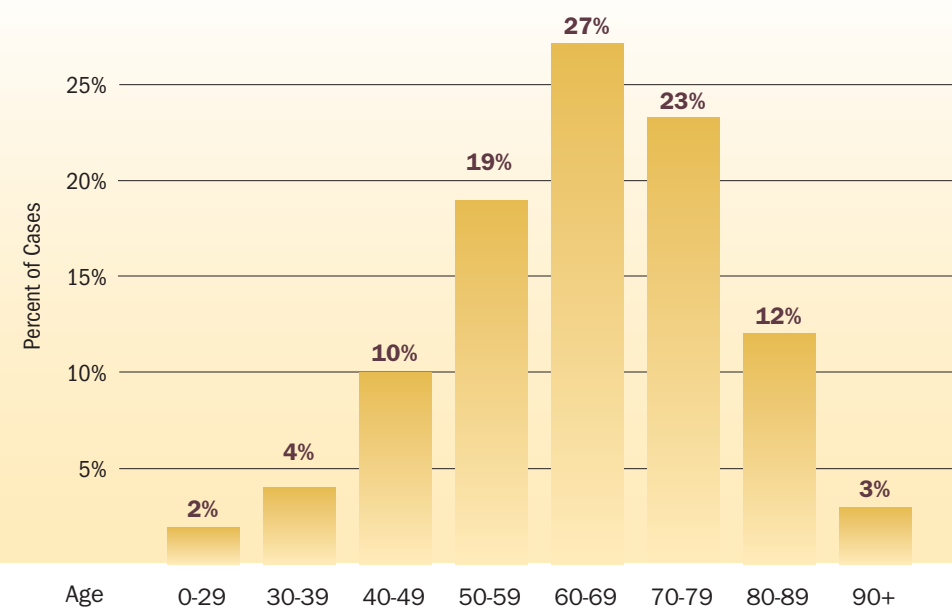
2009 Cases



Clay	50%
Ray	9%
Platte	7%
Clinton	6%
Livingston	6%
Jackson	3%
Grundy	3%
Caldwell	3%
Daviess	3%
Carroll	2%
Other	8%

Liberty Hospital Age at Diagnosis

2009 Cases





Lung Cancer



MICHAEL F. GIBSON, MD, FACS



MICHAEL E. GORTON, MD, FACS

Lung cancer is one of the most common cancers. It accounts for approximately 15% of all cancer diagnoses and 28% of all cancer deaths. It is the second most diagnosed cancer in men and women, but it is the number-one cause of death from cancer each year in both men and women. Because lung cancer can take years to develop, it is mostly found in older people. The average age of a person receiving a lung-cancer diagnosis is 71.

Nearly 87% of all lung cancers in the United States are smoking-related, but there are other factors, too. Exposure to asbestos, radon, environmental factors or secondhand smoke can also cause lung cancer. According to the 2006 Surgeon General's Report, nonsmokers exposed to secondhand smoke at home or at work increases their risk of developing lung cancer by 20 to 30 percent. Secondhand smoke also increases the risk of heart disease and other diseases.

But sometimes a person develops lung cancer, and doctors don't know why. There are often internal factors (inherited or from our genes) as well as external or environmental factors involved in the development of any type of cancer.

If you are at risk of developing lung cancer, the most important thing to do is to quit smoking if you smoke. Research shows that smoking cessation has many benefits that are apparent soon after quitting, like lowered blood pressure and increased lung capacity. Depending on how long and how much you smoked, quitting may not completely erase your risk of developing lung cancer, but it will definitely reduce your risk.

There are two main types of lung cancer: non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and small cell lung cancer (SCLC). The names refer to how the cancer looks under a microscope to a pathologist. NSCLC accounts for about 80% of lung cancers, while SCLC accounts for about 20% of all lung cancers. Smoking is almost always the cause of SCLC.

Some symptoms of lung cancer are coughing (especially if it persists or becomes intense); coughing up blood; pain in the chest, shoulder or back unrelated to pain from coughing; a change in color or volume of sputum, especially if it is tinged with blood; shortness of breath; changes in your voice or being hoarse; or recurrent lung problems, such as bronchitis or pneumonia. If the original lung cancer has spread, a person may feel symptoms in other

places in the body. Common places for lung cancer to spread include other parts of the lungs, lymph nodes, brain, liver and adrenal glands. Some symptoms of lung cancer that may occur elsewhere in the body are loss of appetite or unexplained weight loss; fatigue; headaches; bone or joint pain; bone fractures not related to accidental injury; neurological symptoms, such as unsteady gait or memory loss; neck or facial swelling; bleeding; or blood clots.

After a person receives a lung-cancer diagnosis, the physician and the patient will choose the most appropriate treatment option, based on the type and stage of the cancer and the patient's overall health. The main treatment options are surgery, radiation and chemotherapy. Because surgery actually removes a tumor and nearby lymph nodes, it offers the greatest chance for significant survival for some types of lung cancer. Chemotherapy uses chemicals or drugs to kill cancer cells, stop their reproduction, or slow their growth. There are many types of chemotherapy drugs, and they may be given in combination with each other or in combination with surgery and radiation. Radiation therapy may also be effective for the treatment of lung cancer.

Usually, lung cancers are treated from an external source of energy. Radiation therapy is usually spaced over a number of weeks because the doses needed to kill cancer cells cannot be given all at once.

The overall five-year survival rate for lung cancer is less than 15% at the time of diagnosis. In addition, more than 40% of patients present with metastatic disease at the time of diagnosis. The prognosis of the patients presenting with locally advanced or metastatic disease continues to remain poor.

Despite investigational efforts over the past several years, these efforts have provided few changes in the approach to NSCLC. Fortunately, advances in research and information on lung cancer have increased over the last several years, which have helped in involvement of new therapeutic approaches and treatments against SCLC.

There are now new surgical techniques and treatments available for lung-cancer patients who are not surgical candidates for lung resection. These include minimally invasive lung resection (VATS lobectomy) and/or radiofrequency ablation (RF) of lung tumors, which destroys the tumor.

With these new techniques, patients have shorter hospital stays, less morbidity from chest incision, earlier return to normal activities, preservation of lung function, fewer blood transfusions, and better long-term quality of life. From an oncologic standpoint, the VATS lobectomy five-year long-term survival data is equal to traditional thoracotomy and lobectomy.

Lung cancer is the subject of a great amount of research. Promising areas of research include the study of chemopreventive agents and research into targeted therapies, both of which show potential to halt the progression of the development of a cancer cell.

The lung cancer program is a multidisciplinary, evidence-based approach to patients referred for evaluation and treatment of all benign and malignant processes. The multidisciplinary approach for lung cancer has allowed each patient's treatment to be tailored to the individual, which will help streamline the treatment process as well as impact long-term survival.



Mission

The Oncology program will fulfill the mission of Liberty Hospital by incorporating its values into ongoing efforts to provide high-quality cancer care. A multidisciplinary team approach is used to provide high quality, community service, partnership, professionalism, and efficiency throughout the continuum of care.



LIBERTY HOSPITAL

A Regional Medical Center

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