

Cancer Program

2008 ANNUAL REPORT



CANCER COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

PHYSICIANS

*Hazem El-Khatib, MD
Cardio-thoracic Surgeon
Committee Chairperson*

*Melissa Thimons, DO
Medical Oncologist
Cancer Liaison Physician*

*George Davliakos, MD
Cardio-thoracic Surgeon*

*Thomas Franco, MD
Interventional Radiologist*

*Hung-Chi Ho, MD
Radiation Oncologist*

*Christine Evankovich-Edwards, MD
General Surgeon*

*Tom McGill, MD
Performance Improvement*

*Robert Mc Nerney, MD
Primary Care Physician*

*Mark Musmanno, MD
Urologist*

*Robert Patterson, MD
Pathologist*

*John Reefer, MD
Performance Improvement*

*Donald Walters, MD
Gastroenterologist*

*Patricia Arnett, DO
Obstetric/Gynecology*

ANCILLARY

*Vicky Ban, RHIA, CTR
Tumor Registrar*

*Theresa Cirelli
Pathology*

*Jason Hindman
Inpatient Rehab Services*

*Carol Landis
Nutrition Specialist*

*Nancy Rimer, RN
Nursing*

*Marie Yingling, RN
Nursing*

*Stephanie Roskovski
Cancer Program Administrator
VP Outpatient Services*

*Margie Smith
Case Manager*

*Jean Taggart
VNA Hospice*

*Erin Vero
American Cancer Society*

*Peggy Wright
Women's Imaging Center*

*Cassandra Ufner
Education*



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Message from the Cancer Committee Chairperson

In early 2008, Butler Memorial Hospital's Cancer Program was awarded a 3-Year Approval Award with Commendation from the American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer. I give many thanks to the entire Cancer Committee for its hard work and dedication to the Program and I look forward to continued enhancements to our cancer services. This year alone we accessioned 565 new cancer cases at BMH. As our number one cause of death in Butler County, cancer has touched many peoples' lives and we are striving to provide outstanding services for them, close to home.

This year the Radiology Department added several new digital mammography units. This new equipment allows our radiologists to find and diagnose breast cancer at an earlier stage. The Women's Imaging Center was designated as a Breast Imaging Center of Excellence by the American College of Radiology Commission on Quality and Safety and the Commission on Breast Imaging.

Several new improvements were made in the Laboratory Department. A new chemistry analyzer was added to allow BMH to perform several tumor markers in-house also, a cytology imager was added which allows remote imaging.

In April 2008, we hosted a Prostate Cancer Symposium at the Regional Learning Alliance in Cranberry Woods. Drs. Mark Musmanno and Stephen Campanella

co-directed the program and Dr. Timothy Donahue from the National Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland, was the key-note speaker. The program was very successful and well attended.

The Breast Cancer Support Group was changed to a Women's Cancer Support Group and they continue to meet monthly. A NEW Educational Cancer Support Group for Survivors, Family and Friends started this year.

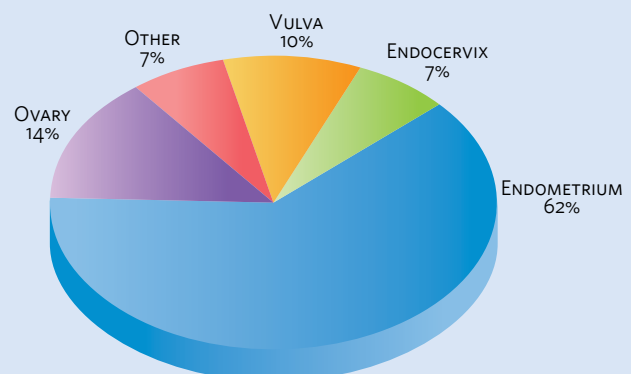
It meets monthly and features professional educators, guest speakers and the American Cancer Society's "I Can Cope" series. The American Cancer Society recognized BHS by presenting two Community Partnership Awards in 2009 for the "I Can Cope" meetings and the marketing efforts for Daffodil Days.

In the coming years, Butler Health System will continue to offer personalized cancer care and compassion for our patients and their families. In addition, we will continue to grow our cancer services via new technologies, a new state-of-the-art patient tower and the addition of a protocol nurse to facilitate enrolling patients in clinical trials. The addition of the protocol nurse will in turn allow us to take the next step-up in the accreditation process in 2011, when we undergo our next survey.



Hazem El-Khatib, MD
Cancer Committee Chairman

Gynecologic Cancer at BMH 2008



Site Specific Study - Gynecological Cancer by Dr. Robert Patterson

While not as common as breast cancer, a gynecologic cancer is diagnosed in an American woman every six minutes. These cancers include endometrial, ovarian, peritoneal, vaginal, vulvar and fallopian tube malignancies. In the last year for which data is available (2005), this resulted in 27,259 deaths. Endometrial carcinoma (uterine cancer) is the most common cancer of the female reproductive system, and the fifth most common in women overall.

Although there are no good screening tests available for endometrial cancer, it can be detected in a liquid-based PAP smear while screening for cervical cancer. Risk factors include high BMI and, of course, increasing age. Abnormal bleeding may be a symptom and postmenopausal bleeding should always be investigated. Treatment includes surgery, radiation and chemotherapy as appropriate. As always, best results are obtained when the disease is in its early stages.

Cervical carcinoma (invasive) has dramatically decreased in frequency in the decades following development of the PAP smear. However, 16,000 new cases are still diagnosed annually. The overwhelming majority of these cancers are caused by Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infections. Two high risk subtypes of HPV (16/18) are responsible for over 70% of these cancers. HPV can be detected by molecular techniques, using the same material (thin prep) as is used to prepare the PAP smear. BMH Lab will soon be able to also offer not only HPV screening in house, but also HPV 16 and 18 subtyping. (In addition to cancer screening, molecular GC/Chlamydia screening can also be done on the

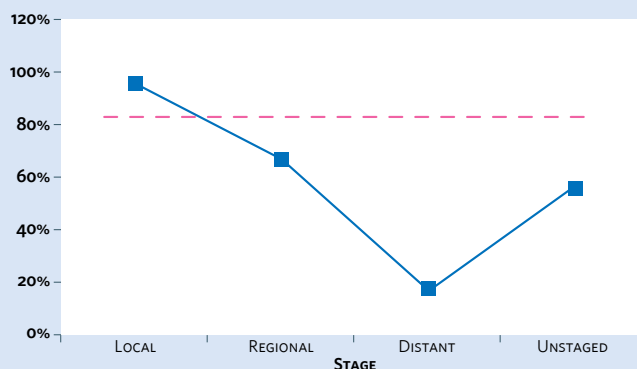
same specimen as appropriate) This, combined with the availability of the new HPV vaccine will provide even more protection and assurance to our patients at BMH. The vaccine also protects against two low risk HPV subtypes that cause genital warts and can prevent many of the dysplasias of the vulva, vagina and cervix.

Ovarian carcinomas unfortunately do not currently have an effective screening test. Current biomarkers such as CA125 can be used to follow up treatment of some ovarian cancers. If used for screening in an unselected population it will result in large numbers of false positive leading into unnecessary procedures. Therefore, regular periodic physical exams, especially in women with a positive family history, remain the mainstay of early ovarian cancer detection. For women with ovarian cancer, surgery with possible radiation or chemotherapy in more advanced cases is effective in many cases.

Since it is apparent that many cancers do not have effective screening tests (or prognostic tests) it should be mentioned that many molecular tests that will potentially revolutionize cancer detection, classification, prognostication and chemotherapy are currently in development in this country and around the world. Some of these will become available in just the next few years. BMH will be opening a molecular laboratory section in the next few months so that we will be positioned to take advantage of these advances as they become available. We will keep you informed as these exciting techniques develop.

5-Year Relative Survival Endometrial Cancer

Overall Rate for 1999-2005 = 82.9%
SEER Stat Fact Sheets



Female Top 5 Cancers for 2008

Breast	116
Lung	32
Colorectal	29
Thyroid	18
Corpus Uteri	18

Male Top 4 Cancers for 2008

Prostate	85
Lung	54
Colorectal	29
Bladder	15

Cancer Registry Data

CNS	Brain/CNS	11
ORAL	All Sites	15
RESPIRATORY	Lung	86
	Larynx	3
DIGESTIVE	Colon	44
	Rectum	14
	Esophagus	14
	Pancreas	6
	Stomach	6
	Other Biliary	4
	Anus	3
	Retroperitoneum	2
	Small Intestine	2
	Gallbladder	1
	Liver	1
GENITO-URINARY	Prostate	85
	Bladder	20
	Corpus Uteri	18
	Kidney/Other Urinary	12
	Testis	5
	Ovary	4
	Other Female Genital	4
	Other Male Genital	2
OTHER SITES	Breast	116
	Thyroid	26
	Skin/Melanoma	12
	Mesothelioma	5
HEMATOLOGIC	Lymphoma	23
	Leukemia	8
	Myeloma	4
MISCELLANEOUS	All Other	9
TOTAL		568



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911 East Brady Street
Butler PA 16001