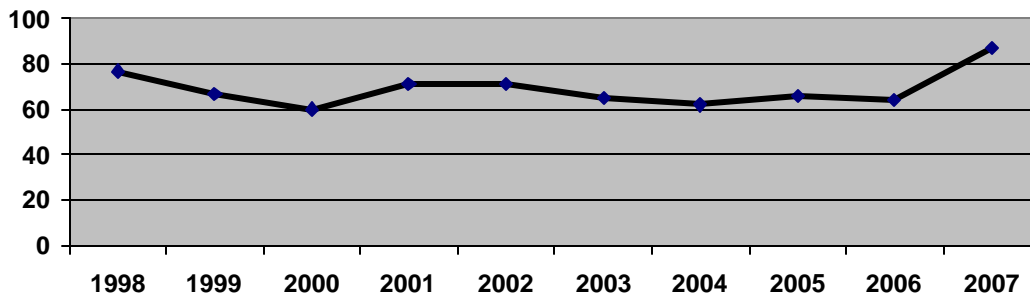


**GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL
DAYTON, OHIO
COLORECTAL CANCER SITE SPECIFIC STUDY**

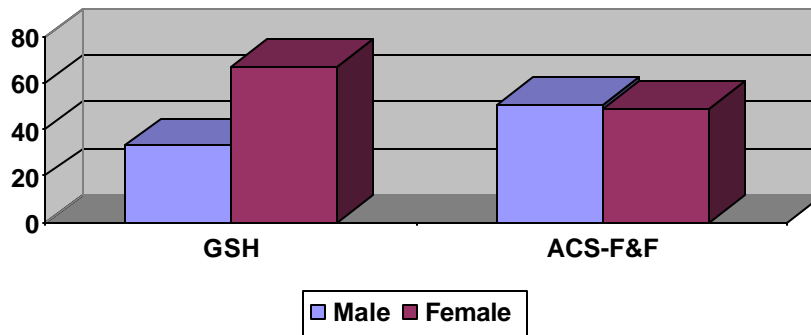
Colon cancer was the fourth most common cancer treated at our institution in 2007. In 2007 Good Samaritan Hospital saw a marked increase in the number of colon cancers treated over the previous years (figure 1). In 2006 we treated sixty-four colon cancers while in 2007 we treated eighty-seven, a 36% increase in one year. The average number of colon cancers treated in our institution in the last 10 years was sixty-nine.

Colon Cancer Cases Treated at Good Samaritan Hospital



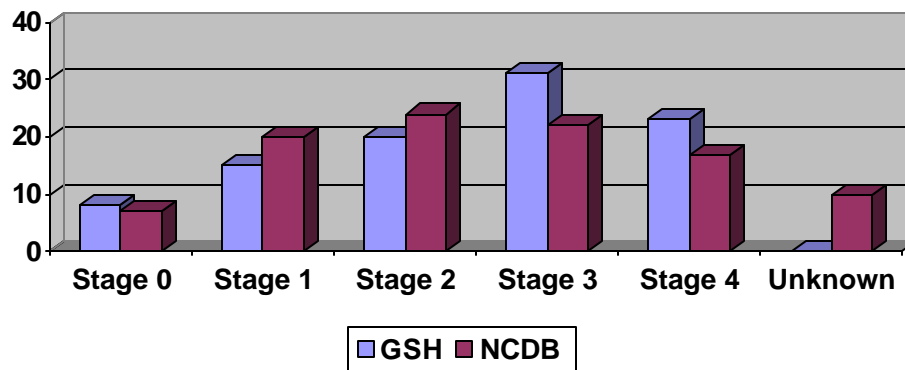
The ratio of male to female patients showed that 67% of the patients were female. In comparison, the American Cancer Society (ACS) Facts and Figures¹ showed that in the same year in Ohio the percentage of female patients was nearly equal to males (figure 2).

Male:Female



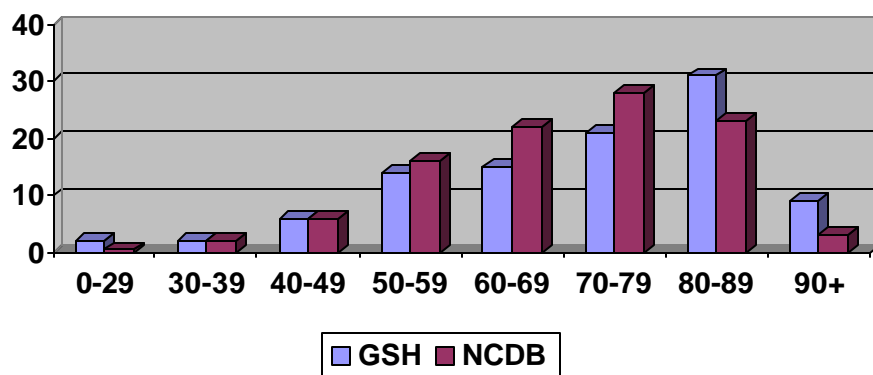
ACS Facts and Figures reveal that Montgomery County in Ohio has a higher percentage of colon cancers diagnosed at a later stage than average. This was confirmed when we compared our patients stage at diagnosis to the National Cancer Data Base. The most recent NCDB data available for comparison is from 2005 but when we compare our 2007 patients to the 2005 NCDB we can see that we do have a higher percentage of patients diagnosed at later stages (figure 3). Later stage at diagnosis leads to a higher overall death rate therefore our program has teamed with the American Cancer Society as part of the Montgomery County Colorectal Task Force in an effort to increase screening colonoscopy to help decrease the number of patients diagnosed in later stages. The Task Force has embarked on several projects to increase patient and physician education regarding the need for staging. We have also provided education to the public with articles in Samaritan Health Talk as well as supporting an upcoming article in the Dayton Daily News. Currently, the Task Force is examining ways to provide screening colonoscopies to uninsured and underinsured patients.

Stage at Diagnosis



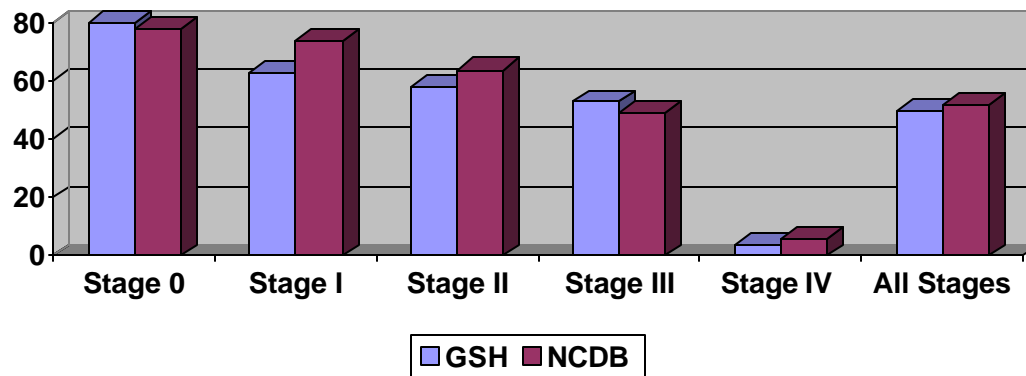
Greater than 90% of patients diagnosed with colon cancer were diagnosed at age 50 or greater (figure 4). We did have a few younger patients with colon cancer including two patients in their twenties. The majority of patients diagnosed at a very young age have a strong family history of colon cancer which emphasizes the need to take careful family history in order to identify patients who need earlier screening as well as referral for genetic evaluation.

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS



Survival from colon cancer depends on many factors including stage at diagnosis, age of the patient, adequacy of surgical resection, and administration of adjuvant chemotherapy. As can be seen in comparing our patients to the NCDB (figure 5) our 5 year survival by stage mirrors the NCDB. When we examine 5 year survival for all patients our survival is lower due to the higher number of patients being diagnosed at a later stage.

5 Year Survival By Stage



In summary, our review found that our results were comparable to state and national data except for a higher number of patients diagnosed at a later stage. We are aggressively addressing this issue by actively trying to increase screening, education, genetic counseling, and prevention, as well as by teaming with the American Cancer Society Colorectal Task Force to develop methods to increase screening rates in Montgomery and surrounding counties. We also continue to emphasize participation in national clinical trials for colon cancer in order to help identify methods to reduce mortality.