



# US Public Health Service Nursing Category Day May 25, 2010



USPHS Scientific and  
Training Symposium

2010



# The Role of Nursing in Integrative Oncology: Practice, Education, and Research



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National Cancer Institute  
Division of Cancer Treatment & Diagnosis  
Office of Cancer Complementary and Alternative Medicine

# Acknowledgements

- USPHS Scientific & Training Symposium Planning Committee
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# National Cancer Institute



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**Office of Cancer Complementary and Alternative Medicine**

Ernie Branson (Photographer)

# National Cancer Institute

## Office of Cancer Complementary and Alternative Medicine

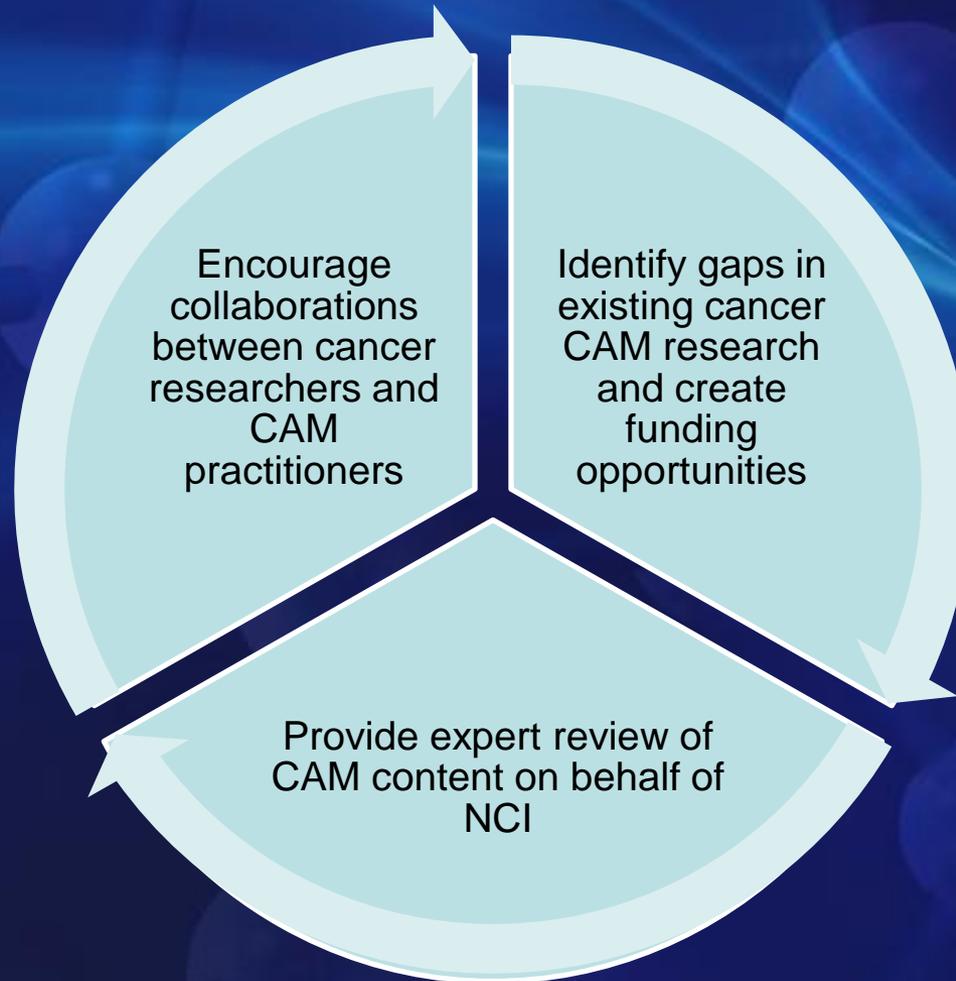
- Coordinate and enhance the activities of the NCI in the arena of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM).
- Responsible for NCI's research agenda in CAM as it relates to cancer prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and symptom management.

# National Cancer Institute

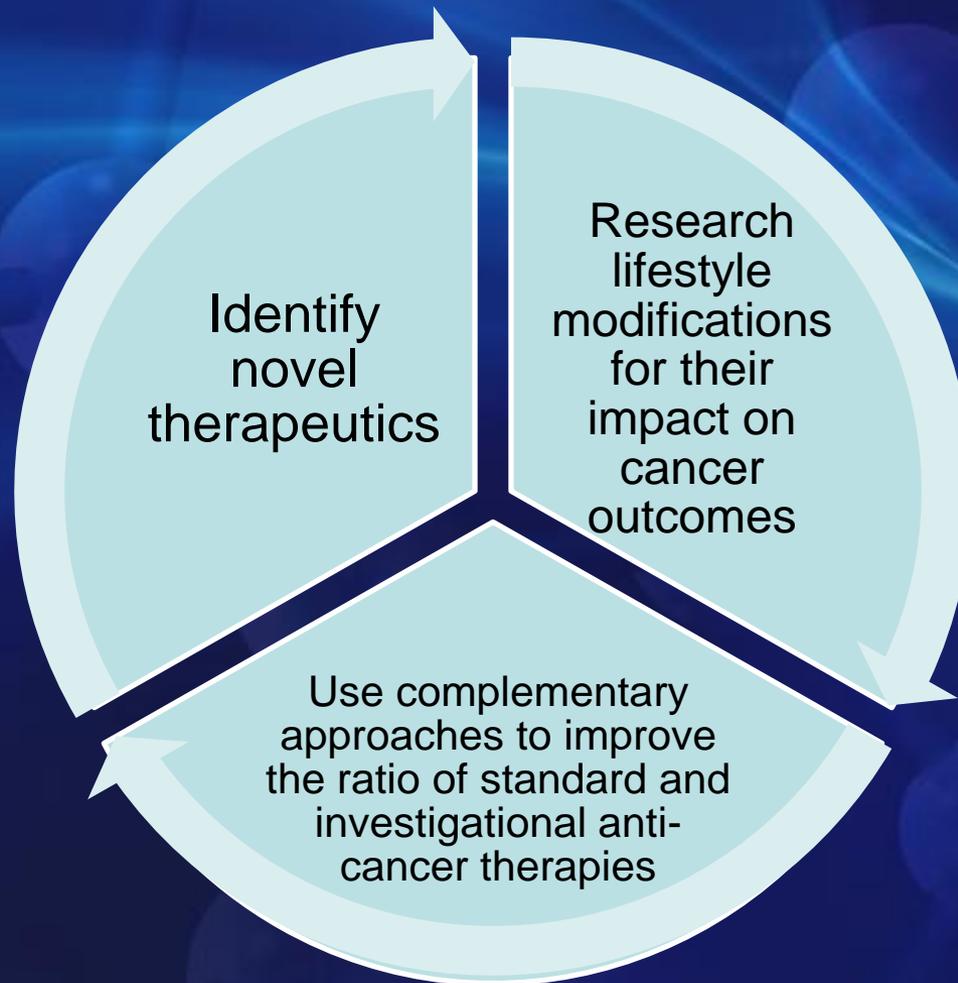
## Office of Cancer Complementary and Alternative Medicine

- Improve the quality of care of cancer patients...by contributing to the advancement of evidence-based CAM practice and the sciences that support it.
- Improve the availability of high-quality information for the health care community, researchers, and general public.

# OCCAM's Role within the NCI

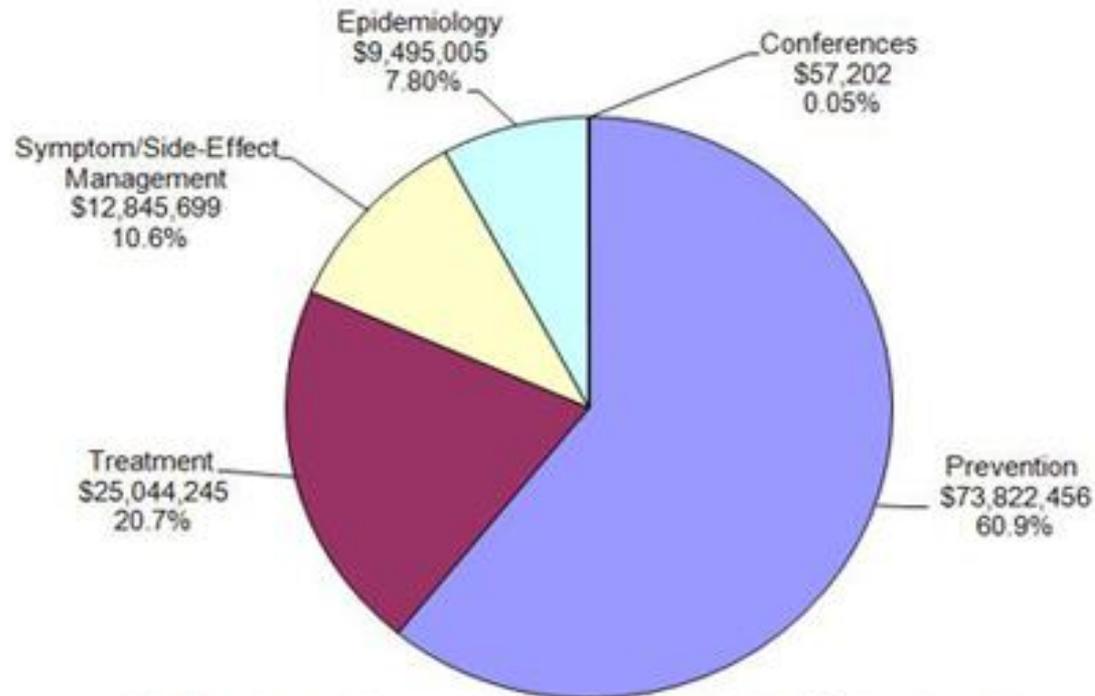


# OCCAM's Research Priorities



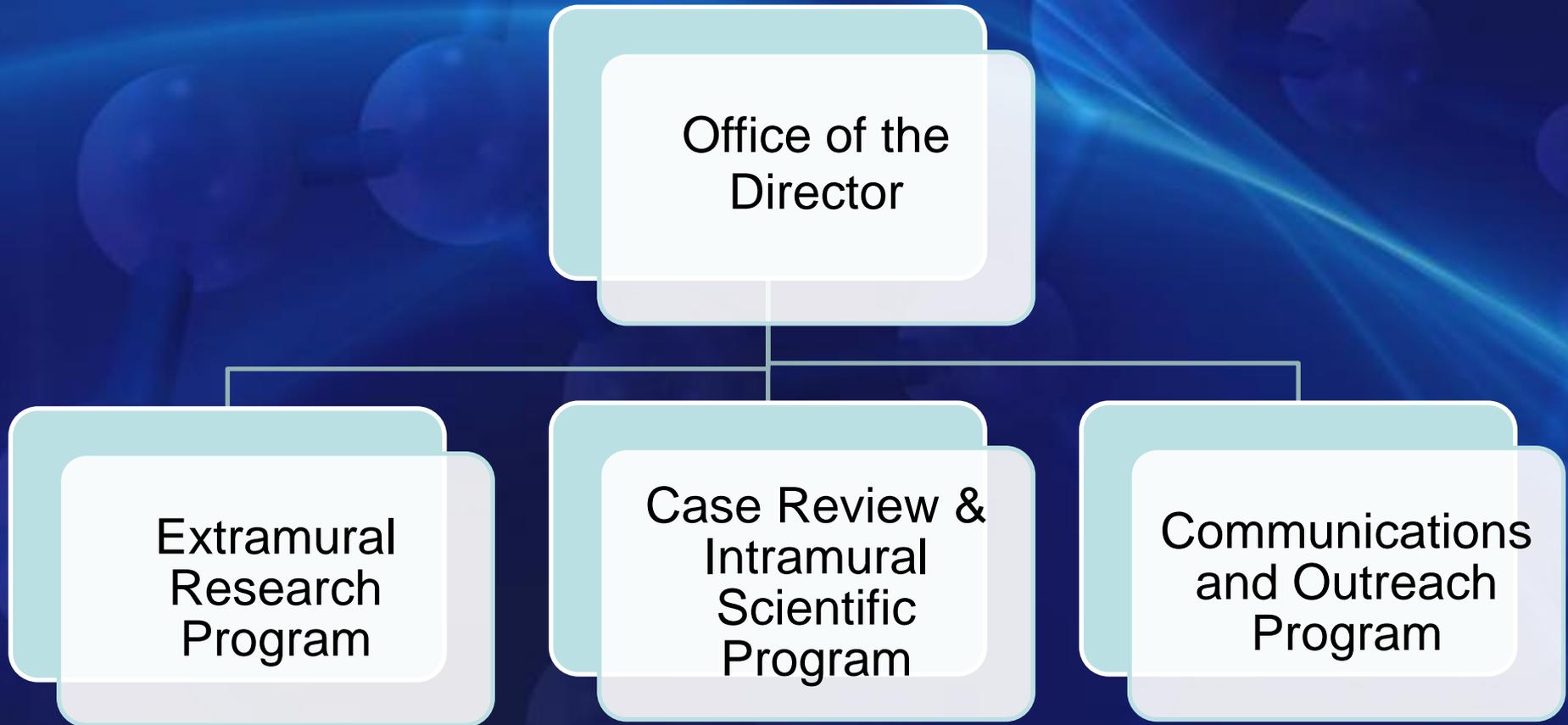
# FY 2008 NCI Expenditures

Figure 4. NCI CAM Research Projects by Research Type\*

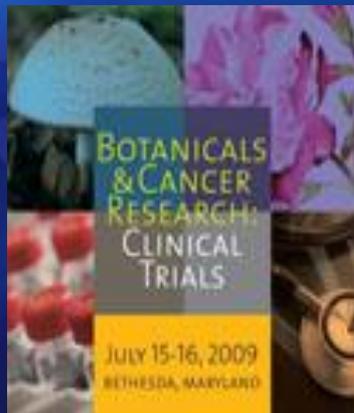
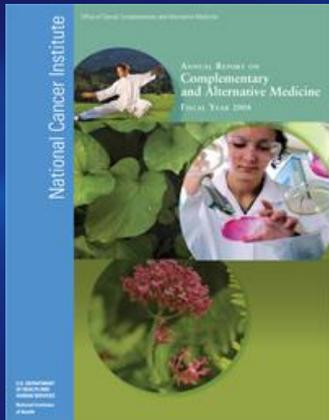


\*Includes grants, cooperative agreements, intramural projects, and contracts. Grants and cooperative agreements are only included when NCI is the primary funding agency. Excludes training grants (Ts, Fs, Ks, and R25s) Total projects include all active projects in FY 2008.

# OCCAM Programmatic Structure



# Sampling of OCCAM Activities



<http://www.cancer.gov/CAM/>

National Cancer Institute

# The Many Definitions of Integrative Medicine (IM)

## Cohen, Ruggie, & Micozzi, (2007)

- “...Combined use of alternative and biomedical therapies as well as their complementary or interactive use.
- Sometimes the integration is done by patients, sometimes by health care professionals, and sometimes by both.

## Consortium of Academic Health Centers for Integrative Medicine (2009)

- “IM...reaffirms the importance of the relationship between practitioner and patient, focuses on the whole person.
- Informed by evidence...makes use of ...therapeutic approaches, healthcare professionals and disciplines to achieve optimal health and healing.”

# The Many Definitions of Integrative Oncology (IO)

## Cohen & Markman (2008)

- “...A *nascent* field in oncology, building a rigorous evidence-based clinical medicine, research, and education foundation. “
- Incorporation of nonconventional treatment ..for people battling cancer .
- IO will become the standard of care.

## Mumber (2006)

- Incorporation of complementary therapies with conventional cancer treatment.
- Patients, their clinicians, and CAM providers are working closely together.
- Agreement that integrative therapies ...are not being used for “cure” or as an alternative to conventional therapies.



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# *Today's Arena*

## Clinical Practice in Integrative Oncology

- NCI-Designated Cancer Centers
  - <http://cancercenters.cancer.gov/>
- Integrative Medicine Cancers
  - <http://www.imconsortium.org/>
- Society for Integrative Oncology
  - <http://www.integrativeonc.org>
- Oncology Nursing Society
  - <http://www.ons.org/>

# *Today's Arena*

## Education in Integrative Oncology

- Curricula
  - Medicine
  - Nursing
- Journals
  - National Library of Medicine (NLM)
  - Non-NLM Journals
- Websites
  - Reliable Resources for providers and patients
- Patient Education Materials
  - NCI & NCCAM
    - PDQ Summaries
    - Thinking About CAM
  - NCI Public Comment

## Integrative Medical Education: Development and Implementation of a Comprehensive Curriculum at the University of Arizona

Victoria Maizes, MD, Craig Schneider, MD, Iris Bell, MD, PhD, MD(H), and Andrew Weil, MD

### ABSTRACT

Disatisfaction with the U.S. health care system is increasing despite impressive technologic advances. This dissatisfaction is one factor that has led patients to seek out complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) and led medical schools to start teaching CAM. This paper focuses on the University of Arizona's approach to developing and implementing a comprehensive curriculum in integrative medicine. Integrative medicine is defined much more broadly than CAM. It is healing-oriented medicine that reemphasizes the relationship between patient and physician, and integrates the best of complementary and alternative medicine with the best of conventional medicine.

Since its inception in 1996, the Program in Integrative Medicine (PIM) has grown to include a two-year residential fellowship that educates four fellows each year, a distance learning associate fellowship that educates 50 physicians each year, medical student and resident rotations, continuing medical and professional education, an NIH-supported research department, and an active outreach program to facilitate the international development of integrative medicine. The paper describes the PIM curriculum, educational programs, clinical education, goals, and results. Future strategies for assessing competency and credentialing professionals are suggested.

*Acad. Med.* 2002;77:851-860.

It is more important to know what patient has a disease, than what disease the patient has.

—WILLIAM OSLER (1849-1919)<sup>1</sup>

William Osler is considered one of the fathers of American medicine, yet medicine appears to have strayed far from his teaching. Managed care, the development of clinical prac-

tice guidelines, and evidence-based medicine have enhanced clinical medicine and have undermined Osler's call to know the human being experiencing the disease. The lesser-attended-to art of medicine now calls for attention.

The success of high-technology medicine has been coupled with a neglect of self-care and holism. Technologic solutions, while sometimes miraculous, are not always effective or available, and come at such a high price as to be unavailable to the majority of our planet's population. But even when accessible, these technologic solutions run the risk of making the individual undergoing treatment feel like a widget rather than a whole person complete with the feelings, relationships, and social situations that contribute to his or her illness.

For these and related reasons, North American patients and doctors are increasingly dissatisfied with the Western medical system. The medical community was stunned by Eisenberg's first survey of the use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM),<sup>2</sup> which revealed that 34% of adults in the United States had used at least one unconventional form of health care in the previous year. Follow-up surveys

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A commentary on this article appears on page 861.

## CURRICULUM IN INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE: A GUIDE FOR MEDICAL EDUCATORS

Consortium of Academic Health Centers  
for Integrative Medicine

Working Group on Education

May 2004

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## Allied Health and Nursing Academic Programs at New Jersey county colleges: Holistic Health and Complementary and Alternative Medicine Content

Elsa Bruguier, MLS

Rising public interest in and use of holistic health (HH) practices and complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) has created a need for health care providers to become knowledgeable in these areas. HH/CAM content is increasingly included in curricula of professional health education, a trend less clear in associate, certificate, and diploma programs of 2-year colleges. A survey of directors and coordinators of allied health and nursing programs at New Jersey county colleges was conducted to determine curricular presence of HH/CAM and program constituency awareness of institutionally accessible HH/CAM information resources. Results indicated: rising interest in HH/CAM instruction; multiple forces influencing HH/CAM inclusion; HH/CAM strengthening programs; and uncertainty regarding knowledge of and perceived use of library HH/CAM resources. By including HH/CAM, New Jersey's allied health and nursing programs are progressively aligned with consumer use, and trends of professional health schools.

**Keywords:** allied health; CAM; education; holistic; information; library; nursing

An Institute of Medicine report (2005) revealed that more than 33% of American adults use complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) modalities. Consultations with complementary and alternative health care providers have surpassed those to primary care physicians, though Barrett (2003) qualified this finding. The shift in the US public attitudes toward holistic health (HH) and CAM has been well documented during the last decade (Barnes, Powell-Griner, McFann, & Nahin, 2004; Barrett, 2003; Burke, Peper, Burrows, & Kline, 2004; Eisenberg et al., 1993; Eisenberg et al., 2001; Tindle, Davis, Phillips, & Eisenberg, 2005). Accelerated growth of consumer interest in HH and CAM has enlarged the US public's health care behaviors, fostering a need for conventional (allopathic) health care providers to become knowledgeable in these areas (Burke et al., 2004) and positioned to guide care seekers (Kreitzer, Mann, & Lumpkin, 2008).

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## FEATURES

## Complementary and Alternative Medicine Nurse Practitioner Education and Practice

Erin N. Nottingham, MSN, FNP

The purpose of this article is to examine the current literature surrounding nurse practitioner knowledge and use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM). Its use has increased over the last few decades, yet few healthcare practitioners ask their patients about CAM. Nurse practitioners need to be capable of addressing this use. **KEY WORDS:** *complementary, complementary and alternative medicine, nurse practitioner, nurse practitioner curricula* *Health Nurs Pract* 2008;20(5):242-246

Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is a continuously expanding aspect of primary care.

Sixty-two percent of Americans claim to have used at least one form of CAM in the last year.<sup>1</sup> The World Health Organization<sup>2</sup> issued a statement in 2003 addressing the use of CAM around the world and the need for proper policy, safety, efficacy, quality, access, and rational use. Regardless of personal beliefs and attitudes about CAM, nurse practitioners must be prepared to address their patients' use of various kinds of therapies. A holistic approach may lead to greater patient satisfaction, and thus increase open communication with healthcare providers regarding the use of CAM. Yet, there remains reluctance among nurse practitioners to discuss CAM with their patients and to include CAM as an integral part of managing care.<sup>3</sup> This reluctance or omission could be a result of inadequate preparation of nurse practitioners by formal educational programs with respect to CAM. Most nurse practitioner programs claim to include CAM as part of their curriculum.<sup>4</sup> However, Hayes and Alexander<sup>5</sup> found that only 10% of nurse practitioners regularly asked their patients about using CAM modalities. The purpose of this article is to explore and discuss the current literature surrounding nurse practitioner education and practice related to CAM.

### DEFINING CAM

Limited scientific evidence is available regarding the safety and efficacy of most CAM therapies. The list of therapies that qualify as CAM changes as the evidence base grows, and some CAM modalities become part of standard medical practice. An example of this is acupuncture for adult postoperative and chemotherapy nausea and vomiting, on which the National Institutes of Health has come to a consensus that there is clear evidence of efficacy.<sup>6</sup> *Complementary and alternative medicine* is defined by the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM)<sup>6</sup> as a group of diverse medical and healthcare systems, practices, and products that are not presently considered part of conventional medicine. The NCCAM's definition of CAM is used for the purpose of this article.

### NURSING CURRICULUM

A review of literature by Sok et al<sup>7</sup> addressed the use of CAM and related issues, integration of CAM into nursing education, mainstream care and attitudes of medical providers regarding CAM, and the expanding scope of nursing practice. The authors recommended that students who desire to learn about specific CAM modalities should undertake a recognized course of study. The authors also suggested a 2-year educational program for current nurse practitioners, with a focus on CAM. Students would learn the basics of several modalities in the first year, and then would select one in which to specialize in the second year.

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INTEGRATED CARE

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*Clinical Trials in Cancer Part I*  
**Biomedical, Complementary,  
and Alternative Medicine: Finding Active Trials  
and Results of Closed Trials**

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INTEGRATED CARE

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*Clinical Trials in Cancer Part II*  
**Biomedical, Complementary,  
and Alternative Medicine: Significant Issues**

*CDR Colleen O. Lee, RN, MS, AOCN®*

**OBJECTIVES:**

To review written resources disclosing reliable facts and knowledge in cancer complementary and alternative medicine (CAM).

**DATA SOURCES:**

Conventional and biomedical and complementary and alternative medicine journals, electronic media, full text databases, electronic resources, and newsletters.

**CONCLUSION:**

Sources of CAM information are numerous. The inherent quality of this information fluctuates. High-quality sources of cancer CAM information are available and accessible for health care providers.

**IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING PRACTICE:**

As the use of CAM therapies becomes more commonplace in consumer health care, it is critical that health care providers are cognizant of available sources of high-quality CAM facts and knowledge and possess the ability to discuss this information with colleagues and consumers in the scientific and lay communities.

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# COMMUNICATING FACTS AND KNOWLEDGE IN CANCER COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

CDR COLLEEN O. LEE

**T**HE COMMUNICATION of facts and knowledge in complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in the United States spans the spectrum from liberal word-of-mouth testimonials to stringent systematic reviews. Health care professionals (HCP), both conventional biomedical and CAM-focused, are left with the task of synthesizing available facts and knowledge from multiple sources, discussing what is believed to be factual, and making recommendations based on that knowledge. As the use of CAM therapies becomes more commonplace in consumer health care, it is critical that HCPs are cognizant of available sources of high-quality CAM facts and knowledge and possess the ability to discuss this information with colleagues and consumers in the scientific and lay communities.

Sources of CAM information are numerous: journals, media, databases, government, and one-on-one communication. The inherent quality of this information fluctuates, thus making the attributes of credibility, accuracy, and the timeliness of information necessary and essential. The intent of this article is to provide a sampling of high-quality sources of CAM facts and knowledge that reflect these attributes geared specifically for HCPs.

**TABLE 1.**  
Active Print or Online CAM Journals (English Text) Indexed in PubMed CAM

Journal Name	Circulation (Approximate)	Publishing Body/ISSN No.	Start Year	Frequency	URL	Description
Acupuncture & Electrotherapeutics Research	Unable to locate	Elsevier Science ISSN 0360-1293	1975	Quarterly	<a href="http://www.cognizantcommunication.com/filecabinet/Acupuncture/acu.htm">http://www.cognizantcommunication.com/filecabinet/Acupuncture/acu.htm</a>	Refereed, academic/scholarly journal covering basic and clinical research in acupuncture, electrotherapeutics, and related fields
Acupuncture in Medicine	5,000	British Medical Acupuncture Society ISSN 0964-0294	1961	Bi-annual	<a href="http://www.medical-acupuncture.co.uk/amintro.htm">http://www.medical-acupuncture.co.uk/amintro.htm</a>	Refereed, academic/scholarly journal covering neurophysiology and anatomy to interpret the effects of acupuncture
Advances in Mind-Body Medicine	5,000	InnoVision Communications (no ISSN assigned)	2002	Bi-monthly	<a href="http://www.advancesjournal.com/aj/login/index.jsp">http://www.advancesjournal.com/aj/login/index.jsp</a>	Refereed, academic/scholarly journal covering the relationship between mind, body, spirit, and health
Alternative Medicine Review	Unable to locate	Thome Research Incorporated ISSN 1095-0656	1996	Bi-monthly	<a href="http://www.thome.com/alternative/alter_main.html">http://www.thome.com/alternative/alter_main.html</a>	Refereed, academic/scholarly journal providing original articles, abstracts, and literature reviews for practicing preventative health care professionals
Alternative Therapies in Health and Medicine	12,000	InnoVision Communications ISSN 1078-6791	1995	Bi-monthly	<a href="http://www.alternative-therapies.com">http://www.alternative-therapies.com</a>	Refereed, academic/scholarly journal covering the integration of
American Journal of Acupuncture	4,800	American Journal of Acupuncture ISSN 0091-3960	1972	Quarterly		
American Journal of Homeopathy Medicine	550	American Institute of Homeopathy ISSN 0944-7113	1846	Quarterly		
B M C Complementary and Alternative Medicine	Unable to locate	BioMed Central Ltd ISSN 1472-6882	2001	Not on regular schedule		
British Homeopathic Journal	1,500	Churchill Livingstone ISSN 1475-4916	1911	Quarterly		
Complementary Therapies in Medicine	Unable to locate	Elsevier, BV ISSN 0965-2299	1993	Quarterly		

**TABLE 2.**  
Full Text Databases

Database	Sponsor/Publisher	Access	URL	Description
Cancer Source Complementary and Integrative Therapies	Jones and Bartlett Publishers	Free	<a href="http://ci.cancersource.com">http://ci.cancersource.com</a>	Cancer Source offers current information on complementary therapies with a non-biased, evidence-based approach. Evidence regarding the effectiveness and safety of many therapies that may be integrated with traditional cancer treatments is presented.
Cochrane Library	The Cochrane Collaboration	Subscription	<a href="http://www.cochrane.org/indox.htm">http://www.cochrane.org/indox.htm</a>	The Cochrane Library is a collection of a regularly updated evidence-based medicine databases which provide high quality information to providers, researchers, teachers, and administrators. The Cochrane Library includes over 100 full text systematic reviews of the effects of cancer treatment, a register of published controlled cancer trials, and guidelines for cancer care.
Combined Health Information Database	National Institutes of Health	Free	<a href="http://www.chid.nih.gov/">http://www.chid.nih.gov/</a>	Bibliographic database with CAM subset produced by health-related government agencies providing titles, abstracts, and availability information for health information and health education resource and includes materials focused on CAM topics that are produced by government sources, and selected journal articles on health promotion and education materials. Ability to conduct simple and detailed searches.

**TABLE 3.**  
Electronic Resources

Federal Resources				
Agency	Access	URL	Description	
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	Free	<a href="http://www.ahrq.gov/">http://www.ahrq.gov/</a>	The AHRQ stated mission is to improve the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care. Website covers clinical information, consumer health, research finds, and quality assessment. AHRQ is working with government agencies such as NCCAM to improve methodology for studying alternative therapies.	
Department of Health and Human Services healthfinder	Free	<a href="http://www.healthfinder.gov">http://www.healthfinder.gov</a>	A US Department of Health and Human Services' site, it is a free gateway to reliable consumer health information. It provides users with information on selected online publications, clearinghouses, databases, and Web sites, as well as support and self-help groups.	
Federal Trade Commission	Free	<a href="http://www.ftc.gov/">http://www.ftc.gov/</a>	The FTC is a government commission offering antitrust, economic, and legal resources for consumers. The site offers extensive information on dietary supplements with regards to identifying and substantiating claims made by manufacturers.	
Food and Drug Administration	Free	<a href="http://www.fda.gov">http://www.fda.gov</a>	FDA regulates dietary supplements under a different set of regulations than those covering "conventional" foods and drug products (prescription and over-the-counter). Under the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994 (DSHEA), the dietary supplement manufacturer is responsible for ensuring that a dietary supplement is safe before it is marketed. FDA is responsible for taking action against any unsafe dietary supplement product after it reaches the market. Site includes <a href="http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html">http://www.fda.gov/opacom/7alerts.html</a> recalls and safety alerts.	

[www.campaign.edu/news.html](http://www.campaign.edu/news.html)  
 Database allowing searches for scientific articles, all indexed and non-indexed fields with combination up to eight terms using Boolean search terms to make searches more specific. Allows searches in Cochrane Collaboration field database of CAM randomized controlled trials and controlled clinical trials.  
[www.factsandartions.com/login.asp?auth.asp](http://www.factsandartions.com/login.asp?auth.asp)  
 Database providing drug facts and comparisons, natural product facts, other-the-counter facts, drug/herb interaction facts, cancer chemotherapy facts, patient facts, off-label facts, drug identification facts

# *Today's Arena*

## Research in Integrative Oncology

- Conferences
  - Society for Integrative Oncology
  - Consortium of Academic Health Center for Integrative Medicine
  - International Congress on Complementary Medicine Research
- Funding Announcements
  - <http://nccam.nih.gov/training/centers/#funding>
  - <http://www.cancer.gov/researchandfunding>
  - [http://www.cancer.gov/cam/research\\_funding.html](http://www.cancer.gov/cam/research_funding.html)
  - [http://www.cancer.gov/research\\_funding/organizations/](http://www.cancer.gov/research_funding/organizations/)

# Research Findings in IO

- NCI: PDQ Clinical Trials Results
  - [http://www.cancer.gov/cam/clinicaltrials\\_table.html](http://www.cancer.gov/cam/clinicaltrials_table.html)
- NCCAM
  - <http://nccam.nih.gov/research/results>
- Cochrane Collaboration
  - <Http://www.cochrane.org/>
- Cochrane Nursing Care Field
  - <http://cncf.cochrane.org/>

# Role of Nursing in IO: An Introduction

Opportunity  
for nursing  
to claim a  
fundamental  
role

Expansion  
of our  
present  
knowledge

Promote  
evidence-  
based  
practice  
through  
synthesizing  
knowledge

# Role of Nursing in IO: A Proposed Model

**C**

Clarifying  
fact from  
fiction

**A**

Acknowledging  
misperceptions  
about CAM

**M**

Mixing and  
un-mixing  
therapies

# Endpoints for Nursing Practice in IO

- Facilitate partnerships between patients, HCPs, and CAM providers
- Require informed consent if delivering a CAM therapy
- Guarantee credentialing of a provider if referring a patient
- Establish SOPs for the use of CAM therapies within specific patient groups

# Endpoints for Nursing Practice in IO

- Document consent procedures and response to therapy.
- Assist in the design or maintenance of a pre-established integrative program.
- Develop a working knowledge of cost issues and reimbursement.

# Endpoints for Nursing Education in IO

- Expand individual baseline knowledge.
- Provide high-quality patient and peer education regarding safety and efficacy.
- Seek proper training, demonstrate competency, and obtain necessary credentials if practicing a CAM therapy.

# Endpoints for Nursing Research in IO

- Collaborate in the design of methodologically sound, rigorous clinical trials.
- Contribute to the body of knowledge through publications and presentations.

# Summary

- The future holds opportunities for nursing to demonstrate and claim a fundamental role in IO.
- This begins with the expansion of our knowledge.
- The goal is to promote EBP by synthesizing present knowledge with regard to:
  - safety
  - efficacy
  - concurrent use with conventional therapy
  - long-term use across the cancer continuum.

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