





a crisis, as they can help one to die. e skills learned will be used repeatedly to improve the quality of life as a survivor.

References

1. de Moor JS, Mariotto AB, Parry C, Alfano CM, Padgett L, et al. (2013) Cancer survivors in the United States: prevalence across the survivorship trajectory and implications for care. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 22: 561-570.
2. <http://www.asco.org/meetings/ascos-palliative-care-oncology-symposium>
3. Cicely M Saunders, Mary Baines, Robert J Dunlop (1995) *Living with Dying; a guide to Palliative Care.* (3rd edn), Oxford University Press.
4. <http://artsinmedicine.uflhealth.org/about/history/> Shands Center at university of Florida since 1990
5. Alfano CM, Rowland JH (2006) Recovery issues in cancer survivorship: a new challenge for supportive care. *Cancer J* 12: 432-443.
6. Weaver KE, Forsythe LP, Reeve BB, Alfano CM, Rodriguez JL, et al. (2012) Mental and physical health-related quality of life among U.S. cancer survivors: population estimates from the 2010 National Health Interview Survey. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 21: 2108-2117.
7. <http://www.proteinpower.com/drmike/weight-loss/mitochondria-rejuvenating-diet-the-nutritional-experts-bash/>
8. <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=gut-second-brain>