

BERRIEN COUNTY CANCER SERVICE NEWSLETTER

www.bccancerservice.org



In honor of the committed service of Olove Colcord, R.N.

THE MISSION OF THE BERRIEN COUNTY CANCER SERVICE:

To provide free skilled home nursing services, equipment, information and supplies at cost for cancer patients and their families in Berrien County.

May 2011

(269) 429-3281

VOLUME XX ISSUE V

The **BERRIEN COUNTY CANCER SUPPORT GROUP** is a group for patients, family members and care givers. Come share successes, feelings, fears and practical methods of coping with the physical and emotional aspects of living with the diagnosis of cancer.

.....

My Mother's Hands

My Mother's hands are rough and worn;
They've toiled aplenty since I was born.
I know that I have never felt
Other hands that could make fears melt.
Other hands were soft and smooth.
But they never seemed to truly soothe.
Mom always worked from dawn to dusk,
With each little chore she would always fuss,
Until her day was completely spent.
With strength that only God had sent.
I know God in his wisdom stands,
Beside my Mother's busy hands.



The 10 Deadliest Cancers and Why There's No Cure

The dread and fear that can come with a cancer diagnosis have their roots in its killer nature: It's the No. 2 cause of death in Americans, second only to heart disease, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Even when diagnosed early and attacked with the latest treatments, it still has the power to kill.

While there are many successful treatments today that didn't exist just a couple decades ago, a wholesale "cure for cancer" remains elusive for many reasons. There are more than 100 types of cancer, characterized by abnormal cell growth. There are many different causes, ranging from radiation to chemicals to viruses; an individual has varying degrees of control over exposure to cancer-causing agents.

Cancer cells, and how they grow, remain unpredictable and in some cases mysterious. Even after seemingly effective treatments, crafty cancer cells are able to hide out in some patients and resurface.

About \$200 billion has been spent on cancer research since the early 1970s, and the five-year survival rate for all people diagnosed with cancer in the U.S. has risen from about 50 percent in the 1970s to 65 percent today.

"We would not be where we are if basic and clinical science wasn't funded," Dr. Len Lichtenfeld, deputy chief medical officer of the American Cancer Society, told MyHealthNewsDaily. "Basic science teaches us about mechanisms, about how drugs may be effective, and we take that info and put it into a clinic to find out whether or not those new ideas work in cancer treatment."

Here's a look at the 10 cancers that killed the most people in the United States between 2003 and 2007, the most recent data available, according to the National Cancer Institute (NCI).

1. Lung and bronchial cancer: 792,495 lives

Lung and bronchial cancer is the top killer cancer in the United States. Smoking and use of tobacco products are the major causes of it, and it strikes most often between the ages of 55 and 65, according to the NCI. There are two major types: non-small cell lung cancer, which is the most common, and small cell lung cancer, which spreads more quickly. More than 157,000 people are expected to die of lung and bronchial cancer in 2010.

2. Colon and rectal cancer: 268,783 lives

Colon cancer grows in the tissues of the colon, whereas rectal cancer grows in the last few inches of the large intestine near the anus, according to the National Cancer Institute. Most cases begin as clumps of small, benign cells called polyps that over time become cancerous. Screening is recommended to find the polyps before they become cancerous, according to the Mayo Clinic. Colorectal cancer is expected to kill more than 51,000 people in 2010.

3. Breast cancer: 206,983 lives

Breast cancer is the second most common cancer in women in the United States, after skin cancer, according to the Mayo Clinic. It can also occur in men – there were nearly 2,000 male cases between 2003 and 2008. The cancer usually forms in the ducts that carry milk to the nipple or the glands that produce the milk in women. Nearly 40,000 people are expected to die from breast cancer in 2010, according to the NCI.

4. Pancreatic cancer: 162,878 lives

Pancreatic cancer begins in the tissues of the pancreas, which aids digestion and metabolism regulation. Detection and early intervention are difficult because it often progresses stealthily and rapidly, according to the Mayo Clinic. Pancreatic cancer is expected to claim nearly 37,000 lives in 2010, according to the NCI.

5. Prostate cancer: 144,926 lives

This cancer is the second-leading cause of cancer deaths in men, after lung and bronchial cancer, according to the NCI. Prostate cancer usually starts to grow slowly in the prostate gland, which produces the seminal fluid to transport sperm. Some types remain confined to the gland, and are easier to treat, but others are more aggressive and spread quickly, according to the Mayo Clinic. Prostate cancer is expected to kill about 32,000 men in 2010, according to the NCI.

6. Leukemia: 108,740 lives

There are many types of leukemia, but all affect the blood-forming tissues of the body, such as the bone marrow and the lymphatic system, and result in an overproduction of abnormal white blood cells, according to the NCI. Leukemia types are classified by how fast they progress and which cells they affect; a type called acute myelogenous leukemia killed the most people – 41,714 – between 2003 and 2007. Nearly 22,000 people are expected to die from leukemia in 2010.

7. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma: 104,407 lives

This cancer affects the lymphocytes, a type of white blood cell, and is characterized by larger lymph nodes, fever and weight loss. There are several types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and they are categorized by whether the cancer is fast- or slow-growing and which type of lymphocytes are affected, according to the NCI. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma is deadlier than Hodgkin lymphoma, and is expected to kill more than 20,000 people in 2010.

8. Liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer: 79,773 lives

Liver cancer is one of the most common forms of cancer around the world, but is uncommon in the United States, according to the Mayo Clinic. However, its rates in America are rising. Most liver cancer that occurs in the U.S. begins elsewhere and then spreads to the liver. A closely related cancer is intrahepatic bile duct cancer, which occurs in the duct that carries bile from the liver to the small intestine. Nearly 19,000 Americans are expected to die from liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer in 2010, according to the NCI.

9. Ovarian cancer: 73,638 lives

Ovarian cancer was the No. 4 cause of cancer death in women between 2003 and 2007, according to the NCI. The median age of women diagnosed with it is 63. The cancer is easier to treat but harder to detect in its early stages, but recent research has brought light to early symptoms that may aid in diagnosis, according to the Mayo Clinic. Those symptoms include abdominal discomfort, urgency to urinate and pelvic pain. Nearly 14,000 women are expected to die of ovarian cancer in 2010, according to the NCI.

10. Esophageal cancer: 66,659 lives

This cancer starts in the cells that line the esophagus (the tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach) and usually occurs in the lower part of the esophagus, according to the Mayo Clinic. More men than women died from esophageal cancer between 2003 and 2007, according to the NCI. It is expected to kill 14,500 people in 2010.

Skin cancer is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the skin.

The skin is the body's largest organ. It protects against heat, sunlight, injury, and infection. Skin also helps control body temperature and stores water, fat, and vitamin D. The skin has several layers, but the two main layers are the epidermis (upper or outer layer) and the dermis (lower or inner layer). Skin cancer begins in the epidermis, which is made up of 3 kinds of cells:

- Squamous cells: Thin, flat cells that form the top layer of the epidermis.
- Basal cells: Round cells under the squamous cells.
- Melanocytes: Found in the lower part of the epidermis, these cells make melanin, the pigment that gives skin its natural color. When skin is exposed to the sun, melanocytes make more pigment, causing the skin to darken.

Definition of skin cancer: Cancer that forms in the tissues of the skin. There are several types of skin cancer. Skin cancer that forms in melanocytes (skin cells that make pigment) is called melanoma. Skin cancer that forms in the lower part of the epidermis (the outer layer of the skin) is called basal cell carcinoma. Skin cancer that forms in squamous cells (flat cells that form the surface of the skin) is called squamous cell carcinoma. Skin cancer that forms in neuroendocrine cells (cells that release hormones in response to signals from the nervous system) is called neuroendocrine carcinoma of the skin. Most skin cancers form in older people on parts of the body exposed to the sun or in people who have weakened immune systems.

As the summer heats up, Americans will begin spending more time outside, grilling, playing outdoor sports, doing yard work, going to the beach - enjoying the sunshine. But there may be risk for something much more serious than a tan. African Americans may not be as careful with their sun safety habits as their white counterparts, believing that the melanin in their darker skin is protecting them from skin cancer. While skin cancer is less common in people with darker skin, people of color are at some risk for the disease. Unfortunately, African Americans are often diagnosed at an advanced stage, when there is less chance for a cure. Although the number of African Americans affected is small, it's important to know that proper caution may help you and your friends and family prevent the disease.

Myth: There is only one type of skin cancer.

Facts: There are several types of skin cancer. The two most common types are non-melanoma skin cancer (basal cell cancer and squamous cell cancer) and melanoma. Basal cell skin cancer grows slowly. It usually occurs on areas of the skin that have been in the sun, and it is most common on the face. Basal cell cancer rarely spreads to other parts of the body. Squamous cell skin cancer also occurs on parts of the skin that have been in the sun, but it also may be in places that are not in the sun. Squamous cell cancer sometimes spreads to lymph nodes and organs inside the body. Melanoma occurs much less frequently than basal cell and squamous cell cancer, but it is the most serious and deadly form of skin cancer.

Among African Americans, squamous cell cancer is the most common form of skin cancer. Although squamous cell cancer is generally curable, it may be more serious when it occurs in African Americans than when it appears in whites. And although melanoma is much less common in African Americans than in whites, when it does occur in African Americans it is particularly deadly. This disease usually begins as an abnormal mole. In whites, melanomas often develop on the trunk and legs, but in African Americans, melanomas are most often found under the nails, on the palms of hands, and on the soles of the feet.

Myth: The only risk factor for skin cancer is exposure to UV radiation (the sun).

Facts: Research has shown that several risk factors are associated with the development of skin cancer. For example, studies suggest that both exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation and the sensitivity of a person's skin to UV radiation are risk factors for skin cancer. UV radiation is the name for the invisible rays that are part of the energy that comes from the sun. But there are other risk factors, such as having burns or scars on the skin, a weakened immune system, previous exposure to radiation therapy, and chronic skin diseases like lupus.

Myth: I can't do anything to reduce my risk for skin cancer.

Facts: Protecting your skin and eyes from the sun is the single best way to reduce your risk of skin cancer. For example, seek shade or stay out of the midday sun between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. whenever you can. Use sunscreen with a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 15, and reapply every two hours and after swimming or sweating. Wear a hat with a wide brim and sunglasses that absorb UV rays. Wear clothing that covers your skin to protect against the sun's UV rays, and use extra caution near water, snow, and sand, which reflect UV rays.

It is also important not to burn, to avoid tanning beds, and to be aware of any changes in your skin. Melanoma usually begins as an abnormal mole. For early detection, make sure to examine your skin once a month to look for any new growths or changes in existing lesions. If you identify a skin change or are concerned about your risk, talk to your doctor.

Skin cancer can occur anywhere on the body, but it is most common in skin that is often exposed to sunlight, such as the face, neck, hands, and arms. There are several types of cancer that start in the skin. The most common types are basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma, which are nonmelanoma skin cancers. Actinic keratosis is a skin condition that sometimes develops into squamous cell carcinoma.

This summary refers to the treatment of nonmelanoma skin cancer and actinic keratosis. Nonmelanoma skin cancers rarely spread to other parts of the body. Melanoma, the rarest form of skin cancer, is more likely to invade nearby tissues and spread to other parts of the body.

Skin color and exposure to sunlight can affect the risk of developing nonmelanoma skin cancer and actinic keratosis.

Anything that increases your chance of getting a disease is called a risk factor. Having a risk factor does not mean that you will get cancer; not having risk factors doesn't mean that you will not get cancer. People who think they may be at risk should discuss this with their doctor. Risk factors for basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma include the following:

Being exposed to natural sunlight or artificial sunlight (such as from tanning beds) over long periods of time.

Having a fair complexion, which includes the following:

Fair skin that freckles and burns easily, does not tan, or tans poorly.

Blue or green or other light-colored eyes.

Red or blond hair.

Having actinic keratosis.

Past treatment with radiation.

Having a weakened immune system.

Being male.

Risk factors for actinic keratosis include the following:

Being exposed to natural sunlight or artificial sunlight (such as from tanning beds) over long periods of time.

Having a fair complexion, which includes the following:

Fair skin that freckles and burns easily, does not tan, or tans poorly.

Blue or green or other light-colored eyes.

Red or blond hair.

There are three ways that cancer spreads in the body.

Through tissue. Cancer invades the surrounding normal tissue.

Through the lymph system. Cancer invades the lymph system and travels through the lymph vessels to other places in the body.

Through the blood. Cancer invades the veins and capillaries and travels through the blood to other places in the body.

When cancer cells break away from the primary (original) tumor and travel through the lymph or blood to other places in the body, another (secondary) tumor may form. This process is called metastasis. The secondary (metastatic) tumor is the same type of cancer as the primary tumor. For example, if breast cancer spreads to the bones, the cancer cells in the bones are actually breast cancer cells. The disease is metastatic breast cancer, not bone cancer.

Staging of nonmelanoma skin cancer depends on many factors, including whether the tumor has certain "high-risk" features.

The following are high-risk features for nonmelanoma skin cancer:

The tumor is thicker than 2 millimeters.

The tumor is described as Clark level IV (has spread into the lower layer of the dermis) or Clark level V (has spread into the layer of fat below the skin).

The tumor has grown and spread along nerve pathways.

The tumor began on an ear or on a lip that has hair on it.

The tumor has cells that look very different from normal cells under a microscope.

Niles Area Friends:

We will collect

Pennies for Patients™

In the lobby of the Niles Masonic Temple Building

227 1/2 East Main Street

Thursday, May 5th – Noon – 2:00 pm

In Loving Memory

During March 2011, Memorial Donations were generously made by and for the following people:

In Memory of Mary Ann Appel-Belski

Frances C Boothby, Coloma
Marilyn Klann, St Joseph
Richard J Radke Jr., Benton Harbor

In Memory of Nellie VanRyswyk Baushke Keesler

Darrell L Day Jr., Watervliet

In Memory of Don Chaudoir

Karol Kesterke, Berrien Springs

In Memory of Conrad Coggeshall

Ed & Pam Behnke, Holiday FL

In Memory Marilyn R Conrad

Glenn & Dorothy Conrad, St Joseph

In Memory of Gerald Conrad

Glen & Dorothy Conrad, St Joseph

In Memory of Christina (Tina) Cupani

Scott & Angela Geiger, Whitehall

In Memory of Robert Cupani, Sr.

Scott & Angela Geiger, Whitehall

In Memory of A William Hayes

Mr & Mrs Lois Howard, Galien

In Memory of Norman K Ketchman

Thelma Gehres, St Joseph

In Memory of Albert "Pete" Lucas

Karol Kesterke, Berrien Springs

In Memory of Darlene Martz

The Froehlich Family, Ted, Ron, Dave & Karl, Stevensville
Marie Hartline, Benton Harbor
Mike & Barb Jennings, Berrien Springs
Mary Ellen Kerlikowske, Berrien Springs
John & Linda Mulhern, Papillion NE

In Memory of Larry Shaffer

Karol Kesterke, Berrien Springs

In Memory of Diane Cesaroni Sink

Sharron Krieger, Coloma

In Memory of Rosalie Siriano

Charmain C Hanners, St Joseph

In Memory of Florence I Strong

Lorraine Cronin, Buchanan

In Memory of Leonard Turner

Bob & Jane Edelberg, Benton Harbor
Ingrid & Else Elsner, St Joseph
Janice L Hicks, St Joseph
Kenneth Krauel, Benton Harbor
John & Kathleen Paustian % Jane Leatz, Benton Harbor

In Memory of Peg Umphrey

Mary C Dey, St Joseph

Berrien County Cancer Service sends our sincere sympathy to all those who have recently lost loved ones.

We thank all of our generous donors. Your donations are very much appreciated and will help cancer patients in Berrien County. Thank you.

If you know any woman currently undergoing chemotherapy, please pass the word to her that there is a cleaning service that provides **FREE housecleaning** - once per month for 4 months while she is in treatment. All she has to do is sign up and have her doctor fax a note confirming the treatment. Cleaning for a Reason will have a participating maid service in her zip code area arrange for the service. This organization serves the entire USA and currently has 547 partners to help these women. It's our job to pass the word and let them know that there are people out there that care. Be a blessing to someone and pass this information along.

<http://www.cleaningforareason.org/>

You may not know someone going through chemo, but someone on your email list might. Please pass this information on to your family & friends.



Motorcycle Benefits – August



Culver's Scoopie Night – August



Delivering Thanksgiving Food



Delivering Christmas Gifts

**Thank
You
Ashley
Weber**

**Miss
Southwest
Michigan
Pre-teen
2010**



Community Health Fair – August



Open House – October



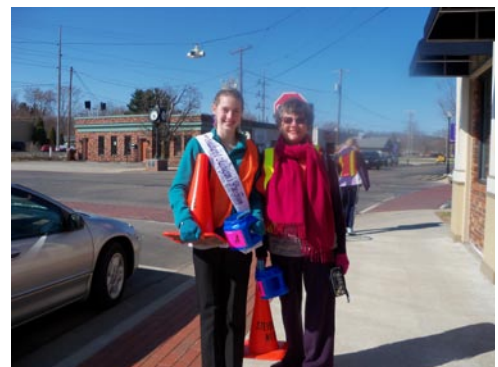
Helping in our office



Thanksgiving Visit

**For
helping
BCCS
all
year
through!**

♥



Pennies for Patients™ - March
Stevensville 4 Corners

Berrien County Cancer Service Bike Ride

Sponsored by the Berrien County Cancer Service

Sunday – June 26, 2011



Experienced cyclists will enjoy going east of the Berrien County Cancer Service on long, straight, country roads with minimal traffic. You will ride through the rolling hills, farmlands and fruit orchards of Eau Claire and Berrien Springs. The 25 and 15-mile routes are family oriented with flat terrain and some rolling hills with the Sag at scenic Hess Lake Park in Baroda. All routes depart from the Berrien County Cancer Service, Stevensville, Michigan from 7:00 a.m. until 11:00 a.m. All riders must be off all routes by 2:00 p.m. Sag wagons, food stops, bike mechanics, and emergency personnel will be available.

Pre-registration fees (before June 17) Single -- \$20.00 Family -- \$35.00
(Family constitutes up to two parents and their minor children residing at the same address)

Registration fees (after June 17) Single -- \$25.00 Family -- \$40.00

2011 Berrien County Cancer Service Bike Ride T-shirts are available for \$15.00 in sizes S, M, L, and XL. Additional T-shirts may be available to purchase the day of the ride on a first-come, first-serve basis.

Win a Free Bike in our Bike Raffle! A bike has been donated to us by **Cycle and Fitness** of St. Joseph, a long-standing sponsor of the BCCS Bike Ride. Entries into the raffle drawing for this donated bike may be purchased for \$5.00 each or 3 for \$10.00. The drawing for the bike will be held on June 26 at 12 noon.

The **Berrien County Cancer Service** is a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation providing in-home skilled nursing visits free-of-charge to county residents with a cancer diagnosis. BCCS is funded by the United Way of Southwest Michigan, private donations, memorials and fund-raisers such as the Berrien County Cancer Service Bike Ride. BCCS is a local agency caring for local people and all contributions remain in Berrien County.

For additional information: call (269) 429-3281 or visit www.bccancerservice.org

Please print legibly:

Name _____ E-mail _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Age _____ Phone _____ \$ Amount Included _____ T-shirt size(s) _____

Emergency Contact _____ Phone _____

Release of organizers or sponsors: All participants must sign this release. In signing this release for myself or the named registrant (under 18 years of age), I acknowledge that I understand the sponsors and their officers, members, employees and ride organizers are not insurers of my safety during the Berrien County Cancer Service Bike Ride and hold them harmless from any and all liability arising from my having sustained any property damage or personal injury by reason of participating in the event. I also hereby consent to permit emergency medical treatment in the event of injury or illness. I shall abide by all traffic laws and regulations and practice courtesy and safety in cycling.

Signature _____

Return registration and payment to: Berrien County Cancer Service
7301 Red Arrow Highway
Stevensville, MI 49127

A United Way Agency



Looking Ahead

BCCS SUPPORT GROUP – Stevensville

May 3 & 17 – 1:30 p.m.

June 7 & 21 – 1:30 p.m.

BCCS SUPPORT GROUP – Niles

May 10 & 24 – 1:30 p.m.

June 14 & 28 – 1:30 p.m.

OSTOMY SUPPORT GROUP – Stevensville

May 17 – 1:30 p.m.

June 21 – 1:30 p.m.

RAINBOWS OF HOPE– Stevensville

May 12 – 5:30 p.m.

June 9 – 5:30 p.m.

PENNIES FOR PATIENTS™

Thursday – May 5

6:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

BCCS BIKE RIDE

Sunday – June 26

BLIZZARD BRIGADE 2011 GOLF OUTING

Saturday July 30

Pipestone Creek Golf Course

Registration 7:30 a.m.

Four Person Scramble

Contact Kevin Schlapak 269-876-2456 or

Russ Reschke 269-208-0909

HELP, HOPE, BELIEVE

DATES TO REMEMBER IN MAY

May 6 – National Military Spouse Day

May 8 – Mothers Day

May 21 – Armed Forces Day

May 30 – Memorial Day

Newsletters available online

Our newsletters are available on our website:
www.bccancerservice.org. If you would like to
be removed from this mailing list, please call our
office at 269-429-3281 or send us an e-mail:

staff@bccancerservice.org.

Thank you!

Please Consider...

Berrien County Cancer Service, Inc., is a non-profit organization funded primarily by the United Way, private donations and fund-raisers. We receive no Medicare, Medicaid or other insurance payments. To continue our free services to Berrien County cancer patients, we need your help. Any donation is greatly appreciated.

Donations to our General Fund will help balance our current budget. Donations to our Endowment Fund will help guarantee that the Cancer Service will be available for as long as needed. Your contribution to our non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation is tax deductible – an acknowledgment and receipt for tax purposes will be sent.

Donations can be made in honor of someone or in memory of a loved one. In these instances, we would also like to send acknowledgment to the honoree or next-of-kin so please provide that information when making your donation.

_____ General Fund _____ Endowment Fund

Your Name _____

Your Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Donation Amount \$ _____

In Honor of _____

Honoree's Address _____

OR
In Memory of _____

Please send notification of my gift to:

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

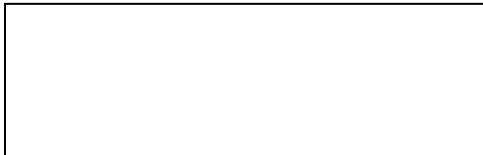
How would you like the card to be signed?

Thank you for your generosity!

Berrien County Cancer Service, Inc.
7301 Red Arrow Highway
Stevensville, MI 49127

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
STEVENSVILLE, MI
PERMIT NO. 129



BERRIEN COUNTY CANCER SERVICE, INC. - BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Dr. Fred BussePresident	Len Amat	Linda Beushausen	Joseph Effa
Cheryl Weise..... V/President	Tom Hanson	Darlene Hawkins	Jerry Koch
Joseph M. Appel.....Treasurer	Dr. Peter Lai	Renee Parnell	JoAnn Pullen-Bruni, R.N.
Sharon Hainer.....Secretary	Jolita Allene Smith	Sally Taylor	Cheryl Weise
	*Dr. Jason Beckrow	*Dr. Betty Koshy	*Dr. Gerald Kozuh
	*Dr. Eric Lester	*Dr. Michael Method	*Hannah Noble
	*Dr. Edmund Paloyan	*Rita Reid	*Dr. Michael Rodriguez
	*Eileen Schultz	*Dr. Robin Zon	

*Indicates Honorary Members

NURSING STAFF: Barbara Lane, R.N. (Executive Director)
Connie Demler, R.N. Nancy Church, R.N. JoAnn Pullen-Bruni, R.N. Susan Lerke, R.N. Carrie Klint, R.N.
OFFICE STAFF: Kathy Karnik (Office Manager) Claudia Brister Henrietta Hein

CANCER SUPPORT GROUP – Stevensville Office
1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month - 1:30 p.m.
Berrien County Cancer Service, Inc.
7301 Red Arrow Highway
Stevensville, MI 49127
Phone: (269) 429-3281 or (269) 465-5257

CANCER SUPPORT GROUP – Niles
2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month – 1:30 p.m.
Niles Senior Center
1109 Bell Road
Niles, MI 49120
Phone: (269) 429-3281

RAINBOWS OF HOPE GROUP – Stevensville Office
2nd Thursday of each month – 5:30 p.m.
Berrien County Cancer Service, Inc.
7301 Red Arrow Highway
Stevensville MI 49127
Phone: (269) 429-3281 or (269) 465-5257

THE CANCER CONNECTION CAFÉ
Meets as needed – please call.
First United Methodist Church
132 S. Oak Street
Buchanan, MI 49107
Phone: (269) 695-2706

MAN TO MAN – Prostate Support Group
3rd Tuesday of each month – 6:00 p.m.
Trinity Center
619 Main Street
St. Joseph, MI 49085
Phone: (800) 227-2345