
The intensity of end-of-life cancer care in a rural community has been previously reported using a random sample of all cancer deaths from Wicomico County, Maryland for calendar years 2004-2008. Statistical analyses of longevity and the impact of hospice services were performed. The log-rank analyses and hazard ratios were used to compare the life times from diagnosis to death between different groups of patients (whether they were referred to hospice or not; lung cancer etc). Prolonged survival was significantly associated with hospice services in our sample. (Received September 13, 2013)