

Transcript

Press Conference, Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter
Aug. 20, 2015, The Carter Center, Atlanta, Ga.

Pres. Carter: Well, thank you all for coming this morning. I first want to give my special thanks to my wife, Rosalynn, who's busy talking right now, and to all the folks at The Carter Center, my Emory doctors, and literally hundreds of well-wishers who have called in or sent me letters or emails—and I've tried to answer as many of them as I could.

I think what I'll do this morning is just outline what's happened so far with my medical condition, and then toward the end I'll give you a brief rundown of what I plan to do in the future, and then I'll answer some questions from the news media.

In May, I went down to Guyana to help monitor an election. I had a very bad cold, so I left there and came back to Emory so they could check me over. In the process, they did a complete physical examination, and the MRI showed that there was a cancer—well, a growth, a tumor, on my liver. And they did a PET scan, which kind of lights up a bad place, and it lit up, so they were pretty sure that there was a cancer before they operated on August 3rd and removed it. The tumor was only about 2.5 cubic centimeters. They removed about 85 cubic centimeters, which is about a tenth of my liver, and they did a biopsy and found out it was indeed cancer, and it was melanoma. They had a very high suspicion then and now that the melanoma started somewhere else on my body and spread to the liver. The doctors tell me that about 98 percent of all the melanoma is skin cancer, and about 2 percent of melanomas are internal.

So then, I came back up here after that, and they did an MRI and found that there were four spots of melanoma on my brain. They are very small spots—about 2 millimeters, if you can envision what a millimeter is. I get my first radiation treatment for the melanoma in my brain this afternoon, and then I understand I'll have four treatments [with the drug pembrolizumab] scheduled at three-week intervals. (*The description of the treatment frequencies was edited to clarify the original remarks.*)

Yesterday they fitted me with a mask to hold my head perfectly still while the radiation goes into the right places, and I'm all prepared for that this afternoon. In addition, they have given me an IV with 30 minutes of pembrolizumab, which is a medicine used for melanoma that enhances the activity of the immune system. Now, this is a medicine that's been approved in the United States. There are similar ones that have also been tested in Europe. My doctors will also continue to scan other parts of my body with MRI, a CAT scan, and PET scan to see where the melanoma originated; and so that will be an ongoing examination of my body for the next number of months, I presume, if it goes on that long.

Dr. Juan Sarmiento is the doctor at Emory that did the surgery on my liver. Dr. David Lawson is a specialist on melanoma. Dr. Curran, who's here, is a specialist on radiation treatment, and he's in charge of Winship Cancer Center. They're working very closely with other cancer centers around this nation—in particular, the MD Anderson Center in Houston, Texas, National Cancer Institute, Sloan Kettering, and others. I've had a lot of people call and recommend different places, and I referred those offers of help to the doctors, who have reached out to get acquiescence or approval of what they've decided to do in my treatment.

For a number of years, Rosalynn and I have planned on dramatically reducing our work at The Carter Center, but haven't done it yet. We thought about this when I was 80 years old, and again when I was 85. We thought about it again when I was 90. And so, this is a propitious time, I think, for us finally to carry out our long-delayed plans; so I'm going to cut back fairly dramatically on my obligations at Emory and at The Carter Center. As you know, The Carter Center has a full legal partnership with Emory. Half of our trustees are selected by Emory, and we approve them, and vice versa. The president of Emory University is on our board of trustees, as are Rosalynn and I, and we have built up a fairly substantial endowment to tide The Carter Center over when I'm not any longer able to raise funds, and we have now a little over \$600 million in our endowment. But I'll continue to sign letters requesting contributions and make key calls to people who might be prospects, so I'll continue to help with the funding. The trustee meetings are held at The Carter Center, and I'll continue to attend those. And I'd like also to schedule the regular meetings with our fellows and directors, as they give detailed reports quite regularly on what we are doing with the fight against Guinea worm and with our peace programs and other health programs, and so forth. So I'll continue to do that.

I can't really anticipate how I'll be feeling, obviously, but I'll have to defer quite substantially to my doctors in charge of the treatment. I understand that there will be the one radiation treatment and also four injections at three-week intervals, then they'll stop and take a look at what the results might have been, and I'll adhere to that schedule as much as possible. *(The description of the treatment frequencies was edited to clarify the original remarks.)*

The Carter Center is well prepared to continue without any handicap if Rosalynn and I do back away from a lot of the activities that we've been doing. The board of trustees decided last March that our grandson Jason Carter would take over as the chairman of the board, replacing Oz Nelson, which was Nelson's suggestion, to be effective at our meeting in November. So Jason will be the chairman of the Carter Center's board of trustees, which is a body that makes the ultimate decisions about what projects the Center works on and budget matters and things of that kind. And then, of course, if he wants me to give him advice, I'll be delighted to do it, as I've done with some other people in the past. I was the

chairman for a while, but I stepped down a number of years ago to give other people a chance to work on it.

So I'll try as best I can to continue my work as a professor at Emory and to attend some of the meetings. But I would say that the rest of my plans will be to determine, by my consultations with the doctors, what I need to do to get adequate treatment for the melanoma that exists, at least has existed in my liver. They think they got it all there, but it has shown up now in four places in my brain, and it's likely to show up other places in my body as the scans detect it in the future.

So that's all I wanted to say to you, but I'll be glad to answer a couple questions if you have them.

Q: Good morning, President Carter, Lori Geary with WSB-TV. I just want to get—what was your initial reaction, you know, when you heard that C word, the cancer word, and what doctors have said about your prognosis? You seem very optimistic; your spirits are very good.

Pres. Carter: Well, at first I felt that it was confined to my liver and that the operation had completely removed it, so I was quite relieved. And then, that same afternoon, an MRI of my head and neck showed up that it was already in four places in my brain. So I would say that night and the next day, until I came back up to Emory, I just thought I had a few weeks left, but I was surprisingly at ease. You know, I've had a wonderful life, I've got thousands of friends, and I've had an exciting and adventurous and gratifying existence, so I was surprisingly at ease—much more so than my wife was. But now I feel, you know, that it's in the hands of God and my doctors, and I'll be prepared for anything that comes.

Q: Thank you.

Pres. Carter: Thank you.

Q: Mr. President?

Pres. Carter: Yes, hi.

Q: Mr. President, you've just said that you expect that there will be further cancers diagnosed.

Pres. Carter: Yes.

Q: So was it at all difficult—given the fact that you also just said that you thought maybe it was just a matter of a few weeks, was it difficult at all to decide to go ahead with treatment? I mean, does your faith play any role in the fact that you did that, or did you consider at any time not doing anything at all?

Pres. Carter: No, I never have doubted that I would carry out the recommendations of Emory doctors. And so, when they said that they wanted to go ahead and find out other places that might show up cancer and treat them, I'm perfectly at ease with that—and I'm perfectly at ease with whatever comes. I do have a deep religious faith, which I'm very grateful for. And I was pleasantly surprised that I didn't go into an attitude of despair or anger or anything like that. I was just completely at ease, as Rosalynn would testify, I think, if you have any doubts about my veracity. But I've just been very grateful for that part of it, so I'm ready for anything, and looking forward to a new adventure.

Q: President Carter, Katie Foody with the Associated Press. You just said that you felt at ease. Can you tell us a little bit more about your discussions with your doctors, with your family, and how you came to decide that you did want treatment and you wanted to pursue anything that your doctors did recommend would be appropriate for you?

Pres. Carter: That never was a difficulty for me because I don't think I've ever deviated from a commitment to do what my doctors recommended, so that was not a big decision for me. I decided that to begin with. Dr. Curran is here, and I understand if you have any technical questions to ask him or medical questions, he'd be willing to answer any questions that you might have later on. But the three doctors have worked in close harmony with me. The surgeon who did the operation on my liver, Dr. Sarmiento, and Dr. Curran, who is a specialist on treatment of cancer, and also Dr. Lawson, who is a specialist on melanoma itself, have been like a team working very closely with me, and I have complete confidence in them. They've been gracious enough to reach out to others who have volunteered to consult with them, and I understand they've shared even the MRI with some others. So they're consulting, I guess, with the best cancer treaters in the world, and I'm very grateful that Emory is in charge.

Q: Lynne Anderson with the Atlanta Journal-Constitution. First of all, President Carter, I'm so sorry and sad to hear this news. And I just have a basic question. How are you feeling?

Pres. Carter: I feel good. I haven't felt any weakness or debility. The pain has been very slight. Right after the operation on my liver, I had a little bit of pain in my stomach. It was a laparoscopic operation. They made three very tiny incisions in my stomach. I had some pain in my right shoulder, strangely enough, but the doctor said that's expected as kind of a resonating pain that goes from your liver—internal organs up to your right shoulder if you have liver problems. And I think if you have a heart problem, it goes to your left shoulder, so—but I survived that. I only took the pain medicine for a few hours, and then I didn't have to take it anymore. I had a slight reaction last night to the first treatment of the pembrolizumab—a little bit of pain in my shoulder—and I went to bed about 6 o'clock and slept 'til 8 o'clock

this morning. I think that's probably the best night's sleep I've had in many years. So I feel at ease, and I have been very lucky that the Emory doctors have been able to control any aspects of pain from the operation or from the presence of cancer.

Q: Mr. President, Tom Jones from WSB-TV. You mentioned all the well-wishers. Has there been any one correspondence or call that really touched you?

Pres. Carter: Well, both of the former presidents Bush called me at one time, and then George H.W. Bush, Bush Sr., called me again yesterday afternoon. I think I appreciated that very much, and their wives were there on the telephone with them. President Obama called, Vice President Biden called. Bill Clinton called, Hillary Clinton called, Secretary of State Kerry called—the first time they've called me in a long time. But I think the close friends that I've had around home that have done special things, to bring us, you know, peach pie and stuff like that, really made me feel emotional. My whole family—21 other Carters that live in Georgia—they've all been down to see us. They'll be down again this weekend for my wife's birthday celebration. So I've just had a multiple effusion of gratitude.

Q: Thank you.

Q: Hi, Jonathan Karl with ABC News. Two questions. First, I saw a report that you told Habitat for Humanity that you would still like to go forward with your trip to Nepal in November. Do you still hope to make that trip?

Pres. Carter: I still hope to go. It would require an airplane flight from Kathmandu to the Chitwan area, which is south, down towards the Indian border. And if I do that, I understand—I would have to talk to the doctors—but I understand from my schedule that it would require a five-week postponement of my last treatment, so that's what I'm going to have to consider. Up until this morning, I was completely committed to go to Nepal with Habitat for Humanity; but if I don't go, the rest of my family will probably go to take my place.

Q: And if I can ask, you have really refined what it means to be a former president. Can you reflect on the work you have done since you left the White House and what you hope to still do?

Pres. Carter: Well, the work of The Carter Center has been, I'd say, more personally gratifying to me, because when you're president, you have a responsibility for 350 million people, 3,000 members of the U.S. Armed Forces, budgets, and Congress, and so forth. I was able to do a number of good things when I was president, for which I'm very grateful—that was the high point of my life, politically speaking. I would say that my having been president of the United States, a great country, has made it possible for me to have the influence and contact with people and knowledge that has been the foundation for The Carter Center.

But The Carter Center has a completely different approach. We deal with individual people in the smallest and most obscure and suffering villages—in the deserts and in the jungles of Africa. We've had programs in 80 different countries for the poorest and most destitute people in the world. And that has been, I'd say, far more gratifying personally, because we actually interact with families and with people who are going blind or who have lymphatic filariasis, which is elephantiasis, or who have Guinea worm and so forth. Going into the villages and learning about the people and what the actual needs are, then meeting those needs with a superb Carter Center medical staff, I think, has been one of the best things that ever happened to me. I've said several times that my life since the White House has been personally more gratifying, although the presidency was obviously the pinnacle of my political success, and also has laid the groundwork for my work at The Carter Center.

Q: Do you still feel you have a lot of work left to do?

Pres. Carter: Well, I do. And within the bounds of my physical and mental capability, I'll continue to do it. But I'm going to have to give the treatment regimen, I think, top priority.

Q: Thank you.

Q: Good morning, Mr. President. Hallie Jackson, NBC News. Given your current cancer diagnosis, given your family history with this disease, what message do you have to other cancer patients who are watching you go through this now?

Pres. Carter: Well, I've read a lot about cancer, with the death of my father and my only brother and both my sisters from pancreatic cancer. For a long time, my family was the only one on earth that had as many as four people who died of pancreatic cancer—a very rare thing—though I think now they've found two or three other such families. After I left the White House and my brother and sisters continued to die, they did some special checks on my blood samples and some scans of different kinds. Pancreatic cancer does have some genetic cause—that's what I've read in some of the scientific documents—but it's exacerbated by smoking cigarettes, which I've never done, and so the melanoma is a completely different thing. And it may be that in the future the melanoma would show up on my pancreas, but they have not found that to be true in the last few weeks. Generally, they watch the pancreas quite closely, and so far, the only place they've known about the cancer has been in my liver and my brain. I would say that one of the greatest scientific developments in the last five years has been with two kinds of cancer. One is lung cancer and the other one is melanoma. In addition to radiation and chemotherapy, the treatment for melanoma has included the use of these medicines that enhance the function of the self-regulating aspect of the immune

system—they make your immune system more active—and so that’s a basic approach, and there are several of these medicines.

Q: So the message to other patients? Is your message one of hope, is it acceptance?

Pres. Carter: It’s one of hope and acceptance, yes—hope for the best and accept what comes, you know. I think I have been as blessed as any human being in the world, having become the president of the United States of America and governor of Georgia, the work at The Carter Center, a big and growing family, thousands of friends, and living to—I’ll be 91 years old the 1st of October—everything has been a blessing for me, so I’m thankful and hopeful.

Q: President Carter, Kane Farabaugh with Voice of America.

Pres. Carter: Hi Kane.

Q: I wanted to ask, what has been—you said that you’ve sort of taken a pragmatic approach to the treatment and to the news—but what has been the most difficult part about the news for you in the past couple of weeks?

Pres. Carter: Well, I haven’t had any difficult treatment aspect yet. You know, the liver surgery was fairly extensive. They removed about one-tenth of my liver, I understand. But it healed up quickly, and I had minimal pain. I had the first of the four drug treatments yesterday, to be followed this afternoon by the radiation treatment, and then by the remaining immunotherapy treatments every three weeks, and then it will recess. So I haven’t had any unpleasantness yet. *(The description of the treatment frequencies was edited to clarify the original remarks.)*

Q: Is it difficult to step away from all of the busy activities?

Pres. Carter: That’s a bad part. I really wanted to go to Nepal to build houses. This would have been our 33rd year of going without fail, and I was very hopeful about that. But if it interrupts the treatment regimen, then I think I need to get the treatment.

Q: Thank you.

Q: Hello, President Carter. Karyn Greer, CBS46 News, and just wondering. You touched upon it a little bit. In your illustrious career, as you said—governor here, president, even as husband, father, grandfather—share with us what you’re most proud of and if there’s anything you might have done differently or thought maybe, “I wish I had not done that”?

Pres. Carter: Well, the best thing I ever did was marry Rosalynn. That’s the pinnacle of my life, and we’ve had 69 years together—still together—and so that’s the best thing that happened to me. But I think getting involved in politics and going up, you know,

as a state senator, then a governor, and then president of the United States, is obviously a glorious event. And we have a growing family. We have 22 grandchildren and great-grandchildren—12 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren now, and they're coming every year—so we have a good and harmonious family. And I would say the haven for our lives has been in Plains, Georgia. I plan to teach Sunday school this Sunday and every Sunday— as long as I'm, you know, physically and mentally able—in my little church. We have hundreds of visitors who come to see the curiosity of a politician teaching the Bible, so I continue that. I've just had a lot of blessings.

Q: And anything you wish, I'm sorry, that you had not done or that you'd done differently?

Pres. Carter: I wish I'd sent one more helicopter to get the hostages, and we would have rescued them, and I would have been reelected. But that may have interfered with the foundation of The Carter Center. And if I had to choose between four more years and The Carter Center, I think I would choose The Carter Center.

Q: Thank you.

Pres. Carter: It could have been both.

Q: President Carter, Donna Lowry with 11Alive, WXIA-TV. I wonder—you just talked about your big family. And with this diagnosis, have you encouraged them to see the doctor? Are you seeing that there's more interest in finding out what's going on with each one of them?

Pres. Carter: Yeah, I don't think there's any doubt that my descendants have some genetic challenge from the pancreatic cancer and my melanoma, so whatever their doctors recommend for blood tests or things like that as a precautionary measure for the other family members, I think that would probably be put into effect. But I haven't discussed that with them, and I don't know the answer yet.

I can get two or three more questions. Go ahead.

Q: President Carter, Greg Bluestein with the Atlanta Journal-Constitution. I wonder, how did you break the news to your family?

Pres. Carter: Well, I found out toward the end of May that I had a spot on my liver that was suspect, and I think I put in my diary that I didn't tell Rosalynn until about the 15th of June. And then, when I found out that I definitely had cancer, my key members of my family came into The Carter Center, and I gave them a briefing and our chief executive officer a briefing about what the prospects were. I put out a statement to the public about the first surgery and another one when we found out that it had metastasized, and then we called this press conference. I didn't say

what kind it was, didn't say it was melanoma. I didn't say it had spread to my brain; I just said to other parts of my body. So as quickly as I could, I've told the public and my family the things about which I was absolutely certain, rather than just guessing what might happen. *(This section was edited slightly to clarify the sequence of press statements.)*

Q: President Carter, thank you. Sanjay Gupta with CNN.

Pres. Carter: Yeah, I know.

[Laughter]

Pres. Carter: I've been taking all these other questions so I could get to you, Sanjay.

Q: I have a couple of questions, a little bit more specific, about the medical aspects. You became ill, you said, in May and came back early to the United States.

Pres. Carter: Yeah.

Q: They had an MRI at that time that showed this liver mass. But it wasn't until two months later, my understanding from your comments, that you had the operation.

Pres. Carter: That's right.

Q: I'm wondering about that time period. Was there a consideration not to do anything during that time period?

Pres. Carter: No.

Q: And also, just quickly, the medications, you said you're following the recommendations of your doctor. Were you given options, and how did you weigh those options?

Pres. Carter: I was given a complete rundown on the options that were available. And when they made a recommendation on a particular kind of medical treatment—I had the IV yesterday—I took their advice. And we knew, I would say the end of June, that I had to have an operation on my liver, but I had an extensive book tour scheduled in 14 or 15 cities, and I wanted to do that. The doctors told me that it was a very slow-growing cancer, apparently. They said it wouldn't make a difference between the middle of July and the third day of August, so we scheduled it when I got through with the book tour. Coincidentally, and not more importantly, my surgeon had scheduled a vacation trip in Spain. And so, the combination of all those things just caused me to wait until everything was ready. I stayed very busy during that time, and I didn't tell anybody much about it, except Rosalynn.

Q: Thank you.

Pres. Carter: Did you have another question, Sanjay?

Q: No, that's it.

Pres. Carter: Okay, thank you.

Q: President, Wright Gazaway at WALB in Albany. You mentioned Plains there. Talk a little bit about the support of them and what that's meant to you.

Pres. Carter: Well, Plains is my home. You know, I was born there, my wife was born there, and I knew Rosalynn when she was first born. I was three years older, and still am. And Plains has always been a haven for us. When I got out of the Navy in 1953, I came back to Plains, and I was a farmer for about 17 years. And then, when I got through being governor, I came back to Plains. When I got through with being president, I came back to Plains. And now, no matter where we are in the world, we're always looking forward to getting back home to Plains. That's where our land is. We've had the same farm since 1833. We have a newer farm we got in 1904. We still grow peanuts, cotton, and corn on the farm. And so, my roots are there, and my closest friends are there—and our little church is there, which is very important to me. So Plains has just been the focal point of our life. And a good many visitors come there every year—about 80,000, I think, on an official count—to find out how a president could have come from this little tiny town. They learn about my schooling and things of that kind. So Plains means a lot to me.

Q: Thank you.

Pres. Carter: Okay. Let's not add anybody else to the line.

Q: Thank you. President Carter, Jesus Cateri with Mundo Hispanico newspaper. I wonder if you have discussed with your family or closest—your call—how do you see this organization in the future, The Carter Center?

Pres. Carter: How do I feel what?

Q: How do you see The Carter Center in the future? Have you discussed that?

Pres. Carter: Well, I think the Carter Center's future will be equal to what it's been in the past. It's been expanding every year as far as the number of people we treat for terrible diseases and things of that kind. I understand that this coming year we'll treat 71 million people on earth for diseases so that they won't have the afflictions that they've had throughout their lifetimes. We've finished 100 troubled elections to bring democracy and freedom to people, and we still try to bring peace. So we've

concentrated on peace and human rights and democracy and freedom and the alleviation of suffering, and I would say that in every one of those areas, the Carter Center's overall function and plans for the future are still expanding. And I'm completely confident that those plans can be realized without my everyday, you know, constant involvement in different projects. And I'll still be coming to the trustees' meeting as long as I'm able and meeting with our directors and others who carry out the programs.

Q: And have you received messages from Latin America, where The Carter Center has participation?

Pres. Carter: Well, I've had a lot of messages the last few days from Latin America. I'll be meeting next week, soon—I don't know if it's next week, but in the next month—with a group from Panama, and I've already approved that program on my schedule. We've maintained a wide range of programs in Latin America, primarily to try to do away with conflicts within the country, including between the news media and the executive branch of government when they try to stamp out freedom of the press, and also to foment peaceful relationships. We still have an ongoing program in six countries in Latin America—just about finished—to do away with onchocerciasis or river blindness. We still have just a small cluster of people, the Yanomami people—about 25,000, I think, total population on the border between Venezuela and Brazil—we're going to continue to work on that. So we'll continue to work in Latin America.

Q: Good morning, Mr. President. I'm Scott Kimbler, News Radio 106.7 here in Atlanta. As Jason is preparing to take over as chairman of the board of The Carter Center, you have very much been the face of peace negotiations since the time that you left office. As he is continuing the efforts in the health and humanitarian efforts of The Carter Center, will he also be active, and will you be advising him in future international conflicts that The Carter Center may be asked to negotiate?

Pres. Carter: Well, the chairman of the board of trustees and the entire body of trustees—about 23, I think—make the final decisions. They make the ultimate choices of what we do and how much money we spend and how many people we send out and that sort of thing, and so the chairman of the board is very deeply involved in making those ultimate decisions and presenting them to the board of trustees. So I presume that, as Oz Nelson has done in the last few years superbly, the new chairman, Jason, will use the best experience that he can derive for all the programs of The Carter Center. He may not be directly involved in as many direct peace negotiations and so forth as I. But he'll be going, for instance, to Myanmar for the election the first part of November, and he'll be heading up the Carter Center delegation to monitor that very important election.

Q: Thank you.

Q: Maria Saporta, longtime journalist in Atlanta, The Saporta Report, and now the Atlanta Business Chronicle.

Pres. Carter: I know.

Q: You have had such a scope of work in your life. In the time that you have left, what would give you the most satisfaction to see something happen—peace in the Middle East or eradication of polio? What are those things that you would hold onto the most that would give you the greatest satisfaction for the world, if you can look at the state of the world and how you've been working in efforts to try and keep peace?

Pres. Carter: Well, in international affairs, I would say peace for Israel and its neighbors. That's been a top priority of mine—in foreign policy projects—for the last 30 years. Right now, I think the prospects are more dismal than anytime I remember in the last 50 years. The whole process is practically dormant. The government of Israel has no desire for a two-state solution, which is the policy of all the other nations in the world, and the United States has practically no influence compared to past years in either Israel or Palestine. So I feel very discouraged about it, but that would be my number-one foreign policy hope. As far as The Carter Center is concerned, I would like to see Guinea worm completely eradicated before I die—I'd like the last Guinea worm to die before I do. I think right now, we have 11 cases. We started out with 3.6 million cases. I think we have two cases in South Sudan, one case in Ethiopia, one case in Mali, and seven cases in Chad. That's all the Guinea worms in the world, and we know where all of them are, so obviously that would be my top priority.

Female: This will be our last question.

Q: Good morning, President Carter. Christopher King with CBS46 News here in Atlanta. You've fought many political battles throughout your career. How tough do you expect this fight against cancer will be?

Pres. Carter: Well, it will be tough on my part. You know, I'm an acquiescent and cooperating patient. Within the bounds of my own judgment, I'll do what the doctors recommend for me to extend my life as much as possible. So I don't look on this as any hardship on me. They have means, they say—and I trust them completely—to alleviate the aftereffects or side effects of the different treatments. They've had a lot of treatments ongoing with different patients, thousands of them in the world, and so I don't anticipate any troubling pain or suffering or deprivation on my part.

Q: Thank you, Mr. President.

Female: Thank you.

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Pres. Carter: Thank you all very much for coming. I appreciate it. I don't know if we—Dr. Curran, do you want to add anything or...? If you have any particular questions, Dr. Curran can correct my mistakes.

Okay, I'm leaving. Thank you all very much.

[Applause]