Cancer Types And Their Traits

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ABBREVIATIONS
None.

Cancer arises when abnormal cells multiply and grow uncontrollably in the body. Cancerous cells can form tumors or spread throughout the body, causing a range of symptoms and potential health complications. In addition to having unique characteristics, behaviors, and risk factors, there are many different types of cancer [1,2].

Every year, approximately 2.3 million new cases of breast cancer are diagnosed among women worldwide. Normally, it occurs in the lobules or milk-producing ducts of the breast. Neither men nor women are immune to this, but women tend to suffer more. In addition to breast lumps and thickenings, nipple discharge and inversion, and skin changes on the breast, breast cancer can cause a variety of symptoms. Mammography screenings can detect this type of cancer early, and treatment options include surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and hormone therapy. Age, gender, family history of breast cancer, certain gene mutations, estrogen exposure, and lifestyle factors, including obesity and alcohol consumption, are all risk factors.

The most common form of cancer among men in the United States is prostate cancer, diagnosed approximately 248,530 times yearly. Prostate cancer typically develops in the gland that produces semen. Men over 65 are more likely to suffer from this condition, though it can also occur in younger men. Urination problems, weak or interrupted urine flow, and frequent urination can be symptoms of this type of cancer. Symptoms may not appear in the early stages since it often grows slowly. Aside from surgery and radiation therapy, hormone therapy and chemotherapy may also be used to treat prostate cancer [3]. Some lifestyle factors, such as obesity and diet, as well as age and family history of prostate cancer, increase the risk of prostate cancer.

Around 1.8 million people die each year from lung cancer, the world's leading cancer-related cause of death. Cells that line the air passages of the lungs usually develop this disease. It is more common in smokers than non-smokers, although it can occur in either group. Coughing, chest pain, shortness of breath, and weight loss are some of the symptoms of lung cancer. It is more difficult to treat when it is diagnosed at an advanced stage and has already spread to other parts of the body. Surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapies are all used to treat lung cancer [4-7]. Several factors contribute to the development of lung cancer, including smoking, exposure to secondhand smoke, and exposure to certain chemicals and substances.

Colon cancer, or colorectal cancer, affects the colon and rectum. With approximately 1.8 million new cases diagnosed each year, it is the third most common cancer worldwide. It can cause changes in bowel habits, rectal bleeding, abdominal pain, and unexplained weight loss [7,8]. Regular screening tests, such as colonoscopies, can detect colon cancer early and treat it effectively. Surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy are all options for treating colon cancer. Age, family history of colon cancer, certain genetic conditions, and some lifestyle factors, such as obesity, diet, and physical inactivity, all contribute to this type of cancer risk.

Blood and bone marrow, which produce blood cells, is where leukemia develops. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, and chronic lymphocytic leukemia are some types of leukemia. Many patients with slow-growing types of leukemia don't have symptoms. Rapidly growing types of leukemia may cause symptoms that include fatigue, weight loss, frequent infections and easy bleeding or bruising. Treatment is highly variable. For slow-growing leukemias, treatment may include monitoring. For aggressive leukemias, treatment includes chemotherapy that's sometimes followed by radiation and

stem-cell transplant. Risk factors for leukemia include previous cancer treatment, genetic disorders, exposure to certain chemicals, smoking and family history of leukemia [9,10].

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

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