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Instability of the cell system of a cancer cell-The hypothesis of the cancerogenic hypercycle

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Due to insufficient understanding of the cancerogenic process nature, modern methods of early cancer detecting, treatment and treatment control still remain delayed. Resulting from mutagenesis and continuous generation of new cancer cell clones, these methods only react to an event that has already taken place expressed in a reuptake of invasive tumor growth or metastasis. To solve the cancer problem, a way of detecting and eliminating mutagenesis on an early state when cancerogenesis is not yet expressed in invasive growth or metastasis must be found. The key to solving the problem is to understand the nature of instability of the cancer cell system. The suggested hypothesis of the cancerogenic hypercycle interprets cancerogenesis as a dynamically unstable system of replicating cyclic processes in an open cancer cell system from the point of view of synergetics. If it is confirmed, cancerogenesis can be detected in the state when no signs of invasive growth and metastasis that can be detected by ultrasound and radiological methods have occurred yet. A system of medical measures enhancing the effectiveness of conventional cancer recidivism treatment and early detecting measures will be possible as well.

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