



Are We Fight Cancer Cells or Human Cells?

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EDITORIAL

Recently, several scientists challenge suggests that there are “master genes” controlling cells division in our bodies. This master gene mutation leads to abnormal replication of chromosomes, causing whole sections of chromosomes to be missing or duplicated in cells division. As a result of a change in gene dosage, so cells produce too little or too much. If the chromosomal aberrations affect the amount of one or more proteins controlling the cell cycle, such as growth factors or tumour suppressors, the result may be ended with cancer. Another strong piece of evidence suggests that the excessive addition of methyl groups to genes involved in the cell cycle, DNA repair, and apoptosis is characteristic of some cancers [1].

Cancer may be a large group of diseases that will start in almost any organ or tissue of the body when abnormal cells grow uncontrollably, transcend their usual boundaries to invade adjoining parts of the body and/or spread to other organs. The latter process is named metastasizing and may be a major explanation for death from cancer. A neoplasm and malignant tumour are other common names for cancer. Cancer is that the second leading explanation for death globally, accounting for an estimated 9.6 million deaths, or one in six deaths, in 2018. Lung, prostate, colorectal, stomach and cancer of the liver are the foremost common sorts of cancer in men, while breast, colorectal, lung, cervical and thyroid cancer are the foremost common among women.

The cancer burden continues to grow globally, exerting tremendous physical, emotional and financial strain on individuals, families, communities and health systems. Many health systems in low- and middle-income countries are least prepared to manage this burden, and enormous numbers of cancer patients globally don't

have access to timely quality diagnosis and treatment. In countries where health systems are strong, survival rates of the many sorts of cancers are improving because of accessible early detection, quality treatment and survivorship care. Cancer may be a generic term for an outsized group of diseases that will affect any part of the body. Other terms used are malignant tumours and neoplasms. One defining feature of cancer is that the rapid creation of abnormal cells that grow beyond their usual boundaries, and which may then invade adjoining parts of the body and spread to other organs, the latter process is mentioned as metastasizing. Metastases are a serious explanation for death from cancer.

Cancer cells behave as independent cells, growing without control to form tumors by hyperplasia, meaning that there are too many cells resulting from uncontrolled cell division, then dysplasia starting, resulting from further growth, accompanied by abnormal changes to the cells. Which result in cells that are even more abnormal and can now spread over a wider area of tissues by lose their main function; which are called anaplastic. At this phase, because the tumor is contained its original location (called in situ) and is not invasive, it is potentially malignant. The final step occurs when the cells in the tumor metastasize, which means that they can invade surrounding tissue, including the bloodstream, and other [1,2].

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