

Etymology and Risk Factors of Cancer

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DESCRIPTION

Cancer is a term that involves a large number of diseases distinguished by abnormal cell growth that can infiltrate or spread to other regions of the body and also benign tumours do not spread. Possible signs and symptoms include a lump, unusual bleeding, a persistent cough, unexplained weight loss, and a change in bowel motions. These signs and symptoms might indicate cancer, but they could also indicate something else. Humans are affected by different types of cancer.

Tobacco use is responsible for roughly 22% of cancer-related deaths. The remaining 10% is due to obesity, poor nutrition, lack of physical exercise, and excessive alcohol consumption. Infections, ionising radiation exposure, and environmental pollutants are among the other risks. Infections such as *Helicobacter pylori*, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, human papillomavirus infection, Epstein-Barr virus, and human immunodeficiency virus cause 15% of malignancies in the poor world (HIV). These factors, at least in part, function by changing a cell's genes. Multiple genetic changes are generally necessary before cancer may begin. Inherited genetic abnormalities are responsible for about 5–10% of malignancies. Certain signs and symptoms, as well as screening tests, can help diagnose cancer. To further examine and confirm the diagnosis, medical imaging and biopsy are commonly performed.

Cancer is a widespread term for a group of disorders characterised by abnormal cell proliferation with the ability to invade and spread to other parts of the body. They are a kind of neoplasm. A neoplasm, often known as a tumour, is a cluster of uncontrolled cells that often form a lump or mass, but can also be scattered broadly. The six hallmarks of cancer are present in all tumour cells. These qualities are necessary for the development of a malignant tumour. They include the following:

- In the absence of the appropriate signals, cell growth and division will occur.
- Although when given contradictory signals, there is constant development and division.
- Preventing programmed cell death
- There is no limit to the number of cell divisions that can be produced.
- promoting the formation of blood vessels
- Tissue invasion and metastasis development

Malignant progression is a list of steps that develops from normal cells to cells that can form a detectable mass to outright cancer. Avoiding smoking, maintain a good weight, limiting alcohol consumption, eating lots of vegetables, fruits, and whole grains, immunizations against specific infectious illnesses, and reducing processed meat and Limiting exposure to direct sunlight and eating red meat can all help to lower the risk of some cancers. Early identification of cervical and colorectal cancers is aided by screening. The advantages of breast cancer screening are debatable. Radiation treatment, surgery, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy are frequently used to treat cancer. Pain and symptom control are crucial aspects of treatment. Palliative care is especially crucial for those who are suffering from a terminal illness. The type of cancer and the degree of the disease at the time of therapy determine the chances of survival. In the industrialised world, the five-year survival rate for children under the age of 15 at the time of diagnosis is on average 80%. The average five-year survival rate for cancer in the United States is 66 percent.

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