UNDERSTANDING LUNG CANCER:- STUDY ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

To investigate lung cancer mostly cause by smoking and providing accurate information and to help raise awareness and to prevent by early detection.
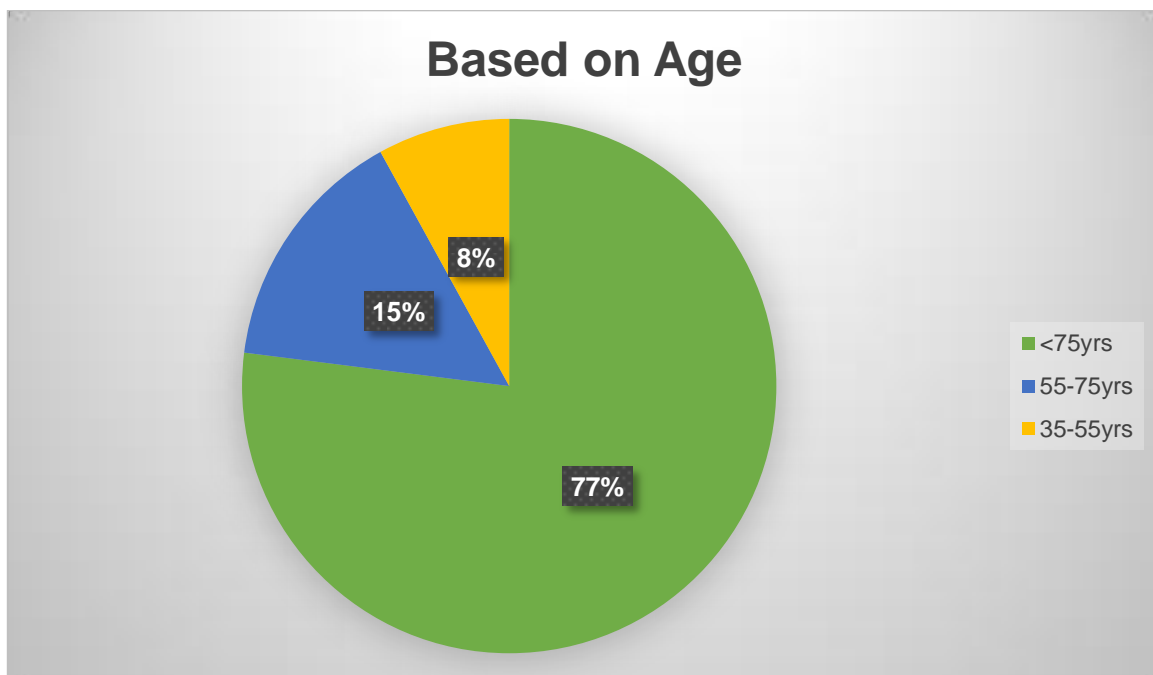
I.   INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer is a malignant tumor that originates in the lungs, often due to genetic damage from factors like smoking or exposure to harmful substances .Lung cancer is staged using the TNM system, which considers tumor size, lymph node involvement, and metastasis status. Mostly diagnoses occurring over individual aged over 65. Lung cancer develops when normal lung cells mutate and alter their natural growth and death cycle, leading to unregulated cell division and the formation of tumors.

As lung cancer progresses, cancerous cells may invade healthy tissues or travel through the bloodstream to distant tissues and organs, a process known as metastasis

II.   RESEARCH METHOD

In the survey we conducted , Mens of different age groups participated and helped me complete the survey properly Most people diagnosed with lung cancer are 65 years old and older, with the average age being around 70 years old The largest group with new lung cancer diagnoses is the 75 to 79 age group, followed by the 80 to 84 age group.
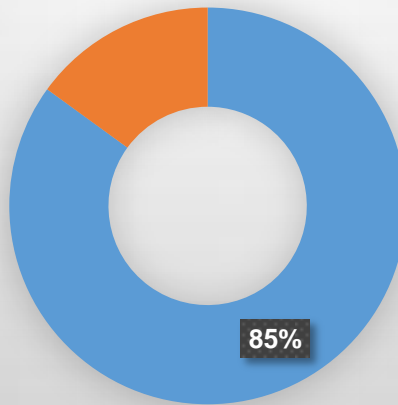

The rates dramatically drop with every preceding decade, down to 1.4% in people younger than age 35.
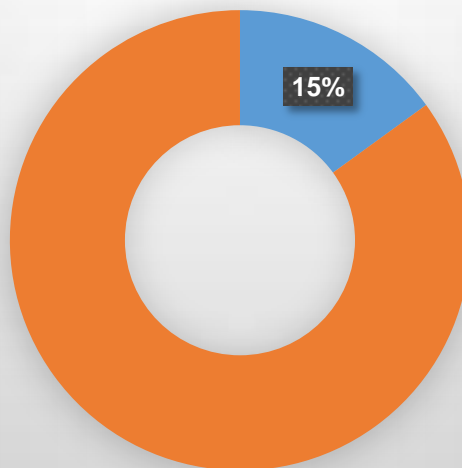
A study found that the genomics and clinical characteristics of lung cancer in younger patients differ from those of older adults, suggesting a more aggressive disease biology in younger patients.

TYPES OF LUNG CANCER

THREE MAIN TYPES OF NSCLC

1. ADENOCARCINOMA :- 40%

2. SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA :- 25%

3. LARGE CELL CARCINOMA :- 10%

SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (SCLC) :- This is the most aggressive lung cancer and is more deadly than non-small lung cancer . SCLC is also known as oat -cell cancer , Cause it looks like oat under microscope, Usually starts in bronchi and quickly spreads to other part of the body.

TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR NSCLC

Lung cancer treatment depends on the type and stage of lung cancer, as well as the patients general health.

1. Radiation therapy :- uses radiation to kill cancer cells or stop them from growing

2. Chemotherapy :- uses drugs to fight against cancer ,May treat the whole body or 1 part

3. Photodynamic therapy :- uses intense beans for light to burn cancer tissue
4. SURGERY :- Werge resection :- Small piece of lung is removed

Lobectomy :- lobe is removed

Pneumoectomy :- Affected lung is removed

Sleeve resection :- Doctor may remove a part of your bronchi

LUNG CANCER INITIATIVE

1. Increasing Awareness:- Starting campaigns against smoking and air pollution Since cigarette is the major cause of lung cancer.
2. Research:- governments should start to support research initiative aimed at better treatment and and prevent the cause.
3. Public health policies:- Advocate for policies that improve access to timely medical care for individuals suspected of having Lung cancer collaborate with healthcare organizations and policymakers to enhance emergency response systems related to lung cancer.
4. Global Collaboration :- Foster international collaboration among medical professionals, researchers, and organizations to share knowledge and best practices related to lung cancer.

III. CONCLUSION

Lung cancer is a leading cause of cancer deaths worldwide, with more than 1 million annual deaths. The primary risk factor is tobacco smoking, but not all patients have a smoking history. Lung cancer often goes undetected until later stages due to a lack of early diagnostic tools, resulting in poor prognosis and low survival rates. The 5-year survival rate for NSCLC patients is less than 15%, with surgical resection being the only curative option for early-stage patients

IV. REFERENCES

[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.gov
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[4] Lung Cancer: Principles and Practice" by Harvey I. Pass and David P. Carbone