Characteristics of Lung Cancer and Its Side Effect

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Description

Lung cancer treatments are persistent to improve and discuss all of your options exhaustively with doctors. There are two main types of lung cancer, NSCLC for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and SCLC for Small Cell Lung Cancer. The main subtypes of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer are: Adenocarcinoma, Squamous cell carcinoma, and Large cell Lung cancer. Most cases of NSCLC can be subtyped. Treatment varies depending on the type or subtype of lung cancer you have affected. Small cell Lung Cancer (SCLC) is a very different cancer from NSCLC. The approach to treatment and staging in SCLC are different, so the treatments are described separately. Surgery puts pressure on the body and can be dangerous for people with other lung and heart conditions. This could make lung cancer surgery impossible to perform safely. Patients considered for surgery may need additional tests to monitor their lungs and heart to see if they can safely bear the surgery. These tests often include breath tests, a study of blood flow to the lungs with a ventilation perfusion scan (V/Q scan) and a cardiac stress test or (echocardiogram). Lung cancer remains the leading cause of cancer death in men and women in the United States and around the world. About 90% of lung cancer cases are caused by smoking and the use of tobacco products. However, other factors such as asbestos, air pollution, and chronic infections can contribute to the development of lung cancer. Lung cancer is divided into two broad histological classes that grow and spread differently: Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC) and Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC).

Its side effects

Treatment options for lung cancer include surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy. Adenocarcinomas (AdenoCA) make up about 40% of all lung cancers and consist of tumors that develop in the peripheral bronchi. AdenoCAs progress to lobular atelectasis and pneumonitis. Bronchiolo Alveolar Carcinoma (BAC), now reclassified as Adenocarcinoma *In situ* (AIS) and Minimally Invasive Adenocarcinoma (MIA), arises in the alveoli and spreads through the interalveolar connections. AIS and MIA describe patients with a very good disease-free survival after complete resection (5-year rate close to 100%). Small cell lung cancer (SCLC), which is derived from the hormonal cells of the lungs. The specific side effects of each therapy in general, complications of surgery include infection, damage to areas near the surgical site, bleeding, and shortness of breath. Other risks are a heart attack, stroke, or a blood clot in the lungs. Side effects of radiation include tissue damage near the tumor, usually the Lungs and esophagus (difficulty swallowing or pain), skin damage, tiredness, and loss of appetite. Hair loss occurs in directly irradiated areas and some side effects of chemotherapy can include fatigue, hair loss, nausea and vomiting, anemia (low red blood cell count), increased risk of infection, kidney and nerve damage. It effects vary depending on the chemotherapy drug used. Specific side effects of therapy may include rash, diarrhea and, rarely, (pulmonary fibrosis). In Thoracic Lung and Chest Surgery of clinical practice to make significant advances in the evaluation and treatment of patients with aortic valve disease. The aortic valve and ascending aorta have included surgeons and cardiologists to improve the quality of care for patients.

Conclusion

Medical oncologist treats cancer with drugs such as chemotherapy and targe ted therapy, the patient must be positive for Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase (ALK) positive gene rearrangement. Although nearly half of their patients with advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) have been reported to have been tested, the ALK-positive genetic abnormality is positive for cancer in approximately 45% of patients with advanced NSCLC. The Symptoms and feelings, to find ways to treat them. It is important to discuss the risks and benefits of each therapy.