

Cancer: A Global Cause of Mortality

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Short Communication

From many of the decades cancer became a second leading cause of global death. The researches define cancer is an abnormal growth of cells due to multiple changes in the gene expression which leads to deregulation of balance of cell proliferation and cell death [1]. Cancer is not only caused by the genetic deregulation but also some external factors such as physical carcinogens (ultraviolet and ionizing radiation), chemical carcinogens (asbestos, components of tobacco smoke, aflatoxin and arsenic), biological carcinogens (viruses, bacteria, or parasites) and behavioral and dietary risks (lack of physical activity, low intake of vegetables and fruits, high body mass index, excess intake of alcohol). Cancer is a generic term of diseases which can affect any part of the body which may or may not be restricted to the specific body part. The cancer which is not restricted to the specific part of the body is termed to be malignant [2].

Mortality is the product of the incidence and the fatality rate (the proportion of patients who die). The factors such as variations in age structure; high-quality treatment; early detection tests; availability and use of preventive services; prevalence of risk factors shows differences in the mortality rate of individual countries [3]. Sex is known to be an important factor in the pathogenesis, diagnosis, and prognosis of many diseases so the cancer is the one of the best example of that. Due to some carcinogenic susceptibility, physiological changes, etc. the risk of malignancy is more in males than that of females. The male shows specific cancers such as testicular and penile cancer while the female shows breast,

endometrial and ovarian cancers along with some common cancers such as lung, liver, stomach cancer, etc. If sex differences exist in cancer mortality and are the result of sex differences in cancer incidence, and not cancer survival, then such evidence may suggest etiologic clues for future analytical studies [4].

As per the report of Global Burden of Disease Cancer Collaboration, in 2015, about 17.5 million cancer cases followed by 8.7 million deaths were estimated. In 2018 about 18.1 million new cancer cases and 9.6 million cancer deaths were estimated across the world [3,5]. More than 1.7 million new cancer cases are expected to be diagnosed in 2019 [6]. The lung, liver, stomach, and bowel cancers are the common causes of death across the world from 1975 to till date [7]. According to Nagai H, the use of precision medicine, immunotherapy's in the high-income countries made us to decrease the rate of the cancer mortality despite the global incidence rates of cancer increasing from 2005 to till date [8]. From the above information it has been clear that the cancer is being a biggest cause for world's mortality. Many of the scientists across the world are trying to find the more effective treatment and preventive measures in order to reduce the cause of mortality irrespective of any regional and sex difference.

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