

Cancer

Prevention, Diagnosis, and Treatment

Prevention

- * **Cancer Screening: Means checking for cancer even if there are no symptoms.**
- * **Aims to detect cancer before symptoms appear**

Prevention

- * **Pap Test**
 - * checks for cervical cancer
 - * starts at age 18
- * **Breast Self Examination**

Prevention

- * **PSA Test**

- * Test for testicular cancer

- * Blood test, prostate specific antigen

- * **Mole Observation**

- * ABCD

- * Asymmetry, Border, Colour, Diameter

The ABCDEs of Detecting Melanoma

A

Asymmetry

B

Border

C

Color

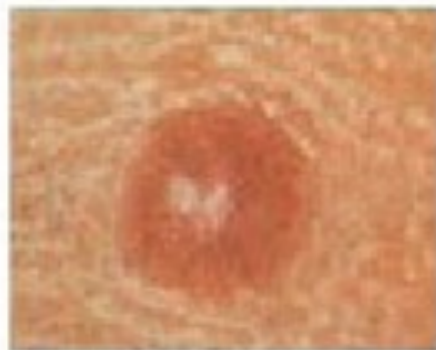
D

Diameter

E

Evolving

NORMAL



Symmetrical



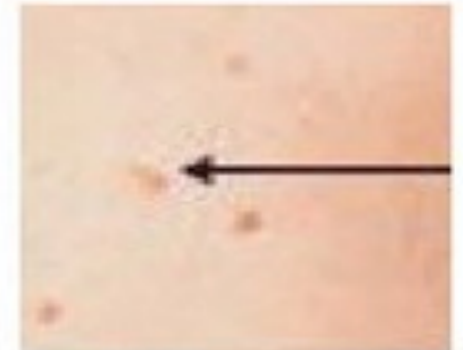
Borders Are Even



One Color



Smaller Than 1/4 Inch



Ordinary Mole

MELANOMA



Asymmetrical



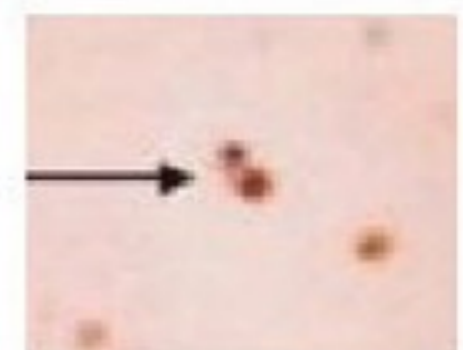
Borders Are Uneven



Multiple Colors



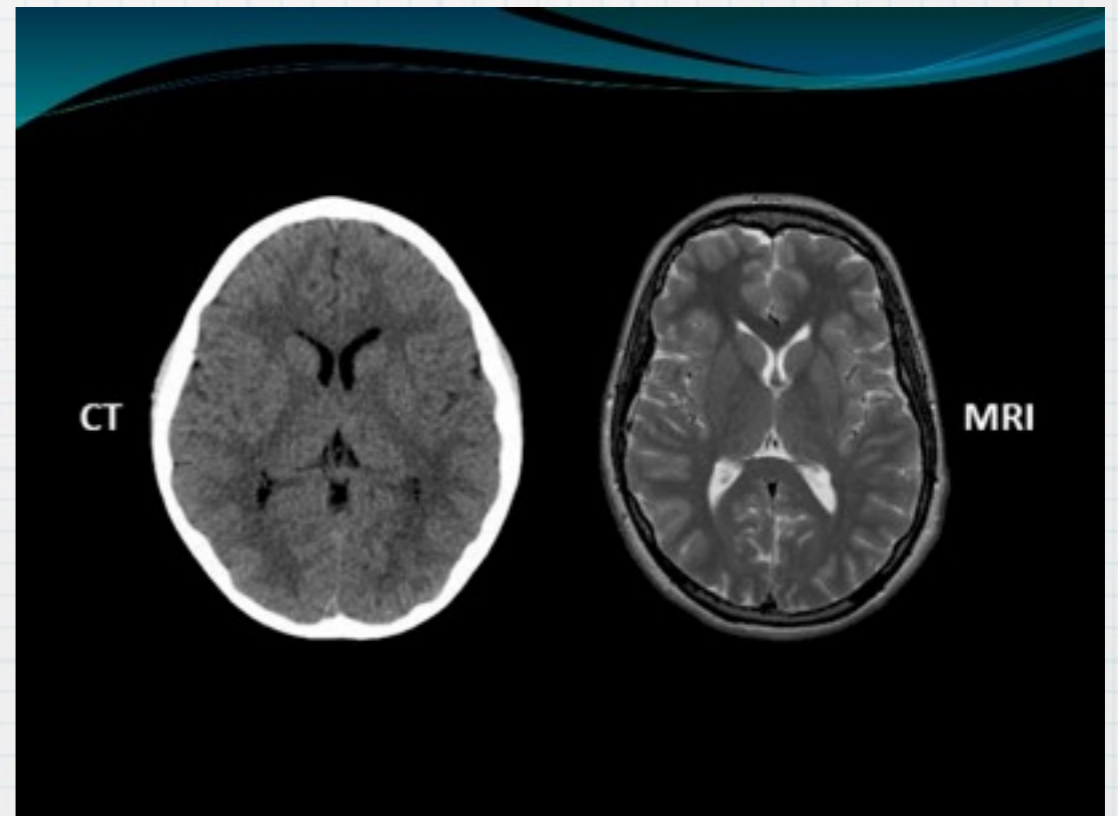
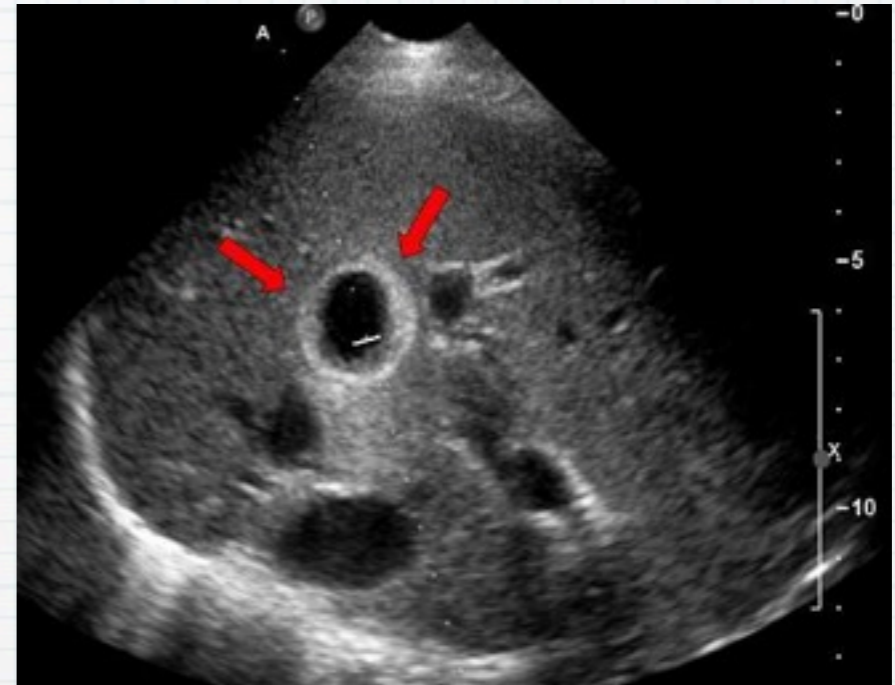
Larger Than 1/4 Inch



Changing in Size, Shape and Color

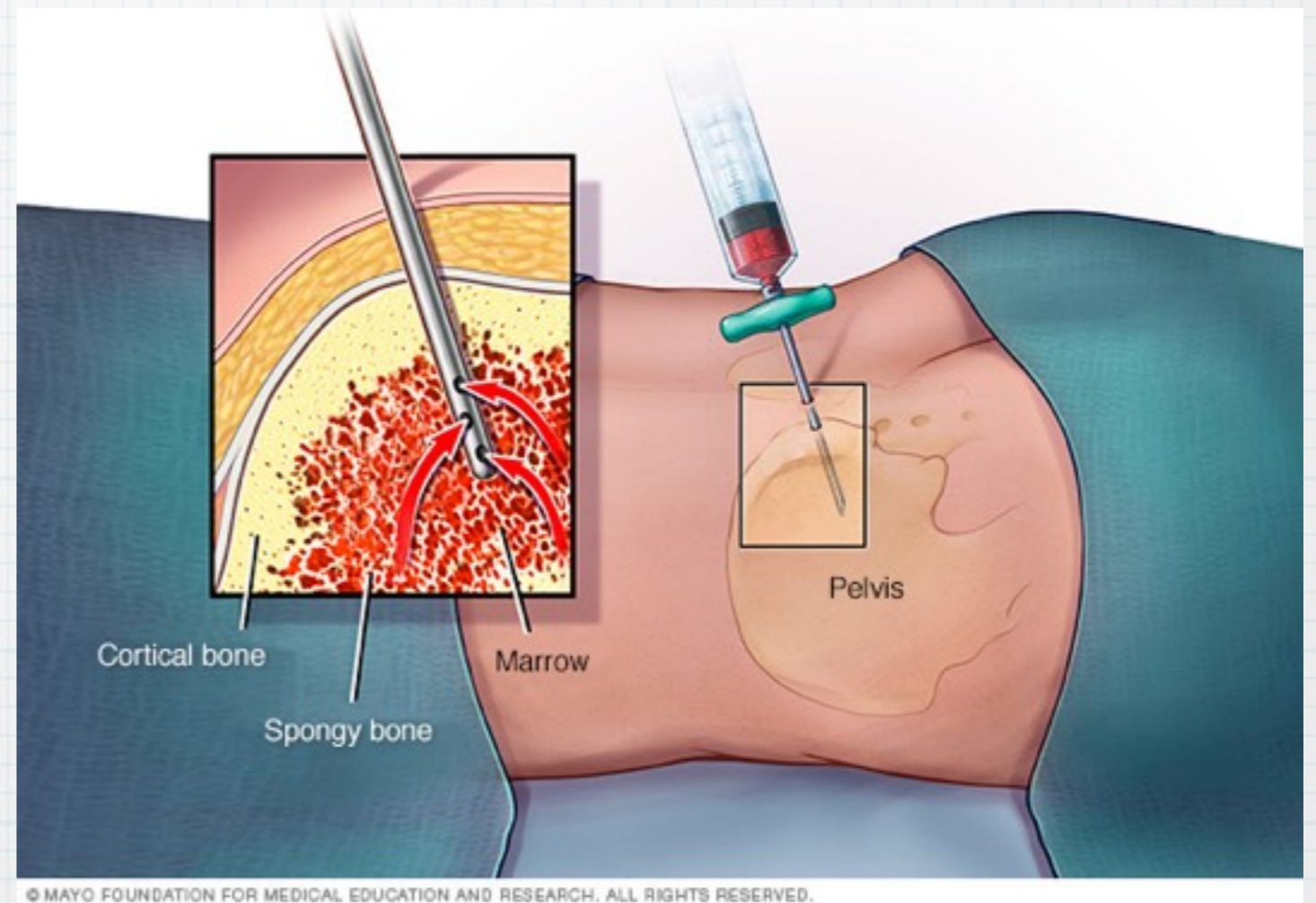
Diagnosis

- * Imaging
 - * Colonoscopy
 - * X-Ray
 - * MRI/ CT scan
 - * Ultrasound



Diagnosis

- * Other Methods
- * Biopsy
- * Examining Cells
- * Tumor Markers



Treatment

* Biopsy

- * Surgically removing cancer from your body.
- * Works best for solid tumors that have not spread to other areas of the body.
- * Risks include pain, infection, potentially spreading the cancer.

Treatment

* Chemotherapy

- * Chemotherapy drugs slow or even stop the cancer cells from growing, multiplying or spreading to other parts of your body.
- * Chemotherapy is a powerful treatment affecting the whole body, so healthy cells can also be damaged.

Treatment

* Radiation

- * Use energy from x-rays or gamma rays, to destroy cancer cells.
- * Targets cells in the area being treated by damaging the DNA in their genes.
- * During radiation therapy, both cancer cells and healthy cells are affected.

Treatment

- * Immunotherapy

- * Stimulates the immune system to fight the cancer. Some are even able to mark cancer cells to make them easier to identify.

- * Example: BCG