

Gastrointestinal Diseases Leads to Cancer

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Abstract

Gastrointestinal disorders affect the gastrointestinal tract (GI) from the mouth to the anus. The etiology of digestive pathologies such as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) and cancer is not yet fully understood. In recent years, several studies have shown circadian variations in the mechanisms involved in digestive health. In situations of circadian rhythm change (chronodisruption), in which the central clock and the peripheral clocks receive incoherent signals, the synchronicity is lost, which has an impact on health. They extract nutrients and absorb energy, and waste is expelled as feces.

Keywords: circadian rhythms; gastrointestinal diseases; irritable bowel syndrome; inflammatory bowel diseases; digestive cancers

Introduction

Gastrointestinal cancer (GI) is a term for the group of cancers that affect the digestive system and require emergency treatment. For many people, emergency treatment includes surgery. Not all gastrointestinal diseases are treated with surgery (see ileus). Gastrointestinal bleeding, which is usually painless, can also be life-threatening. These include the types of cancer listed below. Liver cancer Gallbladder and biliary tract cancer The 5-year survival rate for stage IA gastric cancer is 71%, which means that 71% of people diagnosed with stage IA gastric cancer survive five years or more. On the other hand, 29% (100 minus 71%) of people diagnosed with stage 1A gastric cancer live less than five years. Factors that increase the risk of stomach cancer include: gastroesophageal reflux disease obesity A salty and smoked diet - Stomach cancer occurs when cancer cells form.

In the lining of the stomach. These cells can develop into a tumor. Also called stomach cancer, the disease usually grows slowly over many years. Knowing the symptoms can help you and your doctor spot them early on. when it is older, easy to treat. You may have blood tests to diagnose stomach cancer.

Blood tests can: Check your general health, including how well your liver and kidneys are working.

Different types of gastrointestinal vascular malformations

Macro appearance It is defined as the Japanese classification of gastric carcinoma² based on the Borrmann classification as follows: Type 0 (superficial), typical for T1 tumors; Type I (mass), clearly demarcated polypoid tumors of the surrounding mucous membrane; Type II (Ulcerative), Ulcerated

Etiology Although the etiology of gastric cancer is multifactorial, more than 80% of cases have been attributed to H. pylori infection. In addition, diet, lifestyle, genetic, socio-economic and other factors contribute to the development of stomach cancer.

Place of Manifestation Cancers often spread from their primary location (the part of the body where the cancer began) to one or more metastatic locations (other parts of the body). Bodies spread them.

Age of onset Cancer can take decades to develop. Because of this, most cancer patients are 65 years of age or older. Although cancer is more common in older adults, cancer is not exclusively an adult disease; Cancer can be diagnosed at any age.

Medicines for stomach cancer (stomach cancer) approved

- Mitomycin.
- Nivolumab.
- Opdivo (nivolumab)
- Pembrolizumab.
- Ramucirumab.
- Taxotere (docetaxel)
- Trastuzumab.
- Trifluridine and Tipiracil Hydrochloride.

Conclusion

Many cases of gastric cancer cannot be completely cured, however chemotherapy and, in some cases, radiation therapy and surgery, can relieve symptoms and improve quality of life. Any treatment, including chemotherapy or radiation therapy, is considered palliative therapy. Surgery is rarely done, and the main treatment is usually chemotherapy. It is important to note that studies show that the use of palliative chemotherapy for gastric cancer can improve both duration and quality of life.

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