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Many of the symptoms of colorectal cancer can also be caused by something that is not cancer, such as infection, hemorrhoids, irritable bowel syndrome, or inflammatory bowel disease. In many cases, people who have these symptoms do not have cancer. However, if you have any of these problems, it is a sign that you should go to the doctor so the cause can be found and treated if necessary: a change in bowel habits such as diarrhea, constipation, or narrowing of the stool, which lasts more than a few days Feeling that you should have a bowel movement that is not released by making it a rectal bleeding Dark stool , or blood in the chair Cramping or abdominal (belly) pain Weakness and fatigue Unintentional weight loss When colorectal cancer does turn out to be the cause, symptoms often appear only after the cancer has grown or spread. This is why it is best to be tested for colorectal cancer before ever having any symptoms. Colorectal cancer, which is in the early stages of screening - testing that is done on people without symptoms - may be easier to treat. Screening can even prevent some colorectal cancer from forming by finding and removing preracial deposits called polyps. Screening can help save your life colorectal cancer often does not cause symptoms until it has advanced, and the latest data show that the number of new cases of colorectal cancer is increasing in younger populations. That's why the American Cancer Society recommends regular colorectal cancer screening for people at average risk starting at age 45. People with a family history of the disease or who have certain other risk factors should talk to their doctor about starting screening at a younger age. Several different tests can be used to test for colorectal cancer. Talk to your doctor to find out which tests may be right for you, and talk to your insurance company about coverage. No matter what test you choose, the main thing is to be tested. When colorectal cancer is found early before it has spread anywhere, the 5-year relative survival rate is 90%. This means that 9 out of 10 people with early stage cancer survive at least 5 years. But if the cancer has been able to spread outside the colon or rectum, the survival rate is lower. How do they know it's cancer? If your doctor finds something suspicious during a physical examination or screening test, or if you have any symptoms associated with colorectal cancer, you need to discuss any recommended follow-up exams and tests to find the cause. Your doctor should know your full medical history to check for symptoms and risk factors. It is important to know your family About 1 in 3 people who develop colorectal cancer have other family members - especially parents, siblings, or children - who have already had it. (However, most colorectal cancer occurs in people without a family family about it.) The presence of other colon problems may also increase the risk of colorectal cancer. This includes preracial polyps, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, and hereditary syndromes such as faomatous polyposis (FAP) or hereditary non-polyposis of colon cancer (HNPCC), also known as Lynch syndrome. Having type 2 diabetes and certain habits such as poor diet and inactivity can also increase the risk. As part of a physical examination, your doctor will carefully feel your stomach and also examine the rest of your body if necessary. You can also get certain blood tests to help determine if you may have colorectal cancer. Your doctor may also recommend more tests such as colonoscopy or X-rays or CT from the colon and rectum. If colorectal cancer is strongly suspected, a colonoscopy will be needed so that any abnormal area may be biopsy. During the biopsy, the doctor removes small pieces of tissue using a special tool, pass through the area. The biopsy samples were then looked under a microscope for cancer cells. If you are diagnosed with colorectal cancer, treatment depends on what type of cancer it is and how early it is found. Treatment may include surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, targeted therapy and immunotherapy. It is important for you to be able to speak frankly and openly with your doctor, and ask questions if you don't understand something. Here's a list of questions to ask your doctor what you can take with 500. Treatment of colon cancer often includes a combination of surgery, chemotherapy, radiation and other treatments. Prepare to know what to expect. Expect. dia mundial del cancer de colon 2020. dia mundial cancer de colon 2020. dia del cancer de colon 2020. carrera cancer de colon 2020. cancer de colon pdf 2020

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