

LUNG CANCER

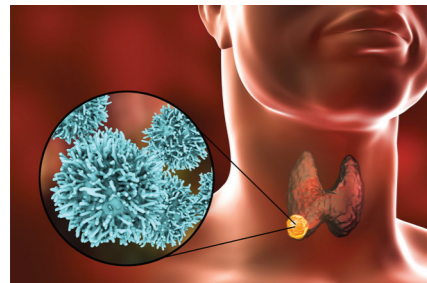


Risk Factors

- Smokers in between the age of 55-74 and those who quit smoking
- Passive smoking

Living with a smoker increases your chance of developing lung cancer by 20%-30%. A low dose CT scan is recommended based on smoking rate and physical examination. A cell test is also recommended if necessary.

THYROID CANCER



There are no prior symptoms for Thyroid cancer. 95% of solitary thyroid nodules are benign, and therefore, only 5% of thyroid nodules are malignant. An ultrasound examination and thyroid biopsy are used to identify cancer.



PROSTATE CANCER

Risk factors

- **Older age.** Your risk of prostate cancer increases as you age. It's most common after age 50.
- **Family history.** If a blood relative, such as a parent, sibling or child, has been diagnosed with prostate cancer, your risk may be increased.
- **Obesity.** People who are obese may have a higher risk of prostate cancer compared with people considered to have a healthy weight, though studies have had mixed results. In obese people, the cancer is more likely to be more aggressive and more likely to return after initial treatment.



PLEASE SCAN FOR
THE LOCATION



Mankhool, Kuwait Road, Al Mankhool - Dubai

☎ 04 440 0500 🌐 asterhospitals.com 📱 @ asterhospital

DEPARTMENTS

Accident & Emergency • Anesthesiology • Cardiology • Clinical Nutrition
Dental Centre • Dermatology • ENT • General Surgery • Insurance
Internal Medicine • Laboratory Services • Neurosurgery • Ophthalmology
Obstetrics & Gynaecology • Orthopedics • Patient Affairs



EARLY GOODBYE TO CANCER



Digital Version



LOCK-UP CANCER EARLY, LIVER BETTER

The change in lifestyle has also devastatingly increased cancer risks and number of patients. The new cancer screening guidelines and messages from social networks and other mass media have created perplexity among the public. As different cancers have different risk factors, the clinical examination and clearing the doubts of patients are the primary step. Cancer screening tests are conducted in order to diagnose the condition in the early stage itself. The answer is not simple in terms of how often the cancer test should be performed.

Comprehensive Cancer Preventive Clinic

- A team of experts including Medical Oncology, Head & Neck Oncology and Gynaecologist for detailed examination
- Screening tests based on the primary

evaluation of patient

- Tests that require further evaluation after screening
- Awareness on cancer risk and early stage diagnosis
- Facility to consult other specialists
- Providing necessary guidance on lifestyle changes

BREAST CANCER

- Breast cancer is the most frequent cancer among women
- Who have to be screened?
- Women above the age of 40
- Detailed clinical examination or Mammography is required yearly or twice in a year, as per the direction of your doctor.

Risk Factors

- A family history of breast, ovarian

cancer, diagnosed before the age of 50

- Overweight, sedentary lifestyle, consumption of alcohol, smoking and hormone treatments

GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCERS

The Cancer symptoms and risk factors of Cervix, Uterus, Ovary, Vagina and Vulva may vary accordingly.

Cervical Cancer

Human papillomavirus (HPV), a sexually transmitted infection, play a major role in causing cervical cancer. This particular type of cancer has one of the most effective screenings because it has a long gap of years from the start of infection to the onset of cancer.

For Whom?

- Women above the age of 30 have to check once every three years and perform Pap Smear test
- The HPV vaccination for adolescents is an effective preventive measure

Risk Factors

- Women with three or more deliveries
- Smoking
- People with multiple sex partners
- Long-term use of birth control pills
- Illnesses that affect the immune system

Endometrial Cancer

The most important among this is Endometrial Cancer. As the symptoms occur early (Bleeding after menopause, excessive bleeding during menstruation), this cancer can be diagnosed easily.

Risk Factors

- Obesity
- People with blood pressure and diabetes

- Childless women
- Those with PCOD
- People with early menarche and late menopause
- Those having a family history of colon and ovarian cancer

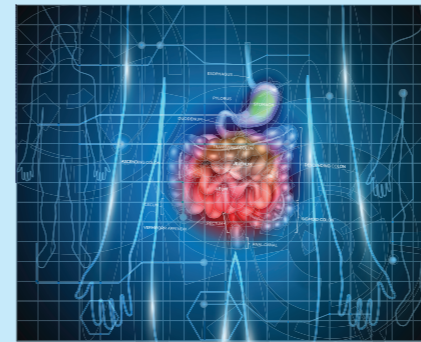
Ovarian Cancer

This type of cancer is diagnosed mostly in advanced stages

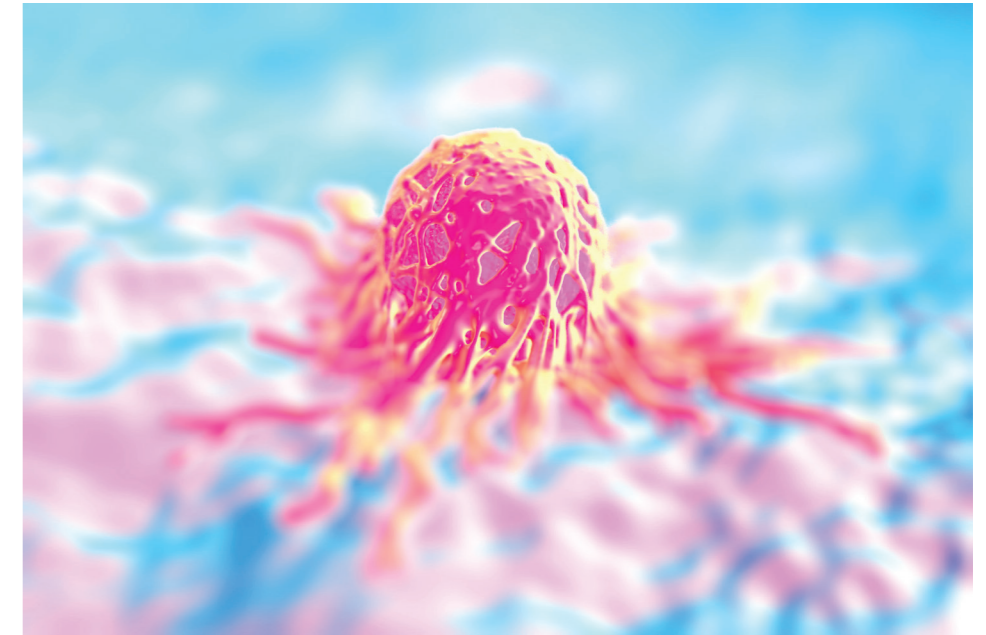
Risk Factors

- If there is a family history of colon and ovarian cancer
- Women who aren't pregnant
- People with early menarche and late menopause

GASTROINTESTINAL CANCER



GI cancer mainly affects the organs involved in the digestive system of the human body. Now a days there are many screening tests available to find out the GI cancer cells and also there certain route map identified to tackle the risk factors involved. There are mainly three types of GI cancers identified and they are as follows liver cancer, alimentary canal cancer and large intestinal cancer.



Colon Cancer

Risk factors

- People who are aged 50 and above
- People who are suffering from obesity and diabetics
- People who are alcoholic
- Lifestyle Problems such as lack of proper exercise, unbalanced diets etc.

Presence of colon polyps In case if there are some people suffering from colon cancer in your family, and if you are detecting any of the above-mentioned symptoms you may please consult preventive oncology department and should be consider for colonoscopy as soon as possible.

Oesophageal Cancer

Risk factors which may lead to Oesophageal cancer

- People who are aged 50 and above
- Chain smokers

People who are suffering from frequent

stomach burning sensation are advised to take proper medication and may do an upper endoscopy considering the status of ailment and it can be used to check the layers of oesophagus and intestine

Liver Cancer

Risk Factors

- Chronic viral hepatitis B or C
- Condition of cirrhosis

Diabetes, cirrhosis or chronic hepatitis c patients have to be screened (Ultrasound of liver, Alpha-fetoprotein tumor marker (AFP), Blood test) in every 6-12 months

Oral & Throat Cancer

Risk Factors

- Those who consume tobacco and alcohol should go for oral and throat screening. An endoscopy test is necessary, if required. Cell test will also be recommended.