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Lung cancer powerpoint template

Lung cancer is a cancer that starts in the trachea (trachea), the main airways (bronhus) or lung tissue. Where lung cancer begins lung cancer can start in any part of the lungs or airways. They are part of the respiratory system, also called the respiratory system. The respiratory system includes: the nose and oral hen(s) of the airways in each pulmonary (left and right bronchi)lungs The right lung is divided into 3 sections called upper, middle and lower lobes. The left lungs are divided into 2 sections called the upper and lower lobes. The lungs have a system of tubes that carry oxygen while breathing. The trachea is divided into two tubes, the right bronchus and the left bronchus. These were divided into smaller tubes called secondary bronhi. They split up again to make smaller tubes called bronchiols. Bronchiols have small air bags at the end called alveoli. In air bags, oxygen flies into your bloodstream from the air inhaled in the air. Your bloodstream carries oxygen to every cell in your body. At the same time, carbon dioxide passes from your bloodstream to air bags. They remove it from the body when you exhale. Limphi, which are close to the lungs and airways, are limphal glands (also called limph glands). They are part of the lymphatic system, a network of tubes and glands in the body that filters the body fluid and fights infections and diseases such as cancer. Faceless fluid circulates through the body tissues. Cancer cells can be released from a tumor in the lungs and then trapped in nearby guts. Your surgeon or cancer specialist (oncologist) checks your cancer cell phone when diagnosed. Pleura (covering the lungs) Pleura or pleural membranes are 2 fibrous leaves of tissues that cover the lungs and help with protection. The breakup between the pleuras is called the pleural space. Pleura makes lubricating fluid that keeps them moisturizing so that they easily glid over each other when we breathe and exhale. Lung cancer cells can spread to the pleuous. Cancer cells inflamed pleural membranes and then make too much fluid. The fluid is collected in the pleural space and prevents the lungs from fully expanding. It can make you feel breathless. The accumulation of fluid during the pleuro is called pleural effusion. How common is lung cancer Lung cancer is the third most common cancer in the UK. Around 47,800 people are diagnosed in the UK each year. Who gets lung cancer Lung cancer is more common as you get older. About 45 out of 100 people (about 45%) cancer in the UNITED Kingdom aged 75 years and over. In the UK in 2017: around 24,900 men were diagnosed and 23,100 women were diagnosed with more than 70 out of 100 (more than 70%) cases of lung cancer in the United Kingdom. Other causes or risk factors include: exposure to radon gas to certain chemicals in the family history of lung cancer treatment for other types of cancer Pliučni rak Obstajata 2 glavni vrsti pljučnega raka: ne majhni celični pljučni rak malih celic Rak pljuč Povezani raki Reček rak imenovan mezoteliom se začne v zaščitnih listov, ki pokrivajo pljuca (pleura). To je zelo drugačno od pljučnega raka. Rak se lahko širi v pljuca iz drugih delov telesa. Temu se reče metastatski pljučni rak. 11. Sep 2019 Je pljučni rak kdaj ozdravljiva bolezen z zdravljenjem? Medicinsko pregledal Doru Paul, MD Wedge Resection: Uporabe, Nu-efekti, Procedura, Rezultati Medicinski pregledao Doru Paul, MD Kronična bole Po operaciji raka pljuca Medicinski pregledao Doru Paul, MD Radiation Therapy for Lung Cancer Medically reviewed by Douglas A. Nelson, MD Chemotherapy for Lung Cancer: Drugs and Side Effects Medically reviewed by Doru Paul, MD Surgery for Lung Cancer: Types, Indikative, i risks Medically reviewed by Doru Paul, MD Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy (SBRT): Uses, nu-effects, Procedure, Results Medically reviewed by Doru Paul, MD Targeted Therapies for Lung Cancer Treatment Medically reviewed by Doru Paul, MD Lung Transplants as Treatment for Lung Cancer Medically reviewed by Doru Paul, MD Lung Cancer Spread to the Brain: Treatments and Prognosis Medically reviewed by Doru Paul, MD Pneumonectomy za pljučnega raka : Uporabe, Nuspevi, Procedura, Risks Medically reviewed by Doru Paul, MD Tarceva: Uses, Nuspeci, Dosage, Precautions Medically reviewed by Doru Paul, MD ALK-Positive Lung Cancer: Overview and More By Lynne Eldridge, MD Prophylactic Cranial Irradiation: Uses, Side Effects, Procedura, Rezultati Medicinski pregledani od Doru Paul, MD Kemoterapija-induced mučnina i bruhanje Medicinski pregledao Doru Paul, MD Ciljana terapija i kožni osip Medicinski pregledao Douglas A. Nelson, MD Izabiranje centra za pluca za zdravljenje raka Medicinski pregledan By Doru Paul, MD Lung Cancer in Older Adults: Treatment and Prognosis Medically reviewed by Doru Paul, MD Chemobrain is a Side Effect of Chemotherapy Medically reviewed by Doru Paul, MD Lobectomy Complications and Prognosis Medically reviewed by Douglas A. Nelson, MD Vzdrževalna terapija za pljučnega raka Medicinsko pregledali Doru Paul, MD Obvladovanje anemije Med kemoterapijo Medicinsko pregledali Doru Paul, MD Statins in pljučni rak: Preživetje, zdravljenje, in tveganje Medicinsko pregledali Doru Paul, MD Radiation Pneumonitis: Pregled in bolj medicinsko pregledal Doru Paul, MD Lobektomija Kirurgija pluca: vrste, komplikacije, i prognoza Medicinski pregledao Douglas A. Nelson, MD Recovery After a Lobectomy for Lung Cancer Medically reviewed by Doru Paul, MD Pulmonary Rehabilitation for Lung Cancer Medically reviewed by Doru Paul, MD When Should You Consider Hospice With Lung Cancer? Dejstvo je preventi Sheeren Jegviig Lung Cancer Survival Without Treatment Medically reviewed by Doru Paul, MD URL te strani: Tudi imenovan: Bronhogenic carcinoma Pliučni rak je rak, ki se tvori v kvih pljuč, običajno v this line of air passages. This is the leading cause of cancer death in both men and women. There are two main types: lung cancer of small cells and non-small cell lung cancer. These two species grow differently and are treated differently. Lung cancer, which is not a small cell, is a more common type. Who is at risk of lung cancer? Lung cancer can affect anyone, but there are certain factors that increase the risk that you will get it: smoking. This is the most important risk factor for lung cancer. Tobacco smoking causes about 9 out of 10 cases of lung cancer in men and about 8 out of 10 cases of lung cancer in women. The sooner you start smoking, the longer you smoke and the more cigarettes you smoke a day, the higher the risk of lung cancer. The risk is also higher if you smoke a lot and drink alcohol every day or take beta-carotene supplements. If you stop smoking, your risk will be lower than if you continued to smoke. But you'll still have a higher risk than people who've never smoked. Second-hand smoker, which is a combination of smoke that comes from a cigarette and smoke exhaled by a smoker. When you inhale it, you are exposed to the same cancer-causing products as smokers, albeit in smaller amounts. Family history of lung cancer Exposed to asbestos, arsenic, chromium, beryllium, nil, soot or tar in the workplace Exposed to radiation such as HIV infection Air pollution What are the symptoms of lung cancer? Sometimes lung cancer does not cause any signs or symptoms. It can be found during a chest X-ray made for another condition. If you have symptoms, They're the one who's going to have to do it, but it's not like we're going to be able to do that, but it's not like we're going to be able to do that. In order to make a diagnosis, your medical practitioner will be asked about your medical history and family history will do a physical examination will probably do scans, for example, x-rays on your chest. CT scan on your chest. It's called it's like. Knowing the type and degree of lung cancer you have helps the provider decide what treatment you need. What are the treatments for lung cancer? For most lung cancer patients, current treatments do not treat cancer. Your treatment will depend on what type of lung cancer you have, how far it has spread, your overall health and other factors. You may get more than one type of treatment. Treatment of lung cancer small cells includes surgery Chemotherapy Radiation therapy Immunotherapy Laser therapy, which uses laser beam to kill cancer cells Endoscopic stent The endoscope is a thin, tube-like instrument that is used to look at tissues in the body. It can be used for placing in a device called a stent. The stent helps to open an air path that has been blocked by abnormal tissue. Treatment of non-small lung cancer cells includes surgical radiation therapy Chemotherapy Target therapy, benefits of drugs and other substances that attack specific cancer cells with less harm to normal cells Immunotherapy Laser therapy Photodynamic therapy (PDT), which benefits lek i certain type of laserog bright to kill cancer cells Cryosurgery, but benefits the instrument for freezing i destroy abnormal tissues Electrouleria, a treatment that uses a probe or needle is heating up with an electric current to destroy abnormal tissue Can it prevent lung cancer? Avoiding risk factors can help prevent lung cancer: quitting smoking. If you don't smoke, don't start. Reduce exposure to dangerous substances at work Reduce exposure to radon. Radon tests can show if your home has high levels of radon. You can buy the test kit yourself or hire an expert to pass the test. NIH: National Institute of Women's Cancer and Lung Cancer (GO2 Foundation for Lung Cancer) Cancer

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