

# What Causes Colon Cancer

Cancer immunodeficiency virus (HIV) does not directly cause cancer, but it causes immune deficiency that can increase the risk of cancer from other infections, sometimes up to 10 times. Cancer is a group of diseases involving uncontrolled cell growth typically resulting in tumors with the potential to invade or spread to other parts of the body. These malignant tumors contrast with benign tumors, which do not spread. Over 100 types of cancers affect humans.

**Cancer treatment** Most commonly cancer treatment involves a series of separate therapies such as chemotherapy before surgery. After the colon and lymph nodes, then the doctor orders Chemotherapy (FOLFOX or CapeOx) to treat the colon cancer in the location needed (American Cancer Society). Cancer treatments are a wide range of treatments available for the many different types of cancer, with each cancer type needing its own specific treatment. Angiogenesis inhibitors are sometimes used to enhance the effects of immunotherapies. Treatments can include surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, hormonal therapy, targeted therapy including small-molecule drugs or monoclonal antibodies, and PARP inhibitors such as olaparib. Other therapies include hyperthermia, immunotherapy, photodynamic therapy, and stem-cell therapy.

**Other HNPCC conditions** include Lynch-like syndrome, polymerase proofreading-associated polyposis, and familial colorectal cancer type X. Some specific foods are linked to specific cancers. There is strong evidence that processed meat and red meat intake increases risk of colorectal cancer. Aflatoxin B1, a frequent food contaminant, increases risk of liver cancer, while drinking coffee is associated with a reduced risk. Betel nut chewing causes oral cancer. Stomach cancer is more common in Japan due to its high-salt diet. **Signs and symptoms** Colorectal polyps are not usually associated with symptoms. When they occur, symptoms include bloody stools; changes in frequency or consistency of stools (such as a week or more of constipation or diarrhoea); and fatigue arising from blood loss. Anemia arising from iron deficiency can also present due to chronic blood loss, even in the absence of bloody stools. Another symptom may be an increased mucus production especially those involving villous adenomas. Copious production of mucus causes loss of potassium that can occasionally result in symptomatic hypokalemia. Occasionally, if a polyp is big enough to cause a bowel obstruction, there may be nausea, vomiting and severe constipation.

**Colorectal polyp** Untreated colorectal polyps can develop into colorectal cancer. Untreated colorectal polyps can develop into colorectal cancer. Colorectal polyps are often classified A colorectal polyp is a polyp (fleshy growth) occurring on the lining of the colon or rectum. growth) occurring on the lining of the colon or rectum.

The root cause of FAP is understood to be a genetic mutation—a change in the body's tumour suppressor genes that prevent the development of tumours. The change allows numerous cells of the intestinal wall to develop into potentially cancerous polyps when they would usually reach the end of their life; inevitably, one or more will eventually...

**Ureteral cancer** A diagnosis Ureteral cancer is cancer of the ureters, muscular tubes that propel urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder. Cancer in this location is rare. to doctors what specifically causes this disease but there are many well known risk factors, many of which are common to a variety of cancers. Ureteral cancer becomes more likely in older adults, usually ages 70–80, who have previously been diagnosed with bladder cancer. It is also known as ureter cancer, renal pelvic cancer, and rarely ureteric cancer or uretal cancer.

**Dietary recommendations for cancer prevention** typically include weight management and eating a healthy diet, consisting mainly of "vegetables, fruit, whole grains and fish, and a reduced intake of red meat, animal fat, and refined sugar." A healthy dietary pattern may lower cancer risk by 10–20%. There is no clinical evidence that diets or specific foods can cure

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cancer. 8957aaaa79 Ureteral cancer oftentimes doesn't present with any unusual symptoms until the cancer has progressed. Once the cancer has progressed it often causes hematuria, frequent urination, nocturia, and many other urination problems, as well as unusual weight loss and fatigue. It has not become clear to doctors what specifically causes this disease but there are many well known risk factors, many of which are common to a variety of cancers...

8957aaaa79 HNPCC is synonymous with Lynch syndrome, an autosomal dominant genetic condition that is most commonly associated with a high risk of colon cancer and secondarily most associated with endometrial cancer, as well as ovarian, stomach, small intestine, hepatobiliary tract, upper urinary tract, brain, and skin cancers. The increased risk for these cancers is due to inherited genetic mutations that impair DNA mismatch repair. It is a type of cancer syndrome. 8957aaaa79 The primary goal of cancer treatment is to either cure the cancer by its complete removal, or to considerably prolong the life of... 8957aaaa79 Ureteral cancer is usually a transitional cell carcinoma. Transitional cell carcinoma is "a common cause of ureter cancer and other urinary (renal pelvic) tract cancers." Because the inside of the ureters and the inside of the bladder contain the same cell type, people who have been diagnosed with ureteral cancer are more likely to also be diagnosed with bladder cancer, and vice versa. 8957aaaa79

Diet and cancer Obesity and drinking alcohol have been correlated with the incidence and progression of some cancers. Stomach cancer is more common in Many dietary recommendations have been proposed to reduce the risk of cancer, few have significant supporting scientific evidence. Lowering the consumption of sweetened beverages is recommended as a measure to address obesity. increases risk of liver cancer, while drinking coffee is associated with a reduced risk. Betel nut chewing causes oral cancer 8957aaaa79

Hereditary cancer syndromes underlie 5 to 10% of all cancers and there are over 50 identifiable hereditary forms of cancer. Scientific understanding of cancer susceptibility syndromes is actively expanding: additional syndromes are being found, the underlying biology... 8957aaaa79 Over one third of cancer deaths worldwide (and about 75-80% in the United States) are potentially avoidable by reducing exposure to known factors. Common environmental factors that contribute to cancer death include exposure to different chemical and physical agents (tobacco use accounts for 25-30% of cancer deaths), environmental pollutants, diet and obesity (30-35%), infections (15-20%), and radiation (both ionizing and non-ionizing, up to 10%). These factors act,... 8957aaaa79 Many of these syndromes are caused by mutations in tumor suppressor genes, genes that are involved in protecting the cell from turning cancerous. Other genes that may be affected are DNA repair genes, oncogenes and genes involved in the production of blood vessels (angiogenesis). Common examples of inherited cancer syndromes are hereditary breast-ovarian cancer syndrome and hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer (Lynch syndrome). 8957aaaa79 About 33% of deaths from cancer are caused by tobacco and alcohol, obesity, lack of fruit and vegetables in the diet and lack of exercise. Other factors include certain infections, exposure to ionizing radiation, and environmental pollutants. Infection with specific viruses, bacteria, and parasites causes approximately 16-18% of cancers worldwide. These infectious agents include Helicobacter pylori, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and HPV. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) does not directly cause cancer, but it causes immune deficiency that can increase the risk of cancer from other infections, sometimes up to several thousandfold. Vaccination against the hepatitis B virus and the human papillomavirus have been shown to nearly eliminate the risk of cancers caused by these viruses. 8957aaaa79 Other sources reserve... 8957aaaa79 == Background == 8957aaaa79 Henry T. Lynch, Professor of Medicine at Creighton University Medical Center, characterized the syndrome in 1966. In his earlier work, he described the disease entity as "cancer family syndrome." The term "Lynch syndrome" was coined in 1984 by other authors; Lynch named the condition HNPCC in 1985. Since then, the two terms have been used interchangeably until later advances in the understanding of the genetics of the disease led to the term HNPCC falling out of favor. 8957aaaa79

Causes of cancer g. The term "environmental", as used by cancer researchers, refers to everything outside the body that interacts with humans. A minority of cancers are due to inherited genetic mutations. The basic cause of sporadic (non-familial) cancers is DNA damage and genomic instability. exposure to factors such as air pollution or sunlight), but also includes

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lifestyle and behavioral factors. adenomatous polyposis and hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer; however, these represent less than 5% of colon cancer cases. The environment is not limited to the biophysical environment (e. Cancer is generally not contagious in humans, though it can be caused by oncoviruses and cancer bacteria. In many cases, genetic testing can Cancer is caused by genetic changes leading to uncontrolled cell growth and tumor formation. Most cancers are related to environmental, lifestyle, or behavioral exposures 8957aaaa79

Hereditary cancer syndrome inherited cancer syndromes are hereditary breast-ovarian cancer syndrome and hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer (Lynch syndrome). Hereditary cancer syndromes often show not only a high lifetime risk of developing cancer, but also the development of multiple independent primary tumors. Hereditary cancer syndromes A hereditary cancer syndrome (familial/family cancer syndrome, inherited cancer syndrome, cancer predisposition syndrome, cancer syndrome) is a genetic disorder in which inherited genetic mutations in one or more genes predispose the affected individuals to the development of cancer and may also cause early onset of these cancers 8957aaaa79

These environmental factors act, at least partly, by changing the genes of a cell. Typically, many genetic changes are required before cancer... 8957aaaa79 Colorectal cancer may be diagnosed by obtaining a sample of the colon during a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. This is then followed by medical... 8957aaaa79 == Terminology == 8957aaaa79

Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer HNPCC is synonymous with Lynch syndrome, an autosomal Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC) is a hereditary predisposition to colon cancer. Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC) is a hereditary predisposition to colon cancer 8957aaaa79

Familial adenomatous polyposis Detection and removal before metastasis outside the colon can greatly reduce and, in many cases, eliminate the spread of cancer. Three variants are known to exist Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) is an autosomal dominant inherited condition in which numerous adenomatous polyps form mainly in the epithelium of the large intestine. Of the three, FAP itself is the most severe and most common; although for all three, the resulting colonic polyps and cancers are initially confined to the colon wall. Three variants are known to exist, FAP and attenuated FAP (originally called hereditary flat adenoma syndrome) are caused by APC gene defects on chromosome 5 while autosomal recessive FAP (or MUTYH-associated polyposis) is caused by defects in the MUTYH gene on chromosome 1. While these polyps start out benign, malignant transformation into colon cancer occurs when they are left untreated. While these polyps start out benign, malignant transformation into colon cancer occurs when they are left untreated 8957aaaa79

Colorectal cancer Another risk factor is inflammatory bowel disease, which includes Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. Signs and symptoms may include blood in the stool, a change in bowel movements, weight loss, abdominal pain, and fatigue. Some of the inherited genetic disorders that can cause colorectal cancer include familial adenomatous polyposis and hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer; however, these represent less than 5% of cases. It typically starts as a benign tumor, often in the form of a polyp, which over time becomes cancerous. Risk factors include diet, obesity, smoking, and lack of physical activity. Most colorectal cancers are due to lifestyle factors and genetic disorders. Dietary factors that increase the risk include red meat, processed meat, and alcohol. Colorectal cancer, also known as bowel cancer, colon cancer, intestinal cancer, or rectal cancer, is the development of cancer from the colon or rectum Colorectal cancer, also known as bowel cancer, colon cancer, intestinal cancer, or rectal cancer, is the development of cancer from the colon or rectum (parts of the large intestine), in which uncontrolled growth of colon cells that can invade/spread to other parts of the body takes place 8957aaaa79

== Types of diet == 8957aaaa79 The choice of therapy depends upon the location and grade of the tumor and the stage of the disease, as well as the general state of the patient. Biomarker testing can help to determine the type of cancer, and indicate the best therapy. A number of experimental cancer treatments are continuously under development. In 2023 it

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was estimated that one in five people will be diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lifetime. 8957aaaa79 Colorectal polyps are often classified by their behaviour (i.e. benign vs. malignant) or cause (e.g. as a consequence of inflammatory bowel disease). They may be benign (e.g. hyperplastic polyp), pre-malignant (e.g. tubular adenoma) or malignant (e.g. colorectal adenocarcinoma). 8957aaaa79

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