



AMBR Research Group
Topic : Types of Cancer
Age:11

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Abstract

Cancers are grouped according to their organ or tissue of origin, but increasingly also based on molecular characteristics of the respective cancer cells. **There** are over **137 different** known **cancers** that affect humans. AMBR group, analyzed different types of Cancers in both Men and Women . This research also covers detailed information of four most common Cancers prevalent in Men/Women and Preventive Recommendations.

Types of Cancers : Both Sexes (Types of cancers-137)

[1]

- Lung and breast cancers were the most common cancers worldwide, each contributing 12.3% of the total number of new cases diagnosed in 2018.
- Colorectal cancer was the third most common cancer with 1.8 million new cases in 2018.

Rank	Cancer	New cases diagnosed in 2018	% of all cancers (excl. non-melanoma skin cancer)
	All cancers*	17,036,901	
1	Lung	2,093,876	12.3
2	Breast	2,088,849	12.3
3	Colorectal**	1,800,977	10.6
4	Prostate	1,276,106	7.5
5	Stomach	1,033,701	6.1
6	Liver	841,080	5.0
7	Oesophagus	572,034	3.4
8	Cervix uteri	569,847	3.3
9	Thyroid	567,233	3.3
10	Bladder	549,393	3.2

Types of Cancers : Men [1]

- **Lung cancer was the most common cancer in men worldwide, contributing 15.5% of the total number of new cases diagnosed in 2018.**

Rank	Cancer	New cases diagnosed in 2018	% of all cancers (excl. non-melanoma skin cancer)
	All cancers*	8,818,685	
1	Lung	1,368,524	15.5
2	Prostate	1,276,106	14.5
3	Colorectal**	1,006,019	11.4
4	Stomach	683,754	7.8
5	Liver	596,574	6.8
6	Bladder	424,082	4.8
7	Oesophagus	399,699	4.5
8	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	284,713	3.2
9	Kidney	254,507	2.9
10	Leukaemia	249,454	2.8

Types Of Cancers : Women [1]

- **Breast cancer was the most common cancer in women worldwide, contributing 25.4% of the total number of new cases diagnosed in 2018.**
- **The top three – breast, colorectal and lung cancers – contributed 43.9% of all cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer).**

Rank	Cancer	New cases diagnosed in 2018	% of all cancers (excl. non-melanoma skin cancer)
	All cancers*	8,218,216	
1	Breast	2,088,849	25.4
2	Colorectal**	794,958	9.7
3	Lung	725,352	8.8
4	Cervix uteri	569,847	6.9
5	Thyroid	436,344	6.3
6	Corpus uteri	382,069	5.3
7	Stomach	349,947	4.3
8	Ovary	295,414	3.6
9	Liver	244,506	3.0
10	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	224,877	2.7

Four Common Cancers in Men [1]

- ❖ Lung Cancer
- ❖ Prostate Cancer
- ❖ Stomach Cancer
- ❖ Bladder Cancer

Four common types in men [2]

1.Lung cancer happens in the lungs and it's mostly happens in people who smoke. But smoking is not the only reason why lung cancer can develop in your body. It can include secondhand smoking, exposure to toxins, and family history. Symptoms could be cough (often with blood), chest pain, wheezing, and weight loss. About 1,368,524 people have been cased with Lung Cancer for 2018 in the U.S.

Subtypes for Lung Cancer

- Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC)-A fast-growing type of lung cancer commonly caused by smoking.
- Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)-One of two major types of lung cancer that can affect smokers and nonsmokers.
- Large Cell Carcinoma- **Large-cell carcinomas** are a group of cancers with **large cells** that tend to start along the lungs' outer edges.

Four common types in men [3]

2.Prostate cancer is the 2nd cancer risk for men, as well as the No. 2 cancer killer (behind lung cancer). Prostate cancer begins when cells in the prostate gland start to grow. The prostate is a gland found only in males. It makes some of the fluid that is part of semen. The size of the prostate changes with age. In younger men, it is about the size of a walnut, but it can be much larger in older men.

Subtypes:

- **Neuroendocrine prostate cancers**-Neuroendocrine prostate cancers develop from neuroendocrine cells in the prostate.
- **Glandular prostate cancers**- some rare prostate cancers can develop from glandular epithelial (gland) cells in the lining of the prostate.
- **Small cell prostate cancer**- A biopsy or transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) is needed to diagnose small cell prostate cancer.
- **Large Cell Prostate Cancer**-.Large cell prostate cancer is very rare. Because of this, we don't yet know how it develops, or the best ways to treat it.

Four common types in men [4]

3. Stomach Cancer While the number of people in the United States diagnosed with stomach cancer is declining, this disease is the fifth most common cancer diagnosis worldwide and the third most deadly.

- **Adenocarcinoma**-Most (about 90% to 95%) cancers of the stomach are adenocarcinomas. A stomach cancer almost always is an adenocarcinoma. These cancers develop from the cells that form the innermost lining of the stomach (the mucosa).
- **Lymphoma**-These are cancers of the immune system tissue that are sometimes found in the wall of the stomach.
- **Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)**-These rare tumors start in very early forms of the wall of the stomach called **interstitial cells of Cajal**. Some of these cells in these tumors are non-cancerous (benign); others are cancerous.
- **Carcinoid tumor**-These tumors start in hormone-making cells of the stomach. Most of these tumors do not spread to other organs.

Four common types in men [5,6]

4.Bladder Cancer is where the body stores urine before it leaves the body.The bladder can get bigger or smaller as it fills with urine. When you go to the bathroom, the muscles in your bladder will contract. When cells of the bladder grow abnormally, they can become bladder cancer. A person with bladder cancer will have one or more tumors in his bladder and about 424,082 people have been cased with Bladder cancer in 2018.

Subtypes of Bladder Cancer

- Urothelial Carcinoma-It begins in the urothelial cells found in the urinary tract. Urothelial carcinoma (or UCC) accounts for about 90% of all bladder cancers.
- Squamous cell-Squamous cells develop in the bladder lining in response to irritation and inflammation. Over time, these cells may become cancerous.
- Adenocarcinoma-This type accounts for about 2% of all bladder cancers and develops from glandular cells.

Four common types in women [7]

1. **Breast Cancer**- is the most common cancer in American women, except for skin cancers. It can occur at any age, but the risk goes up as you get older. Because of certain factors, some women may have a greater chance of having breast cancer than others.

Subtypes:

Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)- This is a condition where cancer cells are found inside the ducts of the breast. But in DCIS, the cancer has not fully developed or spread into nearby areas. Nearly all women diagnosed with this can be cured.

Invasive Ductal Carcinoma (IDC)-This type of cancer starts when cells in the milk ducts become abnormal. At this stage, cancer cells have spread out of the ducts to surrounding tissues and even lymph nodes and the other parts of the body.

Four common types in women [8]

2.Colorectal Cancer- is cancer that starts in the colon or the rectum. Some factors that increase colorectal cancer risk include being overweight or obese, physical inactivity, a diet high in red and processed meats, smoking, heavy alcohol use, being older, and a personal or family history of colorectal cancer or polyps. There has been 725,352 new cases of colorectal cancer in women for 2018.

Four common types in women [9]

3. Lung Cancer- 90% of lung cancers are directly correlated with tobacco use. Lung cancer also occurs in people who never smoked and in those who never had prolonged exposure to secondhand smoke. There has been 1,368,524 new cases of lung cancer for women in 2018.

Four common types in women [10]

4. Cervical Cancer- is a type of cancer that occurs in the cells of the cervix — the lower part of the uterus that connects to the vagina. Various strains of the human papillomavirus (HPV), a sexually transmitted infection, play a role in causing most cervical cancer

When exposed to HPV, the body's immune system typically prevents the virus from doing harm. In a small percentage of people, however, the virus survives for years, contributing to the process that causes some cervical cells to become cancer cells.

You can reduce your risk of developing cervical cancer by having screening tests and receiving a vaccine that protects against HPV infection.

Cancer Prevention Recommendations [11]

There is a saying “ [Prevention Is Better Than Cure](#) ”

According to American Institute of Cancer Research, below are Preventive measure for any cancer.

- Be a healthy weight
- Be physically active
- Eat whole grains, veg, fruit, beans
- Limit 'fast foods'
- Limit red & processed meat
- Limit sugary drinks
- Limit alcohol
- Don't rely on supplements
- Breastfeed your baby, If you can.

References

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