
Familial cancer

Different types and management

Essay

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رسالة

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Introduction

In our plan to discuss familial cancer, we will meet with some definitions which will be so important to know it to get connected with the whole subject.

First of all we should know the meaning of subject name which is familial cancer.

Familial cancer:

Familial cancer is cancer that occurs in families more often than would be expected by chance.

These cancers often occur at an early age and may indicate presence of gene mutation that increase risk of cancer may also be sign of shared environmental life style factors.

(Derek 2006 and Hans ;*etal.*2002).

After we shared the definition of familial cancer we should know familial history of getting cancer.

Familial history:

Familial history is the record of relationships among family members along with their medical histories. This includes current and past illness. Familial history may show pattern- of certain diseases in family also called family medical history.

(David and hodjson 1998, Richard and David 2006).

There is an item we should know also named familial cancer syndromes.

Familial cancer syndrome:

Familial cancer syndrome is genetic condition that causes an increased risk for specific types of cancers. Familial cancer syndromes account for only 5-10% of all cancers.

(lindor and Greene 1998).

In order to complete the definitions of familial cancer we should know the definition of family therapy.

Family therapy:

is the type of therapy in which the whole family talks with professional counselor to solve family problems.

(Richard and David 2006, Roger 2004 and Wolfgang 2007).

According to the Swedish family cancer database the familial cancer types are chronologically arranged to their percentage as following:

1. Thyroid 53%.
2. Endocrine glands 28%.
3. Testis 25%.
4. Breast 25%.
5. Cervix 22%.
6. Melanoma 21%.
7. Colon 13%.
8. Nervous system 12%.
9. Rectum 12%.
10. Non Hodgkin lymphoma 10%.
11. Lung 82%.
12. Kidney 8%.
13. Urinary bladder 75%.
14. Stomach 15%.
15. Leukemia 1%.

(wiley-liss 1998,kamila et al.2006).

Aim of work:

We will discuss all items of familial cancer separately according to the Swedish data base arrangement, so that we can know the definition, causes, epidemiology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of each.

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