HEALTH & LIFE STYLE - Oncologist's Perspective

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Issues

D efination Dis. Burden **R** isk Factor **E** vidence Based Data A nalysis Media and its role



Defination Global Burden Diet & Cancer Tobacco & Cancer Food Contaminant

Cause

Occ. Exposures

Radiation

Chronic Infection

What is Cancer?

 Normal body cells grow, divide and die in an orderly fashion.

 Cancer cells are different because they do not die, just continue to divide and grow.

 Cancer cells form as a result of damaged DNA.

What is Cancer?

 These damaged genes can be passed on, which accounts for inherited cancers.

In other cases, the DNA is damaged by an outside source such as smoking.

Cancer usually forms a tumor.

What is Cancer?

There are two types of tumors: Malignant and Benign

 Malignant tumors spread to other areas in the body. These are the dangerous ones.

Benign tumors stay in one place.

Types of Cancer

 Sarcoma-rise from connective tissue such as muscle or bone and are more common in younger people.

 Carcinomas-which occur in epithelial tissue and are more common in older people. It includes lung, breast, prostate, and colon.

Types of Cancer

 Leukemia- cancers of the blood or blood forming organs.

• Lymphomas- affect the lymphatic system. The lymphatic system is a group of vessels and nodes that act as the body's filter. It prevents bacteria and foreign invaders from entering the bloodstream.

Cancer – Global Burden

 Annual Diagnosis – 10 million cases, worldwide

• Annual Death – 6 million cases

• Annual prevalence – 22 million

 80% are considered sporadic- meaning the cause is unknown. There are several risk factors that increase the chance of cancer:

Age- risk increases >50.

Diet- high fat, high cholesterol diets increase risk.

 Obesity- no clear link but research indicates it is a factor

 Cigarettes- increases lung cancer, other tobacco products such as pipes and chewing tobacco increase cancers of the mouth.

 Long term exposure to chemicalsasbestos, radon and benzene.

Exposure to high levels of radiation

Harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun.

 Some viruses- Hepatitis B, C, HPV, Epsteinn-Barr.

Immune system diseases

Heredity

 Screenings are recommended for high risk families. You are considered high risk if : Several relatives have had cancer or if someone had cancer at a very early age.

Symptoms of Cancer

C hanges in bowel or bladder habits. A sore that will not heal. Unusual bleeding or discharge T hickening or lump in breast /other part ndigestion or difficulty swallowing. N agging cough or hoarseness.

Diet and Cancer The ACS recommendations: Plant sources. 5 or more servings

Limit intake of high fat foods.(animal fat)

Physically active.

Limit alcohol intake.

Dietary Components Associated with Cancer

Fat- the end products - carcinogenic.
Alcohol - liver, colorectal, & breast Ca.
Pickled & Smoked Foods- esophagus & stomach Ca.
Cooking methods. - Frying / charcoal broiling meats

Tobacco & Cancer

- Cancer of the lungs, larynx, pancreas, kidney & bladder.
- RR 20 times than non-smokers.
 - RR 1.5 times among passive smokers
- Benzopyrene active carcinogen

Chronic Infection & Cancer

- Prevalence 25 % of the tumors
- Liver Ca. Hep B & Hep C
- Cervix Ca. HPV
- Lymphoma- EBV
- Stomach Ca.- Helicobacter pylori
 Bladder Ca. S. Hematobium

Stop, Look, and Listen

- Breast Cancer- look for a lump, any puckering, dimpling or scaling of the breast skin.
- Colorectal Cancer- blood in the stool, prolonged diarrhea, or constipation.
- Endometrial Cancer- (lining of the uterus) bleeding between periods or after menopause.

Stop, Look, and Listen

- Cervical Cancer-Bleeding after intercourse, or between periods
- Prostate- Frequent or painful urination, blood in the urine, difficulty starting and stopping.
- Testicular Cancer- a change in the consistency of the testicles, or a small hard lump that is often painless.

Stop, Look, and Listen

- Oral Cancer- white or velvety red patches
 Skin Cancer- Check body from head to toe, looking for new moles, or those that have suddenly increased in size, changed color, or bleed easily.
- Lung cancer- chest pain, recurring bronchitis, or pneumonia

Media

 Increasing awareness of both healthcare providers & the public

Access to mass population

• Paid advertisements

Medium

Talk radio
Television
Print

The impact of health information overload on attention to information and cancer risk reduction behavior

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NY Times headlines

- Aspirin Is Seen As Preventing Breast Tumors
- PERSONAL HEALTH Another Study finds link between weight & Cancer
- Vitamin E found to cut cancer risk
- Lean Diet in Childhood May Cut Risk of Cancer
- Studies Confirm Relationship of Alcohol to Breast Cancer

Increase in health information in media

- Google search of "cancer risk" yielded 12.8 million links
- In the past 3 yrs, CNN, ABC, NBC and CBS have done 472 stories on cancer
- Lexis Nexis search for "cancer risk" in last month in NY news sources generated articles on association between cancer and:
 - Folate
 - Family history
 - Nicotine
 - Alcohol

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) Hormone therapy Vaccine for HPV Asbestos

– Onions and shallots (phenolics and flavonoids)

Benefit of increased health information in media



The problem: potential for information overload and confusion

- Information presented on many causes of cancer and potential cancer risk reduction behaviors
- Evidence is inconclusive for many causes and preventive behaviors
- **Contradictory** recommendations:
 - Pro apples: recommendation for 5 a day (now 9?)
 Anti apples: pesticides
 - Anti fat: causes heart disease
 Pro fat: red meat (despite the fat) is better than carbs

Information overload

"The public is now suffering from a serious case of information overload...The changes in health communications [every minor development being broadcast] have added up to massive public confusion about the causes of cancer and how cancer might be prevented or treated."

– Jane Brody from NY Times in JNCI Monographs 1999



Conclusion

- Feelings of information overload/fatalism regarding cancer risk are prevalent
- Individual differences in beliefs:
 - Stronger in minorities with less education
- Those who more strongly endorse these beliefs:
 - Pay less attention to health news
 - May miss important new information
 - Less trusting of health news
 - May not believe important, credible information
 - Less likely to engage in cancer risk reduction and screening behaviors
 - Places them at higher cancer risk (and other risks)

Recommendations

- Suggests need for regular summaries and updates released by professional organizations to media for dissemination to the public
 - To consolidate and organize cancer risk information for the public
 - Resolve inconsistencies
 - Facilitate appropriate conclusions from data
 - To update public on what is known



Traditional Media

Media packets were sent to publications, radio and TV stations on the west coast and nationally















Millennium Media



FAX BLAST 🗳



Promoted Website

Links and networks were set up with prostate cancer and Black websites; online newsletters, physician sites, interactive medical and health related sites, newsgroups, online radio and conference sites contacted



EMAIL BLAST

Take home message-

