



Nutritional behavior and gastric cancer

Reza shahabi 1, Mehdi Yaghobi 2, Ahmad Mozaffari jovein 3, Mitra Karimi talab 1

1. Student Nursing. Department of Medical Sciences, Sabzevar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Sabzevar, Iran (Rezashahabf@gmail.com)
2. Internist, Hospital jovein, Sabzevar, iran
3. Assistant Professor. Department of Medical Sciences, Sabzevar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Sabzevar, Iran

Abstract

Introduction: Gastric cancer is the second most common cancer in Asia. Because more than 50 percent of known cases diagnosis is inoperable. Despite available treatments have a high chance of a lifetime 5-year-old can not expect these people. Since the prevalence of gastric cancer, the presence of appropriate tools for early detection and treatment, this study was conducted to determine the diagnosis and treatment of gastric cancer.

Methods: The study, using scientific papers from 2010 to 2015 in the field of gastric cancer was performed. Also from reputable sites such as PubMed, Google scholar, Medlib, Magiran was used to find articles.

Results: In order to diagnose gastric cancer from CT scans, ultrasound, barium swallow, endoscopy and biopsy of tissue is used.

For the treatment of surgical techniques, chemotherapy, radiation therapy is used.

The survival of patients who underwent surgery with radiotherapy is better than others.

The most common adverse effects of the disease, including cachexia,



dysphagia, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, respiratory problems and infections.

Conclusion: There is no specific screening for gastric cancer in the country and the high prevalence of gastric cancer in Iran, it is necessary to improve the condition of patients, more studies will be done in this area.

Key words: Stomach cancer, diagnosis, treatment