Risk factors of colorectal cancer

Saber mohammad Ala*, Kamali Zahra

Master of Science students,Department of Midwifery,School of Nursing and Midwifery, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad,Iran. saberma921@mums.ac.ir
Master of Science students,Department of Midwifery,School of Nursing and Midwifery, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad,Iran

Abstract

Introduction: Colorectal cancer is the third prevalent cancer in the world and the second cause of death among the cancers. Considering the increasing trend of this cancer, a study was applied with the objective of detecting the risk factors of colorectal cancer.

Methods: Searching was conducted in electronic information resources including Pubmed, Google Scholar .direct Science. SID using Latin keywords including cancer, Colorectal, risk factors as well as equivalent Persian words in 1996 to 2016.

Results: The studies indicated that the most common symptoms of colorectal cancer include excretion of bright blood, abdominal pain and constipation. The most involvement area of rectosigmoid and adenocarcinoma is the most prevalent type of histopathology. The survival in persons infected with hereditary cancer is more than sporadic type sufferers. The infection is increasing and younger patients are mostly exposed to the infection. Unfortunately, definitive diagnosis is made with a long delay time. The most lesion of neutropenic chemotherapy is nausea and diarrhea. The involvement of right colon has been reported at age below 50and left colon at age more than 50. The family history at age below 50 was more than age above50.In addition, the family history in patients infected with right colon cancer was more than other anatomic areas.

Conclusion: Screening in adolescents and attention to the warning symptoms seems to be necessary. It is recommended to increase the information of people, retaining the physicians, case finding and execution of comprehensive colorectal cancer screening national plan in the risky population.

Keywords:cancer, colorectal, risk factors