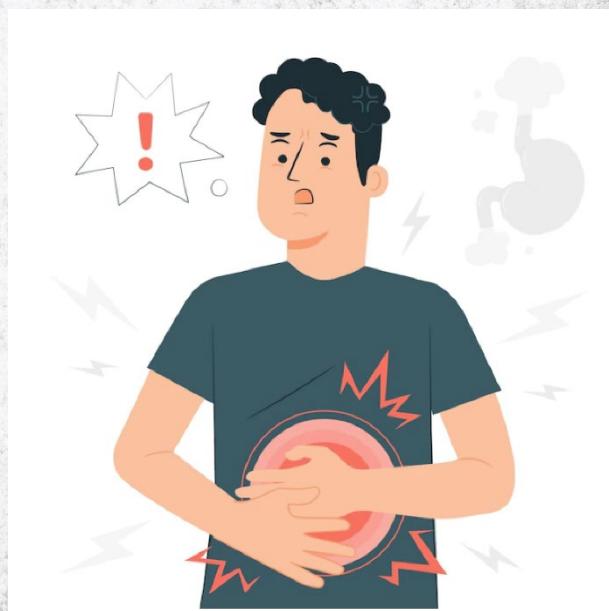


Colon cancer:



Colon cancer is a type of cancer that begins in the large intestine (colon) which is the final part of the digestive tract.

Colon cancer usually affects older adults, but it can occur at any age. It usually begins as small benign clump of cells called polyps that form on the inside of the colon. Over time some of these polyps can become colon cancers.

Symptoms:

- A change in the bowel habits, including diarrhea or constipation or a change in the consistency of your stool
- Rectal bleeding
- Persistent abdominal discomfort, such as cramps, gas or pain
- A feeling that your bowel doesn't empty completely
- Weakness or fatigue

- Unexplained weight loss

Risk factors:

- Old age
- A personal history of colorectal cancer or polyps
- Inflammatory intestinal conditions
- Family history of colon cancer
- Obesity
- Smoking
- Consuming alcohol

Prevention:

Screening colon cancer

making changes in your lifestyle

Drink alcohol in moderation, if at all.

Quit smoking

Treatment:

Surgery:

Surgery for early-stage colon cancer

If your colon cancer is very small, your doctor may recommend a minimally invasive approach to surgery.

Surgery for more advanced colon cancer

Like Partial colectomy, surgery to create a way for waste to leave your body, lymph node removal.

Chemotherapy



Chemotherapy for colon cancer is often used after surgery if the cancer is larger or has spread to the lymph nodes. In this way, chemotherapy may destroy any cancer cells that remain in the body and help reduce the risk of cancer recurrence.

Radiation therapy

Radiation therapy can be used to shrink a large cancer before surgery so that it can be removed more easily.

