**Glioma Tumor**

A type of tumour that occurs in the brain and spinal cord.

Gliomas can occur in the brain and in various locations in the nervous system, including the brain stem and spinal column.

Different types of gliomas cause different symptoms. Some include headaches, seizures, irritability, vomiting, visual difficulties and weakness or numbness of the extremities.

Treatments include surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy and targeted molecular therapy.

**Meningioma Tumor**

A usually non-cancerous tumour that arises from the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord.

It isn't clear what causes a meningioma. Radiation therapy, female hormones and genetics may play a role. In most cases, the condition is non-cancerous.

Symptoms depend on the size of the tumour, changes in vision, headaches, hearing loss and seizures.

A small, slow-growing meningioma that isn't causing signs or symptoms may not require treatment. When required, treatment might involve surgery or radiation.

**Pituitary Tumor**

Non-cancerous tumours in the pituitary gland that don't spread beyond the skull.

The pituitary gland is in the skull, below the brain and above the nasal passages. A large tumour can press upon and damage the brain and nerves.

Vision changes or headaches are symptoms. In some cases, hormones can also be affected, interfering with menstrual cycles and causing sexual dysfunction.

Treatments include surgery and medication to block excess hormone production or shrink the tumour. In some cases, radiation may also be used.

**Breast Cancer**

A cancer that forms in the cells of the breasts.

Breast cancer can occur in women and rarely in men.

Symptoms of breast cancer include a lump in the breast, bloody discharge from the nipple and changes in the shape or texture of the nipple or breast.

Its treatment depends on the stage of cancer. It may consist of chemotherapy, radiation, hormone therapy and surgery.

**Lung Adenocarcinoma**

Lung adenocarcinoma is the most common primary lung cancer seen in the United States. It falls under the umbrella of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and has a strong association with previous smoking. While incidence and mortality have declined, it remains the leading cause of cancer death in the United States. Adenocarcinoma of the lung usually evolves from the mucosal glands and represents about 40% of all lung cancers. It is the most common subtype to be diagnosed in people who have never smoked. Lung adenocarcinoma usually occurs in the lung periphery, and in many cases, may be found in scars or areas of chronic inflammation. This activity describes the pathophysiology of adenocarcinoma of the lung and highlights the role of the interprofessional team in its management.

**Lung squamous cell carcinoma**

Squamous cell lung carcinoma is a type of non-small cell lung cancer.

Squamous cell lung carcinoma is a slow-growing type of non-small cell lung cancer.

Symptoms are persistent cough, coughing up blood and shortness of breath.

Treatment commonly includes surgery. If the cancer is widespread or aggressive, chemotherapy or radiation may be recommended.

**Colon adenocarcinoma**

A cancer of the colon or rectum, located at the digestive tract's lower end.

Early cases can begin as non-cancerous polyps. These often have no symptoms but can be detected by screening. For this reason, doctors recommend screenings for those at high risk or over the age of 50.

Colorectal cancer symptoms depend on the size and location of the cancer. Some commonly experienced symptoms include changes in bowel habits, changes in stool consistency, blood in the stool and abdominal discomfort.

Colorectal cancer treatment depends on the size, location and how far the cancer has spread. Common treatments include surgery to remove the cancer, chemotherapy and radiation therapy.

**Pneumonia**

Infection that inflames air sacs in one or both lungs, which may fill with fluid.

With pneumonia, the air sacs may fill with fluid or pus. The infection can be life-threatening to anyone, but particularly to infants, children and people over 65.

Symptoms include a cough with phlegm or pus, fever, chills and difficulty breathing.

Antibiotics can treat many forms of pneumonia. Some forms of pneumonia can be prevented by vaccines.

**COVID-19**

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.

Most people who fall sick with COVID-19 will experience mild to moderate symptoms and recover without special treatment.

The virus that causes COVID-19 is mainly transmitted through droplets generated when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or exhales. These droplets are too heavy to hang in the air, and quickly fall on floors or surfaces.

You can be infected by breathing in the virus if you are within close proximity of someone who has COVID-19, or by touching a contaminated surface and then your eyes, nose or mouth.

**Invasive Ductal Carcinoma**

Invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC), sometimes called infiltrating ductal carcinoma, is the most common type of breast cancer. About 80% of all breast cancers are invasive ductal carcinomas.Invasive means that the cancer has “invaded” or spread to the surrounding breast tissues. Ductal means that the cancer began in the milk ducts, which are the “pipes” that carry milk from the milk-producing lobules to the nipple. Carcinoma refers to any cancer that begins in the skin or other tissues that cover internal organs — such as breast tissue. All together, “invasive ductal carcinoma” refers to cancer that has broken through the wall of the milk duct and begun to invade the tissues of the breast. Over time, invasive ductal carcinoma can spread to the lymph nodes and possibly to other areas of the body

**Acute lymphoblastic leukemia**

A type of cancer of the blood and bone marrow that affects white blood cells.

Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia is the most common childhood cancer. It occurs when a bone marrow cell develops errors in its DNA.

Symptoms may include enlarged lymph nodes, bruising, fever, bone pain, bleeding from the gums and frequent infections.

Treatments may include chemotherapy or targeted drugs that specifically kill cancer cells.

**Melanoma (Skin) Cancer**

The most serious type of skin cancer.

Melanoma occurs when the pigment-producing cells that give colour to the skin become cancerous.

Symptoms might include a new, unusual growth or a change in an existing mole. Melanomas can occur anywhere on the body.

Treatment may involve surgery, radiation, medication or in some cases, chemotherapy.

**Diabetes**

Diabetes mellitus, commonly known as diabetes, is a metabolic disease that causes high blood sugar. The hormone insulin moves sugar from the blood into your cells to be stored or used for energy. With diabetes, your body either doesn’t make enough insulin or can’t effectively use the insulin it does make.

Untreated high blood sugar from diabetes can damage your nerves, eyes, kidneys, and other organs.

**Malaria**

A disease caused by a plasmodium parasite, transmitted by the bite of infected mosquitoes.

The severity of malaria varies based on the species of plasmodium.

Symptoms are chills, fever and sweating, usually occurring a few weeks after being bitten.

People travelling to areas where malaria is common typically take protective drugs before, during and after their trip. Treatment includes antimalarial drugs.