

Prescription Drug Reform



Overview of Prescription Drug Costs in the US

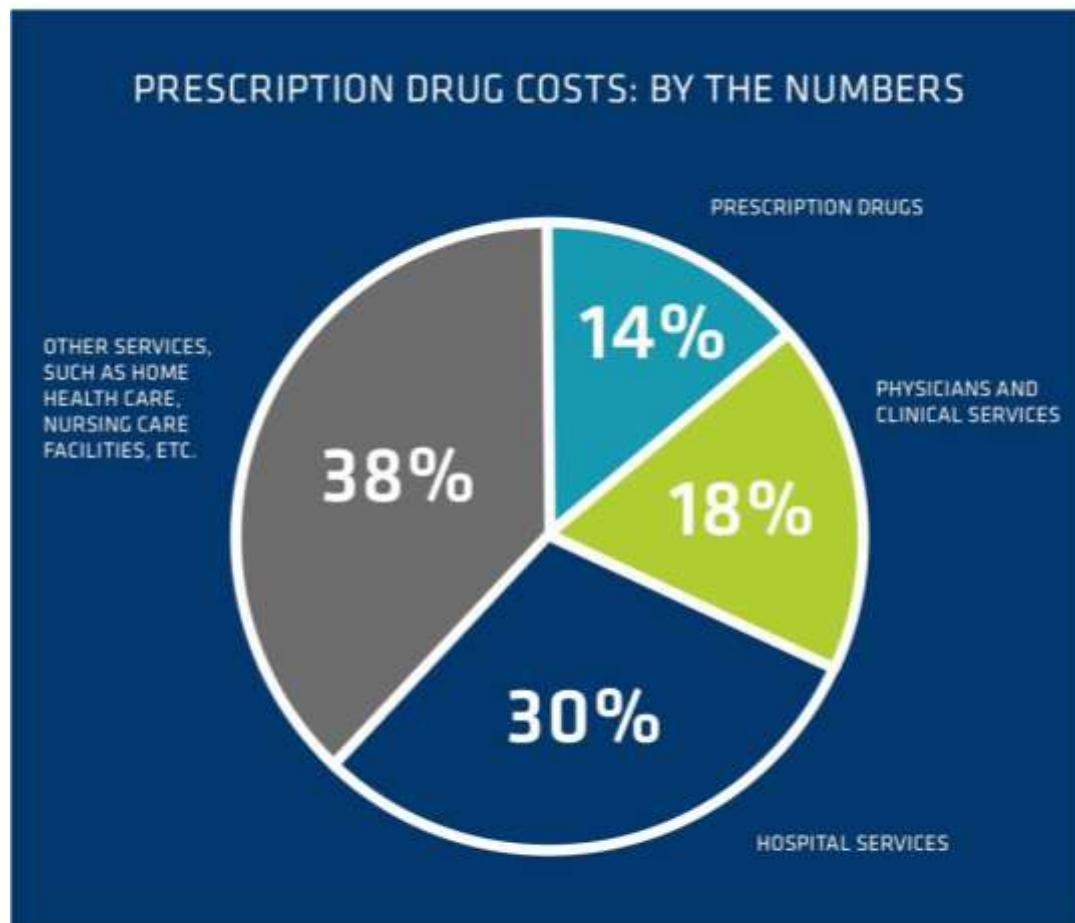
1. Introduction to U.S. Prescription Drug Costs:

Costs: Prescription medications in the United States are significantly more expensive than in other countries (Vincent Rajkumar, 2020).

2. Highlighting Key Medications:

Zolgensma, Luxturna, Myalept, Actimmune, Daraprim

3. Guiding Question: "Why does the United States have such inflated costs for prescription medication?"



FOR EVERY \$1 SPENT ON HEALTH CARE IN THE U.S., JUST 14¢ IS SPENT ON PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.



Case Study Comparison: Insulin Prices

- Insulin prices in the U.S. are markedly higher than in countries like Canada and the UK
- The significant price differences in insulin costs are influenced by factors such as U.S. patent laws, healthcare system structure, and the lack of price regulation (Hwang et al., 2022).
- The insulin case study highlights the larger issue of prescription drug pricing in the U.S

Case Study Comparison: Cancer Medications

1. The cost of common cancer medications is significantly higher in the U.S. compared to other developed countries
2. High medication costs lead to decreased accessibility and potential compromises in the quality of patient care (Vincent Rajkumar, 2020).
3. Pharmaceutical pricing strategies, patent protections, and the lack of government price negotiations drive the elevated prices of cancer medications in the U.S..





The Role of Pharmaceutical Companies

1. U.S. pharmaceutical companies significantly influence drug prices through their control over patents and strategic marketing
2. The balance between covering research and development expenses and achieving profit margins often results in higher drug prices (Hwang et al., 2022).
3. These practices affect medication affordability, often making drugs less accessible to patients



Government Policies and Drug Pricing

1. Medicare's limited ability to negotiate drug prices perpetuate high prescription drug costs in the U.S.
2. The current regulatory framework in the U.S., contributes to the elevated cost of medications (Vincent Rajkumar, 2020).
3. These policies and regulatory practices lead to higher healthcare costs for consumers

Impact of High Prescription Costs



- High drug prices in the U.S. result in widespread social and economic consequences
- Elevated drug costs create significant disparities in medication access (Hwang et al., 2022).
- The high cost of prescriptions directly correlates with poorer health outcomes due to medication non-adherence and added financial stress



Recent Reforms in Prescription Drug Pricing

- Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act, represent significant steps toward lowering prescription drug prices in the U.S.
- Early indications suggesting the potential for substantial cost reductions (Vincent Rajkumar, 2020).
- Numerous challenges persist, necessitating ongoing efforts to reduce drug costs within the U.S. healthcare system.



International Approaches to Drug Pricing

- Countries like Canada, the UK, and Australia effectively manage and negotiate prescription drug prices through government-led regulation and price control mechanisms.
- These international models have successfully kept drug prices relatively lower (Hwang et al., 2022).
- Insights from these countries offer valuable lessons for the U.S to improve its drug pricing policies



Proposed Reforms and Future Directions

- Key policy initiatives being proposed in the U.S. aim to reduce prescription drug prices further
- These reforms seek to balance maintaining pharmaceutical innovation and ensuring drug affordability (Vincent Rajkumar, 2020).
- The envisioned future healthcare system focuses on enhanced drug affordability and accessibility



Conclusion and Reflection

1. Urgency of tackling the issue of inflated drug prices in the U.S
2. Addressing high drug prices is crucial for advancing American healthcare (Hwang et al., 2022).
3. There's a strong need for ongoing dialogue and research to develop and implement effective solutions for prescription drug reform in the U.S.



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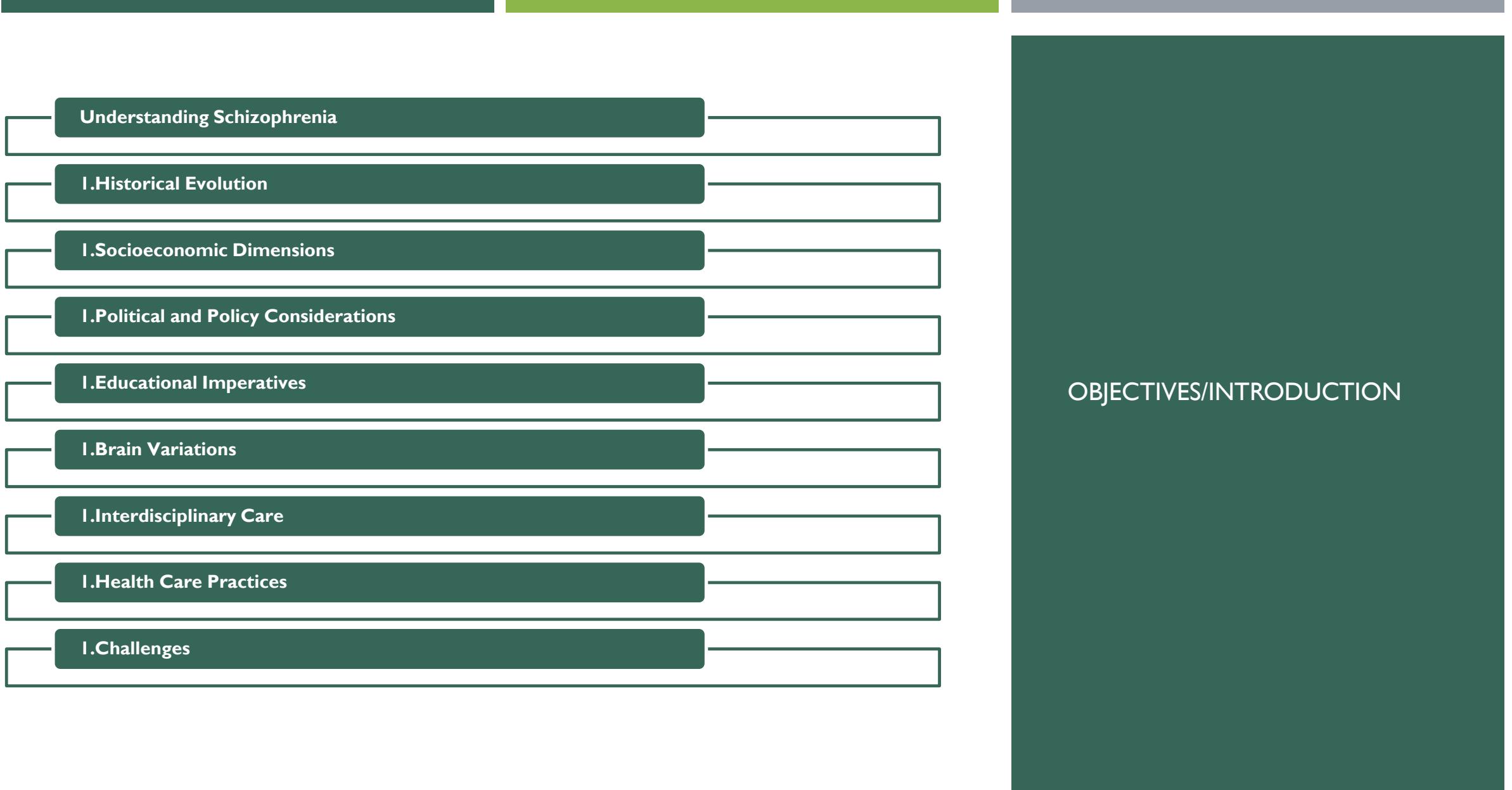
UNDERSTANDING SCHIZOPHRENIA: A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW

EXPLORING THE COMPLEXITY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Your Name

Affiliation

Date





INTRODUCTION TO SCHIZOPHRENIA

Definition: A complex mental disorder affecting reality perception (McCutcheon et al., 2020).

Diagnosis: Based on psychiatric evaluation, no definitive test.

Prevalence: Widespread, affecting millions globally.

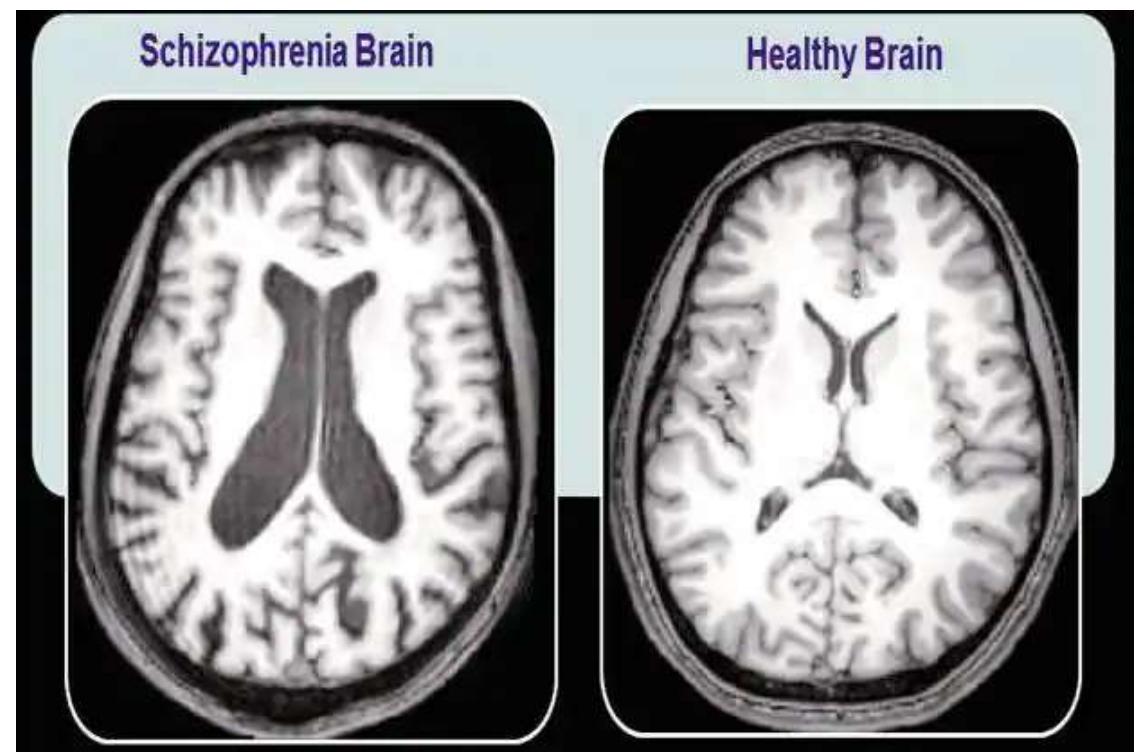
Symptoms: Hallucinations, delusions, disorganized thinking.

Treatment: Combination of medication and psychotherapy (Correll & Howes, 2021).

Impact: Significant on patients and families.

INTRODUCTION TO SCHIZOPHRENIA

- 1. Cultural Influences:** "Symptoms' manifestation varies across cultures, reflecting diverse beliefs" (Schwartz et al., 2019).
- 2. Prevalence Worldwide:** "Affects about 1% of the global population" (WHO » Schizophrenia).
- 3. Risk Factors:** "Genetics, environment, and socioeconomic status impact risk" (Werner, S., et al., 2007).
- 4. Early Signs:** "Social withdrawal, unusual behavior, and neglect of personal hygiene" (Ruan, H., et al.).



HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA



Ancient Views: Once considered a spiritual issue.



19th Century: Shift to a medical model.



Early Treatments: Often inhumane, ineffective (Mervis, J., 2019).

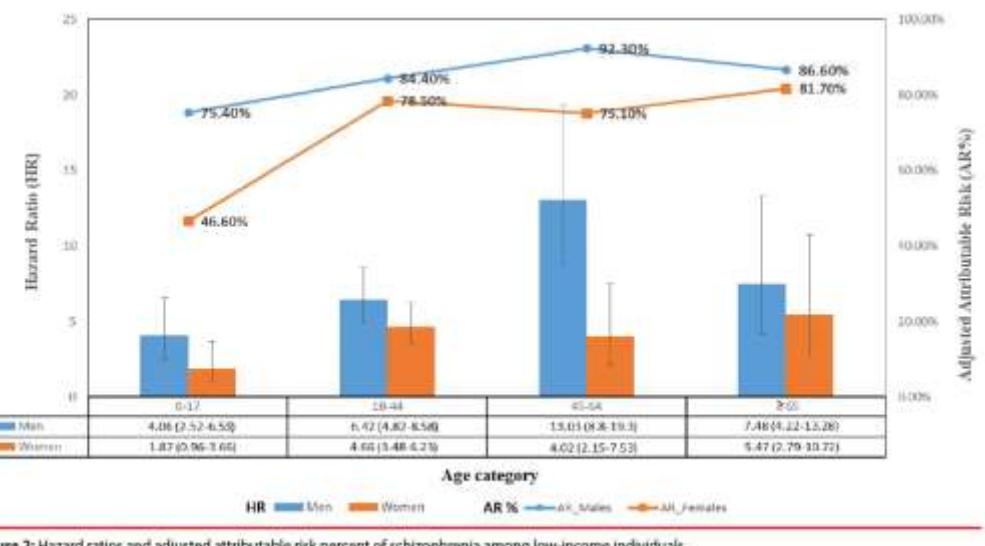


20th Century: Introduction of antipsychotics.



Deinstitutionalization: Move towards community care (Mental Help, 2022.).

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA



- **Employment Challenges:** High unemployment rates among patients.
- **Healthcare Costs:** Significant financial burden.
- **Social Isolation:** Reduced social interactions.
- **Homelessness Risk:** Higher among schizophrenic patients.
- **Family Strain:** Emotional and financial pressures.
- **Stigma:** Persistent societal misunderstanding (Schwartz et al., 2019).



Mental Health Funding:
Critical for support services.



Legislation: Protects rights of
the mentally ill.



Healthcare Accessibility:
Essential for early
intervention.



Public Awareness: Reduces
stigma and misinformation.



Research Investment:
Necessary for advancements.



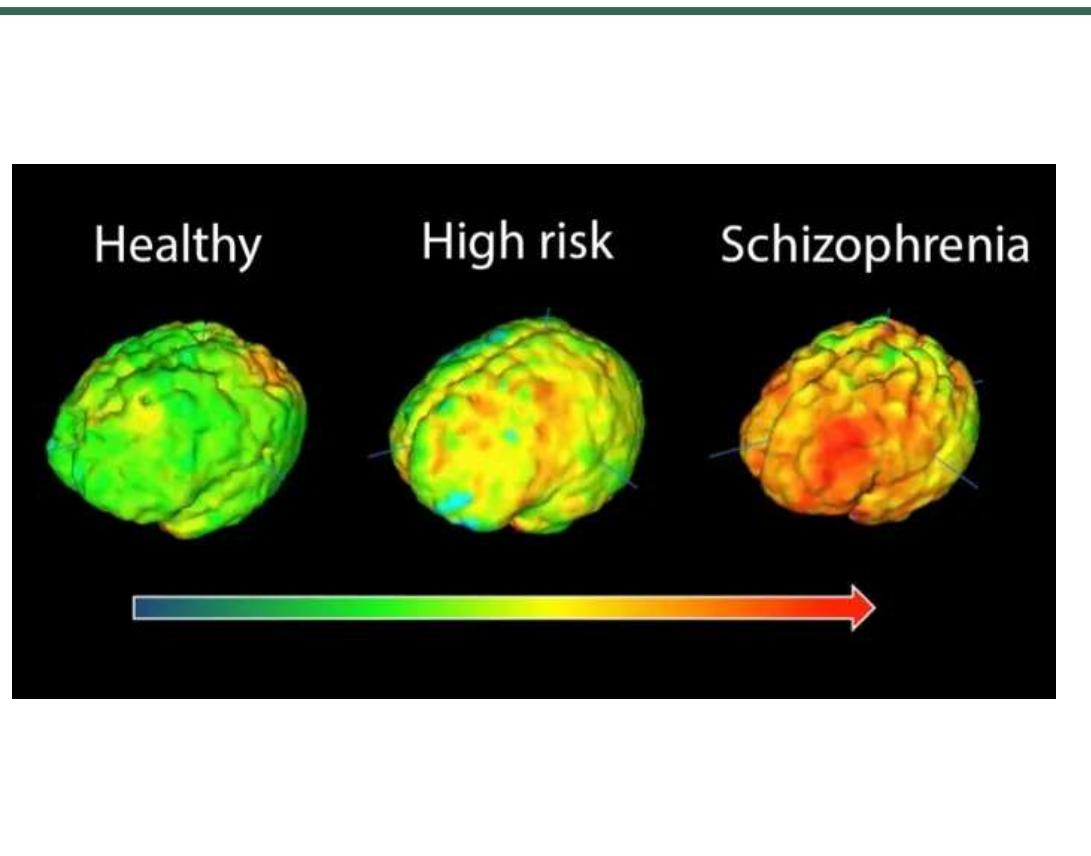
International Policies: Vary
widely across countries
(Politics and Policies of
Schizophrenia, 2019.)

POLITICAL AND POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND SCHIZOPHRENIA

- I.Patient Education:Vital for self-management.
- I.Caregiver Support: Information on coping strategies.
- I.Professional Training: For effective patient care.
- I.Public Awareness: Dispels myths, promotes understanding.
- I.Continuous Learning: Keeps up with new treatments.
- I.Resource Availability: Ensures access to accurate information (Health education needs of patients with schizophrenia, 2020.).

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND BRAIN STRUCTURE VARIATIONS



1. **Imaging Advances:** Modern brain imaging reveals schizophrenia's neural intricacies.
2. **Gray Matter Deficits:** Consistent reductions in gray matter in key regions.
3. **Connectivity Disruptions:** Altered coordination between brain areas.
4. **Ventricular Enlargement:** Enlarged ventricles are linked to poorer outcomes.
5. **Diverse Brain Patterns:** Unique variations in brain structure across individuals.
6. **Personalized Interventions:** Tailored therapies target specific brain anomalies (Ruan et al., 2020).

GEOGRAPHICAL IMPACT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

I.Global Prevalence: Varies by region and ethnicity.

I.I.Access to Care: Disparities in healthcare availability.

I.Cultural Factors: Influence on symptom expression.

I.Urban vs. Rural: Differences in prevalence.

I.Migration Effects: Impact on immigrant populations.

CULTURAL IMPACT ON SCHIZOPHRENIA

I.Cultural Stigma:
Differing views on
mental illness
(Schwartz et al., 2019).

I.Traditional Healing:
Influence on treatment
choices.

I.Cultural Expression:
How symptoms
manifest.

I.Cultural
Competence:
Importance in
healthcare.

I.Family Roles: Cultural
expectations and
support (Werner, S. et
al., 2007).

I.Culturally Tailored
Care: Enhancing
treatment outcomes.

INTERDISCIPLINARY INTERVENTIONS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

I.Psychiatrists: Medication management and therapy.

I.Psychologists: Cognitive-behavioral therapy.

I.Social Workers: Social support and resources.

I.Nurses: Medication administration and patient education.

I.Occupational Therapists: Functional skills training.

I.Peer Support: Shared experiences and empathy (Mervis, 2019).



INTERDISCIPLINARY INTERVENTIONS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA



I. Case Management: Coordinating care and resources (Correll & Howes, 2021).

I. Community Programs: Integration into society.

I. Family Therapy: Enhancing family dynamics.

I. Vocational Rehabilitation: Supporting employment (Werner, S. et al., 2007).

I. Substance Abuse Counseling: Addressing co-occurring issues.

I. Art and Music Therapy: Creative expression and coping.

INTERDISCIPLINARY INTERVENTIONS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA



I. Rehabilitation Services: Vocational rehab fosters employment skills.

I. Family Education: Empower families with insights and coping strategies.

I. Peer Support Networks: Sharing experiences for empathy and hope.

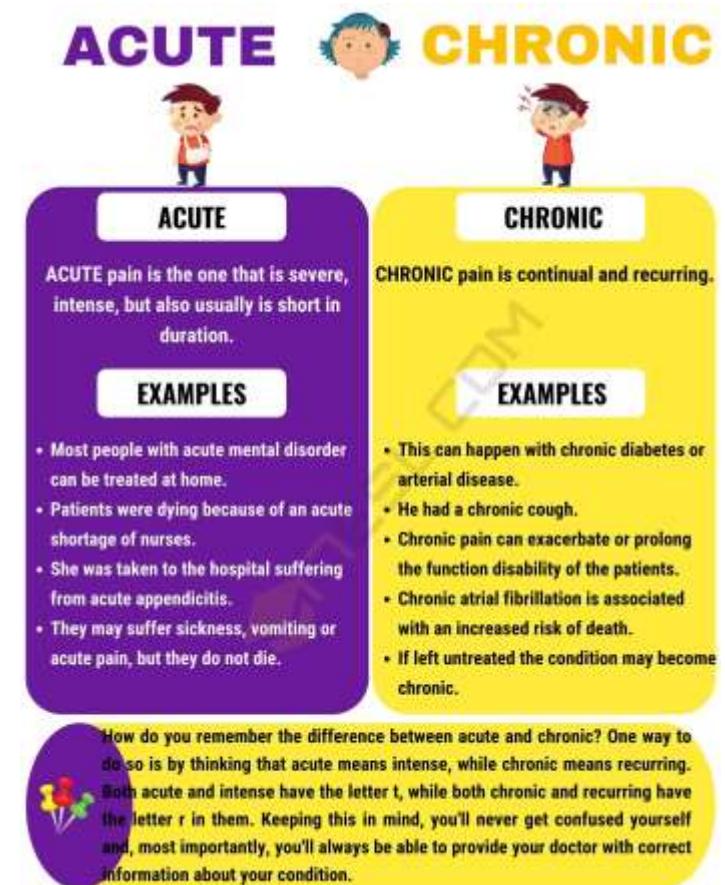
I. Creative Therapies: Art and music therapy for self-expression (Werner, S. et al., 2007).

I. Crisis Intervention: Rapid response to prevent worsening symptoms.

I. Long-Term Follow-Up: Continual care to sustain stability and recovery.

HEALTHCARE PRACTICES: ACUTE VS. PREVENTIVE CARE

- 1. Acute Care:** Crisis management and stabilization.
- 2. Preventive Care:** Focus on early intervention and symptom control.
- 3. Hospitalization:** When necessary for severe episodes.
- 4. Outpatient Services:** Promoting community-based care.
- 5. Medication Management:** Balancing risks and benefits.
- 6. Relapse Prevention:** Strategies for long-term stability (Schizophrenia and attendance in primary healthcare, 2019.).



BARRIERS TO HEALTHCARE ACCESS

1. **Stigma:** Hinders seeking help.
2. **Lack of Insurance:** Financial barriers to care.
3. **Limited Services:** Accessibility issues in rural areas.
4. **Cultural Mistrust:** Distrust in healthcare system.
5. **Fragmented Care:** Coordination challenges.
6. **Provider Shortages:** Insufficient mental health professionals
(Werner et al., 2007).



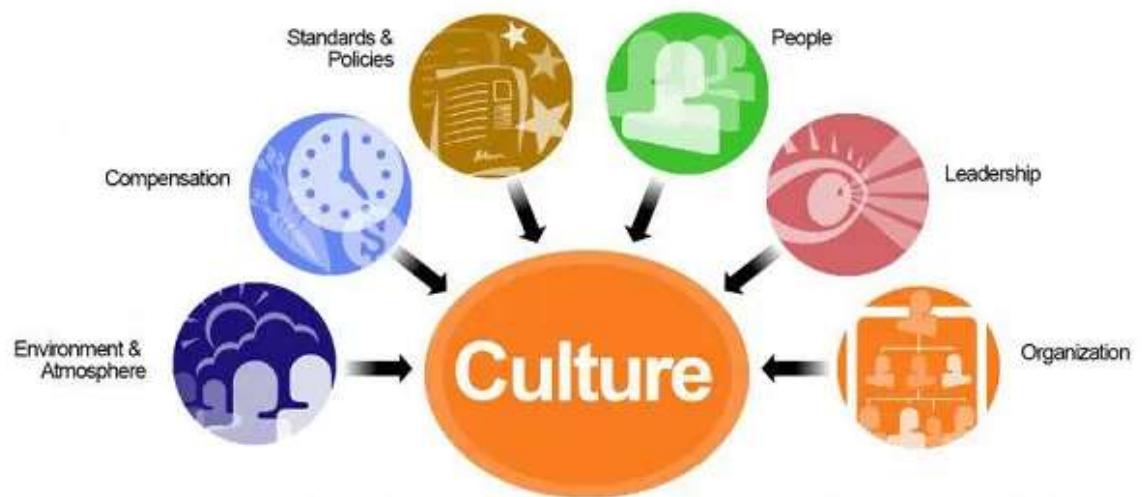
IMPACT OF PAIN AND THE SICK ROLE

- 1. Psychological Pain:** Emotional suffering.
- 2. Societal Roles:** Impact on daily functioning.
- 3. Social Isolation:** Reduced social interactions.
- 4. Dependency:** Reliance on caregivers (Ruan et al., 2020).
- 5. Coping Mechanisms:** Adaptive and maladaptive strategies.
- 6. Recovery:** Regaining independence and purpose.



CULTURAL PRACTICES IN HEALTHCARE

- 1. Traditional Healing:** Cultural healing practices.
- 2. Cultural Competence:** Healthcare provider awareness (Culture & Schizophrenia, 2022).
- 3. Language Barriers:** Overcoming communication challenges.
- 4. Inclusivity:** Integrating cultural practices.
- 5. Family Involvement:** Cultural expectations (Schwartz et al., 2019).
- 6. Education and Awareness:** Promoting cultural sensitivity.



CHALLENGES IN SCHIZOPHRENIA MANAGEMENT



Learning Styles: Varied patient learning preferences.



Autonomy: Balancing patient independence.



Educational Preparation: Training healthcare professionals.



Disease Management: Long-term strategies (Starke et al., 2021).



Research Gaps: Areas needing further exploration.



Support Systems: Building a holistic care network (Managing Schizophrenia, 2021.).

CHALLENGES IN SCHIZOPHRENIA MANAGEMENT

Medication Adherence: Encouraging consistent use (McCutcheon et al., 2020).

I.Coping Skills: Developing effective coping strategies (Starke et al., 2021).

I.Relapse Prevention: Strategies to prevent setbacks.

I.Family Dynamics: Navigating family support challenges.

I.Co-occurring Conditions:Addressing comorbidities.

I.Advocacy: Promoting patient rights and support (Managing Schizophrenia, 2020).

CONCLUSION

1. Schizophrenia is a complex mental health disorder.
2. Historical evolution has shaped our understanding.
3. Socioeconomic, cultural, and political factors impact care.
4. Interdisciplinary collaboration is essential.
5. Addressing barriers to care improves outcomes.
6. Challenges require ongoing research and support.



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TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM IN THE UNITED STATES



INTRODUCTION TO HOMEGROWN TERRORISM

- **Definition of Homegrown Terrorism:** The characteristics and motivations unique to terrorism originating within a country, as opposed to external threats.
- **Distinguishing Features:** Homegrown terrorism differs from other forms of domestic violence in terms of intent, scale, and ideological underpinnings (Jones et al., 2021).
- **Objective:** Analyzing homegrown terrorism's historical evolution and its changing motives, underlining its importance for national security and policy-making.

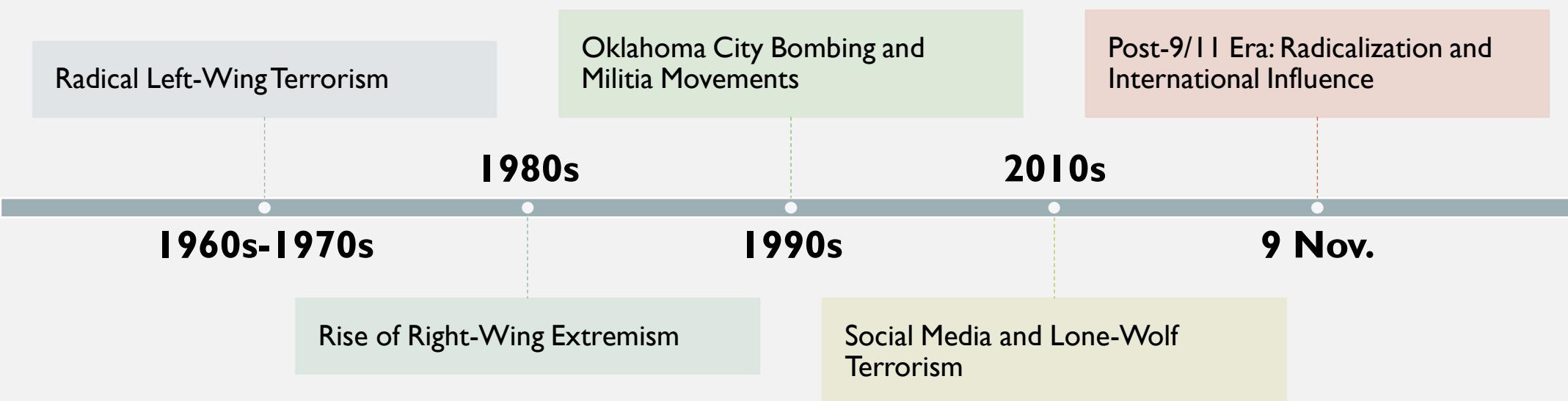


- **Motivational Differences:** Homegrown terrorism is driven by political, religious, or ideological beliefs aimed at influencing policy, contrasting with domestic violence's typically personal or psychological origins.
- **Impact on Strategies:** These distinctions are vital for law enforcement and policymakers in developing targeted responses and prevention strategies.
- **Influencing Perceptions:** These differences are key to accurate media reporting and shaping public perception, promoting a more informed approach to both issues (Koehler, 2023).



- **Ideological Beliefs:** Ranging from extreme political views to radical religious convictions, forming a core part of the motivations.
- **Personal Grievances:** Includes perceived injustices or experiences of social alienation that fuel the drive towards terrorism.
- **Psychological Factors:** Desires for identity, belonging, or recognition that often play a significant role in motivating individuals towards extremist actions (Rahman et al., 2020).

TIMELINE OF HOMEGROWN TERRORISM EVOLUTION





ANALYSIS OF FIRST TURNING POINT

- **1960s-1970s: Emergence of Radical Left-Wing Terrorism**
 - Political and Social Motives: Driven by desires for political change, anti-war efforts, and civil rights movements.
 - Evolution from Crime to Politics: Transitioned from traditional criminal activities to terrorism with political motivations.
 - Impact of Societal Movements: Reflecting the era's social and political unrest, manifesting in radical actions (Jones et al., 2021).



ANALYSIS OF SECOND TURNING POINT

- **1980s: Rise of Right-Wing Extremism**
 - Government Opposition Motives: Fueled by a reaction against federal government policies and racial, and ethnic hatred.
 - Evolution to Violence: Shift to more violent and sophisticated tactics, influenced by global terrorism trends.
 - Global Influence: Incorporating elements from international terrorist movements, expanding scope and methods (Koehler, 2023).



ANALYSIS OF THIRD TURNING POINT

- **1990s: Oklahoma City Bombing and Militia Movements**
 - Anti-Government Sentiments: Motivated by a strong opposition to federal actions, exemplified by events like the Waco Siege.
 - Increased Distrust and Coordination: A growing mistrust in the government leads to larger, more coordinated attacks.
 - Militia Movement Growth: The Rise of militia movements as a significant force in domestic terrorism (Rahman et al., 2020).



ANALYSIS OF FOURTH TURNING POINT

- **Post-9/11 Era: Radicalization and the Influence of International Terrorism**
 - Global Influences: Motivations heavily influenced by global jihadist movements and reactions to U.S. foreign policies.
 - Adoption of Global Ideologies: Shift towards embracing global jihadist ideologies and methodologies.
 - Technological Radicalization: Increased use of technology and the internet for radicalization and recruitment purposes (McCann & Pimley, 2022).



ANALYSIS OF FIFTH TURNING POINT

- **2010s: Rise of Social Media and Lone-Wolf Terrorism**
 - Social Media Radicalization: Individual radicalization through social media platforms, influenced by a variety of ideologies.
 - Decentralization and Unpredictability: A move towards more decentralized terrorist activities with increased unpredictability.
 - Internet as a Tool: Heavy reliance on the internet for communication, propaganda, and coordination (Jones et al., 2021).

EVOLUTION OF TERRORISM MOTIVES

Key Driving Factors: Exploring societal and political movements, government policies and racial tensions, distrust in government, global terrorist influences, technological advancements, and societal divisions and political polarization.

Importance in Counterterrorism: Emphasizing the significance of understanding these evolving motives for the development of effective counterterrorism measures (Koehler, 2023).

Dynamic Nature of Terrorism: Highlighting the need for continuous adaptation and vigilance in response strategies to effectively address the changing landscape of terrorism threats.



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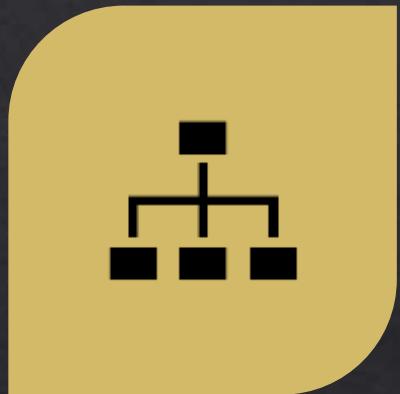
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Bringing Theory And Practice Together To Implement A Plan To Improve Poor Management

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Keiser University
25 July 2023



Introduction



POOR MANAGEMENT: ITS
ESSENCE & DAMAGING EFFECTS
(SHATURAEV, 2022)



NECESSITY FOR IMPROVED
MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES



RESEARCH GOAL: SYNTHESIZE
THEORY AND PRACTICE FOR A
COMPREHENSIVE
IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Research Questions



How does poor management impact businesses and employees?



How can we improve poor management effectively using a research-based approach?



To answer these questions, we have extensively reviewed the existing literature, identified gaps, and formulated an evidence-based framework for reducing poor management?

Literature Review: Effective Leadership

Current conceptions of leadership:
Shift towards employee-centric
approaches (Anlesinya &
Amponsah-Tawiah, 2020)

Emotional intelligence's role in
leadership (Denicol et al., 2020)

Inclusive leadership for modern
organizations (Kaliannan et al.,
2023)

Literature Review: Communication



Shet (2020) underscores the value of effective communication



Crucial for aligning team objectives and fostering a sense of unity



Clear communication builds trust and promotes a collaborative environment



Significant role in averting mismanagement (Shet, 2020)

Theoretical Framework - Emotional Intelligence

Emotional intelligence as a crucial element in management (Luna-Arocas et al., 2020).

Self-awareness, empathy, and emotional control in a workplace setting.

Direct correlation between emotional intelligence and managerial effectiveness.

Importance of fostering emotional intelligence in the management structure.

Theoretical Framework - Inclusive Leadership

Inclusive leadership: A
novel approach
(Kaliannan et al., 2023)

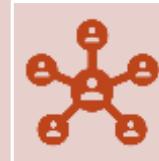
Key features: Inclusion,
value for diversity,
cooperative environment

Outcome: Enhanced
team performance, less
management issues

Theoretical Framework - Effective Communication



Communication: Key to
successful management
(Shet, 2020)



Influence on employee
morale, productivity, and
organizational cohesion

Theoretical Framework - Integration

- ❖ Emotional intelligence, inclusive leadership, effective communication: Triad for successful management (Shet, 2020; Luna-Arocas et al., 2020; Kaliannan et al., 2023)
- ❖ Positive impacts on employee engagement, productivity, and overall business performance



Techniques for Improvement - Emotional Intelligence

- ❖ Anlesinya & Amponsah-Tawiah's (2020) approach to emotional intelligence promotion.
- ❖ Techniques include mindfulness training and EI workshops.
- ❖ Employee counseling sessions to address emotional distress.
- ❖ Empathy exercises to understand others' perspectives better.



Techniques for Improvement - Inclusive Leadership

- ❖ Emphasize the value of every team member
(Kaliannan et al., 2023)
- ❖ Cultivate an environment for open dialogue and collaboration
- ❖ Encourage diverse perspectives and ideas
- ❖ Build trust and respect among team members
- ❖ Monitor and foster team performance

Techniques for Improvement - Teamwork

Leveraging	Leveraging diversity for synergy (Luna-Arocas et al., 2020)
Building	Building trust among team members
Promoting	Promoting open communication and collaboration
Empowering	Empowering team members to take decisions (Luna-Arocas et al., 2020)
Encouraging	Encouraging shared accountability

Techniques for Improvement - Case Studies



Real-world implementation of these tactics: Successful examples
(Nguyen et al., 2022; Eadie, 2018)



Direct impact on organization's performance and growth

Comprehensive Plan for Management Improvement



Creating an integrative approach to address poor management
(Bryson, 2018; George, Walker, & Monster, 2019)



Adjustments for specific organizational contexts



Addressing potential implementation challenges

Conclusion

- ❖ Urgency of addressing poor management and potential repercussions (Levine, 2018)
- ❖ Synthesis of key findings from literature, theory, and practice (Stratoudakis et al., 2020)



Future Research and Suggestions

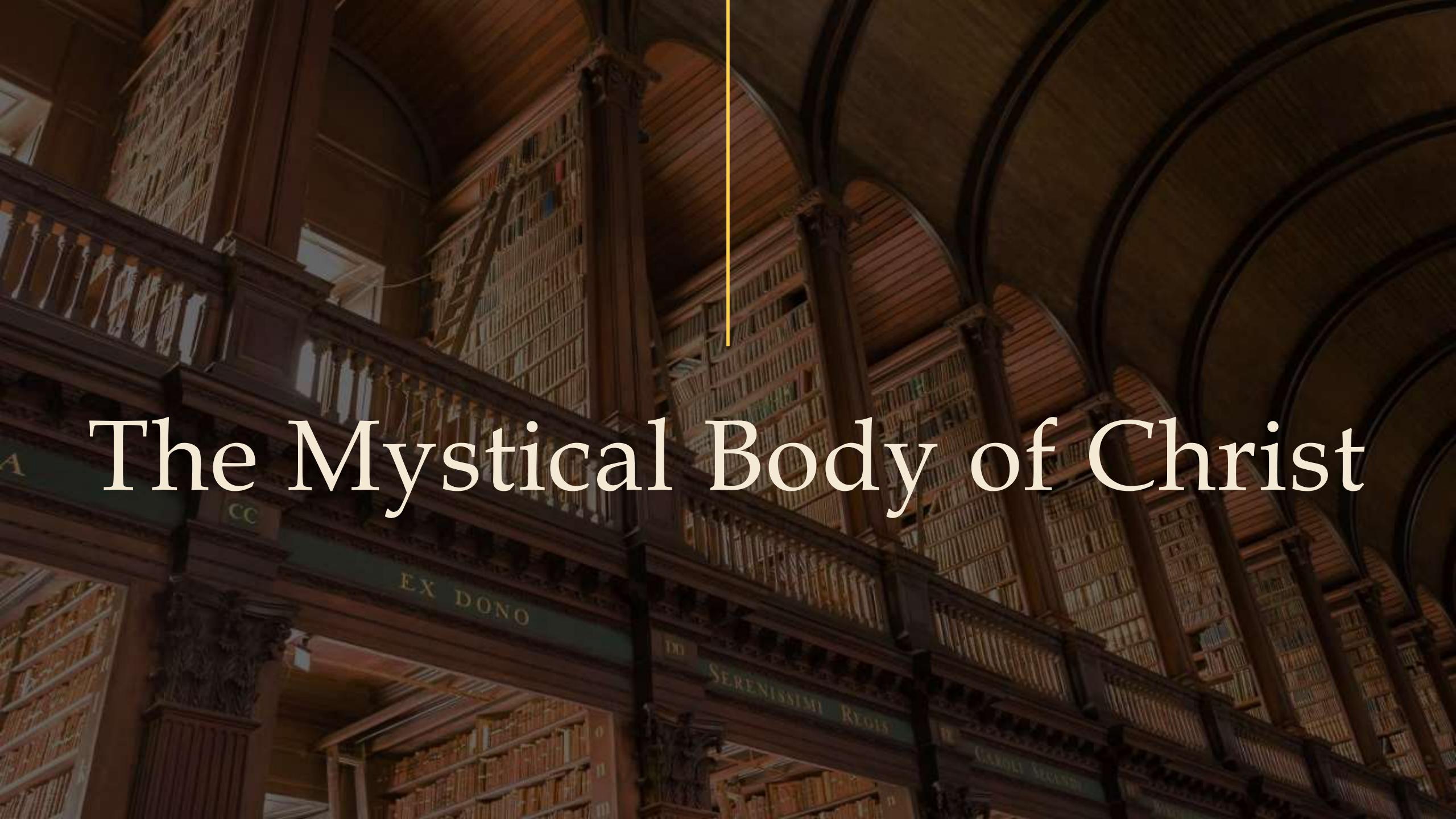
- ❖ Proposing further studies on management quality variables (Shet, 2020)
- ❖ Evaluating scalability and adaptability of the proposed plan
- ❖ Need for long-term research on the plan's efficacy in various organizational and cultural contexts (Eadie, 2018)

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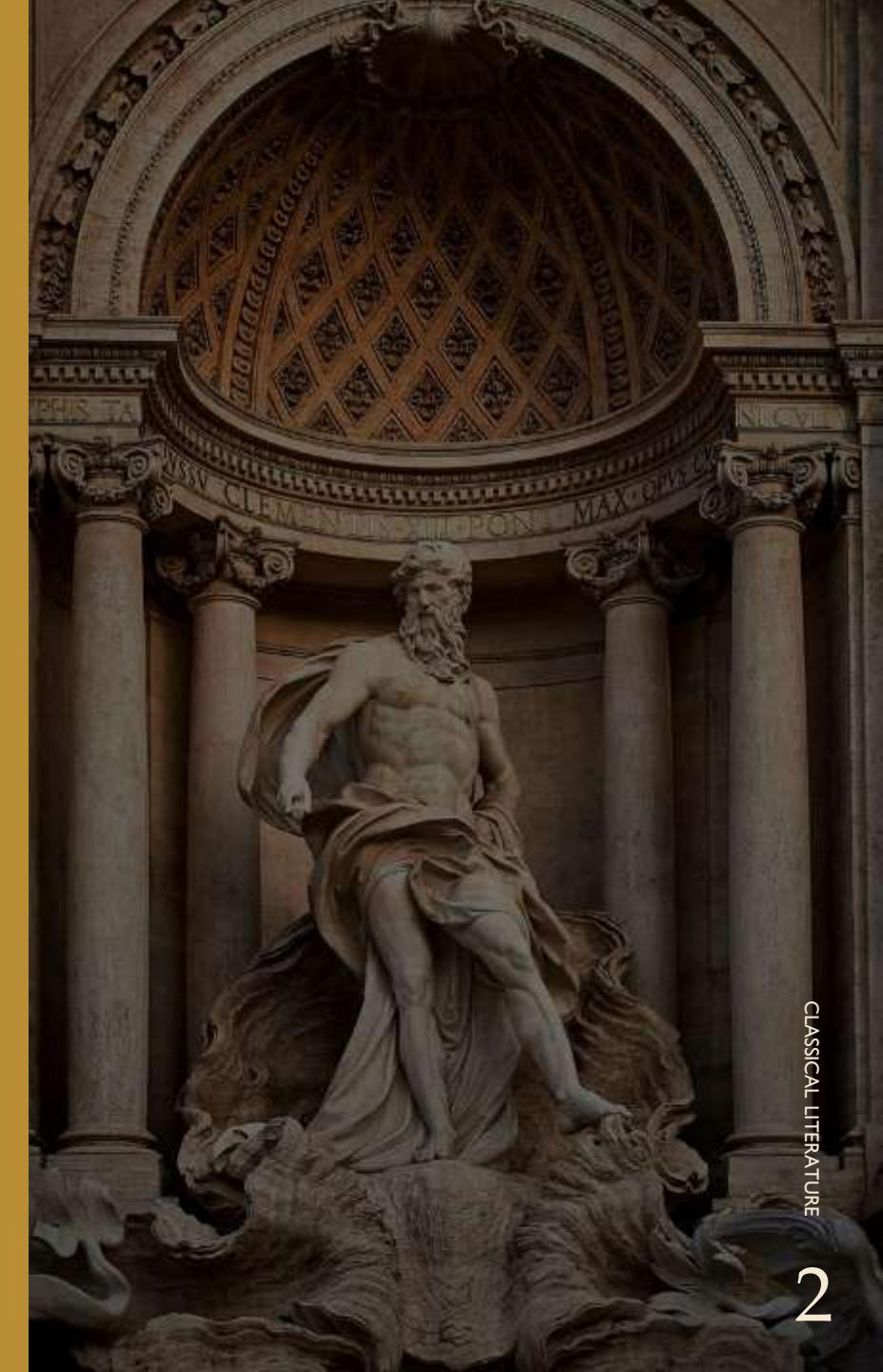
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The Mystical Body of Christ



DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF THE CHURCH

- ⑩ Explanation of the phrase "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life."
- ⑩ How Christ's identity as the Truth and the Life affects our relationship with Him.
- ⑩ The intimate union between Christ and His Church.



INCORPORATION INTO CHRIST THROUGH BAPTISM

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- ⑩ Baptism as entry into the Church and rebirth into Christ.
 - ⑩ The significance of being incorporated with Christ and its effects on our redemption.
 - ⑩ The parallel between Christ's suffering and the co-redemptive suffering of the Church.





THE CHURCH AS THE MYSTICAL BODY

- Understanding the Church as an organism, not just an organization.
- The relationship between Christ as the Head and the members as His Body.
- Our close connection to one another as members of Christ's Body.

OUR LADY'S ROLE

- ⑩ The Co-Redemptive Suffering of Our Lady
- ⑩ Her Unique Role in the Mystical Body
- ⑩ The Representation of Humanity in the Co-Redemptive Act
- ⑩ Embracing the Glorious Reality of the Mystical Body



REACTION AND TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

- Helped Us To Remember The Significant Association We Share With Christ
- Call To Cherish And Uphold Each Other In Our Profound Excursion
- Investigate The Obstacles We Face In Completely Living This Reality

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The Biology of Cancer: Endometrial Cancer

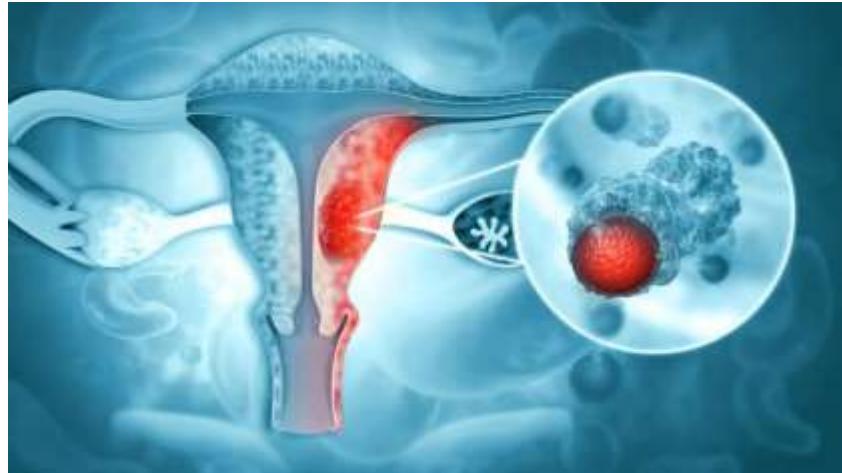
PRESENTER NAMES: YOUR NAMES
HERE



Statistic	Value/Description
Overall Incidence	Significant among gynecologic malignancies (Crosbie et al., 2022)
Morbidity	Influenced by cancer stage at diagnosis (Jamieson et al., 2021)
Five-Year Survival (Localized)	81% for localized stages (American Cancer Society)
Incidence in Postmenopausal	Rates higher in postmenopausal women (Guo et al., 2021)
Survival Disparities	Noted across different racial groups (Donkers et al., 2019)
Importance of Early Detection	Screening and early detection critical for prognosis (American Cancer Society)

Incidence and Survival Rates

(BRÜGGMANN ET AL., 1-15)



Symptoms of Endometrial Cancer

Unusual vaginal bleeding or discharge (American Cancer Society)

Pelvic pain and pressure symptoms (MedlinePlus).

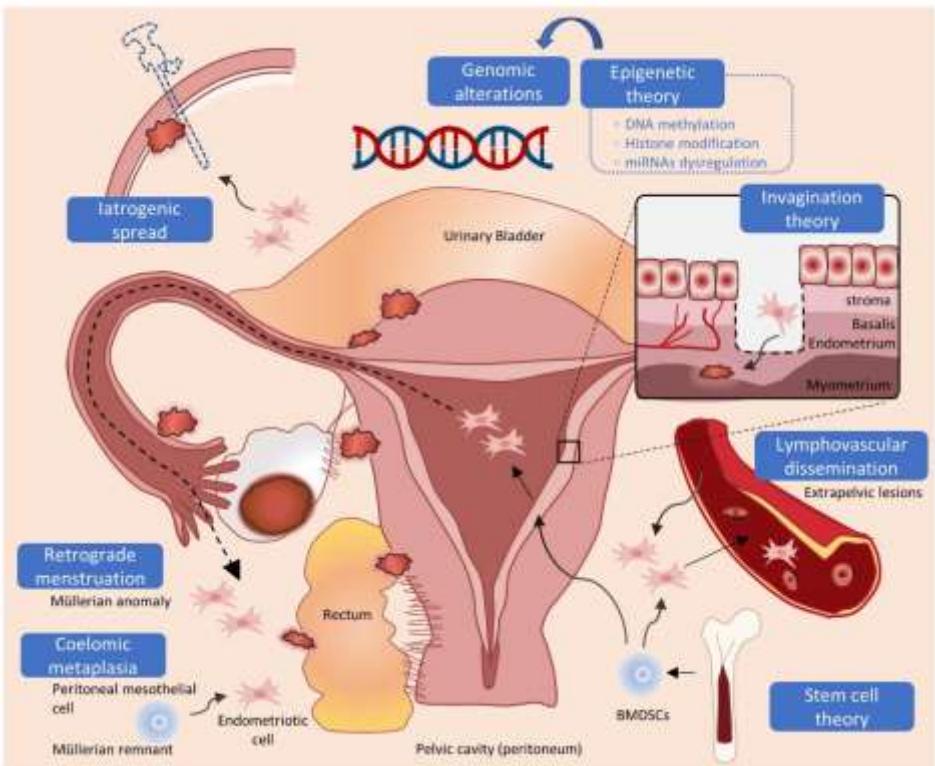
Unexplained weight loss and fatigue (American Cancer Society)

Difficult or painful urination (MedlinePlus)

Gastrointestinal symptoms like constipation (American Cancer Society)

Enlargement of the uterus palpable on physical exam (MedlinePlus)

Body Systems and Organs Affected by Endometrial Cancer



Originates in endometrium, uterine lining (American Cancer Society)

Can metastasize to ovaries and fallopian tubes (Králíčková et al., 2020).

Lymphatic spread to pelvic and para-aortic nodes (Brooks et al., 2019).

Distant spread to lungs, liver, and bones possible (American Cancer Society).

Impact on the reproductive system and fertility (Crosbie et al., 2022).

Possible effect on urinary and gastrointestinal systems (American Cancer Society).

Treatment Options for Endometrial Cancer



Chemotherapy – For advanced or recurrent cases (Brooks et al., 2019)

Hormone therapy – Targets hormone-receptor-positive cancers (Jamieson et al., 2021).

Clinical trials – Exploring novel treatments (Guo, Levine, & Berenson, 2021).

Radiation – Adjuvant therapy post-surgery (American Cancer Society)

Immunotherapy – Emerging option for specific cases (Crosbie et al., 2022).

Surgery – Hysterectomy as primary treatment (American Cancer Society)

Lifestyle Choices to Reduce Endometrial Cancer Risk



Maintain Healthy Weight – Lower obesity risk (American Cancer Society).

Regular Exercise – Reduces cancer risk (American Cancer Society).

Balanced Diet – Emphasis on plant-based foods (Yasin, Taylor, & Ayakannu, 2021).

Limited Alcohol – Decreases hormonal cancer risk (American Cancer Society).

Non-Smoking – Tobacco use correlates with cancer incidence (Králíčková, Větvicka, & Laganà, 2020).

Manage Comorbidities – Control diabetes, hypertension (Donkers et al., 2019).

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