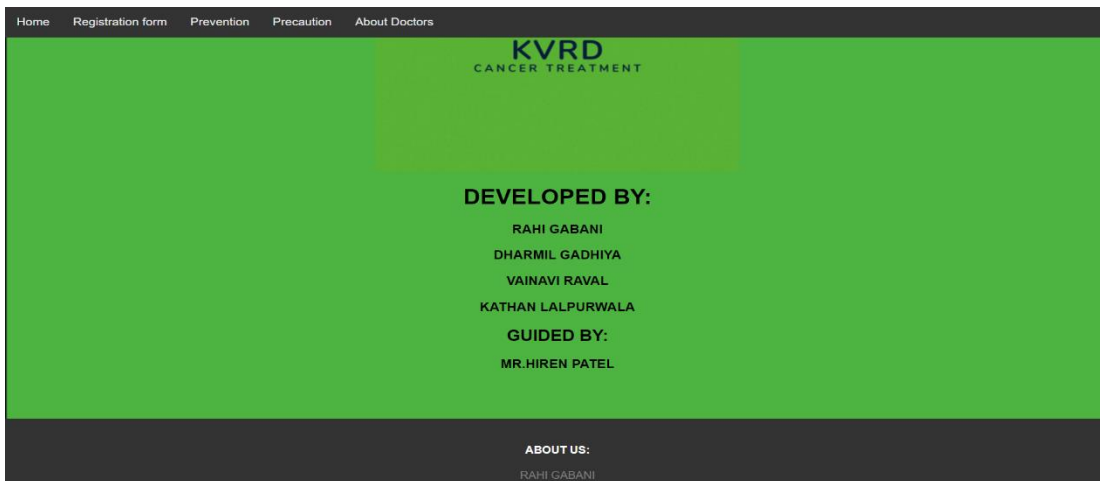


OUTPUT

Home page:



Registration form:


The screenshot shows the 'PATIENT INFORMATION FORM' registration page. The header is dark grey with navigation links: Home, Registration form, Prevention, Precaution, and About Doctors. The main content area has a white background with a light blue stethoscope graphic on the right. The form fields include: Name of Patient (text input), Age (text input), Gender (radio buttons for Male and Female), Blood Group (radio buttons for A+, A-, B+, B-, O-, O+, AB-, AB+), From which state you are registering from? (text input), States (dropdown menu), Address (text input), Mobile number (text input with +91 prefix), Enter your email (text input), IN CASE OF EMERGENCY: (text input), Name (text input), Emergency contact (text input with +91 prefix), Relationship with patient (text input), and Taking any medicine currently? (radio buttons for YES and NO).

Tests available:

The screenshot shows the 'CANCER DETECTION' page. The header is dark grey with navigation links: Home, Registration form, Prevention, Precaution, and About Doctors. The main content area has a white background with a light blue stethoscope graphic on the right. The text reads: 'Cancer is the second leading cause of death after heart disease. The five leading causes of cancer deaths are due to Cancers of Lung, Stomach, Liver, Colorectal & Breast. Lung cancer is the most common cancer and the most common cause of cancer death in the world. Breast cancer is the second most common cancer worldwide. Cancers of Lung, (2 fold) Breast (3 fold), Prostate (2.5 fold) & Colorectal (3 fold) are more common in developed countries as compared to cancer of Liver (2 fold), Cervical (2 fold) & Esophageal (3 fold) which are more common in developing countries.' Below this, it says 'Risk factors responsible for more than one third of cancers worldwide are' followed by a list: Smoking, Alcohol consumption, Obesity, Physical Inactivity, Low fruit and vegetable consumption, Air pollution, Indoor smoke from household fuels, and Contaminated injections. Then it lists four tests: Chest x-ray, Computed tomography (CT) scan, Needle biopsy, and Bronchoscopy, each with a brief description. The last test is Endobronchial ultrasound, also with a brief description. At the bottom, it says 'NOTE: Please select any three tests among the given tests ~' and 'NFXT'.

Results :


[Home](#) [Registration form](#) [Prevention](#) [Precaution](#) [About Doctors](#)




YOUR RESULT HAS BEEN DELIVERED TO YOU VIA SMS

what is your result?

☐ Positive ☐ Negative






Prevention for young and adults (if positive):

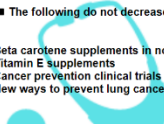
[Home](#) [Registration form](#) [Prevention](#) [Precaution](#) [About Doctors](#)


PREVENTION FOR ADULTS

- Avoiding risk factors and increasing protective factors may help prevent lung cancer.
 - The following are risk factors for lung cancer:
 - Cigarette, cigar, and pipe smoking
 - Secondhand smoke
 - Family history
 - HIV infection
 - Environmental risk factors
 - Beta carotene supplements in heavy smokers
 - The following are protective factors for lung cancer:
 - Not smoking
 - Quitting smoking
 - Lower exposure to workplace risk factors
 - Lower exposure to radon
 - It is not clear if the following decrease the risk of lung cancer:
 - Diet
 - Physical activity
 - The following **do not** decrease the risk of lung cancer:
 - Beta carotene supplements in nonsmokers
 - Vitamin E supplements
 - Cancer prevention clinical trials are used to study ways to prevent cancer.
 - New ways to prevent lung cancer are being studied in clinical trials.



PREVENTION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE





Prevention for olds (if positive):


[Home](#) [Registration form](#) [Prevention](#) [Precaution](#) [About Doctors](#)


PREVENTION FOR OLD PEOPLE


There is a worldwide-accepted evidence of a population shift toward older ages. This shift favors an increased risk of developing lung cancer that is primarily a disease of older populations. Decision making is extremely difficult in elderly patients, since this group is under-represented in clinical trials with only 25% of them historically opening to patients older than 65 years. For all these reasons, a "customized" preoperative assessment to identify physiological or pathological frailty should be encouraged since standard tools may be less reliable. The work already done to improve patient selection for lung surgery in the elderly population clearly shows that surgical resection seems the treatment of choice for early stage lung cancer. Further studies are required to improve outcome by reducing postoperative morbidity and mortality.

- Older patients with lung cancer are continually under-represented in cancer clinical trials.
- Geriatric assessment-derived risk stratification tools can greatly improve both prognostic and toxicity outcomes among older patients receiving chemotherapy.
- Novel antineoplastic agents require additional research among older adults.
- Supportive care is a mandatory component of a comprehensive care plan for older adults.
- The treatment of older adults with advanced lung cancer requires a personalized, whole-person approach to care.
- Exercise most days of the week. Eat a diet full of fruits and vegetables.

[NEXT](#)







Precautions to be taken by non-cancer patients:

[Home](#) [Registration form](#) [Prevention](#) [Precaution](#) [About Doctors](#)

PRECAUTIONS FOR NON- CANCER PATIENT

- Cancers are caused by a range of factors, however, between 30% and 50% of cancers can be prevented through strategies to reduce behavioural and dietary risk factors.
- Tobacco use is responsible for around 22% of cancer deaths. Tobacco is smoked or chewed but is related to many other cancers beyond the lung or mouth. Tobacco contains at least 80 different cancer-causing agents and is a major risk factor for over 20 different types of cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. Over 80% of the 1.3 billion tobacco users worldwide live in low- and middle-income countries.
- Alcohol consumption, even moderate consumption, can increase the risk of at least six types of cancers including bowel (colorectal), breast, mouth, pharynx, and larynx (mouth and throat), oesophageal, liver and stomach. Alcohol is estimated to have caused 4% of all cancer cases in 2020.
- Unhealthy diets and nutrition and the food we eat are closely linked to some cancers. There is strong evidence to show that eating processed meats such as ham, bacon, salami, and sausages can cause bowel cancer. While diets high in red meat, salt or sugars are risk factors for some cancers and a range of noncommunicable diseases.
- Overweight and obesity, where the body is carrying excess weight, are linked to an increased risk of developing 12 cancers. These include endometrial, breast, ovarian, prostate, liver, gallbladder, kidney, and colon.
- Some infections are more likely to lead to cancer because viruses can make changes to a cell that can become cancerous. This includes human papillomavirus (HPV) infections, which cause around 70% of cervical cancers. Liver cancer and non-Hodgkin lymphoma can also be caused by the hepatitis B (HBV) and hepatitis C (HBC) virus.
- Other modifiable risk factors are linked to the environment around us and our places of work. These include air pollution, exposure to manmade sources of radiation, and prolonged exposure to ultraviolet radiations from the sun and tanning beds which can also lead to melanoma and skin malignancies.
- In addition to these modifiable risks, the risk of cancer is also related to genetics and age. This is because the longer someone lives, the more chance that they have been exposed to cancer-causing agents and the more time that genetic mutations can occur in their cells.


NEXT

Doctors that may be of help:

[Home](#) [Registration form](#) [Prevention](#) [Precaution](#) [About Doctors](#)


HELP FROM MASTERS!

Senior Consultant



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MBBS, MS, FRCS, Fellowship,
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[Dr. INDRAPRASTHA APOLLO HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI](#)

Senior Consultant



Footer:

ABOUT US:

RAHI GABANI
DHARMIL GADHIYA
VAINAVI RAVAL
KATHAN LALPURWALA

