

Behavior of Cancer Patients: Short communication

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Abstract

Background Although Cancer is now becoming the main public ill health in Ethiopia, it indicates the necessity of data concerning the notice of the population about the disease. **Methods** Qualitative method using in-depth interview were conducted with patients attending at Addis Ababa Black lion Hospital the capital city of Ethiopia. This study wanted to explore the health seeking behavior of cancer patients and their perception about explanation for cancer who came at Black lion hospital cancer treating center. In-depth interview was employed by using semi structured questioners. **Result** Generally participants perception of cause about cancer were categorized into four major categories as punishment from God for any rude action, lifestyle and physical causes, genetics, having multiple sexual partners and use of birth spacing contraceptive. Their perceptions towards the effectiveness of allopathic treatment were tremendously low, and lack of trust towards the medical treatment, inability of access to medical treatment thanks to long appointment and price of treatment, understanding of explanation for cancer as God punishments were some barriers to hunt medical treatment. **Conclusion:** aside from barriers of health care services the paper explored important areas of socio-cultural influence for cancer care which helps the health planner during cancer care plan.

Keywords: Cancer, Cancer patient, Health seeking behavior, Health system, Perception of cause

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Introduction

Cancer are often extremely stressful, after all. "That's why it is often hard to offer up so-called risky behaviors that folks use to deal with stress, like smoking, drinking an excessive amount of alcohol, doing drugs, or maybe overeating within the middle of treatment," says Diane Robinson, PhD.

Causes of cancer:

Cancer may be a disease caused by genetic changes resulting in uncontrolled cell growth and tumor formation. the essential explanation for sporadic (non-familial) cancers is DNA damage [citation needed] and genomic instability. A minority of cancers are thanks to inherited genetic mutations. Most cancers are associated with environmental, lifestyle, or behavioral exposures. Cancer is usually not contagious in humans, though it is often caused by oncoviruses and cancer bacteria. The term "environmental", as employed by cancer researchers, refers to everything outside the body that interacts with humans. The environment isn't limited to the biophysical environment (e.g., exposure to factors like pollution or sunlight), but also includes lifestyle and behavioral factors.

Genetics:

Although there are over 50 identifiable hereditary sorts of cancer, but 0.3% of the population are carriers of a cancer-related mutation and these structures but 3–10% of all cancer cases. The overwhelming majority of cancers are non-hereditary ("sporadic cancers"). Hereditary cancers are primarily caused by an inherited genetic disease. A cancer syndrome or family cancer syndrome may be a genetic disease during which inherited genetic mutations in one or more genes predisposes the affected individuals to the event of cancers and should also cause the first onset of those cancers. Although cancer syndromes exhibit an increased risk of cancer, the danger varies. for a few of those diseases, cancer isn't the first feature and may be a rare consequence.

Many of the cancer syndrome cases are caused by mutations in tumor suppressor genes that regulate cell growth. Other common mutations alter the function of DNA repair genes, oncogenes and genes involved within the production of blood vessels. Certain inherited mutations within the genes BRCA1 and BRCA2 with a quite 75% risk of carcinoma and ovarian cancer. a number of the inherited genetic disorders which will cause colorectal cancer include familial adenomatous polyposis and hereditary non- polyposis colon cancer; however, these represent but 5% of carcinoma cases. In many cases, genetic testing is often wont to identify mutated genes or chromosomes that are skilled generations.

Gene mutations are classified as germline or somatic counting on the cell type where they seem (germline cells include the egg and therefore the sperm and somatic cells are those forming the body). The germline mutations are carried through generations and increase the danger of cancer.

Cancer syndromes

- Ataxia telangiectasia
- Bloom syndrome
- BRCA1 & BRCA2
- Fanconi anemia
- Familial adenomatous polyposis
- Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer

Physical and chemical agents: Particular substances, referred to as carcinogens, are linked to specific sorts of cancer. Common samples of non-radioactive carcinogens are inhaled asbestos, certain dioxins, and tobacco smoke. Although the general public generally associates carcinogenicity with synthetic chemicals, it's equally likely to arise in both natural and artificial substances. It's estimated that approximately 20,000 cancer deaths and 40,000 new cases of cancer annually within the U.S. is due to occupation. per annum, a minimum of 200,000 people die worldwide from cancer associated with their workplace. many workers run the danger of developing cancers like carcinoma and mesothelioma from inhaling asbestos fibers and tobacco smoke, or leukemia from exposure to benzene at their workplaces. Cancer associated with one's occupation is believed to represent between 2–20% of all cases. Most cancer deaths caused by occupational risk factors occur within the developed world. Job stress doesn't appear to be a big factor a minimum of in lung, colorectal, breast and prostate cancers.

Rare causes

Organ transplantation: the event of donor-derived tumors from organ transplants is exceedingly rare. the most explanation for transplant associated tumors seems to be melanoma, that was undetected at the time of organ harvest. There have also been reports of Kaposi's sarcoma occurring after transplantation thanks to tumorous outgrowth of virus-infected donor cells.

Trauma: Physical trauma leading to cancer is comparatively rare. Claims that breaking bones resulted in bone cancer, for instance, haven't been proven. Similarly, physical trauma isn't accepted as a cause for cervical cancer, carcinoma, or brain cancer. One accepted source is frequent, long-term application of hot objects to the body. it's possible that repeated burns on an equivalent part of the body, like those produced by kanger and kairo heaters (charcoal hand warmers), may produce carcinoma, especially if carcinogenic chemicals also are present.

Frequently drinking scalding hot tea may produce esophageal cancer. Generally, it's believed that the cancer arises, or a pre-existing cancer is inspired, during the method of repairing the trauma, instead of the cancer being caused directly by the trauma. However, repeated injuries to an equivalent tissue might promote excessive cell proliferation, which could then increase the chances of a cancerous mutation.

Maternal-fetal transmission: within the us, approximately 3,500 pregnant women have a malignancy annually, and transplacental transmission of leukemia, lymphoma, melanoma and carcinoma from mother to fetus has been observed. Excepting the rare transmissions that occur with pregnancies and only a marginal few donor, cancer is usually not a transmissible disease. the most reason for this is often tissue graft rejection caused by MHC incompatibility. In humans and other vertebrates, the system uses MHC antigens to differentiate between "self" and "non-self" cells because these antigens are different from person to person. When non-self-antigens are encountered, the system reacts against the acceptable cell. Such reactions may protect against tumor cell engraftment by eliminating implanted cells

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