

Brief Description of Head and Neck Cancer

Nishant Shukla*

Department of Pancreatic Cancer & Liver Diseases, Shri V M Mehta Institute of Ayurved, Gardi India

Accepted on 13th December 2021

Introduction

Head and neck cancer encompasses a variety of disease affects the head or neck parts of body. These types of cancer account for roughly 3% to 5% of all types of cancer commonly diagnosed. Men and adults over the age of 50 are more likely to develop head and neck cancer. Such types of cancer are quickly preventable or treatable if detected early. Cigarettes and alcohol use are the major causes of head and neck cancer. Human papillomavirus (HPV) is indeed a health risk for some types of head and neck cancer. Cancers of the head and neck involve cancers of a oral cavity, which contains the lips, tongue, gums, cheek as well as lip liner, bottom and upper of the mouth, but behind the adult teeth. Head and neck cancer is perhaps the most common type. Salivary glands: These are responsible for generating the saliva which needs to keep their mouth as well as throat moist. The primary glands are located near the jawbone and at the bottom of the mouth. The sinuses are the empty spaces in the bones that encircle the neck. The nasopharynx is the hollow space inside the nose. Tonsils. The Throat (pharynx). Box of Voices (larynx). Ears, the lymph nodes are located in the upper of the neck. Brain, eye, and thyroid cancers are not commonly referred to as head and neck cancers, despite their areas. Head and neck cancer can indeed be difficult to detect even though symptoms are very often gentle and can be mistaken for much less serious medical conditions including a cold or sore throat. Among these symptomatology are: A sore in the tongue or mouth that does not cure, A red or white patch upon that gums, tongue, or mouth lining, A lingering

throat infection, Hoarseness, Jaw, neck, or side of the face swelling Dentures may not fit properly as a result of this, Sinus diseases that do not taking antibiotics on a regular basis, Pain in the neck that won't disappear, A lot of headaches, Upper tooth ache, Bleeding through the nose or mouth, as well as blood in the saliva, Trying to swallow difficulties, Earaches that don't go away, Inhaling or talking difficulties. The importance of the early detection in the diagnosis of head and neck cancer cannot be overstated. When in an investigation, approximately three of all head and neck cancers could be easily identified. doctor will conduct an investigation and it may command screening procedures. A health assessment to verify the nasal and oral cavities, neck, throat, and tongue may be included in such exams. Ones provider also may feel for lumps in your neck, lips, gums, and cheeks.

Endoscopy: Your provider examines ones voice box, throat, nasal cavity, or even other area where you are having symptoms with a thin, lighted tube known as an endoscope. This procedure is performed in the office and is not painful. Blood, urine, and other bodily samples are subjected to laboratory tests. X-rays, CAT scans, MRIs, or PET scans of the head and neck to create images of the areas from within your head and neck. Your doctor will decide which tests are essential to review ones symptoms.

*Correspondence to

Nishant Shukla

Department of Pancreatic Cancer & Liver Diseases

Shri V M Mehta Institute of Ayurved