**Oncology Special Points**

**Introduction**

- Oncology is a Branch of Medical Science which deals with the Study of Neoplasm.

**Tumour**

- **Benign Tumour**
  - Usually Harmless
  - Does not Have capability of spread
- **Malignant Tumour**
  - Harmful tumour
  - Capable of Spread (Metastasis) or Invasion of other tissue.

**Carcinoma**

- A new growth or Malignant Tumour that originates from **Epithelial cells**, the skin, GIT, lungs, Uterus and Breast.
- Carcinoma are usually Metastasized by Lymphatics.

**Sarcoma**

- Sarcoma is Tumour of Mesenchymal tissue.
- Sarcoma are usually metastasize by **Blood Stream**.
- **Krukenberg Tumour** - Tumour is metastasized through the cavity to the Organ.
  - Ex: - Cancer of stomach is to metastasize to the Overy through Peritoneal cavity.
• **Kangari Cancer** :- Cancer of Squamous cells of Skin, common in Kashmiri People.

- **Hodgkin's Disease** :- Hodgkin's disease is Malignancy of Lymph nodes.
  - Reed Sternberg cells (lacunar Histiocytes) in node seen in Hodgkin’s disease.

- **Leukemia** :- Blood Cancer affect to the Bone marrow.

- **Adenocarcinoma** :- A tumour that arise from Glandular epithelial tissue.

- **Multiple Myeloma** :-
  - A Malignant proliferation of Plasma cells within the Bone.
  - The client with Multiple Myeloma is at Risk for Pathological fracture.

- **Helicobacter Pylori** may cause Cancer of Stomach.

- **Asbestos** cause cancer of Lungs.
  - **Lungs** are a common target for Metastasis from other Organs.
  - The Term "Nadir" is used in chemotherapy in case of Low blood cell count.
  - Common site of Carcinoma in situ is Uterine cervix.
  - Carcinoma In Situ is type of a Premalignant lesion.

- **Primary feature of cervical cancer is Ir-regular menstruation.**
  - Most common cancer found in male is oral cavity cancer.
  - the most common symptom of Vulvar Cancer is Pruritis.
  - Infection is major cause of death in the Immunosuppressive client.

- **Intestinal tumour** :- Blood in stool is most common manifestation.
  - Commonest Carcinoma among woman is Breast Cancer (Ductal Carcinoma).
  - Most common site of Breast Cancer is Upper Outer Quadrant.
  - Unit of Radiation is in RAD (Radiation absorbed dose). 1 RAD = 100erg/gram
- **Laryngeal Cancer** :- (Assessment by)
  - Persistent Hoarseness or Sore throat
  - Painless neck mass
- In AIDS there mainly Cancer Seen - Kaposi Sarcoma

**Examination and Diagnostic Test in Cancer :-**
- Pap's Smear (Papanicolaou's Test) :- Screening test for Cancer of Cervix.
- Biopsy :- live cells Examination
- FNAC - Fine Needle aspirations cytology.

**Testicular Examination :-**
- The best time to Perform Testical examination **Just after Shower**, when Scrotal skin is moist and Relaxed.
- In Testicular Cancer, **Painless testicular swelling occurs**.

**Breast Self Examination :-**
- Perform monthly 7 - 8 days after Menses.
- **Position** - Lie flat on your back, with one arm over your head and a pillow or folded towel under the shoulder. This position flattens the breast and makes it easier to check.

**Types of Pain in Cancer :-**

1. **Nerve Pain** (Neuropathic Pain) :- in Nerve damage
2. **Bone Pain** (Somatic Pain) :- Damage Bone tissue
3. **Soft Tissue** (Visceral Pain) :- Caused by Necrosis, Distension, inflammation of Tissue.
4. **Phantom Pain** - Pain in part of Body that has been removed.
Management of Cancer :-

Radiation therapy :-

1. **Teletherapy** :- ( Beam Radiation )
   - Source of Radiation is Kept away of some distance from the body of Patients.

2. **Brachy Therapy** :-
   - Source of Radiation is Kept in Internal cancer Part.

Q. Care of the Patient with a Sealed Radiation Implant...
   - Limit Visitors to **30 minutes**/day.
   - Visitors Should be at least **6 Feet** from the Beginning source.

Q. अगर किसी Patient के शरीर में Implant sealed Radiation, Dislodge ( बाहर आ जाता ) हैं तो आप क्या करेंगे?
   - Encourage the client to Still lie
   - **Use a long - handled forceps to retrieve the Radioactive Sources.**
   - Deposit the Radioactive source in a Lead Container.
   - Fatigue is most common side effects of Radiation.

Surgical Breast Procedure :-
   - **Lumpectomy** :- tumour is excised and Removed.
   - **Simple Mastectomy** :- Breast tissue and the nipple are Removed.
   - **Modified Radical Mastectomy** :- Breast tissue + Nipple + Lymph nodes are removed.

Q. Client Instructions following Mastectomy :-
   - To Prevent Lymph Edema, **Keep the affected arm Elevated.**
- Avoid wearing constructing clotting.

**Tumour Lysis Syndrome :-**

- When a large quantities of tumour cells are destroyed than intracellular components Potassium & **Uric Acid** rapid release into the Blood stream.

Management :- Hydration Therapy

- Drug of Choice in Breast cancer = Temoxifen
- Drug of Choice in Pancreatic Cancer :- Gemcitabin
- Drug of Choice in Multiple Myeloma :- Malfan

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**Cancer Antigen Marker :-**

**CA 15-3** - in Breast Cancer

**CA 19-9** - in GIT Cancer (Stomach, **Pancreas**, Colorectal Cancer)

**CA 125** - in Ovarian Cancer

**CA PSA** - in Prostate Cancer

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