

Short Note on a Breast Cancer among Women and Men

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Description

Breast cancer is cancer that begins in the cells of the breast. Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in women and is the second most harmful cancer. Breast cancer can occur in both men and women, but it is much more common in women. Cancer begins when cells begin to grow out of control. Breast cancer cells usually form tumors, which are often seen on x-rays or felt as lumps. Breast cancer affects most women only, but men can also develop breast cancer. Most women diagnosed with breast cancer are over the age of 50, but younger women can also develop breast cancer. About one in eight women will be diagnosed with breast cancer at some point in their lives. About one in eight women will be diagnosed with breast cancer at some point in their lives. If detected early, it is more likely to recover. Breast cancer can occur in different parts of the breast. Most breast cancers occur in the ducts that carry milk to the nipple (ductal cancer), and some in the glands that make breast milk (lobular cancer). There are other less common types of breast cancer, such as phyllodes tumors and angiosarcoma. A few cancers come from other tissues in the breast. These cancers are called sarcomas or lymphomas and are not considered breast cancers. Knowing how your breasts usually look and feel is an important part of breast health. Regular breast cancer testing is important, but not all people with breast cancer can be found on mammograms. Therefore, it is also important to be aware of changes in the breast. The most common symptoms of breast cancer are new lumps and masses. A hard mass with irregular edges and no pain is likely to be cancerous, and breast cancer can be tender, soft, or round. They can even be painful. For this reason, it is important to have an experienced doctor examine new breast lumps, lumps, and breast changes. Other possible breast cancer symptoms are: Swelling

of all or part of the breast (even if no lumps are felt), Dents in the skin (sometimes look like orange peel), Breast or nipple pain Nipple contraction (bends inward), Nipple skin is red, dry, flaky or thickened Nipple discharge (other than breast milk), Swelling of the lymph nodes (Breast cancer can spread to the lymph nodes under the arms and around the collar, causing lumps and swelling before the original tumor in the breast grows large enough.) All of these symptoms can occur from causes other than breast cancer, but if you have breast cancer, you should report it to your doctor so that you can identify the cause.

In rare cases, breast cancer can also be diagnosed in men. The symptoms of breast cancer in men are: Breast lump-This is usually stiff, painless, and does not move around the chest, The nipple bends inward Liquid leaking from the nipple (nipple discharge) that may be bloody Pain and rash around the nipple does not go away, The skin on or around the nipple becomes stiff, red, or swollen. Small ridges under the armpits (swelling of the glands).

Conclusion

If you are diagnosed with breast cancer, your cancer treatment team will discuss treatment options. It is important to carefully consider each decision. Balance the benefits of each treatment option against possible risks and side effects. There are different types of breast reconstruction. Some are performed (or initiated) at the same time as a mastectomy or breast mass removal, while others are performed later. It is important to be prepared when planning breast reconstruction surgery. Many women choose to have reconstructive surgery, but it might not be right for everyone.