

Incidence of Malignant Neoplasms in Young and Old People

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Abstract:

Malignant tumors are a group of diseases characterized by the free reproduction of cells, their spread in the body, the formation of initial and metastatic tumor sources. Diagnosis, cure and prevention of these pathologies are fond of oncologists. With age, the risk of many diseases increases, and cancer is no exception. In order to understand this, it is enough to look at the graph that American scientists have compiled. It shows how it changes morbidity and mortality from cancer in different age groups. These data were obtained at the end of the last century, but they are relevant to this day. More important conditions for oncological risk in children include ionizing radiation, competent exposure of parents to carcinogenic elements, living pregnant women and dirty with industrial emissions and radioactive elements.

Keywords: Malignant neoplasms.

Materials and methods of research:

The material of the study was the literature data presented in scientific articles, textbooks, journals.

Conclusions:

It was once believed that at an older age, malignant tumors grow more slowly and generally behave less aggressively. This is true, but only partially. Yes, indeed, there is evidence that breast and prostate cancer in the elderly tend to grow more slowly. Researchers aren't sure why this is the case. Perhaps the past decades have given your cells more time to become defective or mutate and develop into cancer. Or older age simply means you've been exposed to sunlight, cigarette smoke, chemicals, and other cancer-causing agents for longer. It is likely that the combination of time and exposure increases the risk of developing cancer at an older age.

