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## Aflatoxin and liver cancer pdf

In the majority of liver cancer patients, symptoms do not appear until later in the disease. Symptoms of liver cancer may also indicate other, less serious diseases. If you notice any signs, it is best to go to the doctor for screening before starting to worry. Several risk factors influence the potential for the development of liver cancer, including hepatitis B or C infection, cirrhosis, diabetes, exposure to aflatoxins, smoking and excessive alcohol consumption. If factors that are out of control raise the possibility of liver cancer, you can still prevent the extra risk. Maintain a healthy weight, drink alcohol only moderately, vaccinate against hepatitis B, stop smoking and do not engage in unprotected sex. If the risk of liver cancer has increased, you can request regular screening - often done every six months - for liver abnormalities. As with most cancers, the survival rate is much higher - 31 percent - when a doctor can make a diagnosis in the early stages of the disease. Survival rates fall to 11% with a late diagnosis. Other symptoms of liver cancer include general weakness and fatigue. Some people also experience yellowing of the eyes, white or chalk feces and abdominal swelling. Common Symptoms Unexplained Weight Loss Abdominal Pain Loss of Appetite Yellow Color Change Nausea There are several cell types in the liver, including the main liver cells called liver cells, which can form cancerous tumors. Liver cancer is rare in the United States, but is common worldwide due to risk factors such as chronic hepatitis B and C infections and exposure to aflatoxin (toxins produced by certain fungi in agricultural plants). Imaging tests and blood tests are used to diagnose liver cancer. Treatment depends on the size of the tumor or tumors and the health of the liver, but may include surgery, liver transplantation, ablation therapy (needle or sensor used to kill cancer cells), embolization therapy (cutting off blood supply to the tumor), oral targeted substances, chemotherapy, antiangiogenic agents and immunotherapy. Symptoms Cause Diagnosis Treatment Prevention Survival Caregiving