



Abstract

Cancer is a class of diseases characterized by out-of-control cell growth. There are over 100 different types of cancer, and each is classified by the type of cell that is initially affected. Cancer harms the body when damaged cells divide uncontrollably to form lumps or masses of tissue called tumors. Tumours can grow and interfere with the digestive, nervous, and circulatory systems and they can release hormones that alter body function. Tumours that stay in one spot and demonstrate limited growth are generally considered to be benign. More dangerous, or malignant, tumours form when two things occur, A cancerous cell manages to move throughout the body using the blood or lymph systems, destroying healthy tissue in a process called invasion that cell manages to divide and grow, making new blood vessels to feed itself in

Disease, Leukemias, Lymphomas, Disease Malignant Melanoma Cancers of Digestive Systems, Head and Neck Cancers, Esophageal Cancer ,Stomach Cancer ,Cancer of Pancreas, Liver Cancer, Colon and Rectal Cancer ,Anal cancer Cancers of Urinary system, Kidney Cancer, Bladder Cancer ,Testis Cancer ,Prostate Cancer. Cancers in women, Breast Cancer, Ovarian Cancer, Gynecological Cancers, Choriocarcinoma. Miscellaneous cancers, Brain Tumors ,Bone Tumors ,Carcinoid Tumor, Nasopharyngeal Cancer, Retroperitoneal sarcomas ,Soft Tissue Tumors ,Thyroid Cancer. Cancer arises from one single cell. The transformation from a normal cell into a tumour cell is a multistage process, typically a progression from a pre-cancerous lesion to malignant tumours [20]. These changes are the

three categories of external agents, including Physical carcinogens, such as ultraviolet and ionizing radiation, biological carcinogens, such as infections from certain viruses, bacteria or parasites. Viruses: hepatitis B and liver cancer, Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) and cervical cancer, and human immunodeficiency virus and Kaposi sarcoma. Bacteria: Helicobacter pylori and stomach cancer. Bladder cancer Arsenic; solvents; aromatic amines; petrochemicals and combustion products; metalworking fluids and mineral oils; ionising radiation. Bone cancer Ionising radiation. Brain and other central nervous system cancers Lead; arsenic; mercury; solvents, including benzene, toluene, xylene and methylene chloride; pesticides; n-nitroso compounds. Breast cancer Ionising radiation; endocrine disrupters; solvents; passive smoking; PCBs; pesticides; combustion by-products; reactive chemicals including ethylene oxide; possible links to non-ionising radiation, phthalates. Colon cancer Limited evidence for

Solvents, pesticides; woodworking. Kidney cancer Evidence sketchy because of high survival rates, but some links to arsenic, cadmium and lead; solvent exposure; petroleum products; pesticides linked to tumour in children, and to the children of fathers employed as mechanics or welders. Laryngeal cancer Metalworking fluids and mineral oils; natural fibres including asbestos; some evidence for wood dust; exposure to reactive chemicals including sulphuric acids. Excesses in rubber workers, nickel refining, and mustard gas and chemical production. Leukaemia Organic solvents and chlorinated solvents, paints and pigments; reactive chemicals; ionising radiation; conflicting evidence on non-ionising radiation; pesticides. Liver and biliary cancer Ionising radiation; vinyl chloride and angio-sarcoma of the liver; PCBs. Some evidence for arsenic, chlorinated solvents and reactive chemicals. Lung cancer Arsenic; beryllium; cadmium; chromium; nickel; solvents, particularly aromatics; ionising radiation, including radon-exposed uranium, haematite and other ore miners; reactive chemicals including BCME, CCME, mustard gas, plus suggestive evidence for sulphuric acids; passive smoking; petrochemicals and combustion by products; asbestos; silica; wood dust; some man-made fibres, including ceramic fibres.

Conclusion

Multiple myeloma Some evidence for a link to solvents, ionising radiation, pesticides and dye products. Nasal and nasopharynx cancer Chromium; nickel; some evidence for benzene, reactive chemicals and

formaldehyde; metalworking fluids; natural fibres including wood dust; ionising radiation.

Acknowledgement

None

Conflict of Interest

None

References

1. Secretan BL, Scoccianti C (2015) Breast-cancer screening viewpoint of the IARC Working Group. N Engl J Med US