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Spatial Implications Of Cancer

Cancer is a generic term for a large group of diseases characterized by the growth of abnormal cells beyond their usual boundaries that can then invade adjoining parts of the body and /or spread to other organs. It is the second leading cause of death globally and is estimated to account for 9.6 million deaths in 2018. Lung, prostate, colorectal, stomach and liver cancer are the most common types of cancer in men, while breast, colorectal, lung, cervix and thyroid cancer are the most common among women. Many health systems in low- and middle-income countries are least prepared to manage this burden, and large numbers of cancer patients globally do not have access to timely, high-quality diagnosis or treatment. The consequence at present is unavoidable sufferings and deaths from cancer till now. With the limitation of Cancer control and facilities for Cancer treatment in India, the only effective way to tackle the rising and humongous cancer burden is focusing on preventable cancer cases where spatial factors play a pivotal role. Reviewing these factors may help in designing preventive strategies for a wider application in the future.

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