



# The LOC

## A Basic Guide to Cancer

<http://www.theloc.com>

# What Are Tumours?

Tumours can be found all over the body and come in all sizes.

The LOC is the top private tumour clinic in the UK. We have a number of dedicated consultants at hand to help combat the problems that come with any tumour, no matter where it's located.

There are four main kinds of tumours. Neuroendocrine tumours are those which effect the neuroendocrine system (this is what regulates the function between organs in the body). Spinal cord tumours are referred to as CNS tumours as they attack the central nervous system. Roughly 4,700 people are diagnosed with these kinds of tumours every year.

Brain tumours are a band in themselves in that they can attack certain cells in the brain, whether it's a glioma on the brain's supporting cells, meningioma that attack the membrand cells covering the brain, or medulloblastoma which are the most type of brain tumour in children, there are numerous types that all attack the brain.

Endocrine tumours attack the glands which regulate hormones around the body, affecting how much adrenaline the body can get and disrupt the pituitary gland that sits directly underneath the brain. At the LOC our consultants help treat everyone with using the best private tumour treatments available in the world, no matter where on the body the tumour lies.

# What Is Trachea Cancer?

Trachea cancer comes from the windpipe, in an area that is made up of tough tissue. If you feel for the harder part of tissue under your neck, that's the point trachea cancer originates.

Getting cancer in the windpipe is every rare and only account for roughly 0.1% of all cancers (this is 1 in 1000 diagnoses) every year.

Because it is so rare, the causes for trachea cancer are very hard to find. Smoking is commonly linked due to the fact that those who get it are normally regular smokers aged 40-60, although no definite cause has been found yet.

Symptoms for someone having trachea cancer include; breathlessness, a gradually hoarser voice, a dry cough, problems swallowing, regular chest infection, coughing blood or wheezing when breathing. Private treatments for trachea cancer are available at the LOC.

Our team of specialist consultants can treat any patient with trachea cancer and provide them with the best care possible.

# What Is Breast Cancer?

Breast cancer originates from breast tissue, and overwhelmingly affects women although a small number of men can also be affected.

The cancer is most commonly found in the lining of the milk ducts or the lobules that supply milk to the ducts. Breast cancer that affects the ducts is known as ductal carcinoma and cancer that affects the lobules is known as lobular carcinoma.

In the UK, around one third of all diagnosed cancers in women can be attributed to breast cancer, making it the most common female cancer type. In terms of numbers, around 45,000 people are diagnosed with breast cancer each year in the UK. Although a prevalent disease, less than 10% of breast cancer is caused by hereditary tendencies.

The causes of breast cancer are varied, although those at the greatest of risk are women over the age of 50, with around 81% of all breast cancers occurring within this group.

Smoking can also increase the risk of breast cancer. However, even though it is so prevalent, its' exact causes remain unknown. This is why continuous breast cancer research is so important.

## Breast Cancer Treatment in the UK

The signs of breast cancer are varied, but like any cancer, the earlier you spot the warning signs, the better. Amongst the more common signs are: a lump, a change in skin texture, nipple inversion, nipple discharge and a rash.

At the LOC, the very best in breast cancer care is offered. We have highly trained experts in this oncology field, who perform the latest treatments with the most advanced technology available.

A large number of consultants specialise with treatments for breast cancer in women. With innovative procedures, as well as highly sophisticated cancer care, the LOC can help to provide the best treatment for you after your diagnosis.

# What Is Bowel Cancer?

Bowel cancer, also known as colon cancer, rectal cancer or colorectal cancer is caused by uncontrolled cell growth in the appendix, colon or rectum. Typically, it begins in the bowel lining before spreading to the underlying muscle and then through the bowel wall.

Bowel cancer is the fourth most common form of cancer in the UK, with around 40,700 people being diagnosed with the disease every year. Of this number, over half are male, making it the third most common cancer in men. Like other cancers, it is more common in people over 60, with more than 80% of patients being in this age group.

The causes of bowel cancer remain largely unknown however there are contributory factors that can make people more susceptible. These factors include: excessive consumption of red meat, inactive lifestyle, smoking, hereditary tendencies, and a history of inflammatory bowel diseases. There is little genetic risk associated with bowel cancer though.

The main signs of bowel cancer tend to be: rectal bleeding, anaemia, loss of appetite, constipation, nausea and vomiting. Other indications are bloating, diarrhoea and abdominal pain.

Private treatments for bowel cancer are available at the LOC, where on-going bowel cancer research is also undertaken. The skilled specialists will help to plan the best treatment option with the latest oncological procedures for a bowel cancer diagnosis.

# What Is Bone Cancer?

Bone cancer is subdivided into two different types; primary and secondary. Primary bone cancer is when the cancer has started in the bone and secondary is when cancer from elsewhere in the body has spread to the bones. Secondary bone cancer is more common than primary simply because it is the result of cancer in another part of the body.

Primary bone cancer is rare and affects only about 600 people every year in the UK. It is slightly more common in men and can occur at any age. Within primary bone cancer, there are different forms: osteosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, chondrosarcoma (a slow growing tumour that starts in cartilage), spindle cell sarcoma, chordoma (originating in the spine or neck), and angiosarcoma.

There are no definitive causes of bone cancer, with the misconception being that a knock or an injury to the bone causing the cancer. It is more likely that an injury will make a tumour or abnormalities more noticeable upon closer investigation. Unfortunately, there are not really any signs of bone cancer until there is substantial growth.

Also unusually for a cancer, it is slightly more common in younger people, making early detection very difficult. Pain, swelling and mobility difficulties are all symptoms of bone cancer, as well as possibly tiredness, fever, weight loss and fractures.

The LOC provides private bone cancer treatment, using the latest innovations in the field. The LOC's oncological experts help to plan and implement the best form of treatment for the diagnosis, as well as outstanding bone cancer care.

# What Is Blood Cancer?

Blood cancer (haematological malignancies) is cancer that affects blood, lymph nodes and bone marrow. Commonly referred to as lymphoma, this cancer is one that attacks cells which don't divide correctly. Your body needs to produce new cells all the time and blood cancer occurs when those cells divide too much, mutating and creating tumours.

There are two kinds of lymphoma tumours: Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's. 1,600 people are diagnosed with Hodgkin's every year and it doesn't differ much from non-Hodgkin's. The only difference is that the former has a certain cell (the Reed-Sternberg cell) that can be seen in the blood of someone with Hodgkin's.

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is more prevalent with 11,500 cases diagnosed every year. It is the fifth most common cancer in the UK. Some of the causes of both types of lymphoma can include; exposure to rare bacteria, family history, weak immune system, autoimmune disease and having previously suffered from cancer.

Symptoms for lymphoma can be far reaching and include; swelling around a lymph node that isn't sore, prolonged chest problems, prolonged stomach pain, tiredness, sudden increase in bruising and problems fighting infection.

Here at the LOC we can provide the best possible private blood cancer treatments, using the most advanced technologies available in the world and access to medicines currently unavailable on the NHS.

# What Is Unknown Primary Cancer?

Unknown Primary Cancer is commonly referred to as CUP. This is a cancer which has been identified in one part of the body, making it a secondary cancer, but can't be traced back to its origin.

Types of CUP can include: melanoma, lymphoma and carcinomas. The most common CUP is Adenocarcinoma, a form of carcinoma that comes from glandular tissue.

It only effects between 3-5% of cancer patients and is more common with older people, accounting for an average of 9,800 diagnoses every year.

Risk factors for unknown primary cancer can include: women who have had the human papilloma virus (HPV), previous use of radiotherapy in the pelvic area and older women who used diethylstilbestrol in the past (it's also recommended that daughters of women who've taken it get regular check-ups too).

Some of the typical signs of someone having a CUP can include loss of appetite over a long period, unexplained weight loss, anaemia and prolonged bouts of tiredness.

The LOC is private cancer clinic in London that has years of experience treating unknown primary cancer, using the latest medicine and technologies available to treat this difficult kind of diagnosis. We have a number of consultants dedicated to finding the source of any cancer and treating it accordingly.

# What Is Bile Duct Cancer?

Bile Duct Cancer, or in medical terms cholangiocarcinoma, is a form of cancer that originates from mutated epithelial cells (tissue lining cavities and body surfaces) in the bile ducts, which drain bile from the liver to the small intestine.

Bile duct cancer is relatively rare with about 1,000 new cases diagnosed in the UK every year. The incidence of the disease between men and women is practically equal.

The causes of bile duct cancer remain largely unknown however there are certain contributory factors that can increase the risk of the disease. These include: ulcerative colitis (chronic inflammatory bowel condition), abnormal bile ducts, parasitic infection and increasing age. More than two thirds of bile duct cancer incidence occurs in people over 65.

There are some signs of bile duct cancer that can be spotted. The most common symptoms are: jaundice, rapid weight loss, abdominal pain, abnormal liver function test results, fever, and a change in bowel movements.

At the LOC, we have the most advanced private treatments for bile duct cancer available. These procedures are performed by highly trained expert consultants who can help decide on the best course of treatment.

# What Is Vagina Cancer?

Vagina Cancer comes in two forms; primary (originating in the vagina) and secondary (originating somewhere else before spreading to the area). Primary cancers can usually be found in the upper vagina, while secondary can be found around the neck and lining of the womb or surrounding organs. It is quite a rare form of cancer for females, with less than 300 females being diagnosed with having vagina cancer every year.

Causes of vagina cancer can include; previous use of radiotherapy in the pelvic area, previously having the human papilloma virus (HPV) and use of a drug called diethylstilbestrol, although this is linked to older females who would have used the drug sometime during 1940 – 1970.

Some of the typical symptoms of a female having vagina cancer can include; irregular vaginal discharge, pain or bleeding after intercourse, trouble passing urine and increased back pain. Private treatments for vagina cancer are available from the LOC in London. We use the latest medicine and advanced technology to deliver an increased level of treatment, whether it is radiotherapy or chemotherapy, from our expert cancer consultants.

# What Is Colorectal Cancer?

Colorectal cancer, or colon and rectal cancer, is cancer of the either the colon or rectum. They are both parts of the large intestine and the cancer is caused by uncontrolled cell growth.

Colorectal cancer is the fourth most common cancer in the UK, with nearly 40,000 people being diagnosed annually. Of this number, approximately 25,500 develop cancer of the colon, and 14,000 cancer of the rectum. It is more common in men and most usually occurs over the age of 50.

The causes of colorectal cancer remain unknown however there is on-going research to determine them. Evidence so far suggests that a red meat rich diet and a sedentary lifestyle are linked to developing the disease.

The most common signs of colorectal cancer are: passing blood, a change in bowel habits, unexplained weight loss, and pain in the stomach or back passage. Sometimes other symptoms include bloating, vomiting and constipation.

At the LOC private treatments for colorectal cancer are performed by specialist consultants in the field, who will help to plan and implement the best course of treatment for each individual case.

# What Is Womb Cancer?

Womb cancer (also referred to as endometrial cancer) affects the lymphatic nodes of the pelvic area. Lymph nodes all around the body are needed to help fight all types of disease and infection. The pelvic lymph nodes affected by womb cancer are located mainly around the fallopian tubes and ovaries.

Every year roughly 8,500 women are diagnosed with womb cancer. Overall, 5% of all female cancer diagnosis is some form of womb cancer. It is the 4<sup>th</sup> most common cancer in the UK for women.

Risk factors for womb cancer include: hormones, age (over 90% of breast cancer diagnoses are from over 50s), weight, family history, menstrual history and polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). In the latter this is where cysts are known to grow over the ovaries and cause an irregular pattern for when periods occur.

Signs that someone might have womb cancer can include: heavier periods than usually expected, bleeding in between periods, irregular discharge or pain during intercourse.

Private treatment for womb cancer is available here at the LOC. We are able to provide patients with access to the best treatment options possible thanks to leading experts in the field of womb cancer.

# What Is Vulva Cancer?

Vulva cancer comes in various forms, the most popular of which being squamous cell carcinoma. This happens in 9 out of 10 diagnoses and occurs from vulval cells slowly changing over time to become cancerous.

Every year around 1,200 women are diagnosed with some form of vulva cancer. It is more commonly found in women over the age of 65, although roughly 15% comes from women under 50.

Risk factors for vulva cancer include: age, skin problems around the vulva like lichen sclerosus or lichen planus, smoking, Paget's disease and Vulval intraepithelial neoplasia.

Signs that someone might have vulva cancer can include: pain or an itchy feeling from the vulva that doesn't seem to shift, swelling in some parts of the vulva, discolouration to skin or any moles on the area, tenderness to the area or infrequent bleeding.

Private treatments for vulva cancer are available at the LOC. Thanks to the latest technology and the best treatment options available in the UK; we're able to help with the diagnosis and care of patient.

# What Is Ovarian Cancer?

Ovarian cancer is cancer from a cancerous growth in the ovary. Most ovarian cancers are deemed as epithelial, which means they arise from the ovary surface, and account for over 90% of ovarian cancer. Other forms of the cancer develop from the egg cells. Ovarian cancer is in the gynaecologic cancer category.

There are around 7,000 new cases of ovarian cancer diagnosed in the UK each year, and 2% of the British female population will develop it in their lifetime. Most cases (around 80%) arise in women over the age of 50. Ovarian cancer is the fifth most common cancer in women in the UK.

Usually the exact cause of ovarian cancer is unknown, but there are certain contributory risk factors. These include: having never given birth, a family history of the disease, infertility, endometriosis (where the lining of the womb grows on the outside), smoking, and obesity. There are other factors too though, such as having gone through the menopause.

The signs of ovarian cancer vary and can be similar to symptoms of other more common illnesses and conditions. Signs can include: bloating, loss of appetite, lower stomach pain, needing to pass urine more frequently, changes to bowel habits, weight gain or loss, pain during intercourse, and fatigue.

The LOC performs private treatments for ovarian cancer by specialists in the field of gynaecological oncology, who help to form and implement the best course of treatment according to each individual case.

# What Is Secondary Breast Cancer?

Secondary breast cancer is cancer that has originated from the cells in the breasts and now spread to other parts of the body. It can also be referred to as metastases, secondary tumours, advanced breast cancer, secondaries or stage 4 breast cancer.

The cancer cells multiply and spread via the blood stream or lymphatic system. Once they have spread, they can lie dormant for years before developing into a new tumour. The most areas of the body for breast cancer cells to spread to are the lymph nodes, bones and liver, and on occasion the lungs and brain.

As over 99% of all breast cancers are diagnosed in women, practically all secondary breast cancers are in females. Incidence rates are far greater in women over the age of 50.

The cause of secondary breast cancer is obviously primary cancer. The metastatic breast cancer cells are often quite different from the original primary breast cancer cells, allowing them to develop in different sites.

The signs and symptoms of secondary breast cancer vary greatly depending on what part of the body is affected. In bones, symptoms can present themselves as a dull but persistent ache in the bones, fractures, and hypercalcaemia (where calcium from the bones is released into the blood stream). In the brain, signs are: nausea, headaches, feeling of weakness and dizzy spells. In the lungs symptoms can be: a persistent cough and breathlessness. Secondary breast cancer in the liver can present signs such as: liver pain, nausea, loss of appetite, fatigue and jaundice.

At the LOC the most advanced private treatments for secondary breast cancer are available. The breast cancer specialists are also involved in the latest research and clinical trials, providing access to the most innovative medical procedures for the disease. They will plan and implement the very best cancer care plan according to the individual case.

# What Is Sarcoma Cancer?

Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS) is a cancer which primarily is found on the skin and mouth but can also be found inside the body, in some of the vital internal organs and lymph nodes. It is known to appear in different parts of the body at the same time.

KS is unlike most cancers in that it has a very definite main cause. A virus called human herpes virus 8 (HHV8) will cause someone to get sarcomas, although most people who get HHV8 will never get KS.

Some of the symptoms that someone with KS can have include; skin lesions, swelling in the arms and legs, swollen lymph nodes, persistent coughing and digestive problems as well as anaemia.

Here at the LOC we provide private treatments for Kaposi's sarcoma using the most advanced cancer treatments available in the world. With access to medicines not yet available on the NHS and knowledge of which treatments work best, we're able to provide a higher level of care than any other private hospital in the UK.

# What Is Pseudomyxoma Peritonei?

Pseudomyxoma peritonei (or PMP) is a medical condition that is a rare and slow growing, in most cases it is a cancer of the appendix.

Since pseudomyxoma peritonei is such a rare cancer the number of diagnoses' attributed directly to this form of cancer is unknown.

Although there is on-going research to discover the cause of this cancer, the exact cause of pseudomyxoma peritonei is unknown.

There are signs of pseudonymxoma peritonei, but there are not exclusive to the cancer. Symptoms include: gradual girth increase, a hernia, appetite loss, unexplained weight gain, pain in the abdomen or pelvis and appendicitis.

Private treatments for pseudonymxoma peritonei are available at the LOC, where the experts can help to decide on the best course of action for the case.

# What Is Prostate Cancer?

Prostate cancer develops in the prostate, a gland in the male reproductive system. Most prostate cancers are slow growing, but there are some aggressive, faster growing types too.

Prostate cancer is one of the most common cancers to be diagnosed in men in the UK, accounting for nearly one quarter of male cancers. In the UK each year over 41,700 men are diagnosed with it. It is rare in men under the age of 50, with more than 50% of all cases of the cancer being diagnosed in men over the age of 50.

There is on-going research into the main causes of prostate cancer, but there are already risk factors. One major factor is age, with an estimated 80% of men in their 80s having some form of the cancer.

Other factors include: a family history of the disease, black African and black Caribbean ethnicity, and poor diet.

## Prostate Cancer Treatment

There are signs that can be indicative of prostate cancer. These include: difficult in passing urine, passing urine more frequently, pain when passing urine and blood in urine. These symptoms are not unique to prostate cancer however it is best to get them investigated by a doctor at the soonest opportunity.

Private treatments for prostate cancer are performed at the LOC by highly experienced oncology specialists. The best course of treatment will be decided and implemented according to each individual case when visiting the prostate cancer clinic.

# What Is Pancreatic Cancer?

Pancreatic Cancer occurs when gland tissue in the pancreas, vital in helping the body create insulin, mutates and prevents the pancreas from properly carrying out its functions. It is quite a hard disease to diagnose as the symptoms occur slowly and is a very difficult form of cancer to treat.

8,000 people are diagnosed with having pancreatic every year in the UK. Some of the causes for this include; diet, smoking (accounts for roughly 30%), age (most common for those over 65), body weight, alcohol, family history and previous medical conditions such as diabetes and chronic pancreatitis. There is still no definite cause for the disease though.

One of the most notable signs that someone may have pancreatic cancer is that they'll have jaundice, due to the bile duct being blocked by a tumour. This results in skin seeming yellow and skin becoming itchy. Other symptoms of pancreatic cancer can include; indigestion, loss of appetite, nausea, bloating after eating, tiredness and diarrhoea.

Getting private treatment for pancreatic cancer is easily achievable here at the LOC. With dedicated consultants who specifically work in the field of treating pancreatic cancer, we can deliver a higher level of care and understanding to your diagnosis, along with an assurance that we have the highest form of care available in the UK.

# What Is Larynx Cancer?

Larynx cancer, or laryngeal cancer, is cancer affecting the voice box. The cancer can occur in any part of the larynx, which is subdivided into three sections: the glottis ('true' vocal chords), the supraglottis ('false' chords), and the subglottis.

In the UK every year, approximately 2,300 people are diagnosed with larynx cancer, and 5 times as many men as women are affected. Usually it occurs in people in their 60s and 70s, being rare in people under the age of 40.

The precise cause of larynx cancer is not known, however there are some risk factors that increase the chance of developing this form of the disease. Contributory factors include: smoking, excessive and prolonged alcohol consumption, diet and acid reflux as well as a family history of the disease.

There are some common signs and symptoms of larynx cancer to look out for. These are: changes to your voice (such as hoarseness), swelling or a lump in your throat, difficulty in swallowing, persistent earache and breathlessness. Although not unique to larynx cancer, it is best to have them investigated.

The LOC offers private treatment for larynx cancer at its clinics. Specialists in the field will help to decide on the best procedures for the case, and perform them in the most advanced of medical surroundings.

# What Is Mouth Cancer?

Mouth cancer or oral cancer is any kind of cancerous tissue growth in the oral cavity, and are the most common types of head and neck cancers. The most usual type of mouth cancer is squamous cell carcinomas which develop in the cells of the tissue lining the lips and mouth.

Around 3,700 people are diagnosed with a form of mouth cancer in the UK each year. This number is divided into 1,900 diagnoses of tongue cancer and 1,800 with cancer affecting other parts of the mouth. Lip cancer is relatively rare, with around 340 people diagnosed with it each year. Mouth cancer is more common in men than in women, and generally affects people over the age of 45.

The main causes of mouth cancer are smoking and drinking heavily, with the risk increased by both together too. Other causes include: chewing tobacco, poor diet, poor dental hygiene, and a weakened immune system.

There are signs and symptoms of mouth cancer. The two most common ones are a perpetual mouth ulcer and continual mouth pain. Other symptoms are: a red or white patch in the mouth or throat, bad breath (halitosis), rapid weight loss, unexplained loose teeth, difficulty and pain with eating, swallowing and talking, and an unexplained lump in the mouth, throat or neck. These symptoms are not necessarily indicative of cancer, but it is best to have them investigated at the earliest opportunity. Private mouth cancer treatments are available at the LOC, where specialists will help to formulate and implement the best course of treatment according to each individual case.

# What Is Peritoneal Cancer?

Peritoneal cancer, primary peritoneal cancer (PPC) or carcinoma is cancer that originates in the cells lining the abdominal cavity, the peritoneum. The peritoneum covers all of the organs in the abdomen such as the stomach, the intestines and the liver.

Peritoneal cancer is rare and there are no exact figures for how many people get it each year in the UK. The vast majority of cases are in women, and research suggests that between 7 and 15% of women with advanced ovarian cancer actually have peritoneal cancer.

The cause of peritoneal cancer is unknown, but like most cancers it is commonly diagnosed in people over the age of 60. In some cases it is associated with an inherited faulty gene that is also linked to family breast cancer.

The signs of peritoneal cancer can be attributed to other conditions and illnesses too, but should always be investigated. Symptoms include: appetite loss, indigestion, bloating, unexplained weight gain, lower abdominal pain and abdominal swelling.

Private treatments for peritoneal cancer are performed at the LOC by highly experienced specialists who perform the most advanced treatments in sophisticated clinics.

# What Is Penile Cancer?

Penile cancer, or penis cancer, is when a malignant growth is found in the tissue or on the skin of the penis. 95% of all penile cancers are squamous cell carcinomas, meaning they are found in epithelial cells. Small cell carcinomas and melanomas make up most of the other relatively rare forms of penile cancers.

Penile cancer is a rare form of the disease with around 500 men being diagnosed with it every year in the UK. Most men diagnosed are between the ages of 50 and 70.

The exact cause of penile cancer is not known, but there are risk factors. These include: having HIV, having genital warts, age and smoking.

There are signs to look out for to spot penile cancer such as: a change of colour to the skin, skin thickening, a sore or a growth on the penis, pain in the penis, discharge, a rash, and bleeding from the penis. These symptoms are not unique to penile cancer, but it is best to get them checked out by a doctor at the earliest opportunity.

The LOC has private treatments for penile cancer available at state of the art clinics, where specialists will help to decide on the best course of treatment for the case.

# What Is Oesophageal Cancer?

Oesophageal cancer or gullet cancer is malignancy in the oesophagus. There are various forms, with the main 2 types being squamous cell cancer (arising in the cells lining the upper part of the oesophagus), and adenocarcinoma (arising in the glandular cells).

Oesophageal cancer is diagnosed in around 8,100 people every year in the UK. It is more common in men than in women, and occurs usually in people over the age of 45.

The causes of oesophageal cancer are varied. Risk factors such as: smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, poor diet, obesity, achalasia (a muscle condition affecting the opening between the oesophagus and the stomach), and tylosis (a rare inherited skin condition).

There are various signs of oesophageal cancer that can be an indication of the disease. These include: difficulty in swallowing, regurgitating food, weight loss, pain in the throat or back, acid indigestion, hoarseness or chronic coughing, and coughing up blood.

The LOC provides the most advanced private oesophageal (gullet) cancer treatments performed by experts in the field. The LOC can help to plan and implement the best course of treatment for each individual case.

# What Is Liver Cancer?

Liver cancer (or hepatic cancer) is a cancer that initially develops in the liver. The cancer occurs when malignant tumours grow on the surface or inside the liver in blood vessels or the bile duct amongst other things.

Nearly 4,000 new cases of liver cancer are diagnosed in the UK each year, with the incidence rate being 60% male and 40% female. Over 75% of cases occur in people over the age of 65.

The causes of liver cancer remain largely unknown, but there are some factors that can increase a person's susceptibility to the disease. These include: poor diet, obesity, diabetes, liver cirrhosis and smoking.

There are various signs of liver cancer dependent on which sub-category it is in. Common symptoms include: jaundice, abdominal pain, weight loss, fever and excessive sweating.

At the LOC there are highly advanced private treatments for liver cancer, all performed by experienced experts who can help to develop the best medical plan and course of treatment, depending on each individual case.

# What Is Mesothelioma Cancer?

Mesothelioma (malignant mesothelioma) cancer is a rare form of the disease that develops from mesothelium cells. Mesothelium is the protective lining that coats many internal organs of the body. The two main forms of mesothelioma are pleural, which is in the outer lung lining and internal chest wall, and peritoneal which is in the sac surrounding the heart.

Over 2,500 people are diagnosed with mesothelioma each year in the UK. Pleural mesothelioma is the most common form, with a 90% incidence rate compared to 10% of peritoneal mesothelioma. This cancer is five times as common in men as it is in women.

The main cause of mesothelioma is exposure to asbestos, a natural mineral insulator, which is now a banned building material in the UK. Certain jobs, usually performed by men, lead to higher exposure of asbestos, hence the higher incidence of the disease in men.

Over 90% of mesothelioma cases are caused by exposure to this substance. Other causes are less well understood, however it is thought that exposure to a mineral called erionite can also lead to mesothelioma, as well as possible radiation.

The signs of mesothelioma differ between the two forms. For pleural they are: heavy night sweats, breathlessness, chest pain, weight loss, and appetite loss. For peritoneal they are: a swollen stomach, stomach pain, weight loss, appetite loss, nausea and unusual bowel movements.

At the LOC, there are private treatments for mesothelioma performed by highly trained specialists, who will help to plan and implement the best course of treatment for the case in hand.

# What Is Lung Cancer?

Lung cancer is also known as carcinoma of the lung, and is uncontrolled cell growth within the lung. There are two main types of lung cancer, small cell lung cancer (around 15% of cases), and non-small cell cancer (85% of cases).

Lung cancer is the second most common cancer in the UK, with approximately 40,000 people being diagnosed with the disease each year. Lung cancer occurs more often in men however this is due to men smoking more in the past, and the gap between the genders is shrinking.

The main cause of lung cancer is smoking, which accounts for 80-90% of incidences of the disease. Other factors include: passive smoking, exposure to materials such as asbestos and radon gas, and a family history of the disease. Age is another major factor, with the large majority of cases taking place in people over the age of 60.

There are indications and signs of lung cancer. These include: a continual cough, breathlessness, coughing up blood, chest pain, weight loss, a hoarse voice, difficulty swallowing, enlarging of finger tips (clubbing), weight loss and fatigue.

The LOC provides private treatments for lung cancer at state of the art clinics, where highly trained professionals perform the latest and most advanced procedures available.

# What Is Leukaemia?

Leukaemia is the cancer of the blood or bone marrow which is caused by abnormal increases in immature white blood cells known as 'blasts'. White blood cells help to fight off infection. The term 'leukaemia' covers a wide range of [different types of cancer](#) affecting the blood and bone marrow. Approximately 8,200 people are diagnosed with leukaemia every year in the UK. Incidence rates of the disease are higher in men than in women.

Since it covers such a broad spectrum, there are many varied causes of leukaemia. Amongst the most well documented are: exposure to certain substances, some viruses, genetic disposition, smoking and a weakened immune system.

## Symptoms of Leukaemia

There are some signs and symptoms associated with leukaemia. These include: bruising easily, excessive bleeding, anaemia, migraines, fevers and other flu like symptoms.

At the LOC, there is [chemotherapy for leukaemia](#), as well as other private treatments for leukaemia. Our highly trained specialists can help to plan and implement the best course of treatment for each individual case.

# What Is Skin Cancer?

Skin cancer comes in two common types; basal and squamous. Roughly 75% of people diagnosed will have basal skin cancer. This is where the skin around the hair follicles in the deepest layers is affected by irregular cellular change. Squamous cell skin cancer accounts for roughly 25% and is primarily caused by overexposure to the sun over long periods of time.

There can be a number of causes for getting skin cancer which can include; sun exposure, previous radiotherapy treatment, past chemical exposure, weakened immunity, genetics and previous skin cancer.

Signs that someone may be suffering from skin cancer are varied. They can usually be seen on more exposed areas of skin like your face or neck. For those with basal carcinoma this will be skin that transitions from being smooth to waxy and crusty over time, while developing a painless ulcer. For those with squamous carcinoma, skin will look scaly and hard as well as feel much tender than it should.

Private treatment for skin cancer is available here at the LOC. We have the most advanced cancer fighting technology in the UK and can provide specialised treatment that is unrivalled anywhere else.

# What Is Thyroid Cancer?

Thyroid Cancer originates from the thyroid gland. This is a small gland just below your voice box and can affect everything from how awake you can feel, to the speed of your heartbeat.

The number of thyroid cancer diagnoses in the UK is about 2,300 every year and is more common in women (especially between the age of 35 and 39) than it is with men.

There are a number of causes for someone getting thyroid cancer. These include: inherited faulty genes, weight, exposure to radiation and benign thyroid disease. The latter accounts for 20% of all thyroid cancer diagnoses.

Signs that a person could have thyroid cancer can include: a hoarse voice that doesn't shift, difficulty breathing or swallowing and a painless lump in the neck that gets visibly bigger over time.

Here at the LOC we can provide the best treatment possible from our private thyroid cancer clinic. With the latest in medical technology available and advanced treatment that combats very personal and specific problems, we are able to treat anyone with thyroid cancer.

# What Is Thymus Cancer?

Thymus Cancer originates from the thymus gland, which is situated just behind the breastbone. This is a small gland right below your voice box and can affect everything from how awake you can feel, to the rhythm of your heartbeat.

Thymus cancer affects a very small percentage of cancer sufferers and is most commonly found in people between the ages of 40 and 60.

No one really knows what the cause of thymus cancer is, but cancers in the surrounding area such as lymphomas and tumours can play a big part.

Some of the symptoms that could potentially highlight someone having thymus cancer include; a constant cough, chest pain, problems swallowing with shortness of breath, a hoarse voice and the neck swelling.

We can provide the best private treatment for thymus cancer here at the LOC in London. With consultants who are specialists in diagnosing cancer in and around the neck area, you'll be looked after and receive only the best treatment possible.

# What Is Testicular Cancer?

There are two very common types of testicular cancer; seminomas which are usually seen in men between 25-55, and non-seminomatous germ cell tumours (NSGCTs) which affect men between 15-35. These affect 90% of men diagnosed with testicular cancer. In rarer cases, some men can get non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma or Leydig and Sertoli cell tumours.

2,100 men are diagnosed as having testicular cancer in the UK every year, and this is rising annually. Luckily it is one of the easiest cancers to treat and has a high success rate.

Causes of testicular cancer can include: family history, an undescended testicle, carcinoma in situ (abnormal cells in the testicle), body size, HIV and ethnicity (it is more common in white men).

When someone gets testicular cancer, notable symptoms can include; a notable lump under the skin, swelling of the testicle, a dull ache and heaviness in one testicle. In some rare cases, swelling in the breast area can be a sign because of hormones that the cancer creates.

Consultants here at the LOC are specialists in dealing with testicular cancer. We have the most advanced private treatment options available in the UK that help combat such a commonly known cancer.

## Thank You for previewing this eBook

You can read the full version of this eBook in different formats:

- HTML (Free /Available to everyone)
- PDF / TXT (Available to V.I.P. members. Free Standard members can access up to 5 PDF/TXT eBooks per month each month)
- Epub & Mobipocket (Exclusive to V.I.P. members)

To download this full book, simply select the format you desire below

