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Fundus region of stomach

Portion of the stomach between the fundus and the pyloric region. The fundus is the largest region of the stomach. Where is fundus in stomach. Where is fundus of stomach located. Fundus region of stomach function.

Content created by Assistant Secretary for Health (Ash) Content Itner content Last reviewed 14 January 2020 revised by Madeline Hubbard, RN, BSN Photo of courtesy: [Portra / E + / Getty Images] Stomach cancer, also known as gastric cancer, Å It is rarely rare form of cancer in the United States, accounting for 1.5% of all tumors diagnosed every year. This disease mainly affects people aged over 65 and is more common in men than in women. In the last ten years, the rate of new cases of stomach cancer in the United States has fallen by a little more than percentage per year. Experts suggest that this could be due to improvements in storing food and dietary choices, along with a drop in the occurrence of some gastrointestinal bacteria that are commonly associated with stomach cancer. Learn stomach cancer and your risk factors, symptoms, treatment options and more can help you become more proactive about managing your health or better prepare for care if you or a loved one receives a diagnosis. Stomach cancer originates and develops in the stomach. There are several parts of your stomach and this type of cancer can occur in one or more of these sections. Furthermore, different symptoms and results can develop with stomach cancer, depending on the section or sections of your stomach where it develops. There are four main stomach cancer subtypes: adenocarcinoma. This type of stomach cancer develops in cells that are in the more intimate lining of your stomach, which is known as the mucosa. According to the American Cancer Society, about 90-195% of cancer stomach tumors are adenocarcinomas.lymphoma. This type of stomach cancer develops in immune cells located in the wall of your stomach. These cells are known as lymphocytes. Carcinoid tumors. This type of stomach carcinoma begins in the endocrine stomach or hormonal producer, cells. Unlike other types of stomach tumors, carcinoid tumors typically do not spread to other organs. Gastrointestinal stromal tumors. These are the rarest types of stomach tumors. Gastrointestinal stromal tumors start in the cells of the nervous system located in the wall of your stomach. They can develop anywhere of your gastrointestinal tract, but most occurs in the stomach. Photo of courtesy: [Jose Luis Peraez Inc / DigitalVision / Getty Images] The symptoms of cancer are often not specific, which means that you can attribute them to other health conditions, which also cause them. However, if one of the following symptoms occurs regularly, you must contact your primary care physician for further evaluations. Some key symptoms of stomach cancer include: abdominal pain A feeling of fullness in the area of the stomach dark stool nausea vomiting, particularly bloody loss of vomit of the difficulty of appetite swallowing that gets worse in time that is excessively sad swollen feeling after eating indigestion in-flexible Weight loss weight loss weakness A general decline in the symptoms of health particularly specific for the stomach or gastrointestinal tumors include: indigestion. Many patients in the early stages of stomach cancer development experience mild or serious forms of indigestion. Symptoms may include heartburn, mild nausea, a loss of appetite or a swollen feeling after meals. These symptoms are not exclusive for stomach cancer, but indigestion consistent symptoms should ask you to consult a doctor to determine the cause, especially if you have other risk factors for stomach cancer. Common risk factors include a high diet in Savory or smoked, smoking tobacco, a history of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and a family history of stomach cancer. Stomach ache. While stomach tumors grow, some patients experience more serious symptoms that determine pain or discomfort. Stomach pain is the most common symptom, but tumors can be accompanied by vomiting, weight loss or unintentional blood in stool. Some people also experience difficulties to swallow, constipation or diarrhea, swelling in the stomach or a Tint to their eyes and leather (also known as jaundice). Chronic fatigue. People with stomach cancer often experience chronic fatigue or exhaustion as a primary symptom. Although chronic fatigue is not the only symptom of stomach cancer, it could be a sign that cancerous cells developed in the stomach lining, leading to fatigue and general feelings of weakness. Even stomach cancer is staged, which means that doctors assign a level that indicates how much cancer has become advanced. A phase of a cancer also tells of the doctor's professionals how much cancer is in the body of someone and to what extent has spread around their body. The assignment of a phase can help doctors determine the best treatment course for cancer. Stomach cancer 0 stage is the first stage and is diagnosed when cancer has not grown beyond cells that align stomach. When cancer is detected at this stage, also known as in situ carcinoma, the survival rate is much higher, provided that the treatment is administered before cancer has the possibility of spreading. Phase 1a of stomach cancer is also a step of early detection of this disease. Cancer has grown in the stomach fabric and in the thin muscular layers and under the upper layer of the cells in the mucosa, but it has not widespread in the lymph nodes. In phase 1b, cancer has spread to lymph nodes near the stomach, but is not yet connected to organs or distant tissues. In some people who have ib stomach cancer, cancer grew up in the main muscular layers of the stomach wall. In phase 2a of stomach cancer, cancer grew up in the upper layer of mucosal cells and commonly in thin muscular layers and connective tissues. Although phase 2A cancer is not yet widespread in distant sites, it can affect three to six lymph nodes nearby. Stage-stomach cancer is diagnosed when cancer grows in the main muscular layer or in the upper layer of mucosa cells and connective tissues. Cancer has not yet widespread in bodies or distant tissues, but up to 15 nearby lymph nodes can be influenced by the disease. During this phase, cancer can also influence the stomach tissue layer or grow completely through the layers of the stomach wall, thus influencing the outer coating of the stomach. Stage 3 Stomach cancer is divided into three categories of gravities. This phase is diagnosed when cancer affects the main muscular layer, three to 15 lymph nodes or all levels of the stomach wall. The fabrics or distant organs are not yet influenced. Step 3b occurs when the cancer has grown in the layer of submarose, layers of the stomach wall including the outer cover of the stomach and in the nearby organs, such as the main blood vessels, the liver, the bowel of the pancreas or the spleen. At this stage, cancer has no widespread to tissues or distant organs. Phase 3C is the most serious form of stage cancer 3 and occurs when the tumor affects all layers of the stomach and influences nearby organs, structures and lymph nodes. Phase 4 is the final stomach cancer phase. During this phase, cancer has spread to distant body organs, which is known as metastasis. Photo of courtesy: [Juanmonino / E + / Getty Images] The stomach tumors occur due to a mutation in the cell DNA located in the stomach. The mutation causes to grow and divide the abnormal cells interested in an increase in the rate. It also allows those cells to continue to live in conditions when normal cells would die. While the cells To multiply, they form cancer, which ultimately can invade the stomach and its surrounding tissues. Some risk factors for stomach cancer are linked to lifestyle choices, such as: eating a high diet in salted or smoked foods that eat a low fruit and vegetable diet, however, some other factors of Risk can also play a role. If you have a stomach cancer story in your family, your risk for the development of this type of cancer increases. Furthermore, having certain health conditions can lead to an increase in the risk of stomach stomach These include stomach polyps, a previous infection with a Helicobacter Pylori Calleda bacterium., inflammation of long-term stomach and pernicious anemia (a condition that keeps your body from doing enough healthy red blood cells). You can take several visits to your office doctores to determine a diagnosis of stomach cancer. The first step involves your primary care doctor who takes a thorough medical history and perform a physical examination. Subsequently, the doctor can order blood tests to verify the presence of a number of low red blood cells, also known as anemia. This is a potential collateral stomach cancer effect, which can cause bleeding to stomach or stools. If your primary care physician suspects a stomach cancer based on clinical history, physical examination and blood tests before, who probably refer to a specialist known as a gastroenterologist gastroenterologist.a has access to various specialized forms of tests, between Which machines that can not only display the inside of the gastrointestinal tract, but can also remove a small champion of cancerous tissue potentially (a process known as a biopsy). This sample will then go to a test laboratory to determine the presence or absence of cancer cells and some proteins a  

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