

Effect of Cancer in Children

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Cancer in childhood is unusual. Out of 10,000 ordinary children, one will grow cancer during their childhood. The early diagnosis can be terrifying and stressful for a child and his/her parents. These reactions are not out of place and quite reasonable but they are also compounded by lack of data as well as some delusions. In most cases, there is no exact reason or cause for the child to have advanced cancer as it is no one's fault, so parents should not feel humiliated or mortified. The worthy news is that all childhood cancers are curable and most are treatable.

Cancers can affect any part of the body. The most commonly affected are blood, bones, and muscles. The aware cancers include cancers of the lymphatic system, blood cancers (leukemia), muscle and bone cancers (sarcomas), cancer of the brain and spinal cord, and other cancers seen in very young children (embryonal cancers). As of nowadays, more than 80% of children with cancer get treated, reliant upon the type of cancer they are pain from. Like for some cancers severe lymphoblastic leukemia and Wilms tumor, there is a 90% treatment rate, while for Hodgkin illness and germ cell tumors, it is almost 95%.

Children are not grown-ups; their needs are unlike and need to be cured by someone who is an expert to look after them. Pediatric oncologists are liable for treating all malignant circumstances among children like Wilms tumor, bone cancers, leukemia, brain, and spinal cord tumors among several others. With sensible, suitable, and complete treatment, the main stream of children with cancer gets healed and can lead their lives peaceably.

Info and sustenance are important to sense sure about the treatment. The more you are familiar with cancer, the less chaotic or improvised you will feel. Even parent support group consultations should be joined, which will be a time for parents of children with cancer to meet other parents whose children are either being treated or have finished treatment.

Primary Cancer and Secondary Cancer - The "Primary Cancer" is where cancer is in progress. For instance, some cells break away from the main cancer site and settle in an alternative part of the body, this cancer is then called "Secondary Cancer" or metastases. The cancer cells can extent locally by inflowing the lymphatic system or bloodstream. However, secondary cancers are made up of some type of cells as primary cancer.

The cancers in children are solid to identify as the signs are common/similar to childhood diseases or injuries. However, if the below stated symptoms persevere, it needs immediate interference:

- An unusual lump or swelling
- Unexplained paleness and loss of energy
- Easy bruising or bleeding
- An ongoing pain in one area of the body including bones, joints, back
- Limping
- Unexplained fever or illness that doesn't go away
- Frequent headaches, often with vomiting
- Change or deterioration in walk, balance, or speech
- Sudden eye or vision changes including a white spot in the eye, new squint, new blindness, bulging eyeball
- Sudden unexplained weight loss

Treatments:

1. Surgery: The tumor is removed by an operation
2. Chemotherapy: Medical drugs are given to stop the growth of cancer cells. These are given by:
 - Intravenous (IV) (drip): injection into a vein
 - Oral (PO or O): as syrups, tablets, or capsules
 - Intramuscular (IM): injection into a muscle
 - Subcutaneous (SC): injection just under the skin

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- Intrathecal (IT): by lumbar puncture
- 3. Radiotherapy
- 4. Bone Marrow Transplantation

There are side effects of the treatment those are tiredness/lethargy, aches, pains, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting,

diarrhea, hair loss, etc. When the child diagnosed with cancer the treatment and diet should start based upon the type of the cancer.