



Virtual Learning

# Medical Interventions

April 7, 2020



## Medical Interventions

### Lesson: April 7, 2020

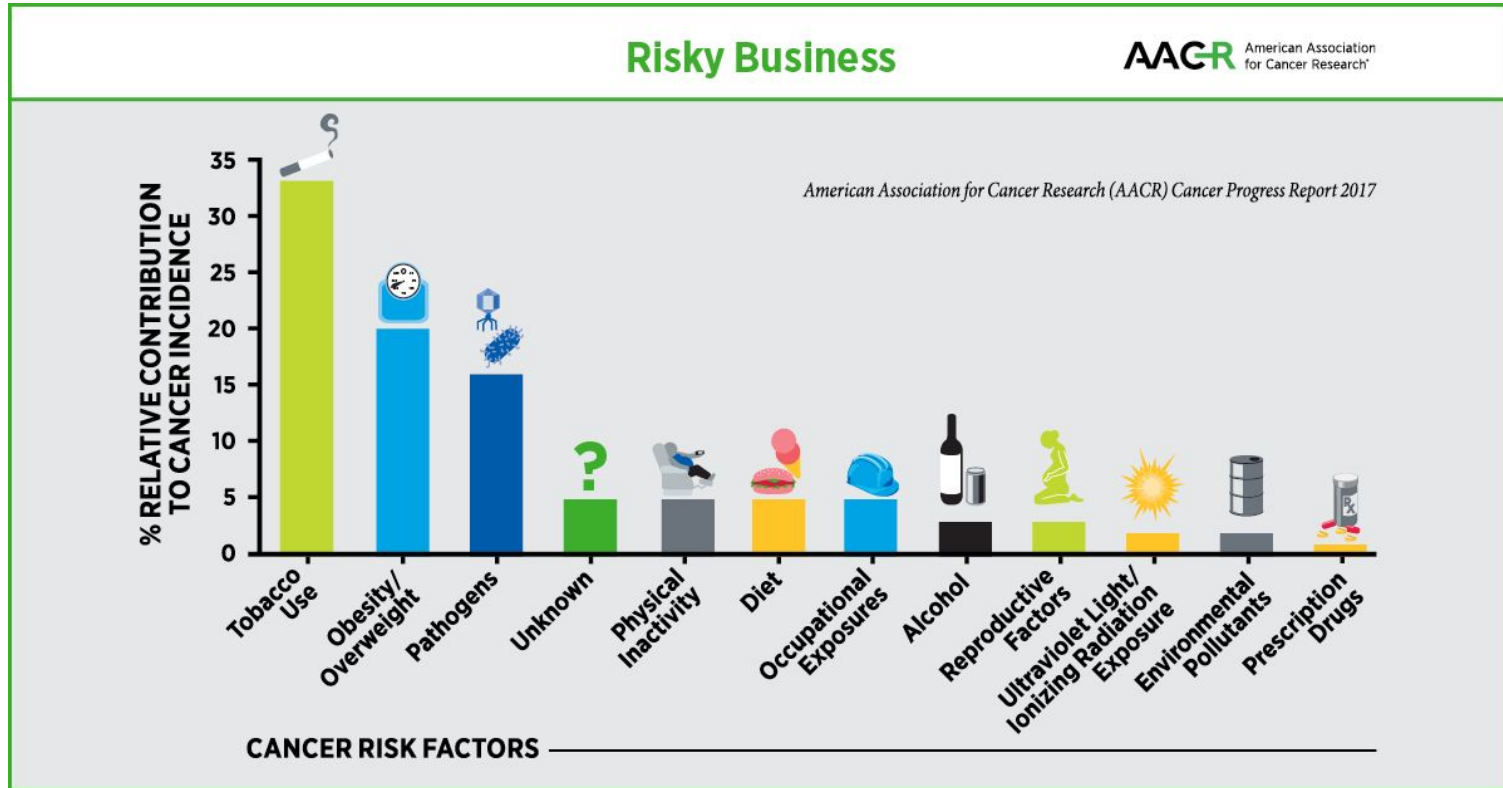
#### **Objective/Learning Target:**

Recognize that there are many different types of cancer, each with specific risk factors, manifestations in the body, and treatment options. (3.1.1)

# Let's get Started

1. Using the [CDC interactive website](#) for cancer statistics, scroll down to the chart “Top 10 Cancers by Rates of New Cancer Cases” and write down in your notebook or on a sheet of paper the top 4 that are listed.
2. View the chart to the right called “Top 10 Cancers by Rates of Cancer Deaths” and write the top 4 that are listed.
3. What do you notice about comparing the two lists?

4. What do you notice about the chart below? Make 3 detailed observations.



# Let's Get Started - Answers

1. “Top 10 Cancers by Rates of New Cancer Cases”
  - a. Female breast
  - b. Prostate
  - c. Lung/bronchus
  - d. Colon/rectum
2. “Top 10 Cancers by Rates of Cancer Deaths”
  - a. Lung/bronchus
  - b. Female breast
  - c. Prostate
  - d. Colon/rectum
3. They are the same cancers but are listed in differing orders.

# Activity

Using [this](#) website, review the following most common types of cancers and indicate what the risk factors are by copying the table below in your notebooks or on a sheet of paper.

Type of Cancer	Risk Factors
Bladder	
Breast	
Colorectal	
Lung	
Lymphoma (Non-Hodgkin's)	
Melanoma	
Prostate	

# Activity - Answer

- [Link](#) to document with answers

## Practice

1. After completing the table, answer the following question about risk factors in your notebook or on a sheet of paper:
  - Identify 5 major conclusions of cancer based off trends you notice in your table.
2. Which cancers have a higher risk of developing in males?
3. Which cancers have a higher risk of developing in females?

# Practice - Answers

1. Possible conclusions could be:

- Cancer can affect any tissue or organ of the body.
- Early detection and treatment often lead to a better prognosis.
- Incidence of cancer increases with age.
- Personal actions such as smoking, alcohol consumption, sun exposure, and diet can increase the risk of cancer.
- Cancer can spread or metastasize to other areas of the body.
- A family history of cancer can put us at increased risk of cancer.

2. Males: prostate, colorectal

3. Females: breast, ovarian



# Additional Practice

Now that you know about risk factors for common cancers, check your understanding by reaching out to a family member (keeping to social distancing guidelines) and have a 5 minute conversation with them about what you have learned and how to best prevent these cancers from developing. We will discuss cancer detection and treatment in later lessons.

# Additional Resources

Ever wonder why mostly older people develop cancer? To learn more about exactly how environmental risk factors can lead to cancer, check out the following link:

- <https://irp.nih.gov/blog/post/2016/05/epigenetics-in-cancer-individualizes-environmental-and-hereditary-risks>