**CANCER INFORMATION 07 01 2010**

Acute attacks can often be treated with drugs belonging to a class known as triptans, which can reduce both duration and intensity. Patients who suffer frequently can also take one of three classes of preventive drugs - beta-blockers, serotonin antagonists, and anti-convulsants otherwise prescribed for epilepsy.

CANCER 03 25 2010

This FAQ section contains information on:

* [What is Carcinoid Cancer?](http://www.carcinoid.org/faq/main.shtml#whatis)
* [Symptoms and Manifestations](http://www.carcinoid.org/faq/main.shtml#symptoms)
* [Diagnosis and Surveillance](http://www.carcinoid.org/faq/main.shtml#diag)
* [Treatments](http://www.carcinoid.org/faq/main.shtml#treatments)
* [Familial Carcinoid /MEN1](http://www.carcinoid.org/faq/main.shtml#familial)
* [Prognosis](http://www.carcinoid.org/faq/main.shtml#prog)

# What is Carcinoid Cancer?


**What is carcinoid cancer and what will happen to someone found to have carcinoid during surgery for something else?**

Carcinoid is a slow growing cancer. If it is all removed a person can be cured. However, there is always the risk of undetected microscopic cells remaining. These cells may show up after a number of years and would require chemotherapy or they could gradually kill a patient. The patient should be on periodic surveillance for at least 10 years. I recommend that you read the more comprehensive ["Review of Carcinoid Disease"](http://www.carcinoid.org/pcf/docs/review.shtml) for a more in depth answer to this questions.

 **What is the Most Common site of Carcinoid in Human body?
what is the most common site of malignant carcinoid in body?
What is the most common site of carcinoid in gut?
what is the most common site of malignant carcinoid in gut?

..........these answers are differenently given in Harrisson & Bailey Love......so please help me.**

The answers below stem from the review of over 13,000.00 carcinoid cases covering five decades published in 2003, authored by Irvin Modlin and collegues

What is the Most Common site of Carcinoid in Human body? ------- primary site is small intestine
what is the most common site of malignant carcinoid in body?--------- primary site is small intestine
What is the most common site of carcinoid in gut? --------primary site is terminal ileum
what is the most common site of malignant carcinoid in gut?--------primary site is terminal ileum, the final and longest segment of the [small intestine](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/549336/small-intestine). It is specifically responsible for the absorption of vitamin B12 and the reabsorption of conjugated [bile salts](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/65277/bile-salt%22%20%5Co%20%22bile%20salts). The ileum is about 4 metres (13 feet) long and extends from the jejunum (the middle section of the small intestine) to the [ileocecal valve](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/282728/ileocecal-valve), which empties into the colon ([large intestine](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/330544/large-intestine)). The ileum is suspended from the abdominal wall by the mesentery, a fold of serous (moisture-secreting) membrane.

Also, the most common sites of regional spread for all carcinoids are lymph nodes and the most common site for distant spread for all carcinoids is the liver.
Reference: See Dr. Modlins article
[http://www.carcinoid.org/medpro/index.shtml#stats](http://www.carcinoid.org/medpro/index.shtml#stats%20)


**How long does it take for a carcinoid tumor to grow to the size of 2 cm?**

In general, it can take 3-5 years and even up to 10 or longer for carcinoid tumors to grow. These are generally very slow-growing tumors.


**What relationship does the serotonin level have in the regulation of carcinoid tumors? :lf so, what does the OctreoScan test show?**

Serotonin is a chemical product produced by some carcinoids in various amounts. It does not regulate the tumors. When in large amounts, it causes symptoms but in any amount, it is a useful marker for the presence of each tumor. 5HTP is the chemical precursor (for the substance) from which serotonin is made and is also a useful marker sometimes. The OctreoScan is a test which images 85% of carcinoid tumors but is not the best way to show their growth. It does indicate the potential usefulness of Sandostatin (octreotide) treatment when a tumor lights up on the OctreoScan.


**Is the 5-HIAA test and the serotonin test conclusive for detecting a carcinoid tumor?**

It is not 100% certain. In fact, the urine 5HIAA test will miss 50% of cases. Therefore other tests are usually done in conjunction with this tests. Among the most common test done for diagnostic purposes are; blood serotonin and blood chromogranin A. Other tests such as substance P, VIP may also be done.


**I was diagnosed with carcinoid of the appendix four years ago after a routine appendectomy. A year later I had a right hemicolectomy with 18 inches of the intestine and 32 lymph nodes removed. All the pathology was negative. I had an Octreoscan a year ago and am scheduled for another on this year. How long does the octreotide/radio-isotope remain in the body? Is there a problem with attempting to conceive soon after the OctreoScan?**

Every last trace of octreotide and the isotope Indium 111 used in the OctreoScan are gone from the body within 1 week. There is no effect on conception thereafter.


**Can menopause bring on carcinoid or endocrine tumors? Is there some relationship between the hormones of menopause and the hormones coming from tumors?: And if so, would diet for menopause help the tumors shrink in any way?**

NO to both questions.


**What is Neurokinin B and its relationship to Carcinoid/Syndrome ?**

Neurokinin B is a nonspecific peptide hormonal substance sometimes co-secreted into the blood along with one of the other carcinoid products such as serotonin, chromogranin A, substance P and pancreatic polypeptide.



CANCER STATISTICS

# Browse the SEER Cancer Statistics Review 1975-2006

[**<< CSR Home**](http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2006/index.html)

The navigation below allows you to jump to any table or figure within the SEER Cancer Statistics Review.

1. First select the CSR Section, then a Table/Figure from that section.
2. Use the Submit button to view the table or figure. You will have options to download a printer-friendly version (PDF)or the data table (CSV) as well.

To learn more about the Cancer Statistics Review and the statistics presented in this report, refer to the [About the CSR](http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2006/about.html) and [Technical Notes](http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2006/technotes/index.html) pages.

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| Section: |  |
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Bottom of Form

**Download and Print:** [**Download Printer-friendly PDF**](http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2006/results_single/sect_01_table.01.pdf)[**Download data**](http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2006/download_csr_datafile.php/sect_01_table.01.csv)

## Table 1.1

|  |
| --- |
| **Estimated New Cancer Cases and Deaths for 2009All Races, By Sex** |
| **Primary Site** | **Estimated New Cases**  | **Estimated Deaths** |
| **Both Sexes** | **Males** | **Females** | **Both Sexes** | **Males** | **Females** |
| **All Sites** | 1,479,350 | 766,130 | 713,220 | 562,340 | 292,540 | 269,800 |
| **Oral Cavity and Pharynx** | 35,720 | 25,240 | 10,480 | 7,600 | 5,240 | 2,360  |
| **Tongue** | 10,530 | 7,470 | 3,060 | 1,910 | 1,240 | 670  |
| **Mouth** | 10,750 | 6,450 | 4,300 | 1,810 | 1,110 | 700  |
| **Pharynx** | 12,610 | 10,020 | 2,590 | 2,230 | 1,640 | 590  |
| **Other Oral Cavity** | 1,830 | 1,300 | 530 | 1,650 | 1,250 | 400  |
| **Digestive System** | 275,720 | 150,020 | 125,700 | 135,830 | 76,020 | 59,810  |
| **Esophagus** | 16,470 | 12,940 | 3,530 | 14,530 | 11,490 | 3,040  |
| **Stomach** | 21,130 | 12,820 | 8,310 | 10,620 | 6,320 | 4,300  |
| **Small Intestine** | 6,230 | 3,240 | 2,990 | 1,110 | 580 | 530  |
| **Colon**[**a**](http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2006/browse_csr.php?section=1&page=sect_01_table.01.html#a) | 106,100 | 52,010 | 54,090 | 49,920 | 25,240 | 24,680  |
| **Rectum** | 40,870 | 23,580 | 17,290 |   |   |  |
| **Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum** | 5,290 | 2,100 | 3,190 | 710 | 260 | 450  |
| **Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct** | 22,620 | 16,410 | 6,210 | 18,160 | 12,090 | 6,070  |
| **Gallbladder and Other Biliary** | 9,760 | 4,320 | 5,440 | 3,370 | 1,250 | 2,120  |
| **Pancreas** | 42,470 | 21,050 | 21,420 | 35,240 | 18,030 | 17,210  |
| **Other Digestive** | 4,780 | 1,550 | 3,230 | 2,170 | 760 | 1,410  |
| **Respiratory System** | 236,990 | 129,710 | 107,280 | 163,790 | 92,240 | 71,550  |
| **Larynx** | 12,290 | 9,920 | 2,370 | 3,660 | 2,900 | 760  |
| **Lung and Bronchus** | 219,440 | 116,090 | 103,350 | 159,390 | 88,900 | 70,490  |
| **Other Respiratory** | 5,260 | 3,700 | 1,560 | 740 | 440 | 300  |
| **Bones and Joints** | 2,570 | 1,430 | 1,140 | 1,470 | 800 | 670  |
| **Soft Tissue** | 10,660 | 5,780 | 4,880 | 3,820 | 1,960 | 1,860  |
| **Skin (excl. basal & squamous)** | 74,610 | 42,920 | 31,690 | 11,590 | 7,670 | 3,920  |
| **Melanoma of the Skin**[**b**](http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2006/browse_csr.php?section=1&page=sect_01_table.01.html#b) | 68,720 | 39,080 | 29,640 | 8,650 | 5,550 | 3,100  |
| **Other non-epithelial skin** | 5,890 | 3,840 | 2,050 | 2,940 | 2,120 | 820  |
| **Breast**[**b**](http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2006/browse_csr.php?section=1&page=sect_01_table.01.html#b) | 194,280 | 1,910 | 192,370 | 40,610 | 440 | 40,170  |
| **Genital Organs** | 282,690 | 201,970 | 80,720 | 56,160 | 28,040 | 28,120  |
| **Cervix (uterus)** | 11,270 |   | 11,270 | 4,070 |   | 4,070  |
| **Endometrium (uterus)** | 42,160 |   | 42,160 | 7,780 |   | 7,780  |
| **Ovary** | 21,550 |   | 21,550 | 14,600 |   | 14,600  |
| **Vulva** | 3,580 |   | 3,580 | 900 |   | 900  |
| **Vagina and other genital organs, female** | 2,160 |   | 2,160 | 770 |   | 770  |
| **Prostate** | 192,280 | 192,280 |   | 27,360 | 27,360 |  |
| **Testis** | 8,400 | 8,400 |   | 380 | 380 |  |
| **Penis and other genital organs, male** | 1,290 | 1,290 |   | 300 | 300 |  |
| **Urinary System** | 131,010 | 89,640 | 41,370 | 28,100 | 18,800 | 9,300  |
| **Urinary Bladder** | 70,980 | 52,810 | 18,170 | 14,330 | 10,180 | 4,150  |
| **Kidney and Renal Pelvis** | 57,760 | 35,430 | 22,330 | 12,980 | 8,160 | 4,820  |
| **Ureter and other urinary organs** | 2,270 | 1,400 | 870 | 790 | 460 | 330  |
| **Eye and Orbit** | 2,350 | 1,200 | 1,150 | 230 | 120 | 110  |
| **Brain and Other Nervous System** | 22,070 | 12,010 | 10,060 | 12,920 | 7,330 | 5,590  |
| **Endocrine System** | 39,330 | 11,070 | 28,260 | 2,470 | 1,100 | 1,370  |
| **Thyroid** | 37,200 | 10,000 | 27,200 | 1,630 | 690 | 940  |
| **Other Endocrine** | 2,130 | 1,070 | 1,060 | 840 | 410 | 430  |
| **Lymphoma** | 74,490 | 40,630 | 33,860 | 20,790 | 10,630 | 10,160  |
| **Hodgkin Lymphoma** | 8,510 | 4,640 | 3,870 | 1,290 | 800 | 490  |
| **Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma** | 65,980 | 35,990 | 29,990 | 19,500 | 9,830 | 9,670  |
| **Myeloma** | 20,580 | 11,680 | 8,900 | 10,580 | 5,640 | 4,940  |
| **Leukemia** | 44,790 | 25,630 | 19,160 | 21,870 | 12,590 | 9,280  |
| **Lymphocytic Leukemias** | 21,250 | 12,550 | 8,700 | 5,790 | 3,370 | 2,420  |
| **Myeloid Leukemias** | 17,860 | 9,850 | 8,010 | 9,470 | 5,390 | 4,080  |
| **Other leukemia** | 5,680 | 3,230 | 2,450 | 6,610 | 3,830 | 2,780  |
| **All Other Sites**[**c**](http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2006/browse_csr.php?section=1&page=sect_01_table.01.html#c) | 31,490 | 15,290 | 16,200 | 44,510 | 23,920 | 20,590  |

#### Footnotes:

Cancer Facts & Figures – 2009, American Cancer Society (ACS), Atlanta, Georgia, 2009. Excludes basal and squamous cell skin and *in situ* carcinomas except urinary bladder.

Incidence projections are based on rates from the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries(NAACCR) from 1995-2005, representing about 85% of the US population.

a Estimated deaths for colon & rectum cancers are combined.

b Carcinoma *in situ* of the breast accounts for about 62,280 new cases annually, and melanoma *in situ* accounts for about 53,120 new cases annually.

c More deaths than cases suggests lack of specificity in recording underlying causes of death on death certificate.

**07 03 2010 Valve between small and large intestines**

**What is the Ileocecal Valve?**

The Ileocecal Valve is located between the ileum (last portion of your small intestine) and the cecum (first portion of your large intestine). Its function is to allow digested food materials to pass from the small intestine into your large intestine. The ileocecal valve also blocks these waste materials from backing back up into your small intestine. It is intended to be a one-way valve, only opening up to allow processed foods to pass through.

**Ileocecal Valve Syndrome**

When the ileocecal valve is stuck open waste products can back up into the small intestine (much like a backed up kitchen sink drain) disturbing your digestion and also creating unhealthy toxins that are absorbed into the body. Also, if the ileocecal valve is stuck closed waste products are prevented or constricted from passing into the large intestine.
Unfortunately, this disorder is often overlooked by the medical profession. A dysfunctional ileocecal valve can result in a combination of symptoms

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**Vitamin B12 Deficiency Anemia**

**Topic Overview**

**What is** [**vitamin B12**](http://www.webmd.com/diet/vitamin-b12-15239) **deficiency** [**anemia**](http://www.webmd.com/a-to-z-guides/understanding-anemia-basics)**?**

****Having vitamin B12 deficiency means that your body does not have enough of this vitamin. You need B12 to make [red blood cells](http://www.webmd.com/hw-popup/red-blood-cells) , which carry oxygen through your body. Not having enough B12 can lead to anemia, which means your body does not have enough red blood cells to do the job. This can make you feel weak and tired.

**What causes vitamin B12 deficiency anemia?**

Most people get more than enough B12 from eating meat, eggs, milk, and cheese. Normally, the vitamin is absorbed by your [digestive system](http://www.webmd.com/heartburn-gerd/your-digestive-system)-your [stomach](http://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/picture-of-the-stomach) and [intestines](http://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/picture-of-the-intestines). Vitamin B12 deficiency anemia usually happens when the digestive system is not able to absorb the vitamin. This can happen if:

* You have [pernicious anemia](http://www.webmd.com/hw-popup/pernicious-anemia). In this anemia, your body destroys the cells in your stomach that help you absorb vitamin B12.
* You have had surgery to remove part of the stomach or the last part of your small intestine, called the [ileum](http://www.webmd.com/hw-popup/small-intestine) . This includes some types of surgery used to help very [overweight](http://www.webmd.com/diet/tc/obesity-overview) people [lose weight](http://www.webmd.com/diet/default.htm).
* You have problems with the way your body digests food, such as [sprue](http://www.webmd.com/hw-popup/sprue) (also called [celiac](http://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/celiac-disease/default.htm) disease), [Crohn's disease](http://www.webmd.com/hw-popup/crohns-disease-8203), bacteria growth in the small intestine, or a [parasite](http://www.webmd.com/hw-popup/parasite).

This anemia can also happen if you don't eat enough foods with B12, but this is rare. People who eat a [vegan](http://www.webmd.com/hw-popup/vegan) [diet](http://www.webmd.com/diet/default.htm) and older adults who don't eat a variety of foods may need to take a daily vitamin pill to get enough B12.

**What are the symptoms?**

If your vitamin B12 deficiency is mild, you may not have symptoms or you may not notice them. Some people may think they are just the result of growing older. As the anemia gets worse, you may:

* Feel weak, tired, and lightheaded.
* Have pale [skin](http://www.webmd.com/skin-problems-and-treatments/picture-of-the-skin).
* Have a sore, red [tongue](http://www.webmd.com/oral-health/picture-of-the-tongue) or bleeding gums.
* Feel sick to your stomach and lose [weight](http://www.webmd.com/diet/tc/healthy-weight-what-is-a-healthy-weight).
* Have [diarrhea](http://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/digestive-diseases-diarrhea) or [constipation](http://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/digestive-diseases-constipation).

If the level of vitamin B12 stays low for a long time, it can damage your nerve cells. If this happens, you may have:

* Numbness or tingling in your fingers and toes.
* A poor sense of balance.
* [Depression](http://www.webmd.com/depression/default.htm).



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Occupation:  Associate Professor in Anesthesiology and Obstetrics-Gynecology

Member Association: Jain Center of S. Florida, FL

 Lymph Nodes

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| Definition of Lymph node**Lymph node:** Also sometimes referred to as lymph glands, lymph nodes are small rounded or bean-shaped masses of [lymphatic tissue](http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=10347) surrounded by a capsule of [connective tissue](http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=2824). Lymph nodes are located in many places in the [lymphatic system](http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=4218) throughout the body. Lymph nodes filter the lymphatic fluid and store special cells that can trap [cancer](http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=13931) cells or [bacteria](http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=13954) that are traveling through the body in the lymph fluid. The lymph nodes are critical for the body's [immune response](http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=3906) and are principal sites where many immune reactions are initiated. During a physical examination, doctors often look for [swollen lymph nodes](http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=94274) in areas where lymph nodes are abundant, including the neck, around the [collarbone](http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=9442), the armpit ([axilla](http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=2410)), and the [groin](http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=3637).  |

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JACKSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL



**Miami Baptist Hospital**



**RABINDRANATH TAGORE**



**MOTHER TERESA**

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| from | http://mail.google.com/a/fiu.edu/images/cleardot.gifJosh Retz <JRetz@authorhouse.com> |
| to | http://mail.google.com/a/fiu.edu/images/cleardot.gifsubbarao@fiu.edu |
| date | http://mail.google.com/a/fiu.edu/images/cleardot.gifFri, Jun 25, 2010 at 11:15 AM |
| subject | http://mail.google.com/a/fiu.edu/images/cleardot.gifSubbarao Wunnava |
| mailed-by | http://mail.google.com/a/fiu.edu/images/cleardot.gifauthorhouse.com |
|  |

 | hide details Jun 25  |  |

Hi Subbarao-

 I am following up with you regarding an interest you have in publishing the novel you have completed or are currently working on.  I see that you and Mollie have had a few conversations in the past.  She has moved into a sister company, and I saw a note to follow up with you and am doing so.  Unfortunately, the phone number I have on file for you is incorrect or the voicemail is full.  Please reply with a good number in which to reach you or if email is a more convenient way of communication we can discuss your project that way as well.

I look forward to helping you achieve your creative goals and hope to hear from you soon.

Best,

Josh

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1. [Randy Pausch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Randy_Pausch)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Born | October 23, 1960(1960-10-23)[Baltimore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltimore), [Maryland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maryland), [USA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) |
| Died | July 25, 2008 (aged 47)[Chesapeake, Virginia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chesapeake%2C_Virginia), USA[Pancreatic cancer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pancreatic_cancer) |
| Nationality | American |
| Fields | [Computer science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science)[Human Computer Interaction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_Computer_Interaction) |
| Institutions | [Carnegie Mellon University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnegie_Mellon_University)[University of Virginia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Virginia) |
| [**Alma mater**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alma_mater) | [Brown University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown_University)[Carnegie Mellon University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnegie_Mellon_University) |
| [**Doctoral advisor**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doctoral_advisor) | [Alfred Spector](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Spector) |
| Doctoral students |  |