

Seven Cancer-Causing Viruses

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Several viruses [1] have been identified as having the potential to cause cancer, according to researchers. The human papillomavirus (HPV), for example, can cause cervical cancer and a variety of other cancers. Hepatitis C also has the potential to cause liver cancer and non-lymphoma. Hodgkin's. Viruses are very tiny creatures. They are made up of DNA or RNA genes that are encased in a protein coating. Oncoviruses, or cancer-causing viruses, include the following

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) is a herpes virus that is passed from person to person by saliva. Burkitt lymphoma, certain forms of Hodgkin's and non-lymphoma, Hodgkin's and stomach cancer are all linked to EBV infection. Epstein-Barr virus vaccine is currently unavailable

Infected blood, sperm, and other bodily fluids transmit the hepatitis B virus (HBV). One of the most common causes of liver cancer is hepatitis B. Both children and adults can get the hepatitis B vaccine. Consult your doctor if you're not sure if you've been vaccinated.

HCV (hepatitis C virus) is transmitted by contaminated blood. Hepatitis C is a common cause of liver cancer and can also lead to non-lymphoma. Hodgkin's Hepatitis C does not have a vaccine, but it is highly treatable.

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) Infected sperm, vaginal fluids, blood, and breast milk spread the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Although it does not cause cancer directly, scientists believe it raises the risk of cancer by causing damage to the immune system, which weakens the body's defenses against other Oncoviruses. Other Oncoviruses may be able to cause cancer as a result of it.

In people with a compromised immune system, the human herpes virus 8 (HHV-8) is linked to Kaposi sarcoma. This involves HIV-positive patients. At least 12 strains of the human papillomavirus (HPV) can cause cancer in both men and women, including anal, cervical, penile, throat, vaginal, and vulvar cancer. The HPV vaccine is recommended for boys and girls aged 11 to 12. It is suitable for patients aged 9 to 26. Adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma is related to the human T-cell leukemia virus type 1, also known as human T-lymphotrophic virus (HTLV-1). Infected sperm, vaginal fluids, blood, and breast milk may all transmit the disease. In the United States, the infection is extremely rare. The impact of these viruses on the development of cancer [2] is complex. Experts aren't sure how the majority of identified Oncoviruses

virus cause cancer. Viruses are known to take over cells and inject their own DNA or RNA into the host cell. The host cells can become cancerous as a result of this

What would people do to keep these cancer-causing viruses from infecting them?

Vaccinate yourself. The HPV vaccine will help to reduce the risk of cancer caused by HPV [3].

The hepatitis B vaccine will help lower your chances of developing liver cancer. Make sure you're having safe sex. Sexually transmitted viruses include HPV, HIV, hepatitis B, and C. Don't use illicit drugs or exchange contaminated syringes, needles, or other infected devices or personal objects with blood on them. Obtain a screening. Some cancer-related viruses, such as HPV, HIV, and hepatitis B and C, may be screened. Get screened if you're at risk.

References

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