

Methods for Detecting Gastric Cancer

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Description

Stomach cancer is also called as Gastric cancer. Gastric cancer is a type of cancer that appears in the lining of the stomach. It can be classified into various types of cancer, including gastric adenocarcinomas and lymphomas.

Lymphomas and mesenchymal tumors can also develop in the stomach. Symptoms that can trigger these tumors include weight loss and vomiting. Early signs and symptoms of this condition include nausea, abdominal pain, blood in the stool and skin and eye yellowing among others.

The cancer may spread from the stomach to other parts of the body, particularly the liver, lungs, bones, lining of the abdomen, and lymph nodes. The most common cause is infection by the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*, which accounts for more than 60% of cases. The cancer can spread to other parts of the body, such as the lungs, stomach, spleen, and bones. More than 60% of cases are cause infection by the *Helicobacter* bacteria.

Most of the cases stomach cancer may develop in the stages that may last for years. The diagnosis of gastric cancer usually involves a medical procedure known as a biopsy and a medical imaging. Gastric cancer is a type of cancer that occurs in the lining of the stomach. It can be caused by certain factors that affect the body's ability to produce cancer cells. The usual symptoms of gastric cancer include pain or indigestion.

Endoscopic ultrasound

Endoscopic Ultrasound (EUS) or echo-endoscopy is a medical procedure in which endoscopy (inserting a probe into a hollow organ) is combined with ultrasound to obtain images of the internal organs of the chest, abdomen, and colon. It can be used to visualize the walls of these organs or to see adjacent structures. In combination with

Doppler imaging (a noninvasive test that can be used to estimate the blood flow through your blood vessels by bouncing high-frequency sound waves), nearby blood vessels can also be assessed.

Endoscopic ultrasound is most commonly used in the upper digestive tract and respiratory system. This procedure is performed by a gastroenterologist or pulmonologist with extensive training. For patients, unless a ultrasound-guided biopsy under ultrasound guidance, the procedure is almost the same as endoscopy without ultrasound.

The process of inserting an endoscope into the body, usually through the mouth or rectum. An endoscope is a thin tubular instrument with a light and lens for observation. The probe at the end of the oscilloscope (a laboratory instrument commonly used to display and analyzes the waveform of electronic signals) is used to reflect high-energy sound waves (ultrasound) from internal tissues or organs and generate echoes. The echo forms an image of body tissues, called ultrasound. This procedure is also called endoscopy ultrasonography.

Laparoscopy

Laparoscopy is a surgical procedure that allows the surgeon to access the inside of the abdomen (tummy) and pelvis without making a large incision (cut) in the skin. This surgery is also called keyhole surgery or minimally invasive surgery. Laparoscopic surgery can avoid large incisions because the surgeon uses an instrument called a laparoscope. It is a small tube with a light source and a camera, which can transmit images from the abdomen or pelvis to a monitor.

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