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Colorectal Cancer

What is Colorectal Cancer?

Colorectal cancer, which includes cancers of both the colon and the rectum, is the second-leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States. Only lung cancer claims more lives.

Colon and rectal cancers develop in your large intestine, the lower port of your intestinal tract. Most begin as small, noncancerous (benign) clumps of cells called adenomatous polyps. Over time some of these polyps become cancerous.

Polyps may be small and produce few, if any symptoms, so it's important to get regular screening tests to help prevent colorectal cancer. If symptoms of cancer do appear, they may include a change in bowel habits, blood in your stool, persistent cramping, gas or abdominal pain.

Your chances of beating cancer Increase significantly with screening and early detection. By the time symptoms develop, it may be too late for a full recovery.

Signs and Symptoms

Like many people with colorectal cancer, you may have no symptoms in the early stages of the disease. When symptoms appear, they will likely vary, depending on the cancer's size and location in your large intestine. See your doctor if you experience any of the following symptoms for more than 2 weeks.

- A change in your bowel habits, including diarrhea or constipation or a change in your stool's consistency
- Narrow, pencil-thin stools
- Rectal bleeding or blood in your stool on more than one occasion
- Persistent abdominal discomfort. such as cramps, gas or pain
- A feeling that your bowel doesn't empty completely
- Blood in your stool may be a sign of cancer, but it can also indicate other conditions. Bright red blood you notice on bathroom tissue may come from hemorrhoids or minor teas (fissures) in your anus, for example

Causes

In the colon and rectum, exaggerated growth of cells may cause pre-cancerous polyps (adenomas) to form in the lining of your intestine. Over a long period of time spanning up to several years some of these polyps may become cancerous. In later stages of the disease, cancerous polyps may penetrate the colon walls and spread (metastasize) to nearby lymph nodes or other organs. Benefit of SGS Therapy:

- It Maintains an Ideal Immune system.
- Effectively Clears all lymph nodes & make strengthens the lymphatic system.
- Regulates the general metabolism.
- All below supplement therapy gives the synergetic effects as effective antitumours, anti Systs & anti-cancer.
- Regains the usual Functioning of mitosis action & cellular metabolism Suggested Products:

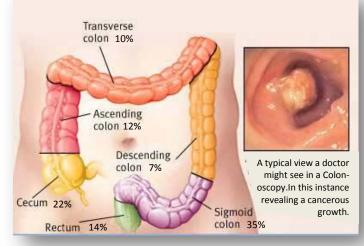
SGS Detox Formula: 3 gm. Powder in a day Grolyfe: 7 drops 4 time under the tongue

Comraid: 1 capsule 3 times after meal

Oxizest: 5 drops 3 times under the tongue after meal

SH&WK: OmegaSat: 1 soft gel 2 Times after meal

Minerjal: 7 drops 5 times in 200 ml drinking water Alproxy: 1 tab 3 times after meal

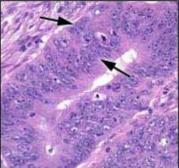


Cancer can occur anywhere in the colon and rectum percentages can very but these show approximate distribution so it's Important to have screening tests that examine the entire colon and rectum.

Normal colon tissue

Cancerous colon tissue









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