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SATEJ GLOBAL SCIENCE
Think Globally Act Locally

Lung Cancer

Overview

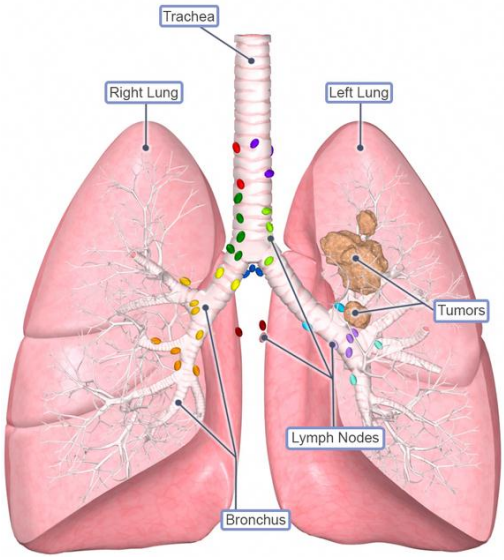
Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in the United States, among both men and women it claims more lives than colon, prostate and breast cancer combined.

Lung cancer may be divided into two groups: small cell and non-small cell. Small cell lung cancer spreads aggressively and occurs almost exclusively in smokers. Non-small cell lung cancer, which is more common, accounts for almost 80 percent of lung cancers. There are three major categories of non-small cell lung cancer.

Squamous cell carcinoma: This cancer forms in cells lining your airways. It's the most common type of lung cancer in men.

Adenocarcinoma: This type of cancer usually begins in the mucous-producing cells of the lung; it's the most common type of lung cancer in women and people who have never smoked.

Large cell carcinoma: This type of cancer originates in the peripheral part of the lungs.



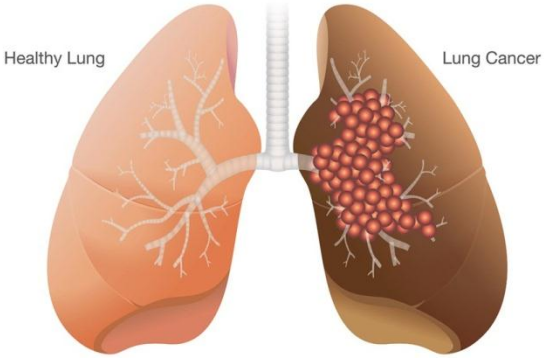
This dissection of human lung tissue shows light-colored cancerous tissue in the center of the photograph. At bottom center lies the heart. While normal lung tissue is light pink color, the tissue surrounding the cancer is black and airiest, the result of a tarlike residue left by cigarette smoke.

Signs and Symptoms

Unfortunately, lung cancer has no symptoms in its earliest stages. By the time most people with lung cancer see a doctor, the condition has reached an advanced stage. The most common symptom is a cough, which occurs when a tumor irritates the lining of the airways or blocks the passage of air. In addition to a new cough, be alert to the following:

- 'Smoker's cough' that worsens
- Coughing up blood, even a small amount
- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath
- New onset of wheezing
- Repeated bouts of pneumonia or bronchitis
- Hoarseness that lasts more than 2 weeks

Lung cancer also may cause fatigue, loss of appetite and loss of weight. If it has spread to other parts of your body, you may have headaches or bone pain



Causes

In the lungs, these abnormal growths of cells primarily originate when the lungs are exposed to cancer-causing substances (carcinogens), such as those found in cigarette smoke, radon and asbestos.

At first only a small number of abnormal cells (precancerous lesions) may appear, but with repeated exposure to carcinogens over a number of years these cells increase and eventually become cancerous (malignant).

Cancer cells in the lungs have easy access to a large number of blood and lymph vessels. Tumors can invade these vessels, which may cony cancerous cells to nearby sites and even to remote areas and organs within the body (metastasis).

Cigarette smoking accounts for 85 percent to 90 percent of all lung cancers Other risk factors for lung cancer include exposure to asbestos and other industrial carcinogens, secondhand smoke and high concentrations of radon an odorless gas that's released into the air from the breakdown of uranium in the soil and water.

Benefit of SGS Therapy:

- **Maintains an ideal response of Immune.**
- **Clears all lymph nodes & strengthens the lymphatic system.**
- **Regulates the general metabolism.**
- **Below combo supplement therapy give a very synergetic effects & acting for anti-tumours, anti-cysts & anti-cancer.**
- **Effectively makes General mitosis function & 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