

## SARCOMA CANCER

### About Soft Tissue Sarcoma

Young adults experience the lowest incidence of soft tissue sarcomas, but occurrence steadily increases until the age of 50. At ages greater than 50 years and above, the incidence of soft tissue sarcomas increases much more dramatically. Malignant bone tumors generally have a stable rate of incidence across all ages. **CANCER BEINGS IN OUR CELLS.**

A soft tissue sarcoma is a cancer that grows from one of the “soft tissues” in the body. The soft tissues in the body include the muscles, nerves, blood vessels, and fat.

A soft tissue sarcoma happens when normal cells in a soft tissue change into abnormal cells and grow out of control. There are many types of soft tissue sarcomas. The type depends on the kind of soft tissue the cancer grows from. Soft tissue sarcomas are more common in adults than in children. They can grow anywhere in the body, but they happen most often in the arms or legs. They can also grow in the belly, or on the belly or chest wall.

Sarcoma is a broad term used to describe a group of rare cancers that develop in the connective tissues of the body. Connective tissues include bones, muscles, tendons, blood vessels, and fatty tissues. Sarcomas can occur in any part of the body and can affect individuals of all ages, including children and adults. As an AI language model, I can provide you with some general information about sarcoma, but it's important to consult with a healthcare professional or oncologist for accurate and personalized information.

Here are some key points about sarcoma:

1. Types: Sarcomas are classified into two main types: soft tissue sarcomas and bone sarcomas. Soft tissue sarcomas develop in the soft tissues of the body, while bone sarcomas develop in the bones. Soft tissue sarcomas are more common than bone sarcomas.

2. Subtypes: There are many different subtypes of sarcoma, each with its own unique characteristics and treatment considerations. Some examples of soft tissue sarcoma subtypes include leiomyosarcoma, liposarcoma, synovial sarcoma, and malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor. Examples of bone sarcoma subtypes include osteosarcoma, Ewing sarcoma, and chondrosarcoma.
3. Risk factors: The exact cause of most sarcomas is unknown, and they often occur randomly without identifiable risk factors. However, certain factors may increase the risk of developing sarcoma, including exposure to radiation therapy, certain genetic conditions (such as Li-Fraumeni syndrome or neurofibromatosis), and certain inherited genetic mutations.
4. Symptoms: The symptoms of sarcoma can vary depending on the location and size of the tumor. Common signs and symptoms may include a painless lump or swelling, a noticeable mass or growth, limited mobility or range of motion, pain or tenderness, fatigue, and unexplained weight loss.
5. Diagnosis: If sarcoma is suspected, a healthcare professional will typically perform a thorough physical examination, inquire about symptoms and medical history, and order diagnostic tests. These tests may include imaging scans (such as X-rays, MRI, or CT scans) to visualize the tumor, a biopsy to obtain a sample of tissue for analysis, and possibly other tests to determine the extent of the cancer.
6. Treatment: The treatment of sarcoma depends on factors such as the type and stage of the cancer, its location, and the individual's overall health. Treatment options may include surgery to remove the tumor, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, targeted therapy, immunotherapy, or a combination of these approaches. The treatment plan is determined on a case-by-case basis.
7. Prognosis: The prognosis for sarcoma varies widely depending on factors such as the type and stage of the cancer, the location of the tumor, and the individual's overall health. Early detection, proper treatment, and follow-up care are important for improving outcomes.

It's important to remember that sarcoma is a complex and diverse group of cancers, and each case is unique. If you have any concerns or notice any unusual symptoms, it's important to consult with a healthcare professional or oncologist for a proper evaluation and diagnosis. They can provide you with personalized information and guidance based on your specific situation.

- Cancer Treatment Vitamin Support Package  
UPON REQUEST

## ADDITIONAL TREATMENTS UPON REQUEST

### Symptoms

The most common symptom is a lump that grows slowly over weeks to months. The lump doesn't usually cause pain. Having a lump doesn't always mean you have a soft tissue sarcoma. But if you have a lump that doesn't go away, tell a doctor or nurse.

Other symptoms of soft tissue sarcoma depend on where the cancer is in your body. For example, a soft tissue sarcoma in the belly can cause belly pain, bloody bowel movements, or make you feel full after eating only a small amount of food.

### Diagnosis

Imaging test – this study can create pictures of the inside of the body this helps doctors to differentiate images and be able to observe if there is any abnormalities, including an X-ray, MRI scan, or CT scan.

Biopsy – During a biopsy, your doctor will take a small sample of tissue from the lump. Then another doctor will look at the sample under a microscope to see if there are any mutations to the cell.

### Conventional Treatment

- HHH Therapy or Surgery – Doctors can practice surgery to remove the soft tissue sarcoma, although this is not always an option.
- HHH Therapy or Radiation therapy – Radiation kills cancer cells and is often use to shrink tumor prior to surgery.
- HHH Therapy or Chemotherapy – Chemotherapy is the medical term for medicines that kill cancer cells or stop them from growing.

- HHH Therapy or Other medicines – These include medicines called “targeted therapies” that work only for cancers that have certain characteristics. Your doctor might do tests to see if your soft tissue sarcoma might respond to these types of medicines.

## Alternative medicine for Soft Tissue Sarcoma