

Breast cancer signs guideline

[Health & Medicine](#), [Cancer](#)



Most signs of breast cancer take place on the breast or somewhere in that sure rounding area. A lump or thickening that feels different from the surrounding tissues in the beer sat. Bloody discharge from the nipple or an inverted nipple, and change in size or shape o f the breast. Peeling, scaling or flaking of the nipple or breast skin, and Redding or pitting o f the skin over your breast (like the skin of an orange). Infections and cysts are more common n when you have developed breast cancer. There's many other signs and symptoms you can ha e with breast cancer, almost too many to name.

It really isn't clear what causes breast cancer. It occurs when breast cells begin growing abnormally. Most of the time it starts with cells in the milk producing ducts. D actors do estimate that only 5% to 10% of breast cancers are passed through generations of fame lye. The most common breast cancers are breast cancer gene 1 (BRIAR) and breast cancer gene 2 (BRACE). BRIAR and BRACE are usually found in the cells of the breast and other tissue s, where they elf repair damaged DNA or destroy cells if DNA cannot be repaired.

If BRA 1 and BRACE are damaged by a BRA mutation then damaged DNA is not repaired propely, and that increases the risk for breast cancer. There are number Of tests and diagnosis' for breast cancer. You could get a BRB east exam where yourdoctorwill feel both of your breasts checking for lumps or baboon mealtimes. Mammograms or an Cray of the breast is another way to discover breast can err. You could get a breast ultrasound, that produces sound waves to produce images of structure s deep within the body.

A biopsy is a very effective way to discover breast cancer, it's where they take a sample of breast cells for testing. You could also get an MRI, that uses a magnetic and radio wave to create pictures of the interior of your breast. There's so many established risks to getting breast cancer. Being a woman is a huge one of those established risks. Your risk of getting breast cancer goes up as you get older, 2 of 3 breast cancers are found in women 55 or older. If you have one first-degree male relative (brother, father, grandfather, or uncle), then your risk of getting breast cancer doubles.

African Americans, Hispanics, and Asian women are more likely to develop breast cancer. African American women are also more likely to develop more aggressive and advanced stages of breast cancer, at a very young age. Being heavy set or overweight can also increase your risk of breast cancer development. If you are heavy set or overweight you can decrease your risk of breast cancer by being active and exercising. If you drink alcohol or smoke you're more likely to get breast cancer than someone who doesn't do those things.