



Colon Polyps Types, Risks, and Potential for Cancer Development

Qiyuan Yang*

Department of Molecular, Cell and Cancer Biology, University of Massachusetts Medical School, USA

INTRODUCTION

Colon cancer and rectal cancer are frequently grouped together due to their numerous similarities. Most of the inner organ is included the colon, a solid chamber around 5 feet long. The name of each part of the colon is determined by the direction in which the food is moving through it. The name of the first section is an ascending colon. It starts in a pocket known as the cecum, where food that has not been processed enters the body from the small digestive tract. On the right half of the mid-region it continues vertically. The second section is referred to as the transverse colon. It connects the body's right and left sides.

DESCRIPTION

The third region is known as the plunging colon since it slides goes down on the left side. The fourth region is known as the sigmoid colon considering its "S" shape. The rear-end is associated with the rectum by the sigmoid colon going along with it to the last option. Although some kinds of polyps can develop into malignant growths over time usually many years, not all polyps become disease. The type of polyp determines the likelihood that it will develop into a disease. Polyps arrive in different structures. Adenomas and adenomatous polyps: These polyps every so often form into disease. Adenomas are therefore categorized as a pre-harmful condition. The 3 sorts of adenomas are adjusted, villous, and tubulovillous. Hyperplastic polyps and provocative polyps: Despite the fact that they are ordinarily not pre-dangerous, these polyps are more common. A few people are bigger than 1 cm. Hyperplastic polyps could require colorectal sickness screening with colonoscopy on a more normal premise. Customary serrated adenomas (TSA) and sessile serrated polyps (SSP): Since they are bound to foster colorectal

disease, these polyps are oftentimes treated in much the same way to adenomas. The development of cells known as colon disease begins in the colon, a part of the digestive system. The first and longest piece of the digestive organ is the colon. The large intestine is the final component of the digestive system. The stomach related system isolates sustenance for the body to use. Malignant growth of the colon typically affects older adults, but it can happen at any age. More often than not, it begins in that frame of mind as little bunches of cells called polyps. Despite the fact that most polyps aren't cancerous, some can turn into colon cancer in time. Polyps regularly don't cause secondary effects. Consequently, specialists recommend routine colon polyp screening tests. Colon malignant growth can be tried not to by find and eliminating polyps. In the event that colon cancer develops, numerous medications can assist in controlling it. Treatment options include medical procedures like chemotherapy, targeted therapy, and immunotherapy, as well as radiation therapy. Colon sickness makes from polyps improvements in your colon's inner covering. Precancerous polyps can be recognized and eliminated through screening methodology and therapies presented by medical care suppliers. If untreated, colon threatening development could spread to various district of your body. Less people are dying from colon cancer as a result of these tests, early treatment, and new treatments.

CONCLUSION

Certain polyps, or developments, in your colon's internal covering can prompt malignant growth. Precancerous polyps can be identified by medical services suppliers utilizing screening tests before they can form into destructive growths. On the off chance that you don't catch or treat colon malignant growth, it could spread to different pieces of your body.

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Corresponding author Qiyuan Yang, Department of Molecular, Cell and Cancer Biology, University of Massachusetts Medical School, USA, E-mail: ysang.qiyuan@gmail.com

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