



Health Apps for Cancer Patients and the Use of a Plant-Based Diet

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INTRODUCTION

The keywords found in text analysis reveal that many people in Malaysia and Singapore tend to eat meat for dinner, making it impossible to completely abandon their existing diet and pursue a plant-based diet. Essentially, people who seek a plant-based diet do so as a technique to become more concerned with their health rather than the appeal of individual tendencies and eating habits. Responses to the base diet were negative. While disease control strategies were recommended, most of the assumptions suggested technology. Drink plenty of water and eat nutrients instead of teaching plant-based dinner recipes. Customers tend to prefer recipes that include plants along with other foods such as meat, rather than dinners that focus solely on earthen products. Recipes that include both meat and plant parts together should therefore be considered when planning food applications. We have shown that we are both patients and patients who use these treatments to stay healthy and prevent disease. Future nutritional applications must therefore be designed to help sick people on their way to recovery and to accommodate customers who are concerned about their health. You may also believe data from well-known health organizations such as the NHS.

DESCRIPTION

Therefore, the data provided by any nutrition application must be a concise, concise and authoritative source of information in order to gain customer trust. The aftermath of the text survey differentiated the ratings, and higher burdens were the concerns people commonly had when they were the most talked about. It indicates a high interest in finding ways to avoid specific types of malignant growth using specific plants. This

should provide customers with data about how valuable a particular plant is in controlling or preventing disease when planning their applications. The next least stressful class after Class C is B, followed by D, and finally class A. The focus of the nutrition application for patients is to provide customers with data on the association between plants and malignant growth by including the plants in recipes containing solids. A hotspot of data on what customers may want to know about the disease, and finally shows how successful herbal slimming diets are in combating disease. Classification E results indicate what patients with malignant growth want in terms of nutritional use. Applications such as eCo Study (ovarian disease), Moov care (cell destruction in the lungs), Skin Vision and First check (cutaneous malignancies), Cancer Care (malignant growths in children) are considered mixed treatments and were created with different goals (but nothing to support it). Including providing local support to patients *via* a web-based network. Relieve pressure and assist your healing system through reflective music and artistry.

CONCLUSION

Tailored Nutrition: Due to the effects of web scratching, patients need an application to help them with their diet. Nevertheless, the application should be tailored to the patient, as patients may have different nutritional propensities and sensitivities and require different types of nutritional ingredients that can help them in different stages of malignant growth. Patients undergo many different types of malignant growth therapy, and the food they eat can affect them in unexpected ways. It can also affect taste, hunger, stomach restriction, or ability to take supplements.

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