

*Perspective***The higher risk of breast cancer impact in women health****Weang Ho***

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DESCRIPTION

The most serious threat to breast health is breast cancer. In her lifetime, one out of every eight women will be diagnosed with breast cancer. Other issues that have an impact on breast health .The presence of micro calcifications in the breast microenvironment, along with mounting evidence of the presence of osteoblast-like or osteoclast-like cells in the breast, point to the existence of active calcification processes in the breast tissue throughout a woman's life. Furthermore, there is a lot of evidence that osteoimmunological illnesses including osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and periodontitis affect the risk of breast cancer in women, and vice versa. Antiresorptive medications have been shown to reduce the incidence and progression of breast cancer in recent decades. Breast electrography is an important method for enhancing the treatment of breast cancers with focused radiation. Only prone and supine CT scans are used in current breast radiation imaging regimens. Breast elasticity can be systematically assessed using only prone and supine CT datasets; however there is a dearth of knowledge about the quantitative precision with which it can be done. Many women suffer from breast-related problems, which are thought to have a severe impact on their health and well-being. Breast cancer, concerns with inappropriate bra fit, and issues with breast mobility, such as an increased incidence of breast pain, breast sag, and shame, can all be barriers to physical exercise participation. Females have less knowledge and understanding of these breast concerns. Breast density on mammography has been shown to be an important risk factor for breast cancer and a predictor of mammographic screening performance. Since its inception, density measurement has

evolved tremendously. In terms of breast cancer risk, early qualitative measuring methods were shown to have low consistency between readers. Breasts with more glandular and fibrous tissue and less fatty tissue are described as dense. On mammography, dense breast tissue and tumours both appear white, making breast cancer detection more difficult. Dense breasts affect up to half of women between the ages of 40 and 74. The condition has nothing to do with the size, shape, or feel of the breasts. Breast cancer is slightly more likely in women who have thick breasts. Because of breakthroughs in early detection and more effective therapies, breast cancer is becoming a chronic condition rather than a life-threatening illness; health care providers must recognise and manage the long-term consequences of the constellation of therapeutic modalities. Breast cancer prevention is a difficult goal to achieve, but it is not impossible. Breast cancer cells of origin have been postulated to be mammary stem and progenitors. The concept of minimising these breast cancer precursors as a risk reduction strategy in high-risk women is presented here. The phenotypic and functional characterisation of mammary stem and progenitor cells in mice and humans now has a wealth of knowledge. Breast cancer is the most common malignancy in women and the main cause of cancer-related death. Hyperglycaemia, hyperinsulinemia, inflammation, oxidative stress, and obesity are all well-known risk factors for breast cancer in people with type 2 diabetes. Based on epidemiological and retrospective clinical data, as well as preclinical studies showing an anti proliferative effect in cultured breast cancer cells and animal models, the insulin sensitizer metformin, one of the most commonly prescribed oral antidiabetic drugs, has been suggested to function as an antitumor agent.

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