Social Inequities in Cancer” is a compendium of articles that identify barriers and metrics on the topic of modifiable and unnecessary cancer inequalities. Social inequities have long been recognised as a strong contributing factor in health and cancer inequalities for the past several decades. Despite progress in cancer treatment, cancer incidence, mortality and survival vary markedly between and within countries. Globalisation, greater life expectancy, emerging analytical technologies, and the scalability of big data have revolutionized the vantage point from which social inequities can be studied. The focus of these articles is inequalities as they relate to cancer, with the inequalities ranging from the community to the global scale. Disclaimer: Where authors are identified as personnel of the International Agency for Research on Cancer / World Health Organization, the authors alone are responsible for the views expressed in this article and they do not necessarily represent the decisions, policy or views of the International Agency for Research on Cancer / World Health Organization.

Issues in Cancer Epidemiology and Research / 2012 Edition is a ScholarlyEditions™ eBook that delivers timely, authoritative, and comprehensive information about Cancer Research. The editors have built Issues in Cancer Epidemiology and Research: 2012 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews™. You can expect the information about Cancer Research in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Issues in Cancer Epidemiology and Research: 2012 Edition has been produced by the world’s leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/.

Cancer is the second-most common cause of death (after cardiovascular diseases) in the majority of European countries and cancer control is one of the biggest challenges of the 21st century. It is an international issue and, thankfully, cancer epidemiology is one of the most fruitful areas of international cooperation in cancer research. The development of several new areas of cancer control, and in particular in cancer epidemiology and prevention, in Europe during the last few decades is closely related to co-operation among institutions and scientists from many countries. One of the most interesting features of cancer in Europe is its
geographical patterns. Studies of the geographical patterns of cancer distribution in Europe have been carried out for over twenty years now. After several national atlases published in the 1980s, international atlases were published in the early 1990s, covering the countries of the European Economic Community and those of central and Eastern Europe. One clear message emerges from these works: that cancer risk does not respect national frontiers. This atlas is the result of the collaboration of a Scientific Committee and the National Vital Statistics Offices in each of the 28 countries covered. The five years covered by the atlas (1993-1997) provide mortality rates based on 5.5 million cancer deaths, representing the cancer experience in a population with 2.2 billion person-years of risk. The aim of this publication is not only to present cancer patterns in Europe but also to stimulate further studies on cancer epidemiology and generate hypotheses for analytical epidemiological studies. This publication is intended to draw the attention of medical practitioners, scientists, and politicians involved in public health care to important features of cancer in Europe, stimulate further study and lead to steps being taken to prevent the disease. Increasing prospects for prevention is, after all, a major goal in cancer research.

Prostate cancer is by far the most common cancer in men and the second leading cause of death due to cancer. It comprises a mixed group of tumours displaying varying clinical behaviour: while some have a very aggressive course, others are rather indolent. Prevention of prostate cancer and discrimination between aggressive and indolent forms are important clinical goals and the acquisition of significant new evidence on means of achieving these aims makes this book particularly timely. A wide range of topics are covered by leading authorities in the field. The biology and natural history of prostate cancer are reviewed and the role of lifestyle and dietary factors, assessed. Detailed attention is paid to risk prediction biomarkers and to the role of novel high-throughput nucleic acid-based technologies in improving risk prediction and thereby allowing tailored approaches to cancer prevention. Potential means of chemoprevention of prostate cancer are also reviewed in depth, covering the very positive new data on the impact of aspirin as well as evidence regarding 5α-reductase inhibitors, DFMO and lycopene. Guidance is provided on the differentiation of aggressive from indolent disease and the policy and research implications of recent findings are examined. This book will be of interest to both clinicians and researchers.

In the late 1980s, the National Cancer Institute initiated an investigation of cancer risks in populations near 52 commercial nuclear power plants and 10 Department of Energy nuclear facilities (including research and nuclear weapons production facilities and one reprocessing plant) in the United States. The results of the NCI investigation were used a primary resource for communicating with the public about the cancer risks near the nuclear facilities. However, this study is now over 20 years old. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission requested that the National Academy of Sciences provide an updated assessment of cancer risks in populations near USNRC-licensed nuclear facilities that utilize or process uranium for the production of electricity. Analysis of Cancer Risks in Populations near Nuclear Facilities: Phase 1 focuses on identifying scientifically sound approaches for carrying out an assessment of cancer risks associated with living near a nuclear facility, judgments about the strengths and weaknesses of various statistical power, ability to assess potential confounding factors, possible biases, and required effort. The results from this Phase 1 study will be used to inform the design of cancer risk assessment, which will be carried out in Phase 2. This report is beneficial for the general public, communities near nuclear facilities, stakeholders, healthcare providers, policy makers, state and local officials, community leaders, and the media.

The second edition of this internationally acclaimed title is the ideal handbook for those involved in conducting epidemiological research. The objective of most epidemiological studies is to relate exposure to putative causal agents to the occurrence of a particular disease. The achievement of this objective depends critically on accurate measurement of exposure. This book reviews principles and techniques that can be applied to measuring a wide range of exposures, including demographic, behavioral, medical, genetic, and environmental factors. The book covers questionnaire design, conducting personal interviews, abstracting information from medical records, use of proxy respondents, and measurements from human specimens and in the environment. It gives a comprehensive account of measurement error and the estimation of its effects, and the design, analysis, and interpretation of validity and reliability studies. Emphasis is given to the ways in which the validity of measurements can be increased. Techniques to maximize participation of subjects in epidemiological studies
are discussed, and ethical issues relevant to exposure measurement are outlined.

"The volume sheds new light on reducing disparities by complementing currently available monographs, through the provision of solutions that are not only theoretically innovative but also empirically effective. Indeed, Cancer Disparities: Causes and Evidence-Based Solutions admirably achieves two key objectives that are crucial for advances in the field: (a) providing an up-to-date overview of cancer-related disparities and (b) describing evidence-based interventional approaches to close the cancer-related disparities gap. The implicit promise is that these approaches will enable public health practitioners, cancer control workers, and community members to use or adapt them in their own communities. This volume is essential to help make that promise a reality."—PsycCRITIQUES Cancer is not randomly distributed in the United States. Its incidence varies by race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and other geographic and demographic factors. This volume, co-published with the American Cancer Society, is the first to examine the biological, racial, and socioeconomic factors that influence cancer incidence and survival. In addition, it presents 15 previously unpublished, evidence-based interventions to reduce and eliminate cancer disparities. The book explains the nature, scope, and causes of cancer disparities across different populations and then presents unique programs proven to reduce such inequalities in the areas of cancer prevention, screening and early detection, treatment, and survivorship. They represent a variety of cancers, populations, and communities across the U.S. Descriptions of each intervention include tests of effectiveness and are written in sufficient detail for readers to replicate them within their own communities. Key Features: Offers an in-depth look at the latest research behind cancer disparities Written by highly respected and published cancer researchers Includes 15 never-before published, evidence-based interventions that readers can replicate Discusses breast, colorectal, cervical, and other pernicious cancers Includes interventions for African-American, Hispanic, Native American, and other populations

This much anticipated Third Edition provides a comprehensive presentation of the global burden and patterns of cancer occurrence, along with new developments in our understanding of cancer causation and prevention. Special attention is given to epidemiologic approaches that incorporate molecular biomarkers based on genomic and other emerging technologies, providing new insights into the role of genetic predisposition and gene-environment interactions in cancer induction. In addition, new chapters are included on social class disparities in cancer incidence and mortality, the role of obesity and physical inactivity in cancer etiology, the potential effects of electromagnetic fields and radiofrequency radiation, and the principles of cancer chemoprevention. The textbook is organized into five sections: Basic Concepts; The Magnitude of Cancer; The Causes of Cancer; Cancer by Tissue of Origin; Cancer Prevention and Control. In this new edition, Drs. David Schottenfeld and Joseph F. Fraumeni, Jr. have enlisted three distinguished Associate Editors: Drs. Jonathan Samet of Johns Hopkins University, Graham Colditz of Harvard University and Alice Whittemore of Stanford University.

This book explores in depth the relation between physical activity and cancer control, including primary prevention, coping with treatments, recovery after treatments, long-term survivorship, secondary prevention, and survival. The first part of the book presents the most recent research on the impact of physical activity in preventing a range of cancers. In the second part, the association between physical activity and cancer survivorship is addressed. The effects of physical activity on supportive care endpoints (e.g., quality of life, fatigue, physical functioning) and disease endpoints (e.g., biomarkers, recurrence, survival) are carefully analyzed. In addition, the determinants of physical activity in cancer survivors are discussed, and behavior change strategies for increasing physical activity in cancer survivors are appraised. The final part of the book is devoted to special topics, including the relation of physical activity to pediatric cancer survivorship and to palliative cancer care.

Providing a historical perspective on the etiology of lung cancer, this comprehensive reference presents an in-depth analysis of the epidemiology of cancer of the lung—describing the current understanding of risk factors and the use of epidemiological data to design programs for the control of this leading cause of death worldwide.
This atlas illustrates the latest available data on the cancer epidemic, showing causes, stages of development, and prevalence rates of different types of cancers by gender, income group, and region. It also examines the cost of the disease, both in terms of health care and commercial interests, and the steps being taken to curb the epidemic, from research and screening to cancer management programs and health education.

A basic textbook addressed to medical and public health students, clinicians, health professionals, and all others seeking to understand the principles and methods used in cancer epidemiology. Written by a prominent epidemiologist and experienced teacher at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the text aims to help readers become competent in the use of basic epidemiological tools and capable of exercising critical judgment when assessing results reported by others. Throughout the text, a lively writing style and numerous illustrative examples, often using real research data, facilitate an easy understanding of basic concepts and methods. Information ranges from an entertaining account of the origins of epidemiology, through advice on how to overcome some of the limitations of survival analysis, to a checklist of questions to ask when considering sources of bias. Although statistical concepts and formulae are presented, the emphasis is consistently on the interpretation of the data rather than on the actual calculations. The text has 18 chapters. The first six introduce the basic principles of epidemiology and statistics. Chapters 7-13 deal in more depth with each of the study designs and interpretation of their findings. Two chapters, concerned with the problems of confounding and study size, cover more complex statistical concepts and are included for advanced study. A chapter on methodological issues in cancer prevention gives examples of epidemiology's contribution to primary prevention, screening and other activities for early detection, and tertiary prevention. The concluding chapters review the role of cancer registries and discuss practical considerations that should be taken into account in the design, planning, and conduct of any type of epidemiological research.

Showcasing the expertise of top-tier specialists who contributed to the newly released guidelines for the care of thrombosis in cancer patients, this exciting guide was written and edited by members of the American Society of Clinical Oncology panel, (ASCO), on the prevention and treatment of cancer-associated thrombosis, among others, and provides

The Cancer in Sub-Saharan Africa volume brings together population-based cancer incidence data from 25 cancer registries in 20 sub-Saharan African countries that are part of the African Cancer Registry Network. The compiled data in this volume, presented and commented upon by covered population and by anatomical site, are of tremendous value to the assessment of the pattern and evolution of cancer in Africa, as a means of elucidating, confirming, and evaluating causes of the disease.

Evaluates evidence for an increased risk of cancer in women using combined oral contraceptives, progestogen-only hormonal contraceptives, post-menopausal estrogen therapy, and post-menopausal estrogen-progestogen therapy. Although the carcinogenicity of these preparations has been extensively investigated, the book stresses the many complex methodological issues that must be considered when interpreting findings and weighing results. Evidence of an association between use of these preparations and positive effects on health, including a reduced risk of some cancers, is also critically assessed. The first and most extensive monograph evaluates evidence of an association between the use of combined oral contraceptives and cancer at nine sites. Concerning breast cancer, the evaluation concludes that, even if the association is causal, the excess risk for breast cancer associated with patterns of use that are typical today is very small. Studies of predominantly high-dose preparations found an increased risk of hepatocellular carcinoma in the absence of hepatitis viruses. Citing these findings, the evaluation concludes that there is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of combined oral contraceptives. The evaluation also found sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of some, but not all, combined preparations in animals. Combined oral contraceptives were classified as carcinogenic to humans. The evaluation also cites conclusive evidence that these agents have a protective effect against cancers of the ovary and endometrium. Progestogen-only
contraceptives are evaluated in the second monograph, which considers the association with cancer at six sites. The evaluation found no evidence of an increased risk for breast cancer. Although the evaluation found sufficient evidence in animals for the carcinogenicity of medroxyprogesterone acetate, evidence for the carcinogenicity of progestogen-only contraceptives in humans was judged inadequate. Progestogen-only contraceptives were classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans. The third monograph, on post-menopausal estrogen therapy, considers evidence of an association with cancer at eight sites. Findings from a large number of epidemiological studies indicate a small increase in the risk of breast cancer in women who have used these preparations for five years or more. Studies consistently show an association between use of post-menopausal estrogen therapy and an increased risk for endometrial cancer. Data on the association with other cancers were either inconclusive or suggested no effect on risk. The evaluation concludes that post-menopausal estrogen therapy is carcinogenic to humans. The final monograph evaluates the association between the use of post-menopausal estrogen-progestogen therapy and cancer at four sites. The evaluation of limited data on breast cancer found an increased relative risk observed with long-term use. Data were judged insufficient to assess the effects of past use and of different progestogen compounds, doses, and treatment schedules. For endometrial cancer, the evaluation found an increase in risk relative to non-users when the progestogen was added to the cycle for 10 days or fewer. Post-menopausal estrogen-progestogen therapy was classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans. Concerning post-menopausal therapy in general, the book notes that evidence of carcinogenic risks must be placed in perspective of potential benefits. The prevention of osteoporotic fractures is cited as the best-established benefit. Evidence also suggests that estrogen prevents heart disease and may prevent memory loss and dementia.

Since the late 1960s, the survival rate in children and adolescents diagnosed with cancer has steadily improved, with a corresponding decline in the cancer-specific death rate. Although the improvements in survival are encouraging, they have come at the cost of acute, chronic, and late adverse effects precipitated by the toxicities associated with the individual or combined use of different types of treatment (e.g., surgery, radiation, chemotherapy). In some cases, the impairments resulting from cancer and its treatment are severe enough to qualify a child for U.S. Social Security Administration disability benefits. At the request of Social Security Administration, Childhood Cancer and Functional Impacts Across the Care Continuum provides current information and findings and conclusions regarding the diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of selected childhood cancers, including different types of malignant solid tumors, and the effect of those cancers on children’s health and functional capacity, including the relative levels of functional limitation typically associated with the cancers and their treatment. This report also provides a summary of selected treatments currently being studied in clinical trials and identifies any limitations on the availability of these treatments, such as whether treatments are available only in certain geographic areas.

"The definitive reference for budding and experienced cancer epidemiologists alike." - American Journal of Epidemiology "Practitioners in epidemiology and oncology will find immense value in this." - JAMA Since its initial publication in 1982, CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PREVENTION has served as the premier reference work for students and professionals working to understand the causes and prevention of cancer in humans. Now revised for the first time in more than a decade, this fourth edition provides a comprehensive summary of the global patterns of cancer incidence and mortality, current understanding of the major causal determinants, and a rationale for preventive interventions. Special attention is paid to molecular epidemiologic approaches that address the wider role of genetic predisposition and gene-environment interactions in cancer etiology and pathogenesis. New and timely chapters on environmental and social-epidemiologic factors include: • The role of social class disparities • The role of obesity and physical inactivity • The potential effects of electromagnetic fields and radiofrequency radiation • The principles of cancer chemoprevention For both seasoned professionals and newer generations of students and researchers, this fourth edition of CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PREVENTION remains the authority in the field -- a work of distinction that every lab, library, student, professional, or researcher should have close at hand.

This book will serve as a primer for both laboratory and field scientists who are shaping the emerging field of molecular epidemiology. Molecular epidemiology utilizes the same paradigm as traditional epidemiology but uses biological markers to identify exposure, disease or susceptibility. Schulte and Perera present the
epidemiologic methods pertinent to biological markers. The book is also designed to enumerate the considerations necessary for valid field research and provide a resource on the salient and subtle features of biological indicators.

The IARC Monographs series publishes authoritative independent assessments by international experts of the carcinogenic risks posed to humans by a variety of agents, mixtures and exposures. They are a resource of information for both researchers and national and international authorities. This volume is particularly significant because tobacco smoke not only causes more deaths from cancer than any other known agent; it also causes more deaths from vascular and respiratory diseases. This volume contains all the relevant information on both direct and passive smoking. It is organised by first looking at the nature of agent before collecting the evidence of cancer in humans. This is followed by carcinogenicity studies on animals and then any other data relevant to an evaluation.

Oral contraceptives for family planning worldwide have revolutionized the reproductive lives of millions of women since their introduction in the 1960s. Later on, a variety of side-effects including cardiovascular diseases was recognized. In response to these concerns, new generations of combined oral contraceptives were developed that featured lower dose of estrogen and newer, more potent progestogens. The effectiveness and ease of use of combined hormonal contraceptives suggest that they will continue to be used to a significant extent in the future. This ninety-first volume of IARC Monograph.

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After several decades of development, the socialist market economy of China is now the world’s second largest economy by nominal GDP. China is also the largest economy by purchasing power parity according to the International Monetary Fund. In tandem with the development of the Chinese economy, China’s cancer burden is rising rapidly due to an ageing population and the adoption of unhealthy lifestyle behaviours. According to the data from the National Central Cancer Registry (NCCR) of China, the incidence and mortality of cancer have been increasing rapidly in China. In recent years, cancer has been the leading cause of death among city residents and the second cause of death among rural residents, which has become a stark public health issue in China. According to the NCCR, an estimated 4.29 million new incident cases (12 thousand per day) and 2.81 million death cases (7.5 thousand per day) would occur in 2015 in China. This corresponds to the age-standardized incidence rate (ASIR) of 201.1 per 100,000 and age-standardized mortality rate (ASMR) of 126.9 per 100,000, respectively. Due to the geographical and ethnic disparities in living habits and healthcare level, the cancer spectrum differs between different regions and ethnic groups in China. According to the estimation from IARC, the incidence of nasopharyngeal carcinoma and liver cancer is the world’s highest in specific regions of China. The incidence of some cancer types in Chinese urban areas, such as colorectal, prostate, kidney and bladder cancers, is similar to that in developed countries or regions where the incidence of cancer is highly associated with obesity and westernised lifestyles. Nevertheless, the incidence of some common cancer types in rural areas, including oesophageal, stomach, liver and cervical cancers, shares similarity with less developed countries or regions in the world where cancers are associated with chronic infectious agents due to poverty. In addition, the mortality rate is higher in rural areas, which suggests a poorer cancer prognosis due to late diagnosis and/or unsatisfying clinical treatment. The distinct cancer patterns of different regions and/ or ethnic groups indicate a need for precise cancer prevention and control plans tailored for different geographical regions and/or ethnic groups. The overarching goal of the proposed Frontiers in
Oncology Research Topic is to present current perspectives on cancer epidemiology in Chinese characteristics and provide current knowledge of cancer burden as well as cancer mortality to academic investigators, clinicians and stakeholders from the translational, clinical and public health communities.

In 28 chapters, Global Epidemiology of Cancer provides a basic overview of the most commonly occurring cancers, their worldwide incidence, and mortality. Designed for the health sciences, particularly those in epidemiology, public health, and medicine, this comprehensive resource is ideal as a primary text for an overview course or seminar on Cancer or Cancer epidemiology. Key Features: · Backed with research and draws upon worldwide information to address the global landscape of cancer. · Offers clear, concise descriptions of each specific type of oncologic disease as well as its epidemiology, etiology, risk factors and preventive factors · Includes a wealth of information on the pathogenesis of the disease as we currently understand it at the molecular level.

Epidemiology of Chronic Disease: Global Perspectives is the most current and authoritative resource on the epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors and preventive factors of over 50 major chronic diseases and conditions. This comprehensive text provides readers with an excellent basis for examining current hypotheses regarding chronic disease epidemiology.

"Comprehensive and comprehensible, but also encouraging -- informed by the hope and belief that informed its creation." -Cancer Amid sweeping advances in the science and treatment of cancer, the TEXTBOOK OF CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY offers students and professionals a definitive, systematic resource for understanding the factors affecting all types of human cancer. This fully updated new edition offers an overview of epidemiology's key concepts and methods as they relate to cancer (including the emerging potential of biomarkers) as well as site-specific chapters on individual cancers' natural history, pathology, descriptive epidemiology, and etiology. Taken together, these chapters forge connections between established science and the ongoing evolution of this dynamic field. Crisply and concisely written by an assembly of internationally recognized researchers, the TEXTBOOK OF CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY offers a superlative introduction to the subject's consensuses and controversies for those embarking on their careers and a ready reference for seasoned professionals.

After considering the aging population in developed countries, it has become clear to physicians and public policy administrators that prevention of cancer must play a more important role in national anti-cancer policy than it has in the past. The recent introduction of an HPV vaccine, coupled with discoveries concerning the relationship of H. pylori and cancer has brought the role of infectious agents in cancer into sharp focus in the medical community. While interest in the subject has grown, no single source existed to bring clinicians up-to-date on developments in disease mechanisms, population-based risk assessment and policy considerations in the field of cancer prevention. In this current and comprehensive text the authors review the basic science and clinical implications of individual infectious agents, while going beyond a mere update of the literature to offer insights on the current emerging prevention possibilities. This prevention perspective is what makes this particular text so valuable to researchers, epidemiologists, health care policy makers and oncologists. The discussion is organized to highlight the vital role of primary cancer prevention, and suggest directions for future research, practice and policy. Since HPV continues to be at the center of interest in the arena of infectious agents and cancer, the authors frame the majority of their discussion on this now-famous virus. The sheer volume of literature related to this virus and its many related cancers, and the burgeoning research on the development and implementation of a prophylactic vaccine necessitates a much fuller review of this infectious agent. Therefore, the book is roughly divided into two equal parts: one part devoted to HPV and another part devoted to five other prominent infectious agents in cancer.

Avoiding overweight and obesity is the best-established diet-related risk factor for cancer. The proportion of people who are overweight/obese is increasing, and the amount of physical activity is decreasing in most populations, including urban populations in many developing countries. The increasing prevalence of overweight/obesity is presumably due to the increasing availability of highly palatable, high energy foods and an increasing sedentary lifestyle due to
mechanisation of both workplace and leisure activities. Overweight/obesity and reduced physical activity increases the risk of cancers in various organs. Maintaining a healthy body weight and regular physical activity is the second most important way to prevent cancer, after tobacco control. The suggestions of possible public health action aimed at tackling these risk factors include education activities to promote balanced diets which are not excessive in energy and broad education and planning to enable and encourage physical activity during work and leisure. The Handbook Volume 6 on Weight Control and Physical Activity contains a full discussion of this topic, together with recommendations for public health action.

The book summarizes and evaluates the epidemiology of all types of cancer in childhood, with special emphasis on leukemias, lymphomas, and central nervous system tumours in childhood.

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Oncological Functional Nutrition: Phytochemicals and Medicinal Plants presents the anticancer activities, metabolism, mechanism of action, doses, and sources of various phytochemicals and medicinal plants. Broken into five parts, this book addresses cancer epidemiology, molecular and therapeutic bases of cancer, macro and micronutrients in cancer prevention and treatment, phytochemicals in the cancer treatment, and medical plants as potential functional foods or resources for the obtention of metabolites with anticancer activity. Written for nutritionists, food scientists, health professionals, oncologists, endocrinologists, natural product chemists, ethnobotanists, chemists, pharmacists, biochemists, and students studying relating fields, Oncological Functional Nutrition: Phytochemicals and Medicinal Plants will be a useful reference for those interested in learning more about functional nutrition and cancer. Discusses functional nutrition as alternative therapy Provides recommendations and intervention strategies related to the consumption of phytochemicals, food, and medicinal plants Addresses cancer epidemiology, the molecular and therapeutic bases of cancer, phytochemicals in the cancer treatment, and medical plants

“excellent coverage of the primary premise in clinical/(health) psychology that health conditions are largely behavior-associated, or a result of poor lifestyle choices. Good health is the result of careful planning and implementation of beneficial behaviors/practices.” —Dr. Lisa Schnellet, Jefferson Community College Behavioral Epidemiology: Principles and Applications is the first of its kind to bring together the disciplines of the social/behavioral sciences and epidemiology. The text reviews how we study health in relation to behaviors, the complexities of such studies, ways to minimize these complexities, and how to use this knowledge to prevent and control disease in human populations. By combining these disciplines, this book provides a foundation for students and researchers in the methods used to study behavior, drawing upon mutually successful methods, and discussing what to do when these disciplines overlap or interact. This text is ideal for master's level or early doctoral graduate students in the behavioral sciences, epidemiology, or public health, as well as researchers from other fields interested in an introduction to population-based research of behavior and health. Instructor Resources: Instructor's Manual, PowerPoint Lecture Slides, Test Bank