

# Cancer Prevention, Governmental Responsibility, Health Manpower Activity

Cancer prevention is one of the national health activity in many developed and developing countries, this activity is a governmental responsibility for managing predicting and risk factors regarding the communicable and non communicable diseases including malignant diseases.

Managing risk factors such as cigarette and alcohol consumption, lack of physical activity, over weight and obesity, stress management are in more consideration for health managers in collaboration with other sectors of social organizations.

Preventing the air, water, foods from potential hazardous pollutions are a defined strategy for preventing health problems such as cancers. Screening and early detection cancers are other effective national programs which are in use in many countries throughout the world.

Nowadays there is some hope to cancer control from this kind of activities such as decreasing the incidence of stomach and lung cancer in western countries. Also there is some kind of health personnel activity to complete the national defined programs; some of these prescriptions are acting through gene suppressions or amplifications, and others through cell metabolism or prohibiting the risk factors.

Detecting the colorectal adenomatous polyps, or using aspirin and vitamin C/ E or treating helicobacter pylori in stomach malignancy and/ or cheoprevention in breast carcinoma are some popular examples. Pap smear as an effective clinical tool is able to sample the transitional zone, the area where physiologic transformation from columnar endocervical epithelium to squamous (ectocervical) epithelium takes place and dysplasia and cancer arise. These are health manpower activities and individual based which may improve cancer control in the future.

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