

عنوان مقاله:

Mechanism and Effect of Chemicals on the Women's Cancers: A Review Article study

محل انتشار:

یازدهمین کنگره بین المللی سرطان پستان (سال: 1394)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 2

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: Today, women are exposed to many chemical compounds over a lifetime. Knowing mechanism and effect of these compounds help us to identify the higher risk of women's cancers. There are a few known mechanisms for carcinogenicity of aromatic rings, aromatic amines, Nnitrosamine and halogenated compounds in quantum chemistry. Materials and Methods: In this research, quantum biology, cancer biology and medical publications have been used. According to Polman's theory, a carcinogenic compound has an active site with a high density of electrons and π -bond order. The existence of such high electron density regions increases the reactivity of molecules. In another theory, the reactivity is due to its resulting metabolite. Such products attach to the DNA. Modern food-production methods have opened exposure to environment carcinogens in women. For example, addition of nitrate and nitrite to food products, as preservatives can increase the cancer risk in two ways. Nitrites react with the hydrogen chloride in the stomach to form nitrous acid, which may cause mutation of DNA. On the other hand, nitrites may combine with second-type amines and form carcinogenic nitrosamines. Results: Preservative chemicals found in analysis of some breast tumors indicate high concentrations of para-hydroxybenzoicacids (parabens) are used by women in many cosmetic and some food. Parabenes can mimic the hormone estrogen effect, which is known to play a role in the development of breast cancer. Conclusion: It is believed that about seventy percent of cancers have environmental origins. Here, the term environment refers to life style, diet, exposure to infection, average age of menstruation period and the age of menopause, number of children or overlay chemical and cultural environment that is much more important in the case of women's health.

کلمات کلیدی:

Chemical compounds, Women's cancers, carcinogenicity

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