**CANCER ASSESSMENT**

Cancer mortality has been on the increase and there are several factors that have been put in place to deal with this. It has been noted that treatment and frequent screening would help reduce the mortality rates of some types of cancers. However, there are certain types of cancer that cannot be identified in good time and treatment administered.

Reports from the government, published studies and international databases have indicated key attributes to deaths of cancer to be as follows: low intake of vegetables and fruits, smoking, obesity, unsafe sex, smoking and inactivity (Branonn et al., 2017). Smoking is a key factor to lung cancer, while obesity accounts for breast, endometrial and colorectal cancers (Branonn et al., 2017). Many who were inactive physically, usually ended up with colorectal and breast cancer. Patients who have a history of abusing alcohol had a high chance of contacting esophageal, liver, breast and oropharyngeal cancers (Branonn et al., 2017).

Most of the deaths currently recorded arose from a combination of these risk factors. In fact, most of the cancers that have sent people to their death include esophageal, cervical and lung cancers (Branonn et al., 2017). A combination of these cancers has proved to be quite dangerous as most of the patients were are likely to die if they are not identified and put into treatment early enough. The least recorded deaths arise from leukemia and colorectal cancers (Branonn et al., 2017). The studies noted that most of the death arose from countries with high income as compared to those from small income. This is because of the lifestyle of the people that live in these areas.

**Reference**

Branonn, L., Feist, J. & Updegraff, J. A. (2017). *Health Psychology: An Introduction to Behavior and Health.* Chicago: Cengage Learning.