Cancer occurs as a result of mutations, or abnormal changes, in the genes responsible for regulating the growth of cells and keeping them healthy. The genes are in each cell's nucleus, which acts as the "control room" of each cell. Normally, the cells in our bodies replace themselves through an orderly process of cell growth: healthy new cells take over as old ones die out. But over time, mutations can "turn on" certain genes and "turn off" others in a cell. That changed cell gains the ability to keep dividing without control or order, producing more cells just like it and forming a tumor. The breast has developed from cells in the breast due to a malignant tumor. Usually breast cancer either begins in the cells of the lobules, which are the milk-producing glands, or the ducts, the passages that drain milk from the lobules to the nipple. Less commonly, breast cancer can begin in the stromal tissues, which include the fatty and fibrous connective tissues of the breast. Breast cancer is always caused by a genetic abnormality. However, only 5-10% of cancers are due to an abnormality inherited from your mother or father. About 90% of breast cancers are due to genetic abnormalities that happen as a result of the aging process and the "wear and tear" of life in general. According to Hindu September 30, 2009, The Experts project...
breast cancer to strike approximately 2.5 lakh women in India by 2015. "Breast cancer has overtaken cervical cancer to become the leading cause of cancer-related mortality among women living in metropolitan cities," says the Indian Council of Medical Research which places incidence of the disease at 30 to 33 per 1,00,000 women in urban India. Cancer rates could further increase by 50 per cent to 15 million new cases in the year 2020, according to the World Cancer Report. The report also reveals the developing world is expected to account for more than half of all cancer cases in the world by 2020. According to B. Niranjan Naik of Dharamshila hospital, a cancer specialist hospital, almost 75,000 new cases of breast cancer are detected in India every year. The WHO is also warning that Asia's annual death toll from cancer, currently at about 4 million, could reach 6.4 million by 2030 if current trends continue and the incidence of new cases in Asia is rising by around 60 per cent in some parts.

Dr. Col. C. S. Pant, Vice Chairperson for the Forum for Breast Cancer Protection, "The rise is particularly affecting younger women between 30 and 40 years. Unlike in the West where typically women after 50 years get early stage disease, breast cancer in Asian women occurs at a younger age and is usually presented and diagnosed at a later stage." In this paper an attempt is made to find out the peak age of a women getting breast cancer in Chennai by the method of unsupervised questioner. We collected the data from 100 patients of Adyar Cancer Institute, Chennai. The following are identified as the symptoms of Breast Cancer namely breast pain, rash/itching, swelling, skin retraction, nipple discharge, lump, left/right breast large in size. First section gives the details about Breast Cancer. Section two deals with the concept of RTD matrix. In section three the data being analyzed using CETD matrix. In section four conclusions and suggestions are derived.

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Finding the Peak Age of an Indian Woman Victim of Breast Cancer using CETD Matrix

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Computer Science
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Keywords

Cancer  Breast cancer  Breast pain  Symptoms  Rash/itching  Swelling  Skin retraction

Nipple discharge

Lump

ATD matrix

RTD matrix and CETD Matrix.