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by J S

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Peer Response on Mr. Raymond Jones

Peer Response 1

I agree with your argument regarding Mr. Raymond Jones and the risk factors exposing him to cancer. Apart from cigarette smoking, drug and alcohol abuse, other risk factors of cancer include exposure to sunlight, age, exposure to radioactive materials, some infectious agents, certain enzymes, family background of malignancy, poor nutrition, lack of exercise, or being obese.

However, in the case of Mr. Raymond, the risk factors include his advanced age, alcohol consumption, and history with hard drugs. It is also worth noting that some of the most prevalent causes of COPD or cancer can be avoided. For instance, in the case of Mr. Jones, one can quit smoking, using drugs, or drinking alcohol. In addition to that, he can engage in exercises to keep his body active.

I concur that the symptoms exhibited by M. Jones are synonymous with chronic obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), involving the inflammation of the lungs, hence obstructing airflow. The wheezing developed by Mr. Jones suggests that his lungs are not functioning correctly. He is also producing bloody sputum and has a history of anemia. Apart from a lung biopsy that rules out COPD or lung cancer, the physician can also order a spirometry test to assess the functioning of the lungs. Other tests include CT scans and X-rays. In Mr. Jones's case, the x-ray results indicate a lesion in his upper right lobe, which I accede is cancerous. The treatment options for cancer include chemotherapy and radiotherapy, but for COPD, oxygen therapy, or surgery when all the other interventions fail.

Peer response 2

According to the symptoms exhibited by Mr. Jones, it is evident that the flu shot he received did not work to protect his body against the viral infection. Doctors recommend that people get vaccinated against flu before spreading in the community because it takes about two weeks for the body to develop antibodies against the flu virus. However, despite the vaccination, a person can still be exposed to the flu virus and contract the flu before the body has fully developed the antibodies needed to fight the infection. In addition to that, the patient has smoked for over a decade, meaning that the cigarette smoke has caused significant damage to his lungs, exposing him to viral infections even if he was vaccinated against flu.

I am afraid I disagree with your argument that a chest x-ray is the best way to determine what is wrong with Mr. Jones. A physician can use a stethoscope to listen to Mr. Jones's lungs, order a CT scan or blood test to determine the oxygen and carbon dioxide concentration in the blood. In essence, there is no single test that can explain a patient's predicaments. It is always recommended that a series of tests be conducted to rule out the possibility of other problems. It is, however, good that cancer was detected, but other tests are necessary to determine the stage of cancer before appropriate treatment can be applied. Based on the results of the cancer tests, the standard treatments are chemotherapy, radiotherapy, targeted therapy, surgery, or a combination of all these interventions. I agree with your suggestion that the mass must be removed. However, other tests are necessary to determine the extent of cancer and guide the appropriate intervention method.

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