

Sample of thesis English editing

Field of research: medicine - oncology

BACKGROUND

This chapter examines the literatures ~~that are~~ associated ~~with~~ breast cancer, ~~the~~ autonomic nervous system, and music therapy. The content ~~will cover~~ ~~includes~~ psychosocial profil~~ing~~ of cancer survivors, cancer treatment and side effects~~s~~, heart rate variability analysis and application, and music therapy and its application.

2.1 The biology of cancer

~~The~~ ~~H~~human body contains many types of differentiated cells, ~~each~~ with ~~the~~~~its~~ unique structure and unique function ~~of each cell~~ contributing to total body physiologic function. ~~Every~~ ~~m~~Malignancy arises ~~when~~~~from~~ cells that are originally normal ~~become~~~~but are~~ altered at the gene level in some way. The end result of the~~se~~ changes ~~may manifest as~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~a~~ loss of some or all of ~~the~~ ~~a~~ cell's' normal characteristics, and the expression of abnormal characteristics. This ~~may~~ ~~e~~ ~~changes~~ then affect the cell's appearance, surface membrane, function and growth characteristics. Cancer is a type of abnormal cell growth. Each normal mature cell is differentiated with a distinct and recognizable appearance ~~in terms of~~ size and shape. In addition, the size of ~~the~~ normal cell nucleus is usually small compared with the rest of the cell, ~~which~~ ~~includes~~ ~~including~~ the cytoplasm. Thus normal cells generally have a small nuclear-~~/~~cytoplasmic ratio.

Cancer cells lose the specific appearance of their parent cells. This loss of specific appearance makes many types of cancer cells look alike. The nucleus of a cancer~~ous~~ cell is larger than that of ~~normal~~ ~~cells from the same lineage~~ ~~a normal cell from the same tissue~~. Thus cancer cells have a large nuclear-~~/~~cytoplasmic ratio. Other microscopic features ~~typical~~ of malignant cells include irregularly shaped nuclei and an increased proportion of cells undergoing mitosis. ~~Along with losing the appearance of the parent cells,~~ ~~e~~Cancer cells ~~also~~ lose some or all of the differentiated functions performed by the~~ir~~ parent cells ~~and~~ ~~Cancer cells~~ ~~_~~ have no useful

function.

Cancer cells are poorly organized as they produce little fibronectin and are thus poorly adherent with one another~~make little fibronectin and adhere poorly to each other.~~ This in addition to ~~Because cancer cells do not bind tightly together~~ the expression of ~~and have~~ many cell surface enzymes capable of~~on their cell surfaces that can~~ digesting ~~the molecules of~~ extracellular matrix allows cells, ~~they are able~~ to break off from the main tumor, move through blood vessels and tissues, and spread to other body sites (metastasize).

Unlike normal cells, cancer cells divide almost~~nearly~~ continuously. Certain genetic mutations~~The gene changes~~ allow cancer cells to bypass the normal controls ~~and regulating~~restrictions on entering the cell cycle. As a result, ~~Almost as soon as~~ one round of mitosis is ~~often followed by another~~is complete, the daughter cells begin a new round. ~~In addition,~~ ~~e~~Cancer cells also have an infinite life span due to ~~an abnormal response to~~ that does not respond to apoptotic signals, a ~~This~~ characteristic ~~has been~~ termed immortality. The persistence of abnormal proliferation ~~cancer cell division~~ makes cancer difficult to control.

Final text

BACKGROUND

This chapter examines the literature associated with breast cancer, the autonomic nervous system, and music therapy. The content will cover psychosocial profiling of cancer survivors, cancer treatment and side effects, heart rate variability analysis and application, and music therapy and its application.

2.1 The biology of cancer

The human body contains many types of differentiated cells, with the unique structure and unique function of each cell contributing to total body physiologic function. Malignancy arises when cells that are originally normal become altered at the gene level in some way. The end result of these changes may manifest as a loss of some or all of a cell's normal characteristics, and the expression of abnormal characteristics. This may then affect the cell's appearance, surface membrane, function and growth characteristics.

Cancer is a type of abnormal cell growth. Each normal mature cell is differentiated with a distinct and recognizable appearance in terms of size and shape. In addition, the size of the normal cell nucleus is usually small compared with the rest of the cell, which includes the cytoplasm. Thus normal cells generally have a small nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio.

Cancer cells lose the specific appearance of their parent cells. This loss of specific appearance makes many types of cancer cells look alike. The nucleus of a cancerous cell is larger than that of normal cells from the same lineage. Thus cancer cells have a large nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio. Other microscopic features typical of malignant cells include irregularly shaped nuclei and an increased proportion of cells undergoing mitosis. Cancer cells also lose some or all of the differentiated functions performed by their parent cells and have no useful function.

Cancer cells are poorly organized as they produce little fibronectin and are thus poorly adherent with one another. This in addition to the expression of many cell surface enzymes capable of digesting extracellular matrix allows cells to break off from the main tumor, move through blood vessels and tissues, and spread to other body sites (metastasize).

Unlike normal cells, cancer cells divide almost continuously. Certain genetic mutations allow cancer cells to bypass the normal controls regulating the cell cycle. As a result, one round of mitosis is often followed by another. Cancer cells also have an infinite life span due to an abnormal response to apoptotic signals, a characteristic termed immortality. The persistence of abnormal proliferation makes cancer difficult to control.