

What do you think cancer is?

Cancer is a disease where cells grow uncontrollably and can spread to other parts of the body.

Cancer is uncontrolled cell-growth, which kills many people because there is no ultimate cure for it.

a deadly disease

A disease.

A disease caused by an overload in cells

Very serious sick

A disease that if not treated in time can be fatal. There are many different types of cancer

Cancer is when cells grow out of control.

It is a disease of genetic mutations.

Cancer means cells that stop following the body's rules.

It is when normal cells turn abnormal and spread.

Cancer is a breakdown in cell regulation.

It's the body's cells dividing without control.

Cancer is a group of diseases, not just one.

It's cells that refuse to die when they should.

Cancer is uncontrolled growth that can invade tissues.

It's the body's own cells turning against it.

Cancer is a disease where cells lose control.

It is when the body's repair system fails.

Cancer means abnormal growth that damages organs.

It is when cells stop following normal signals.

Cancer is uncontrolled multiplication of bad cells.

It is a sickness that spreads inside the body.

Cancer happens when DNA gets damaged.

It is when the body cannot kill harmful cells.

Cancer means cells growing where they shouldn't.

It is a disease caused by errors in cell growth.

What factors do you think most lead to/cause cancer?

Major causes include genetic mutations, smoking, and exposure to harmful chemicals

There are many reasons but it is mostly due to life style such as smoking, unhealthy diet, bad environment, etc.

cell mutation

Bad lifestyle/habits.

Having too many cells. Could be from daily habits, genetics, etc.

How much we eat carbohydrates

Genetic mutations

Smoking is a major cause of cancer.

Too much alcohol can lead to cancer.

Unhealthy diet increases cancer risk.

Lack of exercise can cause cancer.

Genetics and family history play a role.

Exposure to pollution can cause cancer.

Too much sun or UV light leads to cancer.

Stress and lifestyle may increase cancer risk.

Chemicals and toxins can cause cancer.

Aging makes cancer more likely.

Long-term exposure to radiation can cause cancer.

Viral infections like HPV or hepatitis can lead to cancer.

Unhealthy diet increases cancer risk.

Hormonal imbalances may contribute to cancer.

Weak immune systems can make cancer more likely.

Certain workplace exposures (like asbestos) can cause cancer.

High levels of processed food and additives may lead to cancer.

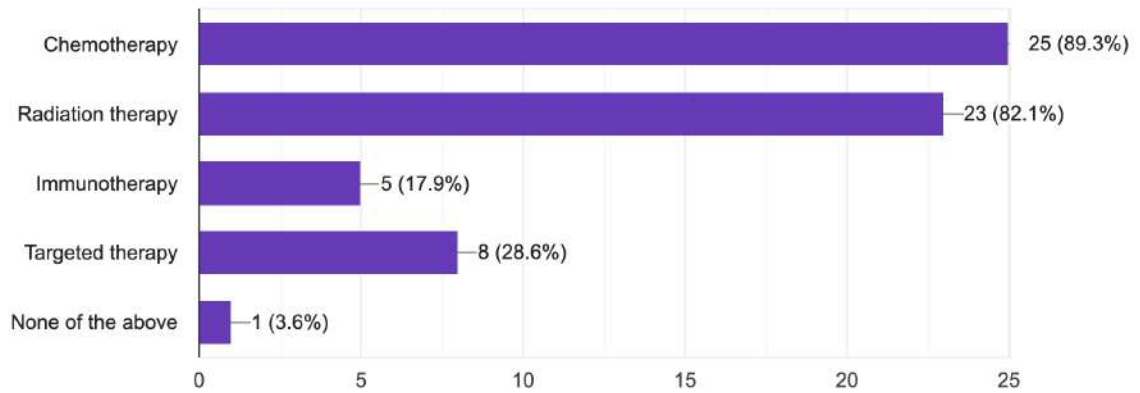
Excess body weight and obesity are linked to cancer.

Lack of regular health screening allows cancer to go undetected.

Random genetic mutations during cell division can cause cancer.

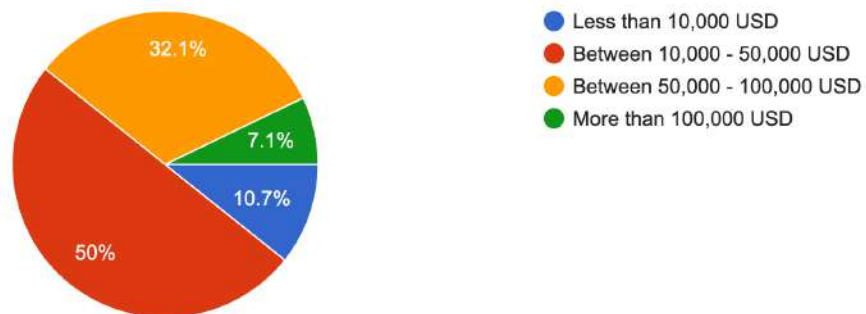
Which of the following treatments have you heard of? (select all that apply)

28 responses



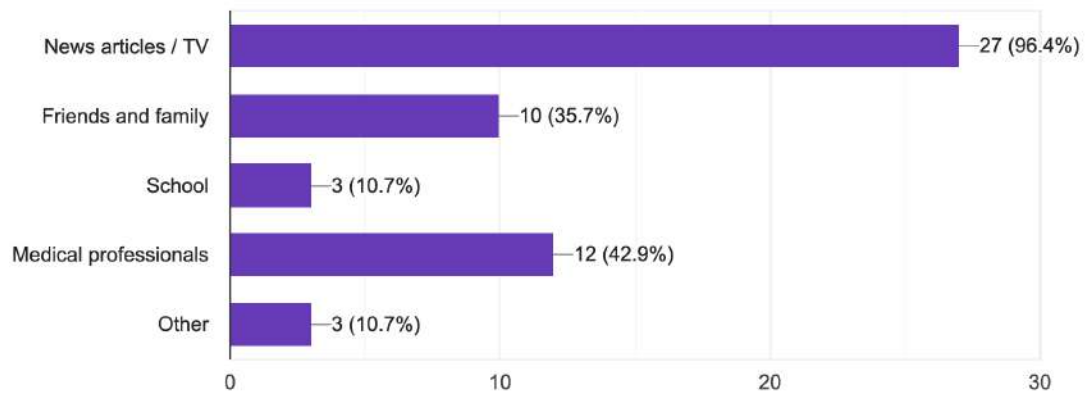
How much do you think cancer treatments cost on average?

28 responses



How would you find more information regarding cancer? (select all that apply)

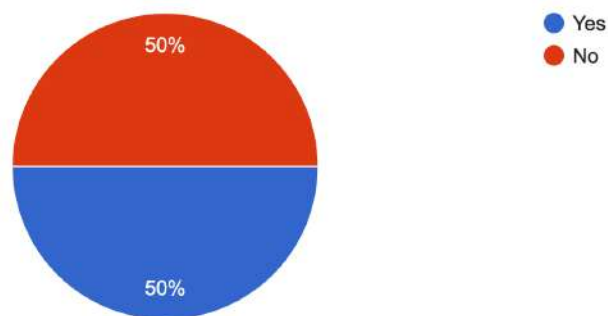
28 responses



Other: Probably social media or stuff I randomly find, Social media

Do you think there is enough education/information about cancer available to the general public?

28 responses



If you said "Yes" to the previous question, what source would you rely on? If you said "No" to the previous question, what would be helpful?

It would be helpful to have more clear and accessible information through schools, public health campaigns, and trustworthy online resources that can explain cancer causes

You can access and read published papers from various hospitals and universities.

Spread awareness about symptoms and treatments

We have trust worthy sources on the internet, medical professionals mostly available, etc.

Listen the real story by inviting the person who used to have cancer

Any certified website

More school education programs about cancer would be helpful.

Easy-to-understand online videos would help a lot.

Public campaigns in TV and social media would be useful.

Free workshops or seminars in the community would help.

Simple brochures in hospitals and clinics would be helpful.

More trustworthy websites about cancer would be useful.

Education starting from a younger age would help people.

Clear information about prevention and early signs would be useful.

More open discussions in workplaces and schools would help.

Access to doctors or experts for Q&A sessions would be very helpful.

I rely on doctors and medical professionals.

I trust government health websites.

I get information from hospitals and cancer centers.

I rely on school health education programs.

I read medical articles or journals online.

I trust large non-profit organizations like the American Cancer Society.

I rely on TV and public health campaigns.

I check university hospital websites.

I get information through seminars and public lectures by experts.

How credible do you think the information we have access to regarding cancer is? Please briefly explain your reasoning.

I think the credibility of cancer information varies. Reliable sources like medical journals, government health sites, and hospitals are trustworthy, but information from social media or non-expert websites can be inaccurate.

If you access the published papers, it is pretty credible since it is based on their experiment and research. But if others read from different website from googling and ask chat gpt, it might not be credible.

It's credible if it comes from medical professionals

It's pretty credible. No false information demonstrated.

Depends on the source. Just like any other website, depends on the author, editor, etc.

I think 70%. Because there is some fake information and also cancer is invisible think as it is.

Not that credible. I dont know what yall are tryna do and what yall have done

Smoking is a major cause of cancer.

Highly credible when from doctors or government health sites; not from social media.

Moderately credible; good info exists, but it's hard to tell what's up-to-date.

Credible for basics, weak for complex treatment decisions.

Varies widely; peer-reviewed sources are reliable, influencers are not.

Often credible, but headlines are sensational and can mislead.

Low credibility in my feed; too many ads and miracle-cure claims.

Credible but hard to understand; jargon leads to misinterpretation.

Depends on source; national cancer center guidelines are trustworthy.

Mostly credible, yet conflicting studies make it feel inconsistent.

Not credible enough for me; I prefer direct advice from a clinician.

Highly credible when from clinicians or national cancer centers; low on social me

Moderately credible; good basics, but updates change fast and are hard to track.

Credible for prevention, less so for specific treatment choices without a doctor.

Varies by source; peer-reviewed guidelines are solid, influencer posts are not.

Often credible, but headlines can be sensational and oversimplify studies.

Mixed credibility online; I trust information only when multiple reputable sources agree.

High when transparent about evidence and conflicts of interest; low when sponsored.

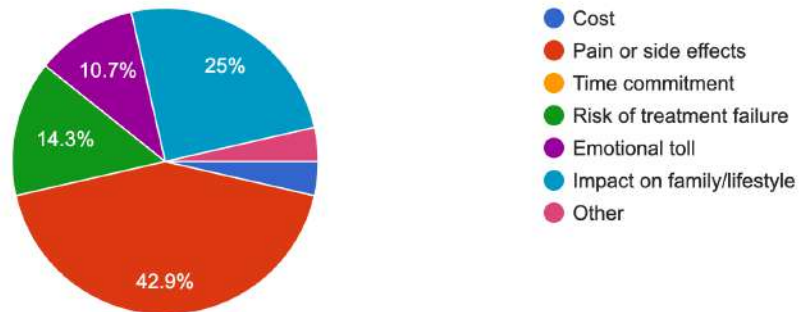
Improving but uneven; preprints and small studies can confuse non-experts.

Clear and credible on government/major hospital sites, but hard to understand due to jargon.

Not enough for decisions on its own; I verify with a physician before acting.

What concerns you the most about cancer treatment?

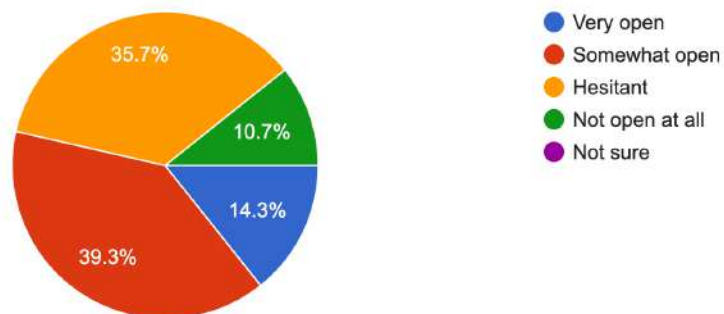
28 responses



Other: My social life

How open would you be to trying a new, less conventional therapy if it had promising early results but wasn't yet widely available?

28 responses



In your opinion, what would make a cancer treatment more "comfortable" or "human-centered"?

Making cancer treatment more human-centered means reducing side effects, providing emotional support, and communicating clearly with patients.

I don't think there is comfortable treatment but there can be more "successful" treatment and to earn more successful treatment, we need more time and research.

if it wasn't painful or emotionally damaging

Human-centered.

Maybe looking for ways that won't damage as emotionally and physically.

The fact of more 98% successful

Not sure maybe i dont want to lose all my hair

Reducing treatment side effects makes it more human-centered.

Shorter and less invasive procedures would be more human-centered.

Having targeted therapies that spare healthy cells would help.

Reducing the time spent in hospitals would improve patient comfort.

Providing clear information about risks and benefits improves trust.

Personalized treatment plans based on genetics would be more patient-centered.

Better pain management during and after treatment is important.

Minimizing repeated tests and unnecessary procedures would help.

Faster and more accurate diagnostic tools would reduce stress.

Combining medical care with supportive services like nutrition and rehabilitation makes treatment more complete.

Using targeted therapies that minimize damage to healthy cells.

Developing drugs with fewer and milder side effects.

Shortening hospital stays through outpatient treatments.

Providing better pain control and symptom management.

Offering genetic testing to personalize therapy choices.

Using less invasive surgical and diagnostic methods.

Faster access to accurate imaging and lab results.

Coordinating care between oncologists, surgeons, and other specialists.

Including rehabilitation and nutrition programs in cancer care.

Integrating palliative care early to improve quality of life.