

According to the report of the Institute of Health Information and Statistics , published in 2007 which processes the results of 2005 , the incidence of malignant neoplasms in the Czech Republic in the long term increasing incidence . The most common Malignant tumors are basal cell carcinoma , although mostly for its specificity from other classifications set aside . Of the more serious diagnoses are among the most frequent malignancy colorectal neoplasm , trachea and lung cancer in women and in men the prostate. In 2005 in the Czech Republic reported over seventy thousand malignant neoplasms and neoplasms in situ (1) .

Weight loss may be as the first sign of malignant disease and may occur later in the course . frequency weighting loss and malnutrition occurs in 31-78 % of oncology patients Depending on the location, type and stage of the disease . The most commonly occurs in gastrointestinal cancer and lung cancer ( 2 ) . For some patients as a result cancer develops cachexia.

Causes of weight loss in cancer patients are numerous and Currently , it is clear that far yet know all . Generally causes divided into three major groups : physiological disorders caused by abnormalities interactions tumor - host ( changes in metabolism , anorexia) and finally consequences anticancer treatments ( both chemo - Radio - as well as surgical treatment ) (2) .

It turns out that malnutrition is associated with a reduced response to treatment, worse survival and reduced quality of life ( 2 ) .

The aim of this thesis is to summarize findings on the issue of malnutrition in cancer patients, along with a possible solution to this widespread problem , which is , unfortunately, not always timely and appropriate solutions (3 )