



Study sets, textbooks, questions

## 3: Biology, Clinical Manifestations and Treatment of Cancer

### Terms in this set (20)

Tumor	Any growth caused by inflammation
Neoplasm	A new growth
Cancer	A malignant tumor
Benign tumor	Tumor with a well-differentiated and organized stroma, that does not invade beyond its connective tissue capsule
Malignant tumor	Exhibit rapid growth rates, anaplasia, are pleiomorphic, and metastasize to distant locations
Anaplasia	Loss of cellular differentiation
Pleiomorphic	Cells that display marked variability in size and shape
Carcinomas	Naming of cancers derived from epithelial tissue
Adenocarcinomas	Naming of cancers that arise from or form glandular tissue

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Lymphomas	Cancers of lymphatic tissues
Leukemias	Cancers of blood-forming cells
Sarcomas	Cancers arising from mesenchymal tissue including connective tissue, muscle and bone
Carcinoma in situ	Abnormal growths in epithelial tissue that have atypical cells and increased proliferation rates but have not yet penetrated the basement membrane
Tumor markers	Substances produced by both benign and malignant cells that are present in or on tumor cells, or are present in urine, spinal fluid or blood
Paraneoplastic syndrome	Symptoms that are caused by the tumor marker itself
Three unique traits of cancer cells	Lack contact inhibition, are anchorage independent, are immortal
Clonal proliferation	The ability for cells with specific mutations to accumulate faster due to competitive advantage over its nonmutant neighbours
Oncogenes	When activated promotes proliferation and growth that can lead to cancer
Proto-oncogenes	The nonmutant form of an oncogene, such as a growth factor or receptor
Tumor-suppressor genes	Stop, or inhibit, proliferation. When loss of function in both alleles occurs there is increased cancer risk