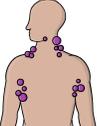
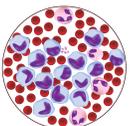


CONCEPT: TYPES OF CANCER

◆ Cancers can be classified in two ways:

- 1 By the type of _____ from where the cancer originated.
- 2 By the primary _____ of cancer in the body.

◆ _____ common types of cancer based on the tissue of origin are:

Cancer Types by Tissue			
Type	Origin	Tumor Type	Examples
Carcinoma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Epithelial cells.- Form epithelium that _____ the external and internal surfaces of the body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Skin, prostate, lungs, etc.
Sarcoma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Connective & fibrous tissue.- Bones, cartilage, muscles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Osteosarcoma (bone cancer).
Lymphoma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lymph nodes/Lymphatic system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Can be solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hodgkin's lymphoma.
Leukemia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">_____ -forming tissue.- Bone marrow, lymph nodes, & spleen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Non-solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL).

EXAMPLE

Based on the following descriptions, which one of these is most likely to be a sarcoma?

- Abnormal growth of cells in bone marrow.
- Uncontrolled growth of immune cells in lymph nodes.
- Abnormal growth of cells in cartilages.
- Uncontrolled growth of skin cells.

CONCEPT: TYPES OF CANCER

Types of Cancer by Primary Tumor Site

- ◆ Cancers are commonly referred to by the name of the affected _____ (primary site).
- ◆ Cancers vary greatly in risk factors, diagnostic methods, and treatments.

Cancer Types by Organ			
Type	Risk Factors	Diagnosis	Treatment
Lung Cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Smoking.▸ _____, asbestos, radon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Persistent cough, blood in sputum, chest pain.▸ Spiral CT scan & chest X-rays.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Surgery in early stages.▸ Surgery with radiation and chemotherapy.
Breast Cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ _____.▸ Obesity, alcohol use, hormone-replacement therapy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Self or clinical breast exams.▸ Mammograms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Partial or complete surgical removal.▸ Radiation & chemotherapy.
Prostate Cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ _____, genetics, and lifestyle.▸ STIs and type 2 diabetes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ PSA blood test.▸ Rectal exams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Radioactive implants.▸ Surgery.
Colorectal Cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Age, genetics, colon polyps.▸ Smoking and _____ use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Colon screening.▸ Stool tests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Surgery (primary treatment).▸ Radiation and chemotherapy.

EXAMPLE

Which of the following methods is not likely to help in cancer diagnosis?

- a) Chest X-ray
- b) Testing for BRCA1 mutations
- c) Monitoring radon exposure
- d) Colonoscopy
- e) PSA blood test

CONCEPT: TYPES OF CANCER

PRACTICE

Which of the following statements about prostate cancer is correct?

- a) Tobacco smoking is the leading cause of prostate cancer in the United States.
- b) The risk of prostate cancer increases with age.
- c) Having a father-in-law with prostate cancer increases an individual's risk of prostate cancer.
- d) Prostate cancer is easily diagnosed with a pelvic X-ray.

PRACTICE

Colorectal cancer is the 3rd most common cancer in both men and women. Which of the following statements is incorrect about colorectal cancer?

- a) Smoking and alcohol use increase the risk of colorectal cancer.
- b) Colorectal cancer can be diagnosed using stool tests and colonoscopy.
- c) Colorectal cancer is treated with a combination of surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy.
- d) Having colon polyps does not increase the risk of colorectal cancer.

PRACTICE

Which of the following is not a cancer treatment method?

- a) Administration of HPV vaccine.
- b) Using radiation to destroy a tumor.
- c) Chemotherapy.
- d) Partially removing the affected organ.