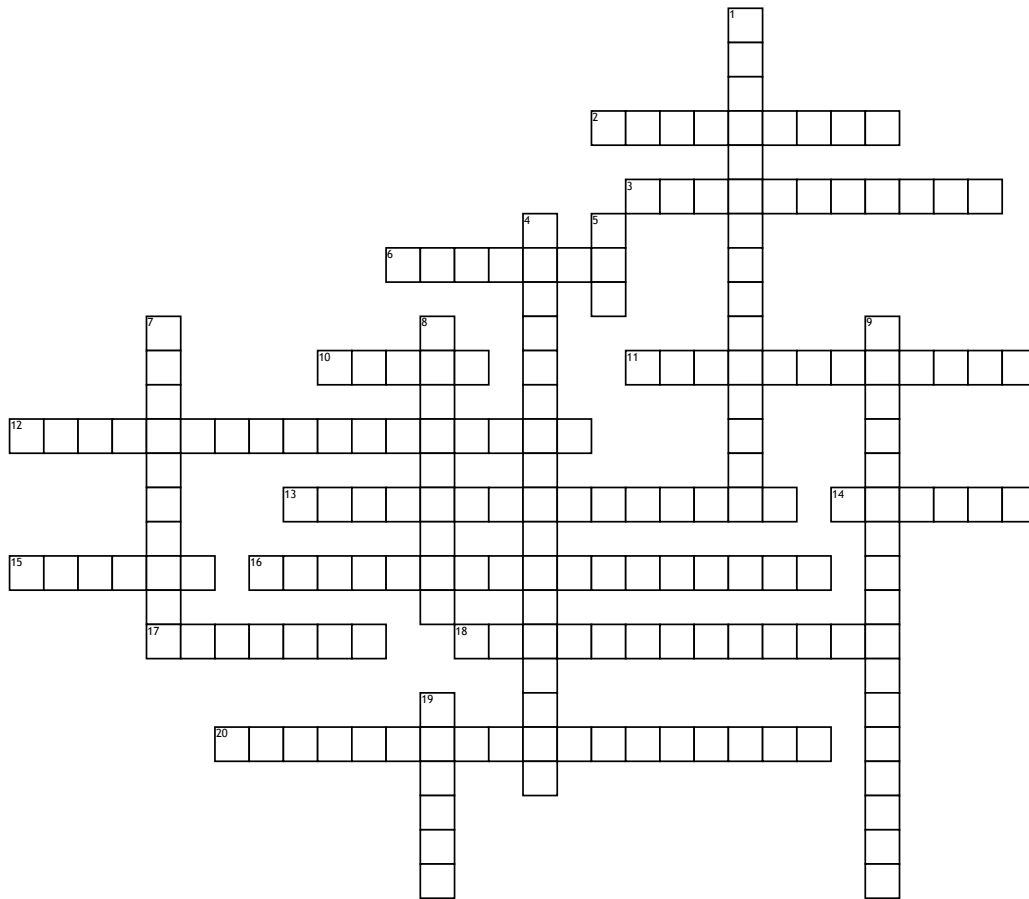


Oncology overview - terms



Across

2. These are potentially cancer-inducing genes (pg 236)
 3. cancer-causing agents capable of producing cell alterations (pg 237)
 6. seven warning signs of cancer (pg 242)
 10. This is only one example of a tumor suppressor gene that function to regulate cell growth (pg 236)
 11. The use of chemicals as a systemic therapy for cancer (pg 245)
 12. Normal, healthy cells respect their territory (pg 235)
 13. These cells play a key role in killing tumor cells (pg 239)
 14. A lesion with all the histologic features of cancer except invasion

15. The removal of a tissue sample for pathologic analysis (pg 243)
 16. The process by which cancer cells evade the immune system is termed (pg 239)
 17. A malignant tumor that originates from embryonal mesoderm that becomes connective tissue, muscle, bone and fat
 18. Radiation can be delivered this way. Meaning 'close' or internal radiation (pg 250)
 20. these cancer cells range from well differentiated to undifferentiated. They have the ability to invade and metastasize (pg 240)

Down

1. The oldest form of cancer therapy (pg 245)

4. A categorization of tumors in which the appearance of cells and the degree of differentiation are evaluated pathologically (pg 241)
 5. 3 categories of cancer staging (pg 241)
 7. spread of cancer to a different site (pg 238)
 8. This cancer therapy includes high-energy beams that is emitted from a source directly at the site (pg 249)
 9. tumor cells that have traveled from the original sight and are now trapped in the closest lymph node (pg 238)
 19. A group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled and unregulated growth of cells (pg 234)

Word Bank

cytotoxic 'T' cells
 in situ
 Sarcoma
 immunologic escape
 metastasis

BRCA 1
 caution
 chemotherapy
 oncogenes
 brachytherapy

radiation
 surgical removal
 TNM
 sentinel lymph node
 biopsy

cancer
 malignant neoplasms
 carcinogens
 histologic grading
 contact inhibition