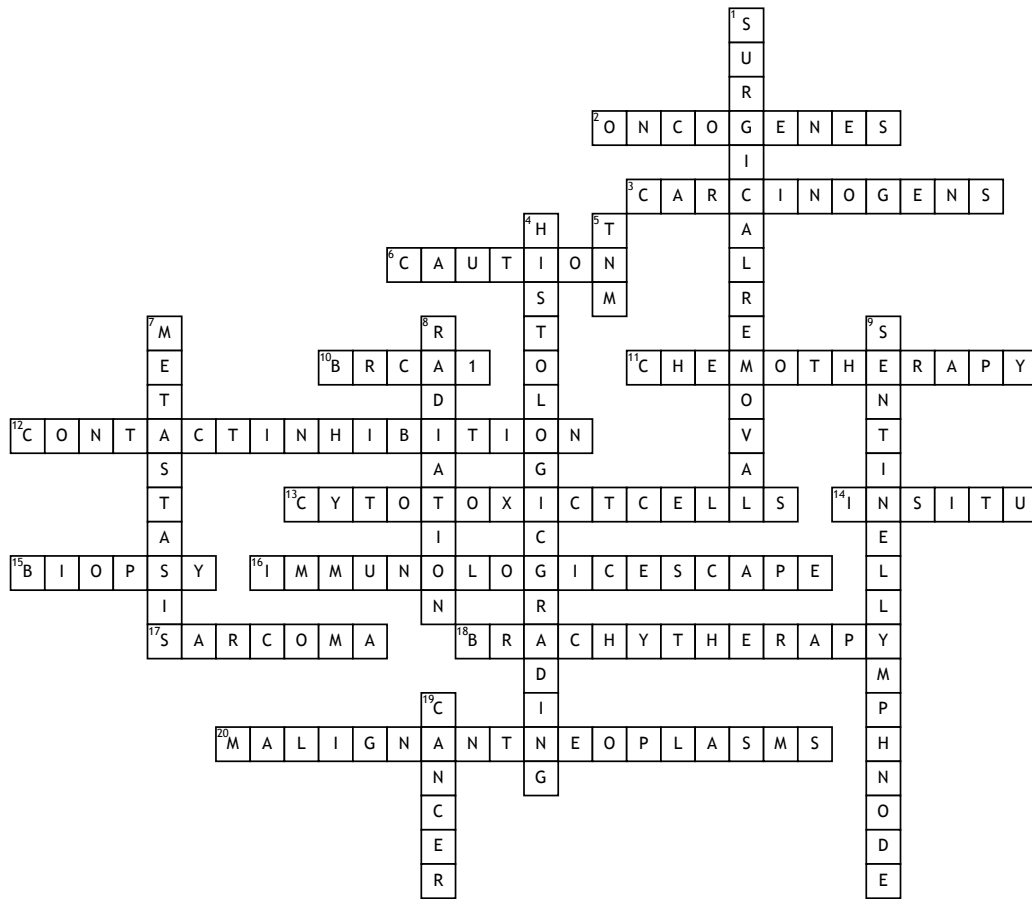


Oncology overview - terms



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

Word Bank

biopsy
sentinel lymph node
carcinogens
in situ
cancer

TNM
BRCA 1
histologic grading
chemotherapy
metastasis

immunologic escape
contact inhibition
surgical removal
Sarcoma
caution

brachytherapy
malignant neoplasms
radiation
oncogenes
cytotoxic 'T' cells

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)