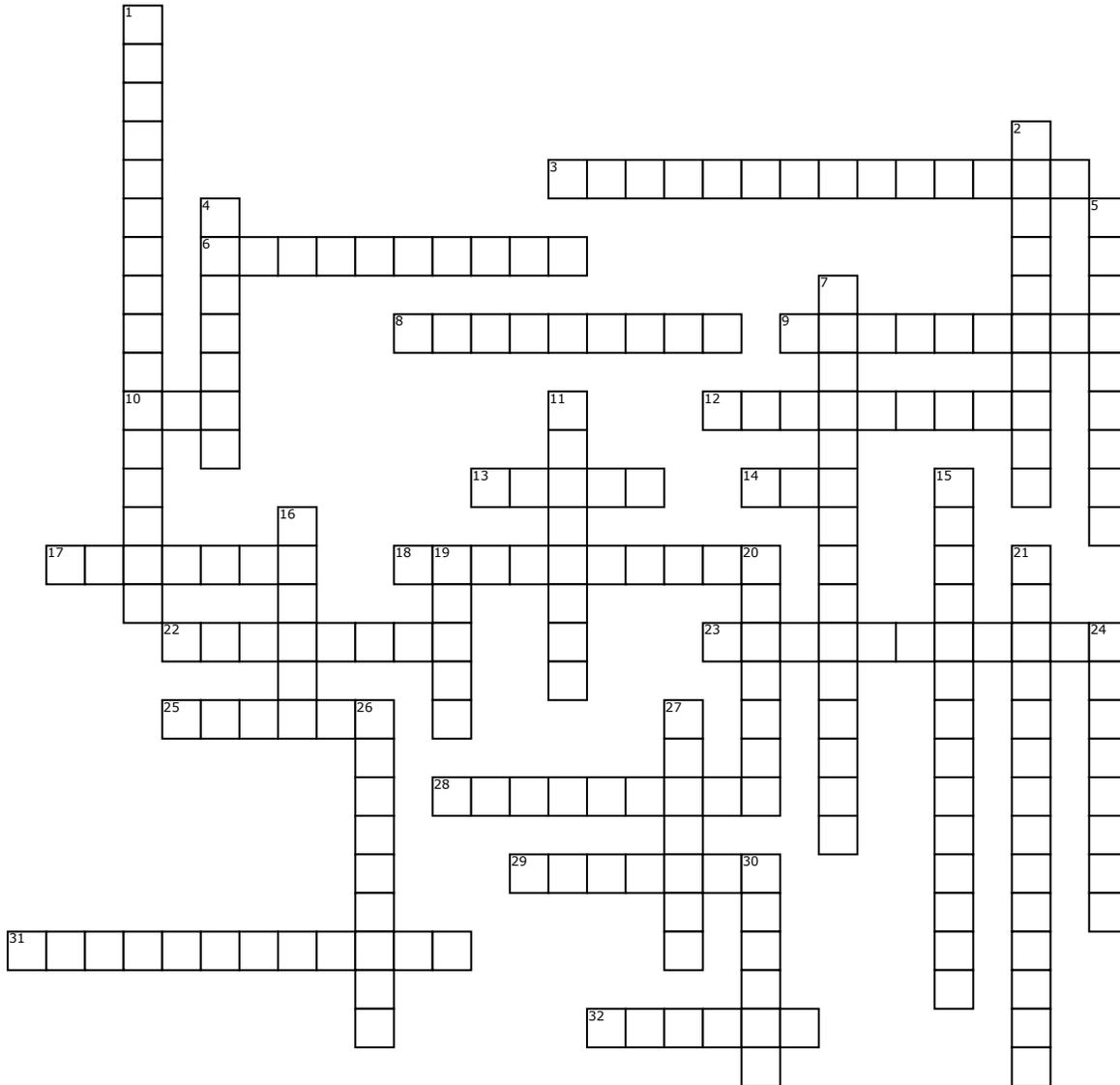


Neoplasia



Across

3. These are normal genes that can become cancer causing if mutated.

6. This term describes the loss of cell differentiation in cancerous tissue.

8. These cell structures tend to shorten with every cell division.

9. The diffusion of breast cancer is quite often through this structure of channel spread.

10. System used by many facilities; classifies the disease into stages using three tumour components. Abbreviation.

12. Term used to describe programmed cell death.

13. What is the name of the tumour suppressor gene for breast cancer?

14. Many benign tumours end with this suffix.

17. What is a well differentiated tumour of glandular epithelial tissue called?

18. These mechanisms involve changes in the patterns of gene expression without a change in the DNA itself.

22. A major distinguishing difference between normal cells and cancer cells. Cancer cells tend to be considered this.

23. The process where normal cells transform into cancer cells.

25. Type of neoplasm with well differentiated cells clustered together in a single mass.

28. Type of neoplasm much less well differentiated, and can break loose and disseminate.

29. Term used to describe how abnormal the tumour cells and the tumour tissue look

31. The development of new blood vessels from within the tumour.

32. Epithelial poorly differentiated tumour that does not break through the basement membrane is described as this.

Down

1. Cells are said to be called this term when they do not look like cells in tissue or origin.

2. This term describes the development of a secondary tumour in a distant location from the primary tumour.

4. Much less well differentiated tumour of mesenchymal tissue.

5. Neoplasm of epithelial tissue.

7. Term used to describe enlarged lymph nodes that become palpable and tender

11. General term for "wasting syndrome".

15. These syndromes are rare, though are triggered by an altered immune system response to a neoplasm.

16. This sarcoma is caused by HHV-8 and experienced by patients diagnosed with AIDS.

19. This structure is a projecting growth from a mucosal surface, such as the intestine.

20. What is the term for this type of physiological cell inhibition that keeps cells from reproducing after they have reached a certain density.

21. A type of cancer linked to the EBV (Epstein-Barr virus).

24. Name of the first lymph node used to describe where the primary tumour drains.

26. Term meaning new growth.

27. Term used to describe how much cancer there is in the body and where it is located

30. Curious characteristic of cancer cells; they can proliferate in the absence of these factors.