Cancer Research – Adv. Human Anatomy and Physiology

 Cancer can be loosely defined as a malignant mass that has accumulated from uncontrolled cell division. Today, you will research various forms of cancer, their causes, treatments, and areas affected. Using the internet (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>), your book, and other resources, choose a type of cancer and then describe them in detail as follows:

**EXAMPLE**

1. Name of cancer: Adenocarcinoma (Lung cancer)
2. Roots of name: Adeno = “gland”. Carcinoma = “cancer growth”. Therefore, adenocarcinoma = gland cancer growth
3. Parts of body affected: Lung, colon, cervix, breast, pancreas, stomach. Many others
4. Cell/tissue layers affected: Epithelial glandular tissue
5. Causes: Environmental – usually directly-related to smoking. Carcinogens in tobacco smoke alter DNA, leading to mutations in Cyclin (an enzyme responsible for cell cycle regulation). These mutations may be on the p53 gene, although they can be found elsewhere. As cyclin is mutated and therefore not produced accurately or at all, the cell cycle is interrupted, and cells divide uncontrollably. After the mass is formed, other functions in the area are interrupted.
6. Symptoms: chest pain, cough (w/ blood), fatigue, weight loss, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, wheezing, others.
7. Tests: X-Ray, CT Scan
8. Treatment: Lobectomy (lobe of lung removal), pneumectomy (lung removal), chemotherapy, radiation therapy, laser therapy.
9. Prognosis: Slow growth. Varied expectations.
10. Prevention: Stop smoking.
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15. Causes:
16. Symptoms:
17. Tests:
18. Treatment:
19. Prognosis:
20. Prevention: