Neoplasm Crossword Puzzle

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Across

4. Aka "Squamous cell carcinoma-in-situ"; characterized by abnormal growth of keratinocytes (cells in the outermost layer of the skin-epidermis); appear as red, scaly patch or raised spots or warts; curable type of skin cancer but can spread to the deeper layers & other parts of the body

9. Type of neoplasm due to abnormal proliferation of plasma cells (cells developing from B lymphocytes involved in making antibodies to fight infections & diseases) preventing the bone marrow to make normal cells; 2nd most prevalent blood cancer; cause is unknown; common symptoms are characterized by the mnemonic **CRAB** (Calcium elevated, Renal failure, Anemia, Bone lesions); some tests incl. blood & urine electrophoresis, x-ray, bone marrow biopsy (diagnostic)

13. Type of malignant lymphoma; characteristic histologic finding is the "Reed-Sternberg cells"; some presenting s/s include fever, night sweats, abdominal pain, weight loss; treatment incl. radiotherapy (80% cure rate) & chemotherapy

15. Type of cancer arising from melanocytes (cells producing melanin pigment in the skin); most dangerous, highly metastatic & leading cause of skin cancer; some risk factors incl. excessive sun or UV exposure, family history, & presence of atypical moles; early signs (which helps in the dx)are identified by the mnemonic "**ABCDE**" (Asymmetry/Border/Color/Diameter/Evolution); 4 types: superficial spreading, nodular, lentigo maligna, & acral lentiginous

17. Benign tumor of the adipose tissue; characterized as slow-growing, non-painful, round, mobile mass(es), usu. producing no symptoms requiring no treatment; often located in the subcutaneous tissue in the back, arms, shoulder, or neck but can also be found in deeper tissue –i.e. in the abdominal organs

18. One of the major types of cancer arising from connective tissue such as bone (osteo-), cartilage (chondro-), muscle (rhabdo-), fat (lipo-), lymphoid tissue (lympho-); this is often malignant

19. "Neuroendocrine cancer of the skin"; rare but highly aggressive type of cancer; appears as flesh-colored or bluish-red nodule usually in the face, head or neck; associated with prolonged sun-exposure or weak immune system; in most cases, is caused by a virus (Merkel cell Polyomavirus)

21. Benign tumor of the endothelial cells (cells lining the blood vessels); characterized by abnormal number & dilated blood vessels forming a mass in the skin or internal organs; usually appears at birth or early life; most common tumor in infants; common types are capillary, cavernous (venous), compound, plexiform (arterial)

22. One of the major types of cancer arising from epithelial cells (cells forming the lining of internal organs, glands, skin & cavities); can be "in-situ" or may spread to adjacent or distant areas ("metastasis")

23. One of the major types of cancer residing predominantly in the lymphoid tissue; primarily involves the lymph node, spleen & bone marrow but may infiltrate any other organ or tissue; 2 major variants: Non-hodgkins & Hodgkins; s/s incl. enlarged lymph nodes in the neck/axilla/groin, abdominal pain, fever, weight loss & night sweats

24. Most common benign neoplasm of the breast characterized as round, rubbery, painless, mobile, usually solitary but occasionally occurs as multiple masses; growth can be related to hormones; commonly enlarged rapidly during pregnancy & cease to grow after menopause

Down

1. "MEN or MEA"; group of inherited disorders affecting the hormone-producing glands (endocrine system); can be benign or malignant; typically develops tumors in at least 2 endocrine glands but can also develop in other organs or tissues; forms (classified according to the hormones & symptoms produced) include: MEN Type I, Type 2a & b, Type 4

2. "Germ cell tumor"; encapsulated (with capsule) tumor containing components of tissues or organs (derived from one or more of the three germ cell layers: ectoderm, mesoderm, & endoderm);
although the tissues or organs are normal they are highly different from the surrounding tissue (i.e. - tumor can contain hair, teeth, bone, or cyst within its capsule); mature type is benign while the immature type is malignant

3. Group of genetic disorders causing tumors in the nervous tissue (brain, spinal cord, nerves); usually benign but can be malignant in some cases; diagnosed by symptoms produced & genetic testing (in childhood & early adulthood); highest risk factor is the history of this disorder; types include: NF1 (VonRecklinghausen), NF2, & Schwannomatosis

5. Slow growing type of blood cancer resulting in abnormal production of all types of blood cells; rare disease due to a genetic mutation; complications like blood clots & bleeding, enlarged spleen occur with risk of developing to other disorders like acute leukemia; treatment incl. phlebotomy (to decrease blood thickness), & medications (chemotherapy)

6. one of the major types of cancer arising from malignant transformation of blood-forming cells; starts primarily in the bone marrow & lymphoid tissue, then spread to the peripheral blood & other tissues; classified according to the cells involved (myeloid or lymphoid) & the history of the disease (acute or chronic); 4 main types: Acute & Chronic Myelocytic / Myelogenous (AML,CML) and Acute & Chronic Lymphocytic (ALL, CML)

7. Tumor arising from neuroendocrine cells (cells performing nerve & endocrine functions) throughout the body; characterized as slow growing, produce & release hormones (i.e. cortisol, histamine, insulin) causing symptoms (i.e. diarrhea, flushing, abdominal pain); most varied & common in the the GI, pancreas & lungs

8. Tumor arising from the meninges (membrane surrounding the brain & spinal cord); most common type of primary brain tumor; majority are benign but can be malignant; symptoms produced & treatment depend on their location

10. An abnormality specific for a particular type of malignancy that can be detected in the body; uses include (1) diagnose & screen high risk individuals for the presence of malignancy, (2) monitor effectiveness of treatment, & (3) early detection of recurrence; i.e.: PSA (Prostate Specific Antigen for Prostate CA), hCG (human Chorionic Gonadotropin for Trophoblastic tumors), CEA (CarcinoEmbryonic Antigen for GI Tumors)

11. Cancer that has stayed in the place where it was first found & has not spread or metastasized; cancer in its "earliest stage"

12. Benign soft tissue tumor usually arising from smooth muscle; most common in the uterus (known as "fibroids"); but can be found other organs; characterized as firm, well-circumscribed, painful lesion(s)

14. Malignant neoplasm arising from the mesothelium (membrane lining the cavities of the body, i.e. chest (pleura-most common), abdomen (peritoneum), heart (pericardium); related to prolonged asbestos exposure (> 30 years later); s/s produced are related to the area of the body involved

16. Malignant tumor derived from endothelial cells; caused by an interaction between a weakened immune system, HIV and the human herpesvirus-8 (HHV-8); lesions involve the skin, mucosal surfaces, lymph nodes, visceral organs, or anywhere in the body; 4 types: epidemic AIDS-related, immunocompromised, sporadic / classic, & endemic / African

20. "Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasia or Trophoblastic Tumor"; fast growing type of cancer originating from the trophoblastic cells (cells which help the embryo attach to the uterus & help in the formation of placenta) that occurs in the uterus during pregnancy (spontaneous or ectopic) or other pregnancy-related conditions (like H-mole); serial serum hCG levels are used to monitor effectiveness of treatment; main type of treatment is chemotherapy