

Exam 2: NSG530/ NSG 530 (Latest 2023/ 2024) - Advanced Pathophysiology Exam Review| Complete Guide with Verified Answers| 100% Correct

Q: Oncogenes

Answer:

genes that cause cancer by blocking the normal controls on cell reproduction

Q: Proto-oncogenes

Answer:

the corresponding normal cellular genes that are responsible for normal cell growth and division

Q: Oncogene activation

Answer:

point mutation in RAS gene converts from regulated to unregulated

Q: tumor suppressor genes

Answer:

A gene whose protein product inhibits cell division, thereby preventing the uncontrolled cell growth that contributes to cancer.

Q: replicative immortality

Answer:

normal body cells are not immortal and can only divide a limited number of times, CA cells can live forever, unlimited lifespan

Q: Telomeres

Answer:

ends of chromosomes, protective caps on each chromosome

Q: genomic instability

Answer:

-increased tendency for genomic mutations during life cycle of the cell
-risk for cancer increases
-chromosome instability

Q: Angiogenesis

Answer:

cancer has the ability to form and grow new and own blood vessels, giving CA cells direct access to blood vessels

learnexams

Q: metastasis

Answer:

The spread of cancer cells to locations distant from their original site.

Q: what are changes in tumor microenvironment that initiate mets?

Answer:

-transition into mesenchymal like loss of polarity, increase migratory capacity, increase resistance to apoptosis, ability to re-differentiate into other cells

Q: cellular dedifferentiation

Answer:

regeneration, cells revert to an earlier stage of development they can now separate from primary tumor and flourish in a secondary potential hostile secondary site.

Q: Skin cancer types

Answer:

basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, melanoma

Q: skin cancer risk factors

Answer:

- Fair skin
- Too much exposure to UV rays.

Q: basal cell carcinoma

Answer:

Most common and least severe type of skin cancer; often characterized by light or pearly flesh colored nodules.

Q: squamous cell carcinoma

Answer:

malignant tumor of the squamous epithelial cells in the epidermis; appears on ear, face, nose, neck, back- appears to be a scab that will not heal

Q: Melanoma

Answer:

The most serious form of skin cancer; can develop from an existing mole. ABCDE warnings

Q: most common type of cancer

Answer:

skin cancer

Q: Breast cancer staging

Answer:

T: is) in situ, 1) <2cm, 2) 2-5cm, 3) >5cm, 4) extension into chest wall / skin or inflammatory carcinoma

N: 1) movable ipsilateral axillary LN, 2) fixed ipsilateral axillary LN or clinically apparent ipsilateral internal mammary node, 3) axillary and internal mammary nodes

M: 1) metastasis

Q: cervical cancer

Answer:

Malignant cell growth in the cervix; can be caused by HPV virus

Q: HPV (human papilloma virus) causing CA

Answer:

HPV 16 or HPV 18

Q: cervical dysplasia

Answer:

the presence of precancerous changes in the cells that make up the inner lining of the cervix