

Pathology

Neoplasia, lecture 9

Scrotal squamous cell carcinoma-->chemical carcinogenes-->soot exposure.

Lung cancer-->polycyclic hydrocarbon(benzo "a" pyrene) present in cigarette smoke and smoked meat.

Bladder cancer-->aromatic amines and azo dyes

Hepatocellular carcinoma-->aflatoxin B

Gastric cancer-->nitrites

Papillary thyroid cancer-->therapeutic radiotherapy of head and neck

Skin cancer-->UV by causing unrepaired pyrimidine dimers in xeroderma pigmentosum.

Non melanoma skin cancer-->total accumulation of UV exposure.

Melanoma-->associated with intense intermittent exposure, like sunbathing.

T cell lymphoma(leukemia)-->HTLV1

Squamous cell carcinoma of cervix and anogenital region-->HPV

Oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal carcinoma-->HPV

Note:HPV that can cause cancer are HPV16, HPV18

ما لحقنا ننسى مقلب الفيرو 🥰

Note2:HPV carcinogenic effect related to two viral genes E7 and E6

E7:binds RB which release E2F, and inactivates CDKs.

Remember: E2F expresses Cyclins E.

E6:degrade p53.

HPV:Many many cancers I will not memorize them, you can find them in slide 21 if you are a nerd 🧐

Hepatocellular carcinoma-->hepatitis B,C

Note it is the same cancer that caused by aflatoxins B, in P.P doctor matched it with aflatoxins.

مش حتسأل عن هيك شي وهنن نفس بعض، بس خليها بيالك.

Hepatitis B and C can cause inflammation that may lead to cancer. So, that is an example of enablers of cancer.

Gastric carcinoma and lymphoma-->H pylori.

Other notes about lecture:

● Pituitary adenoma secretes ATCH causing Cushing syndrome.

● Cancer cachexia: associated with weakness, anorexia, anemia.

Caused mainly by chemical agents.

Not caused by nutritional demand of tumor.

Correlates with size and extent of spread of cancer.

TNF the main factor for cancer's changes: high metabolic rate and muscle wasting.

Treatment: removal of primary tumor.

خلص فقت الشغف مش مكملة آخر ٥ سلايدات