

# Understanding Cancer Tutorial Information for Teachers

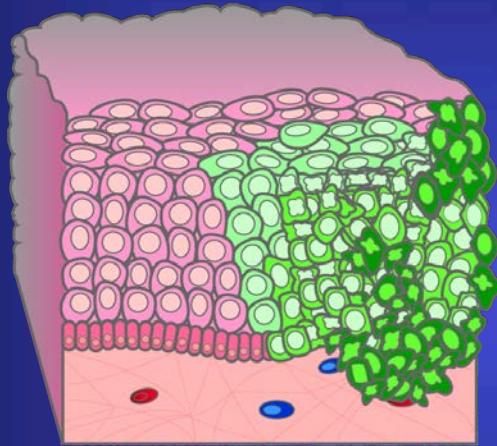
## Understanding Cancer Tutorial

- This tutorial was adapted from the ***Understanding Cancer: Cancer Tutorial*** available at <http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/understandingcancer/cancer>
- There are two forms for this PPT:
  - Teacher Presentation version (with a script)
  - Student Handout version (if printing, specify black/white on print menu)

## Understanding Cancer Tutorial Information for Teachers

- The National Cancer Institute has produced a series of cancer related PowerPoint tutorials. These are available as downloadable format at <http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/understandingcancer>.
- Each PowerPoint in this series includes a teacher script. Once these have been downloaded, you may modify the slide show and print student handouts.

# Understanding Cancer Teacher Information



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

*Developed by:*  
*Lewis J. Kleinsmith, Ph.D.*  
*Donna Kerrigan, M.S.*  
*Jeanne Kelly*  
*Brian Hollen*

Discusses and illustrates what cancer is, explains the link between genes and cancer, and discusses what is known about the causes, detection, and diagnosis of the disease.

*These PowerPoint slides are not locked files. You can mix and match slides from different tutorials as you prepare your own lectures. In the Notes section, you will find explanations of the graphics.*

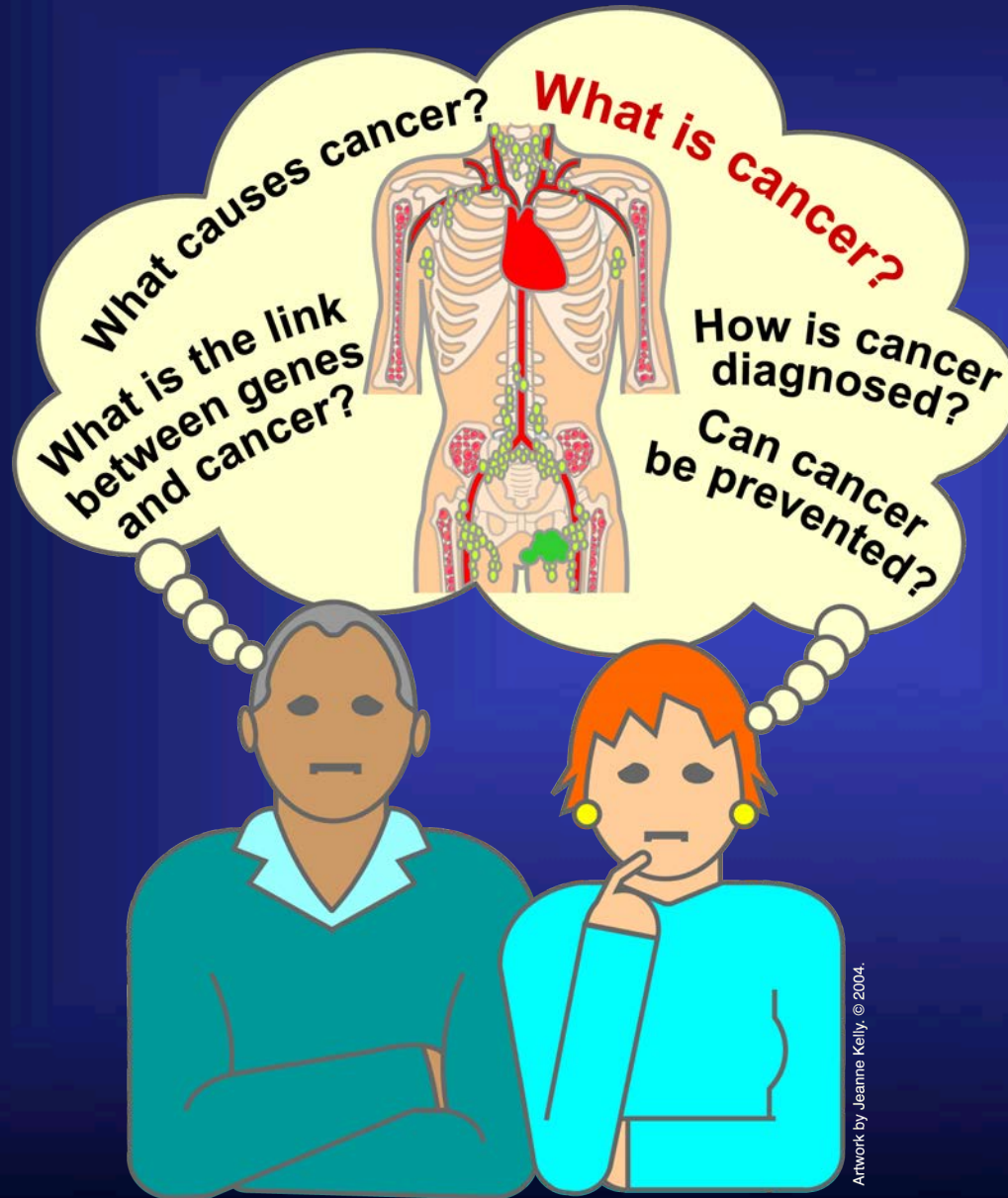
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# Cancer



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# Understanding Cancer

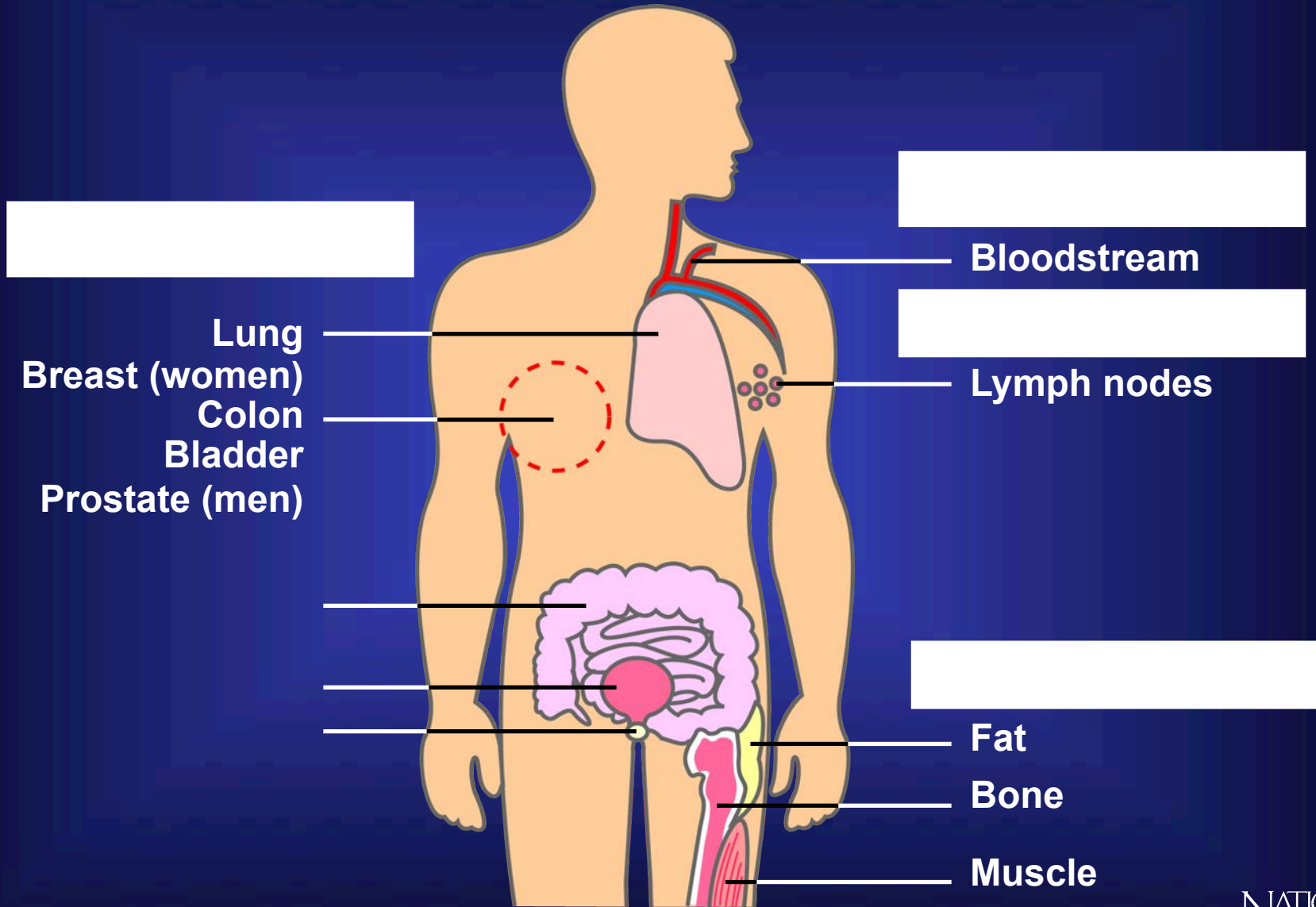


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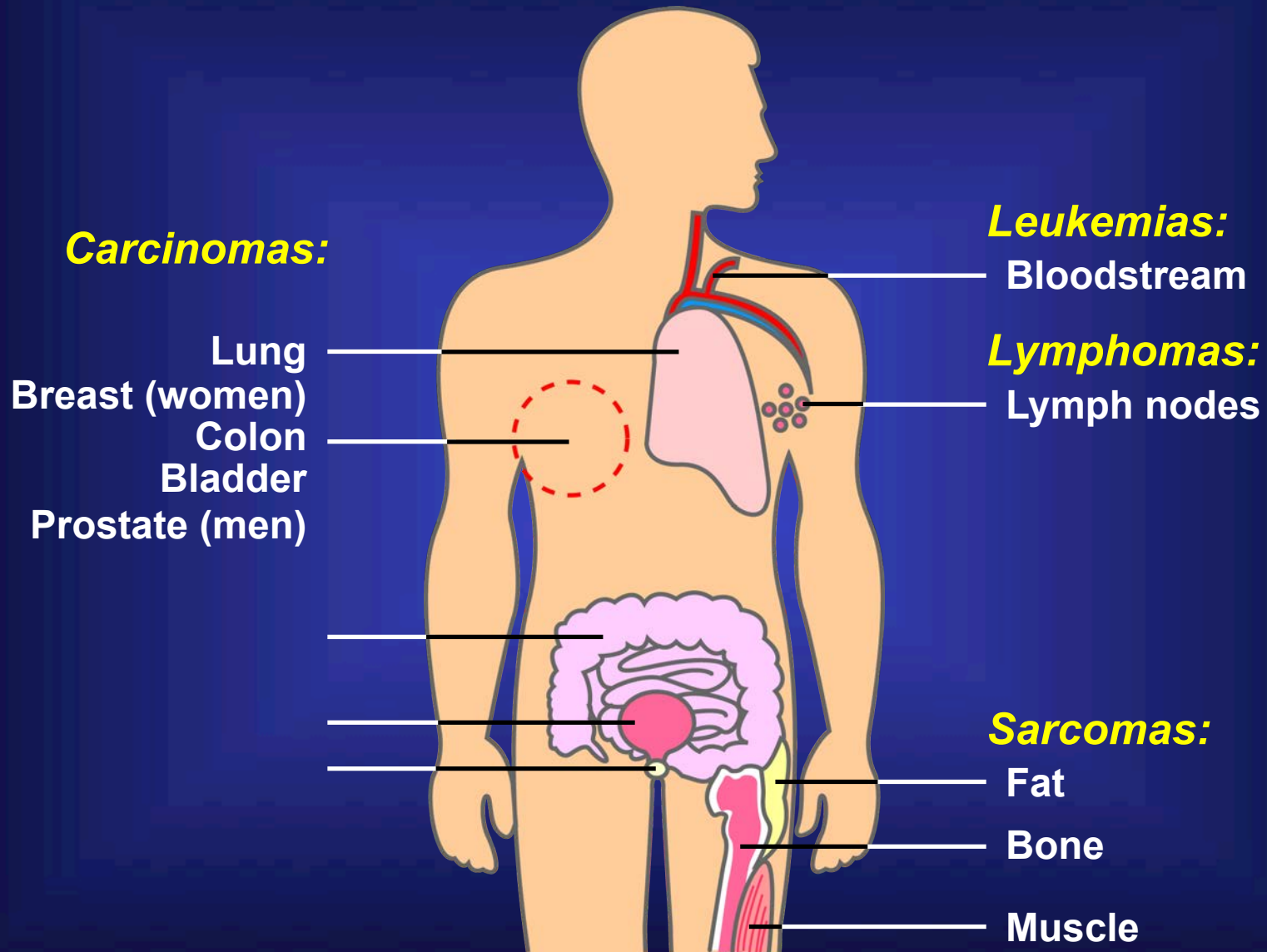
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# What are some different kinds of cancer?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

# What are some different kinds of cancer?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

# What are some different kinds of cancer?

## Cancer Prefixes Point to Location

<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
---------------	----------------

adeno-	gland
--------	-------

chondro-	cartilage
----------	-----------

erythro-	red blood cell
----------	----------------

hemangio-	blood vessels
-----------	---------------

hepato-	liver
---------	-------

lipo-	fat
-------	-----

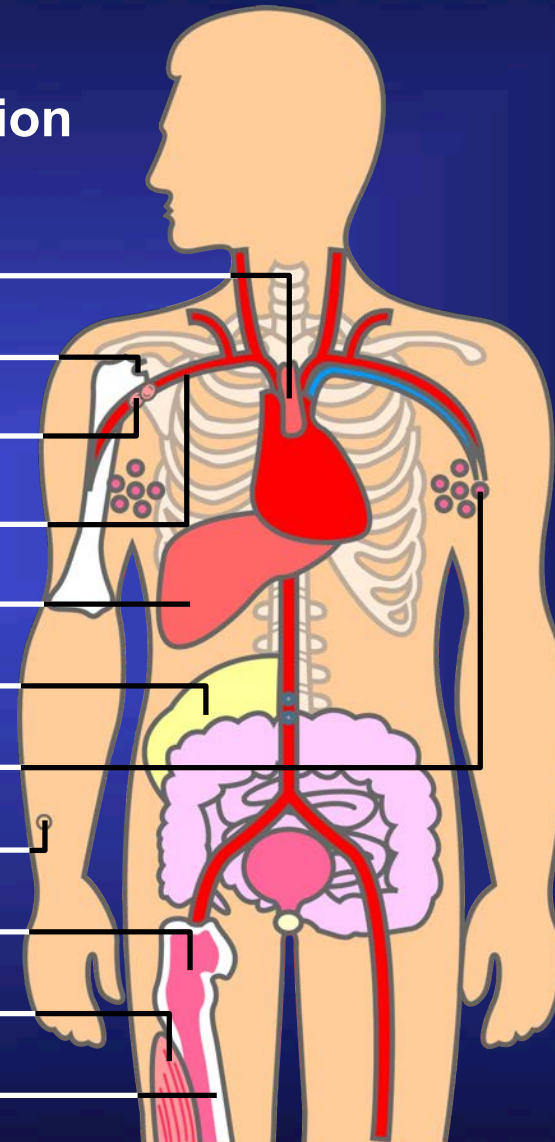
lympho-	lymphocyte
---------	------------

melano-	pigment cell
---------	--------------

myelo-	bone marrow
--------	-------------

myo-	muscle
------	--------

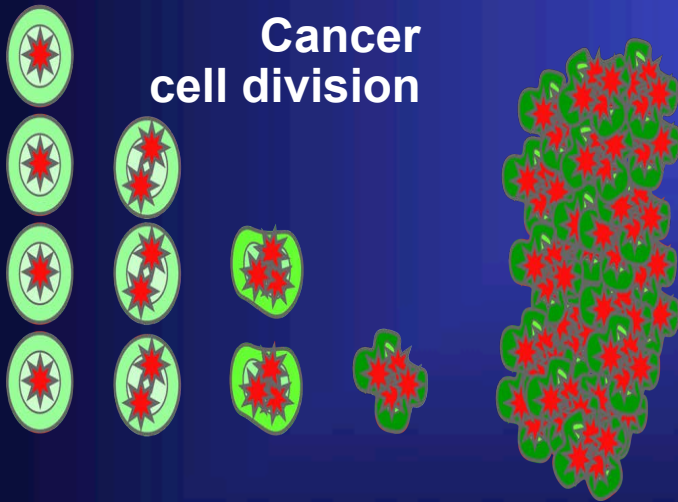
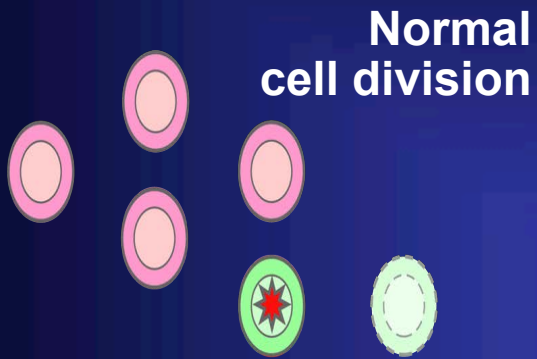
osteo-	bone
--------	------



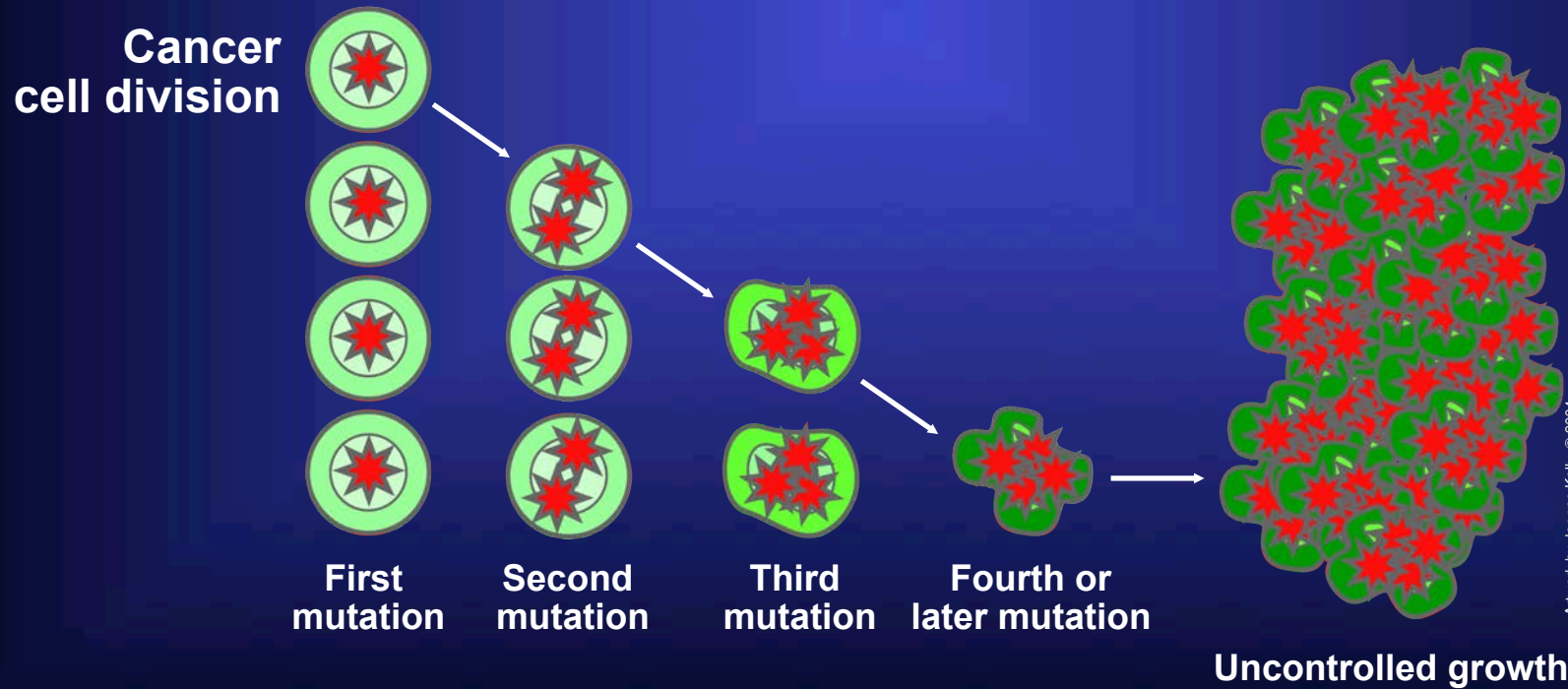
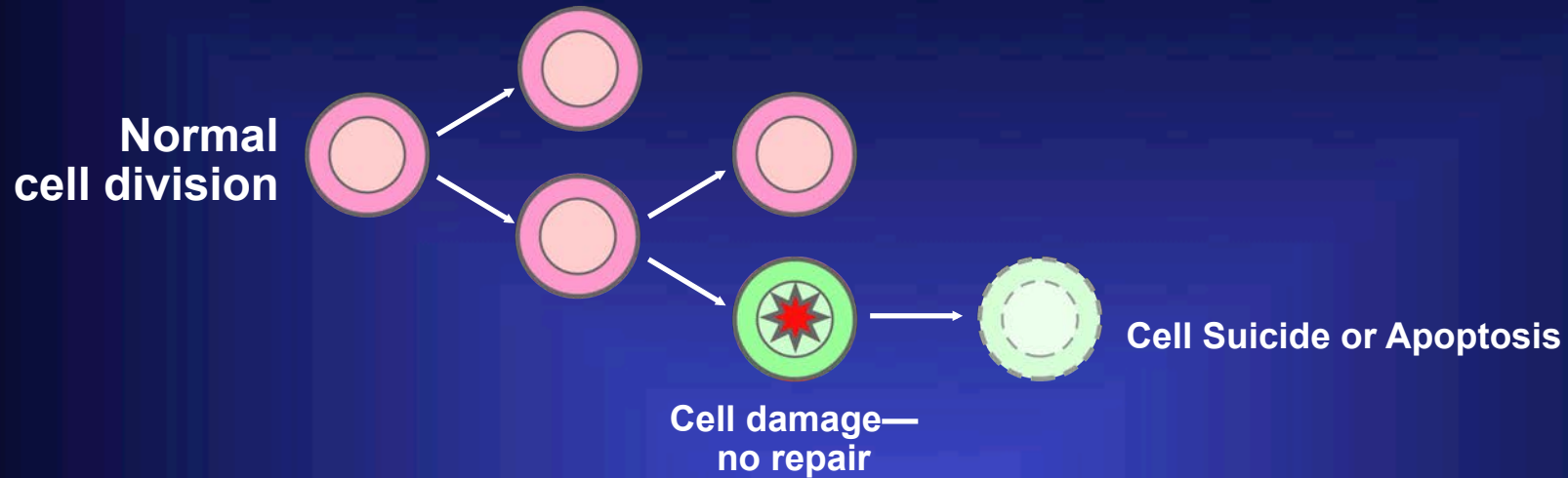
Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.



# How are Normal and Cancer Cell Division Different?

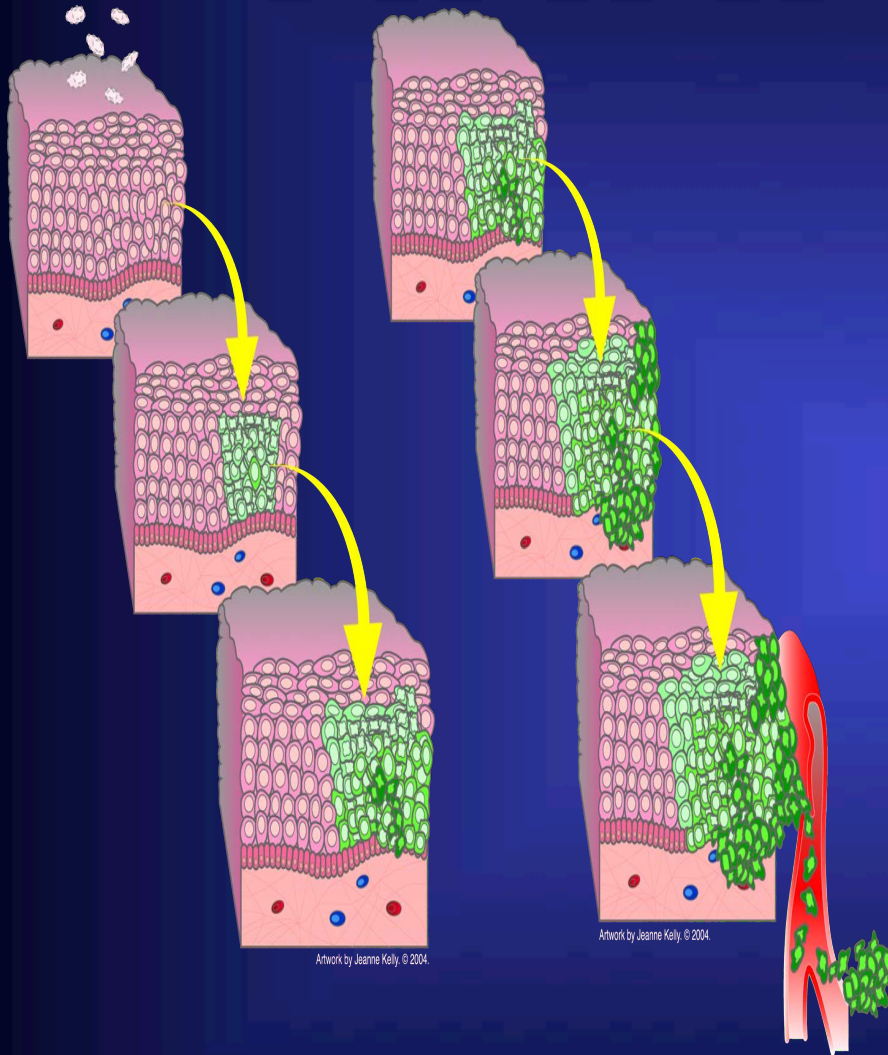


# How are Normal and Cancer Cell Division Different?



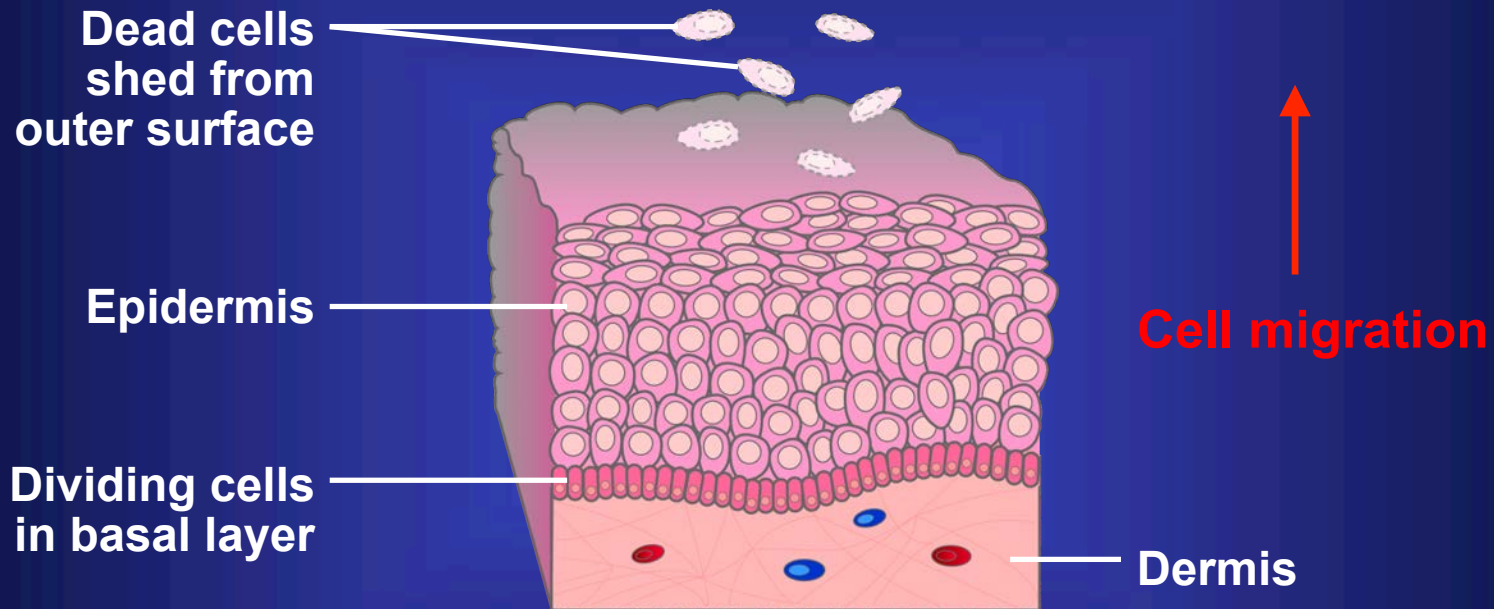
Artwork by Jeanne Kelly, © 2004.

# How are normal and cancer growth different?



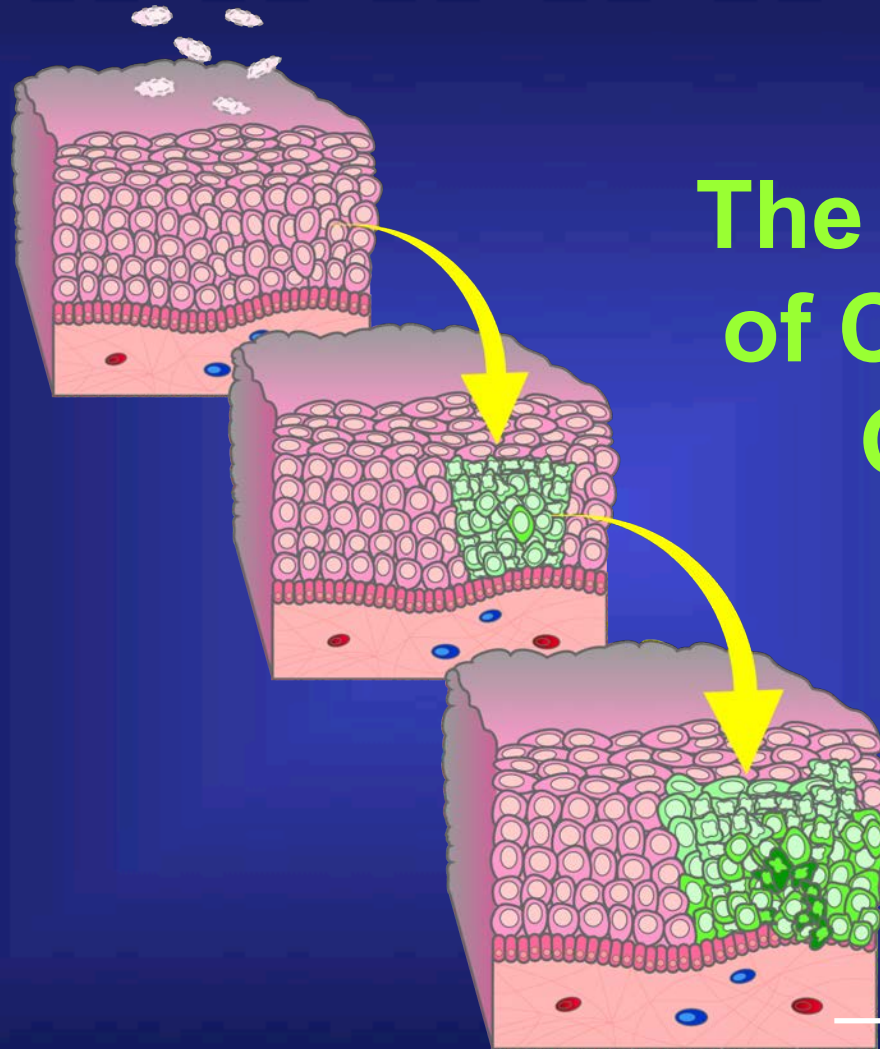
# How are normal and cancer growth different?

## Normal Growth



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

# How are normal and cancer growth different?

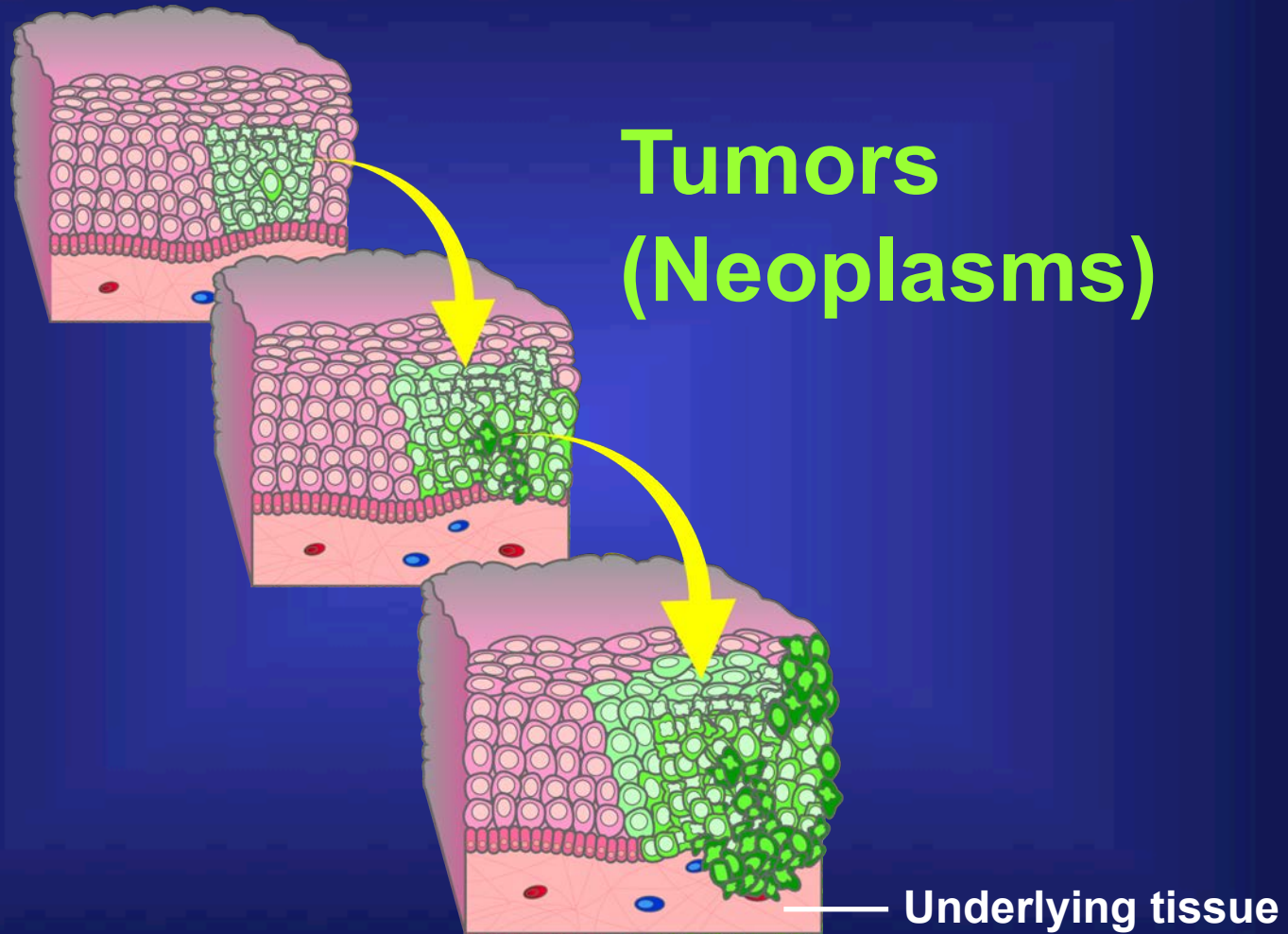


## The Beginning of Cancerous Growth

— Underlying tissue

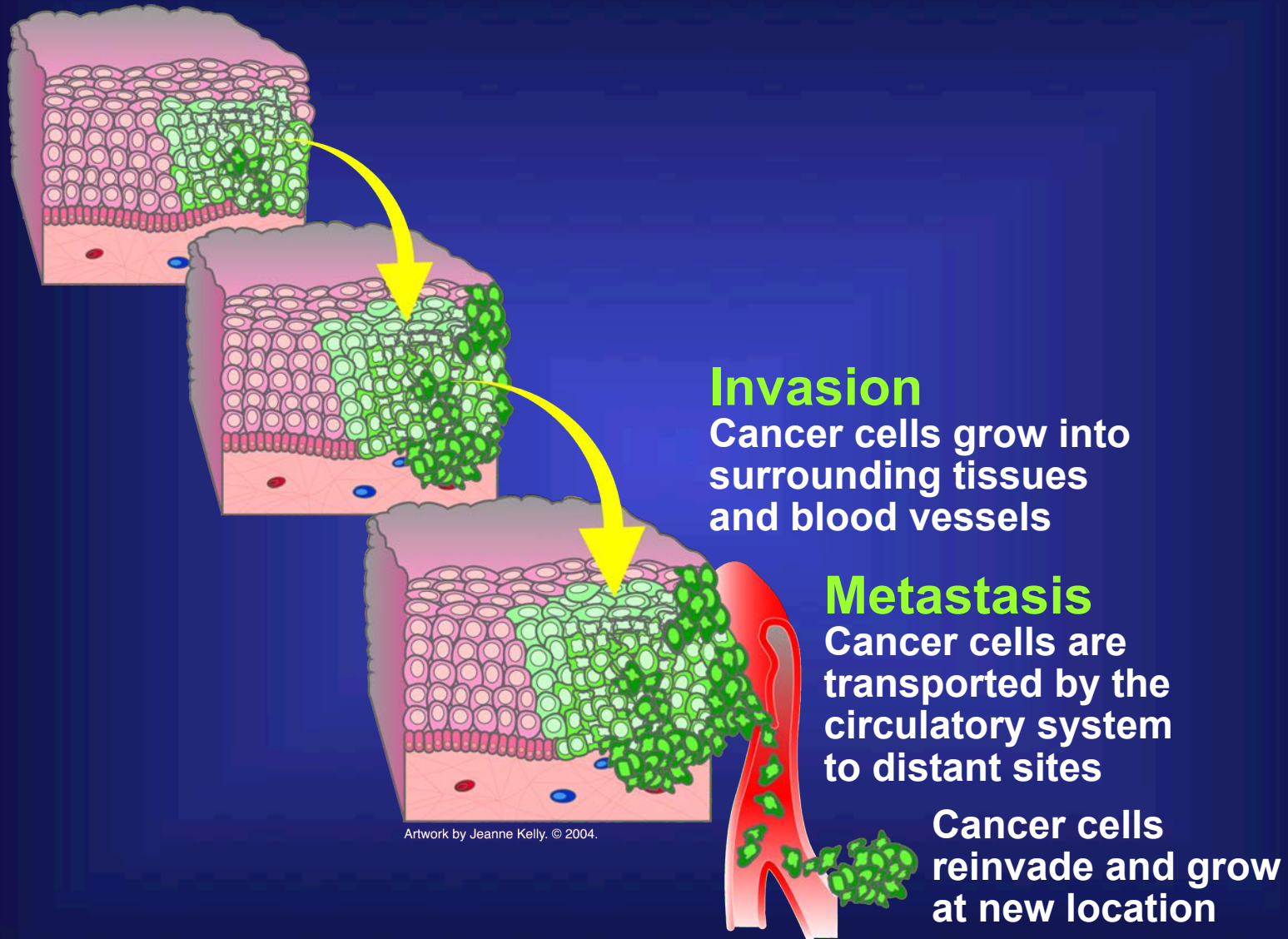
Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

# How are normal and cancer growth different?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

# How are normal and cancer growth different?

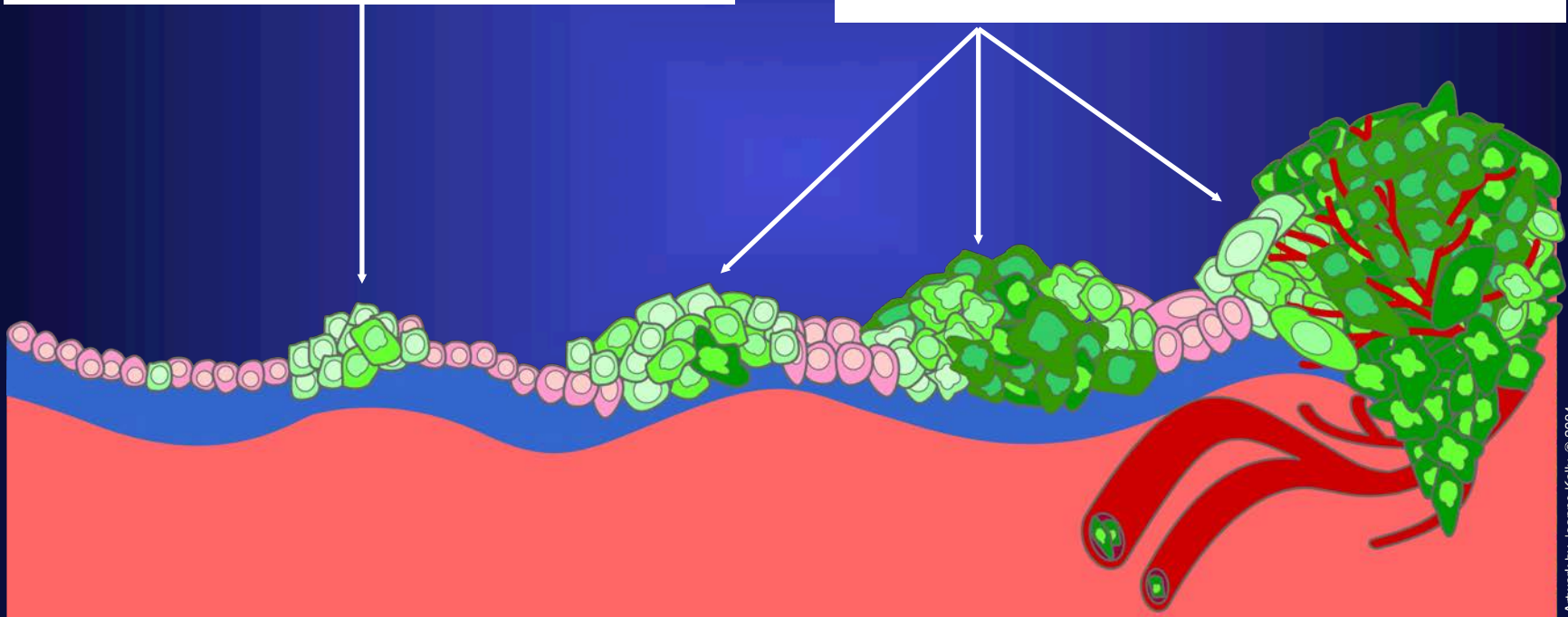


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# What is the difference between a benign tumor and a malignant tumor?

Benign

Malignant



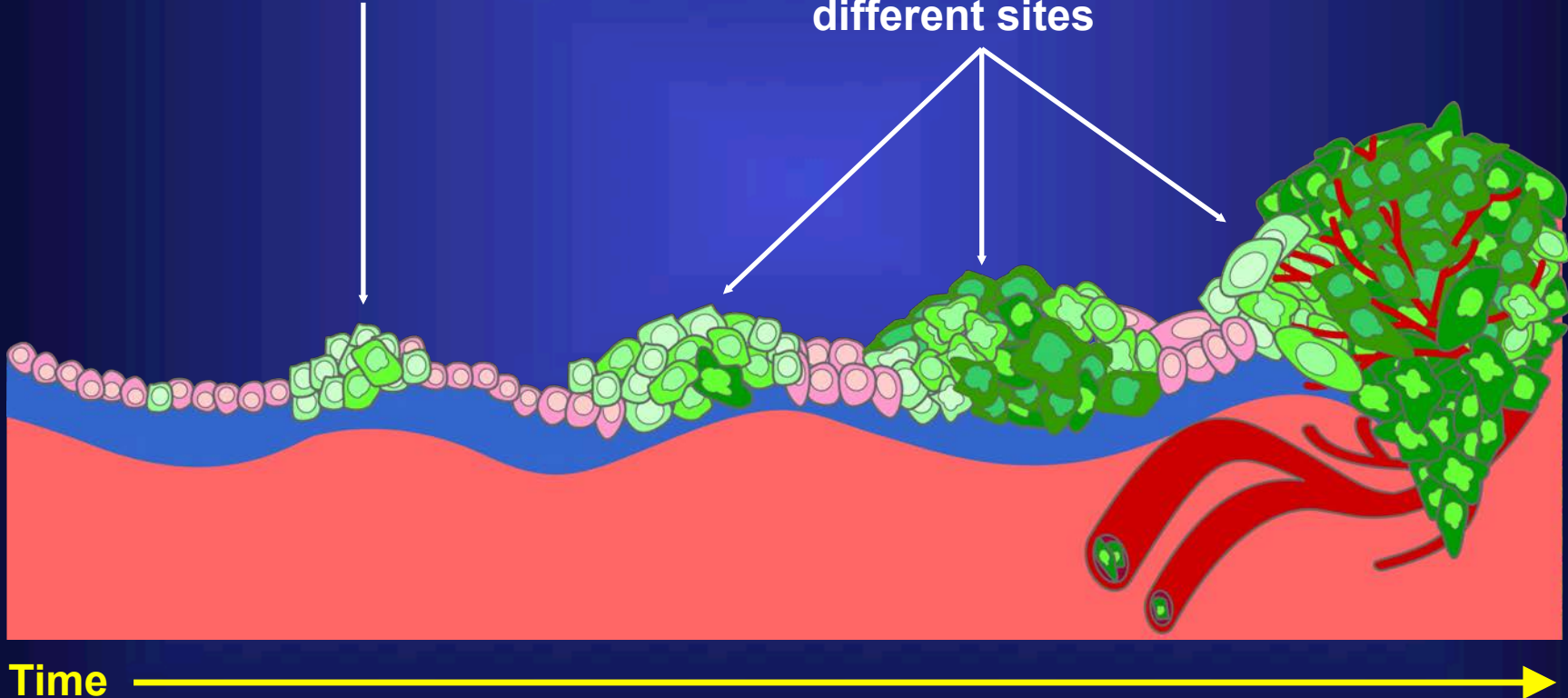
Artwork by Jeanne Kelly, © 2004.



# What is the difference between a benign tumor and a malignant tumor?

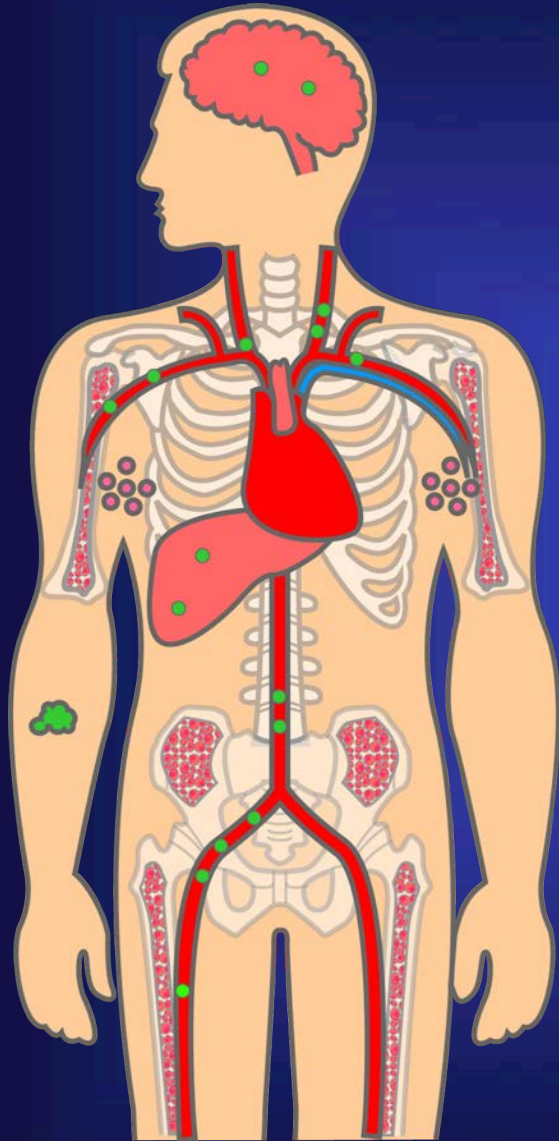
Benign (not cancer) tumor cells grow only locally and cannot spread by invasion or metastasis

Malignant (cancer) cells invade neighboring tissues, enter blood vessels, and metastasize to different sites



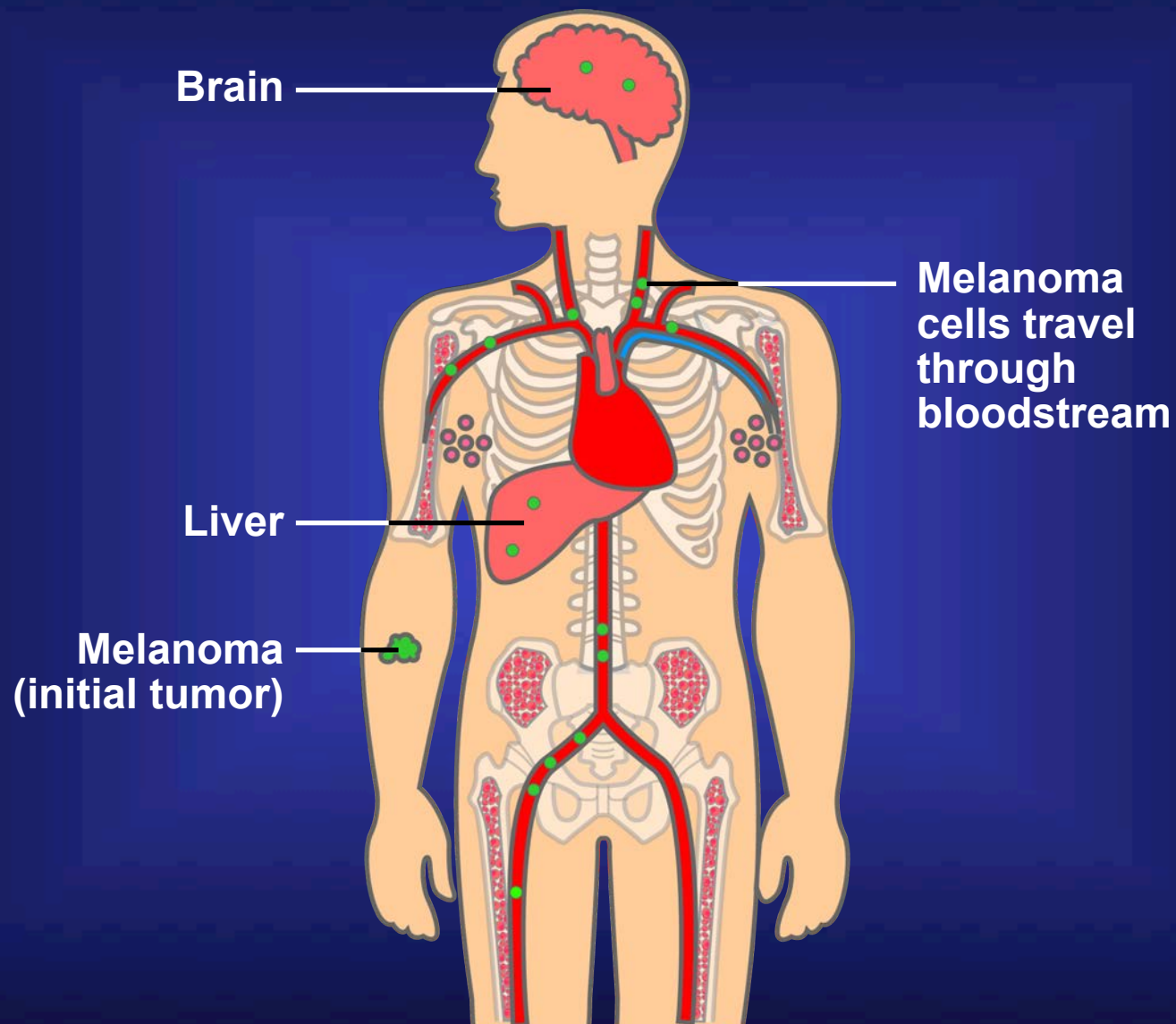
Artwork by Jeanne Kelly, © 2004.

# Why are malignant tumors dangerous?



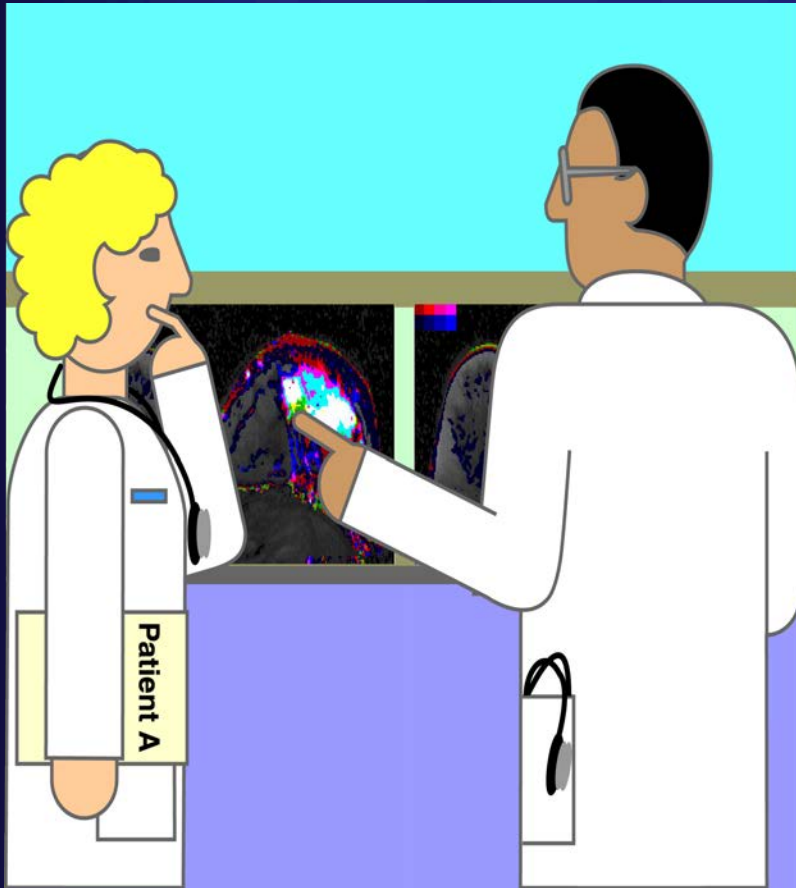
Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

# Why are malignant tumors dangerous?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

# What is cancer screening?



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# Why is cancer screening important?



# Why is cancer screening important?

Early Cancer May Not  
Have Any Symptoms



# What are some types of cancer screening?

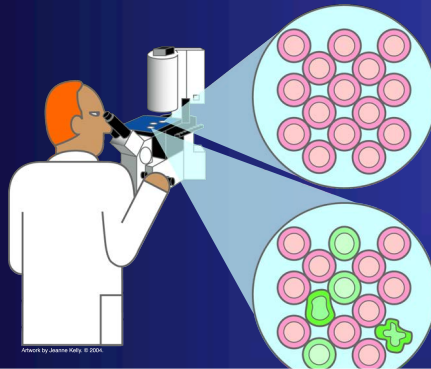
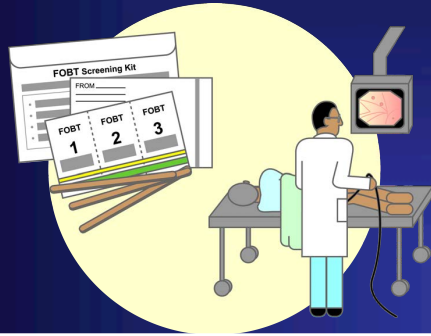


Illustration by Joanne Kelly, © 2004

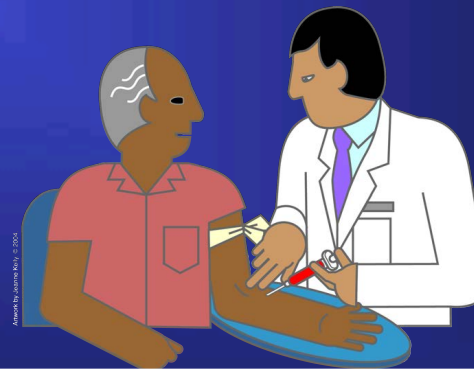
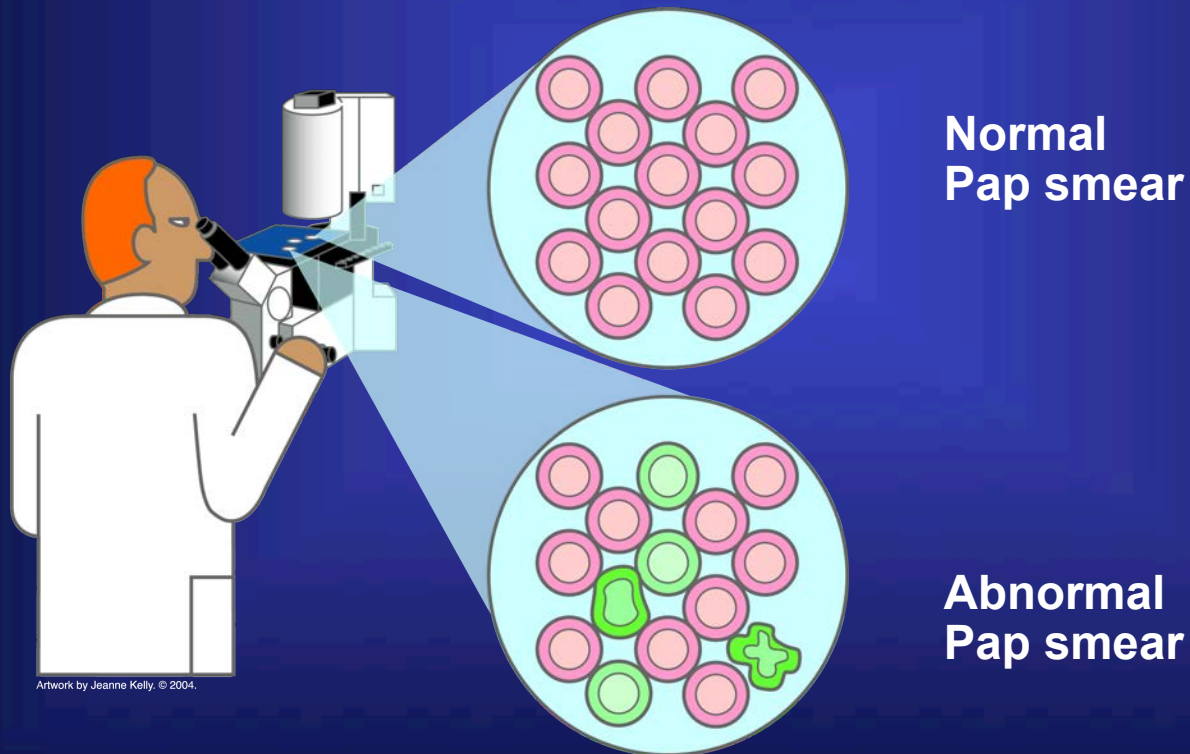


Illustration by Joanne Kelly, © 2004

# What are some types of cancer screening?

## Cervical Cancer Screening (Pap Smear)



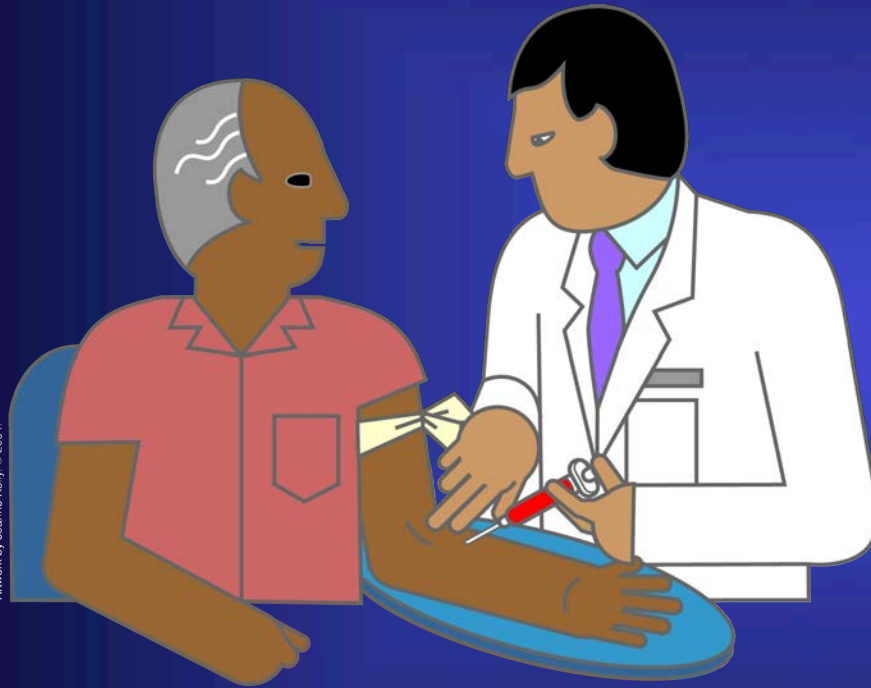


# What are some types of cancer screening?



## Breast Cancer Screening (Mammogram)

# What are some types of cancer screening?



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**Prostate and  
Ovarian  
Cancer  
Screening  
(Blood Tests)**

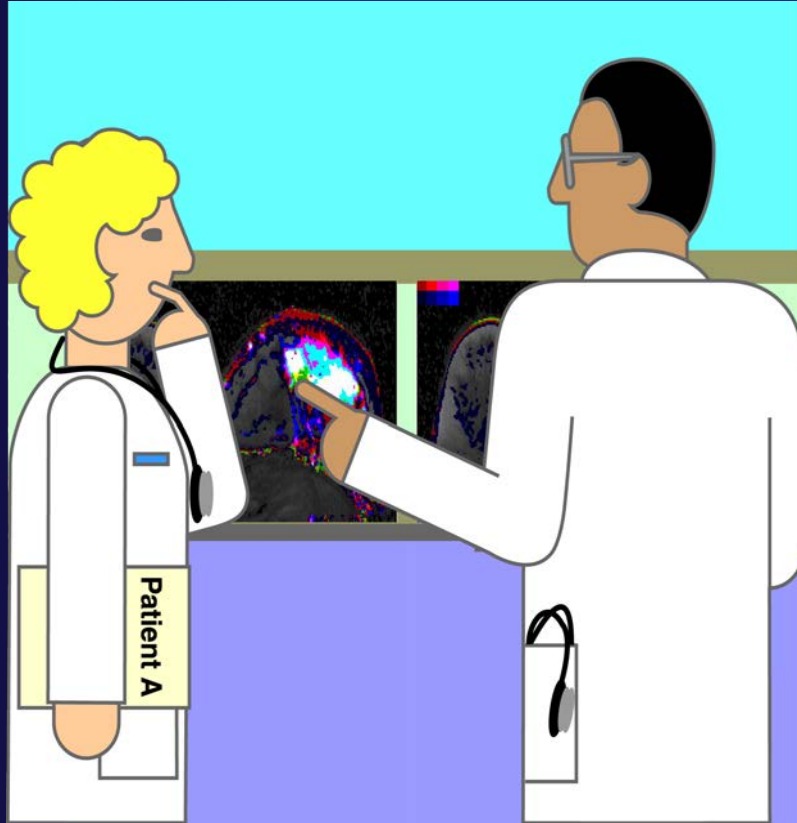
# What are some types of cancer screening?

## Colon Cancer Screening

### Fecal Occult Blood Test and Colonoscopy



# How is cancer diagnosed?

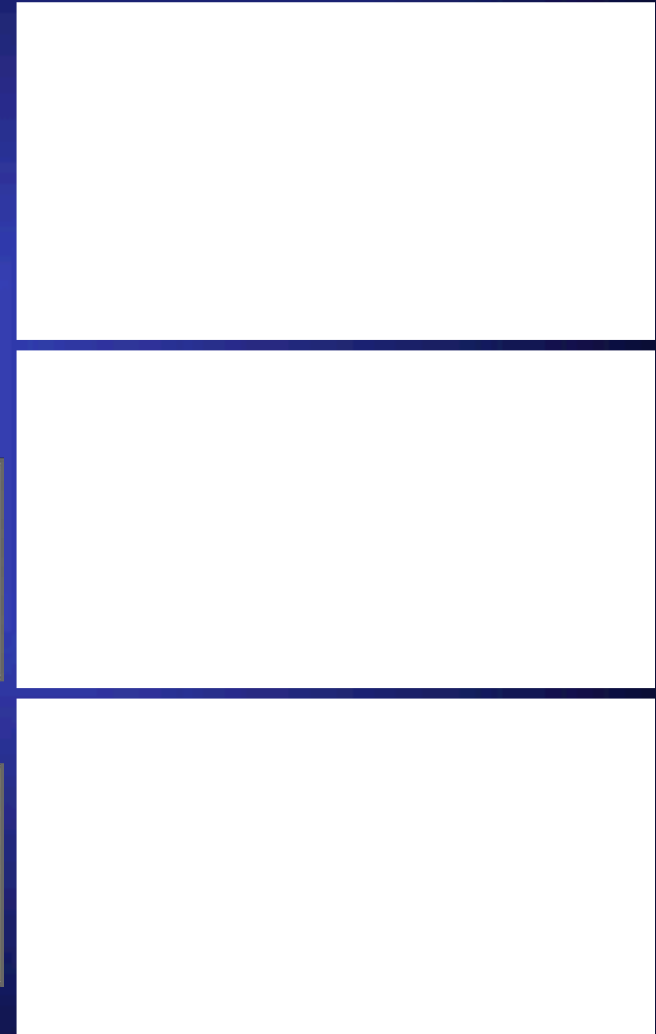
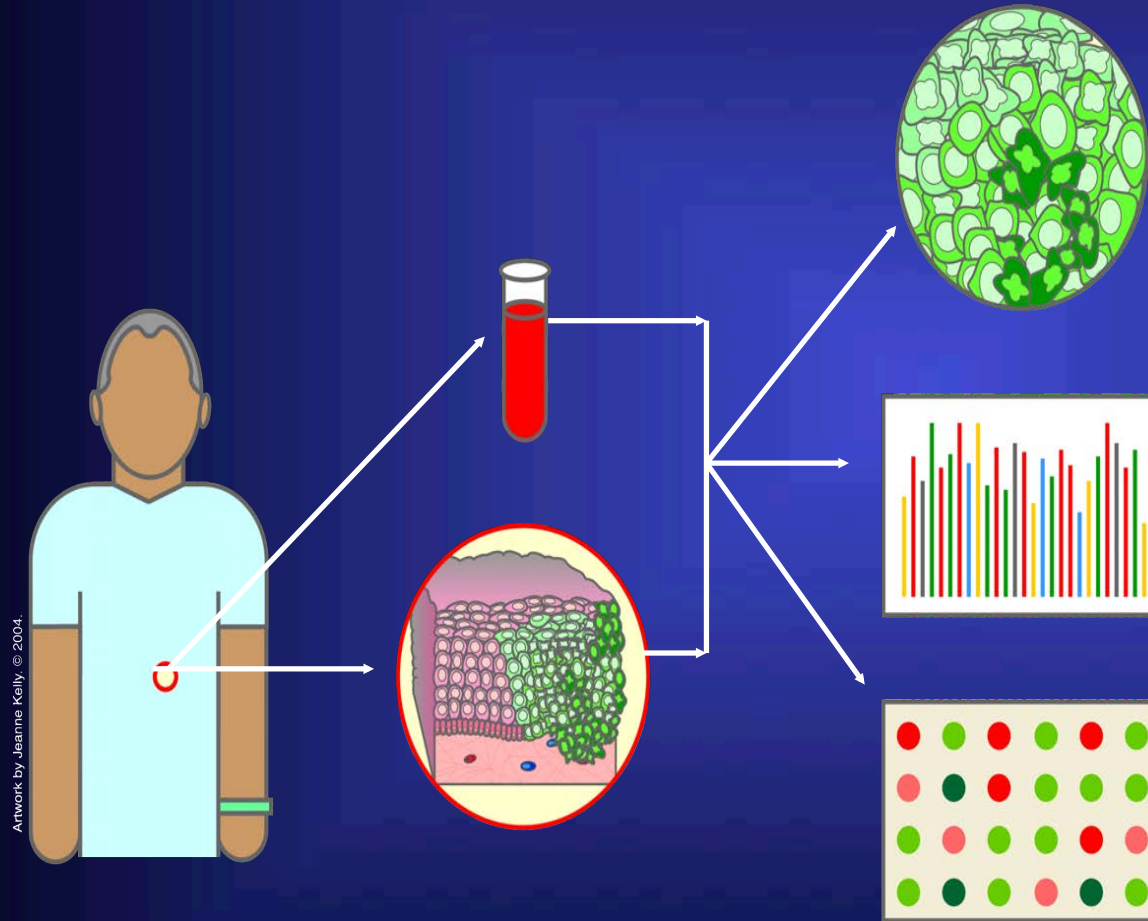


Artwork by Jeanne Kelly © 2004



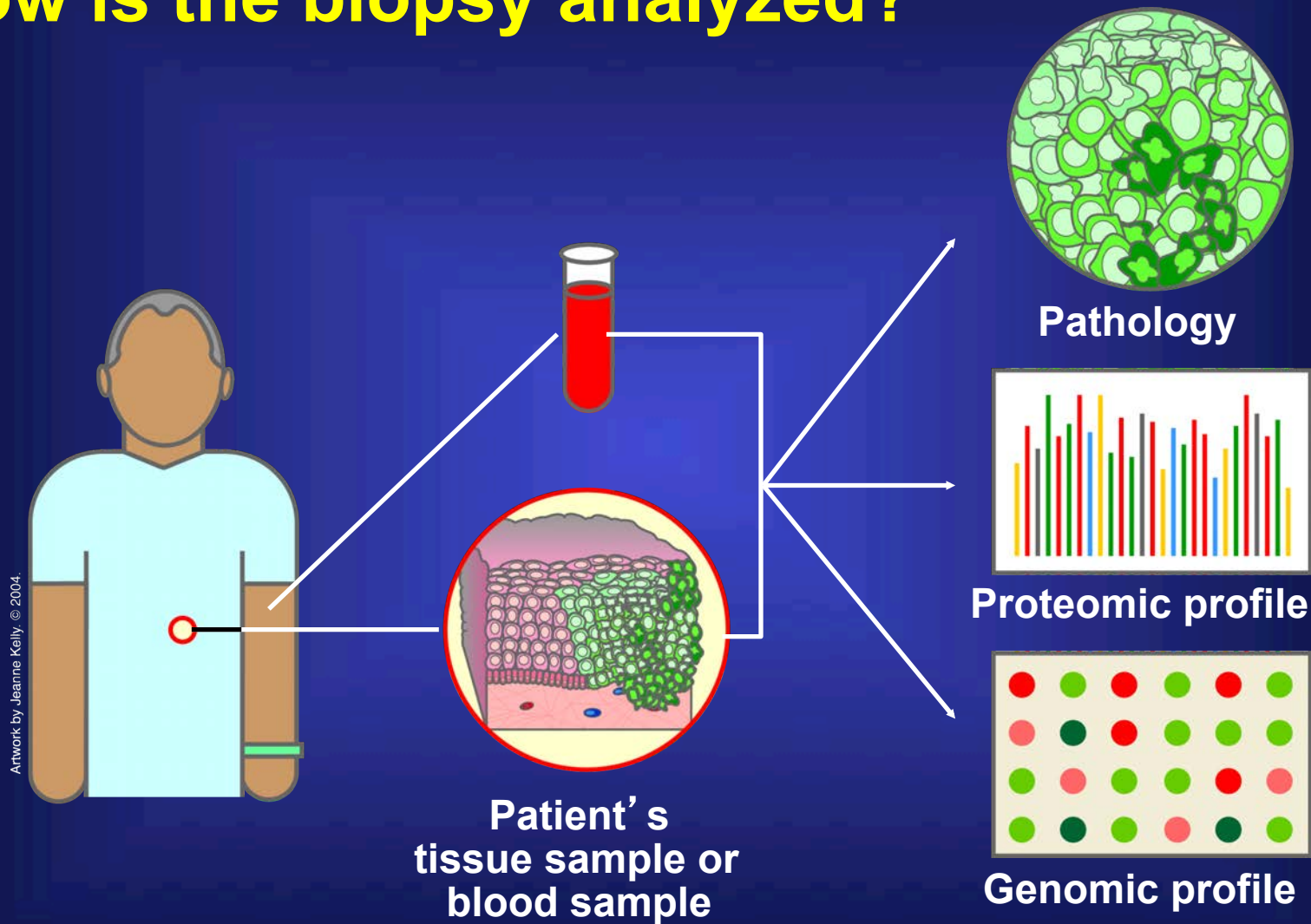
# What is a biopsy?

## How is the biopsy analyzed?



# What is a biopsy?

## How is the biopsy analyzed?

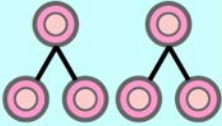
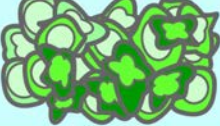









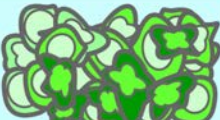




# What does a pathologist look for examining biopsy tissue?

Normal	Cancer	
		
		
		
		
		
		
		

Artwork by Jeane Kelly © 2004.

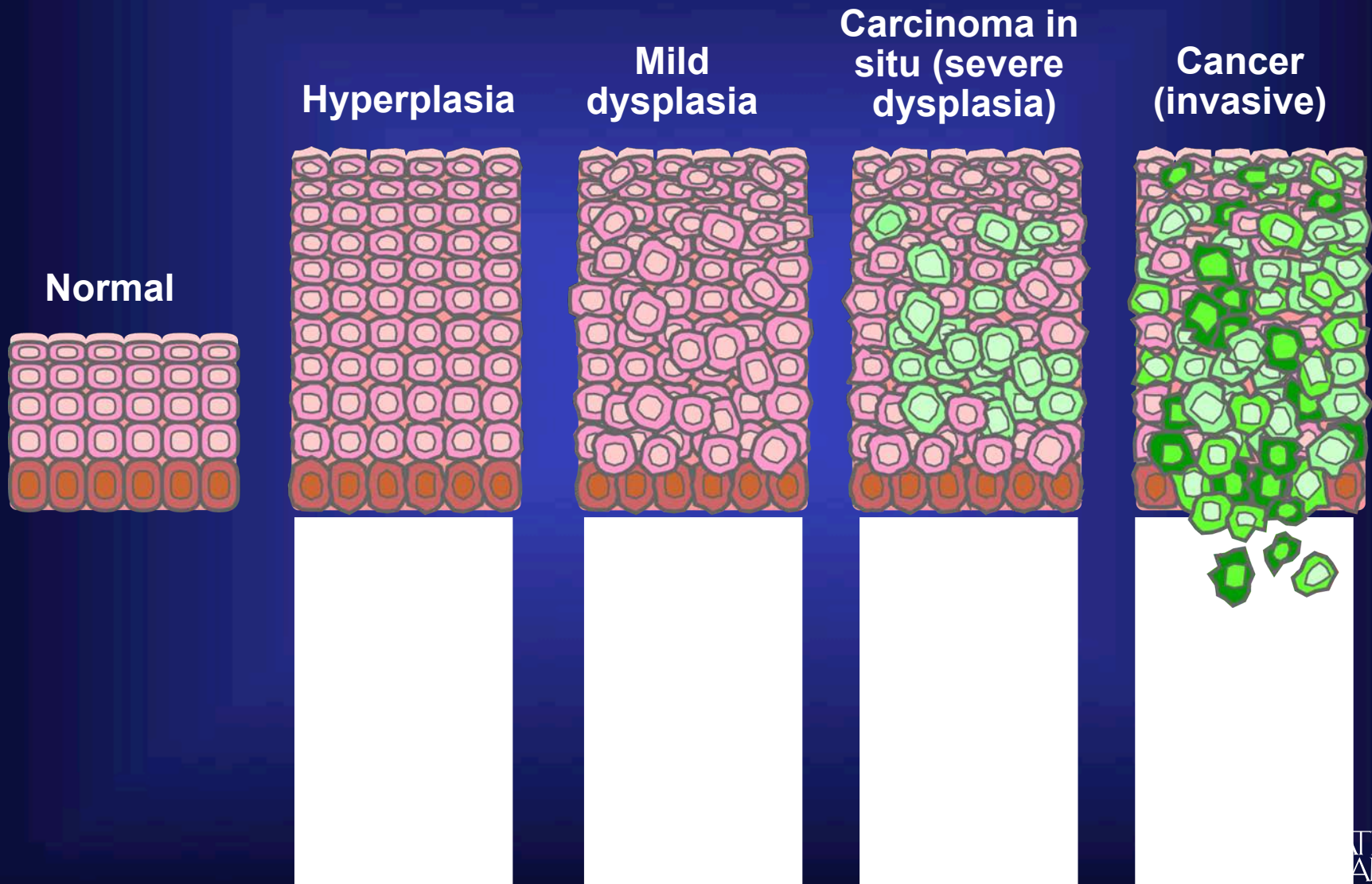
# What does a pathologist look for examining biopsy tissue?

Normal	Cancer	
		Large number of irregularly shaped dividing cells
		Large, variably shaped nuclei
		Small cytoplasmic volume relative to nuclei
		Variation in cell size and shape
		Loss of normal specialized cell features
		Disorganized arrangement of cells
		Poorly defined tumor boundary

Artwork by Jeane Kelly © 2004.

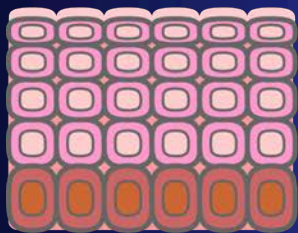


# What does a pathologist look for when he examines biopsy tissue with a microscope?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly © 2004.

# What does a pathologist look for when he/she examines biopsy tissue with a microscope?



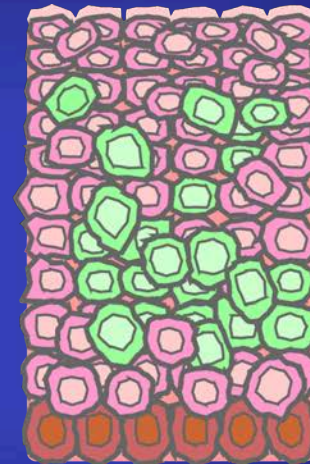
Normal



Hyperplasia



Mild  
dysplasia



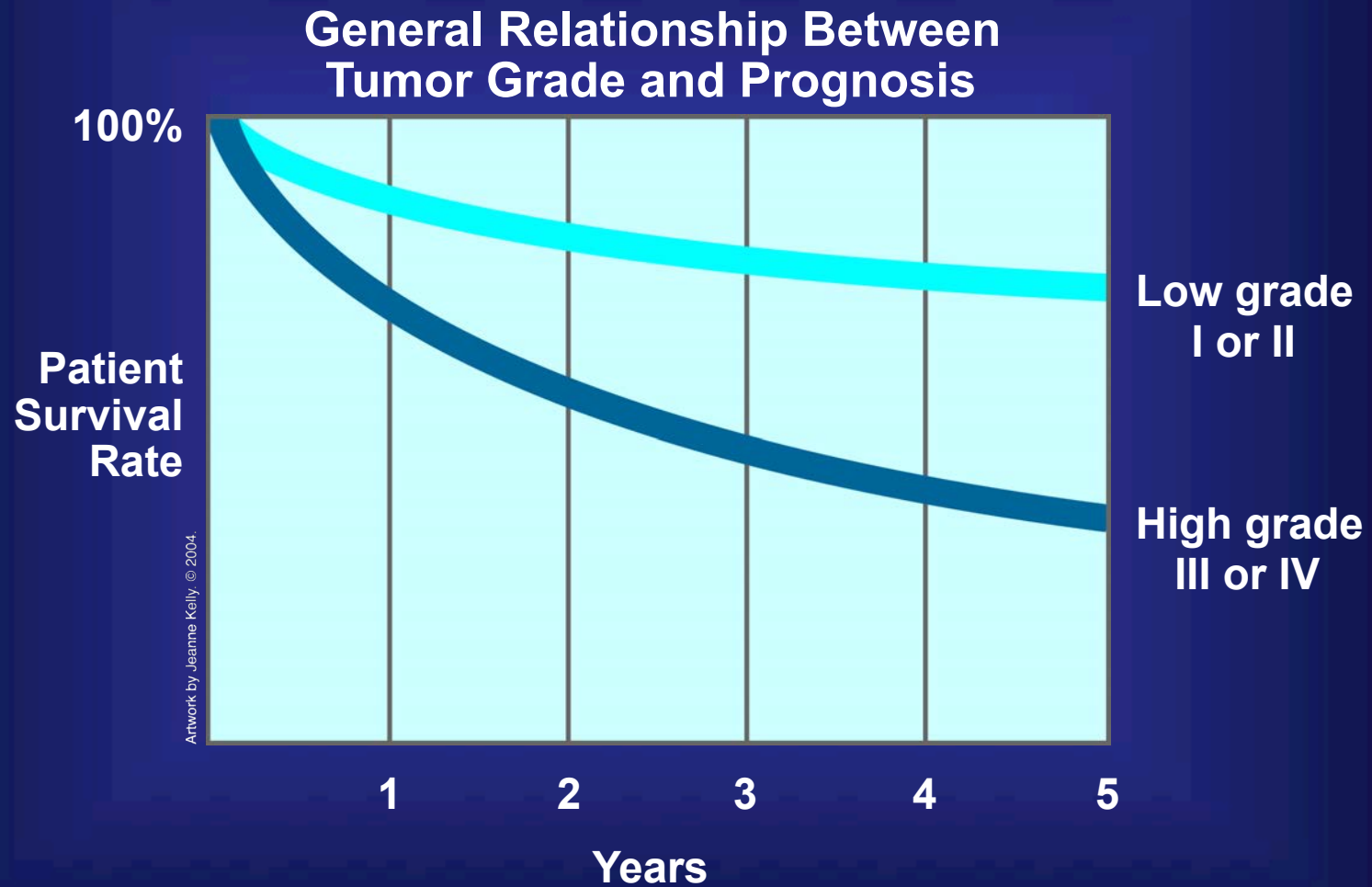
Carcinoma in  
situ (severe  
dysplasia)



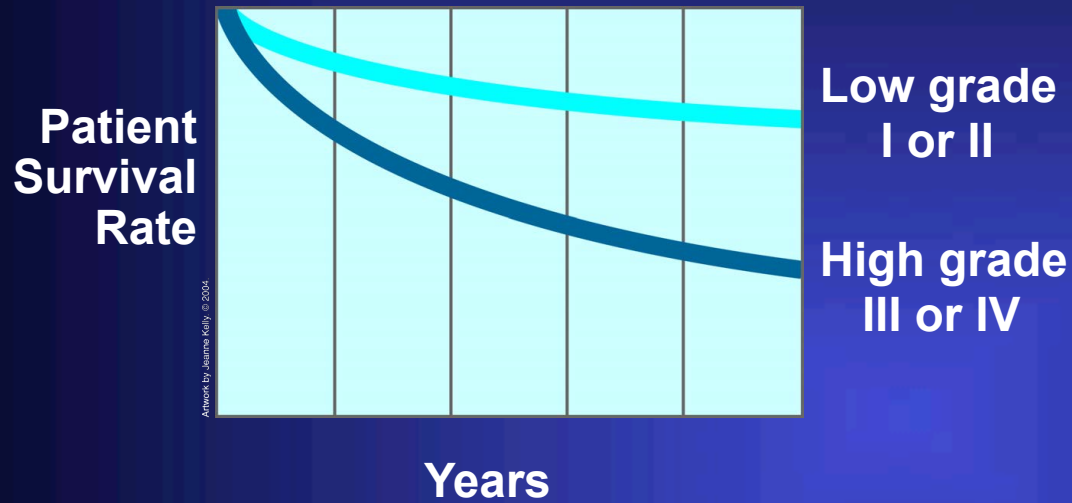
Cancer  
(invasive)

Artwork by Jeanne Kelly © 2004.

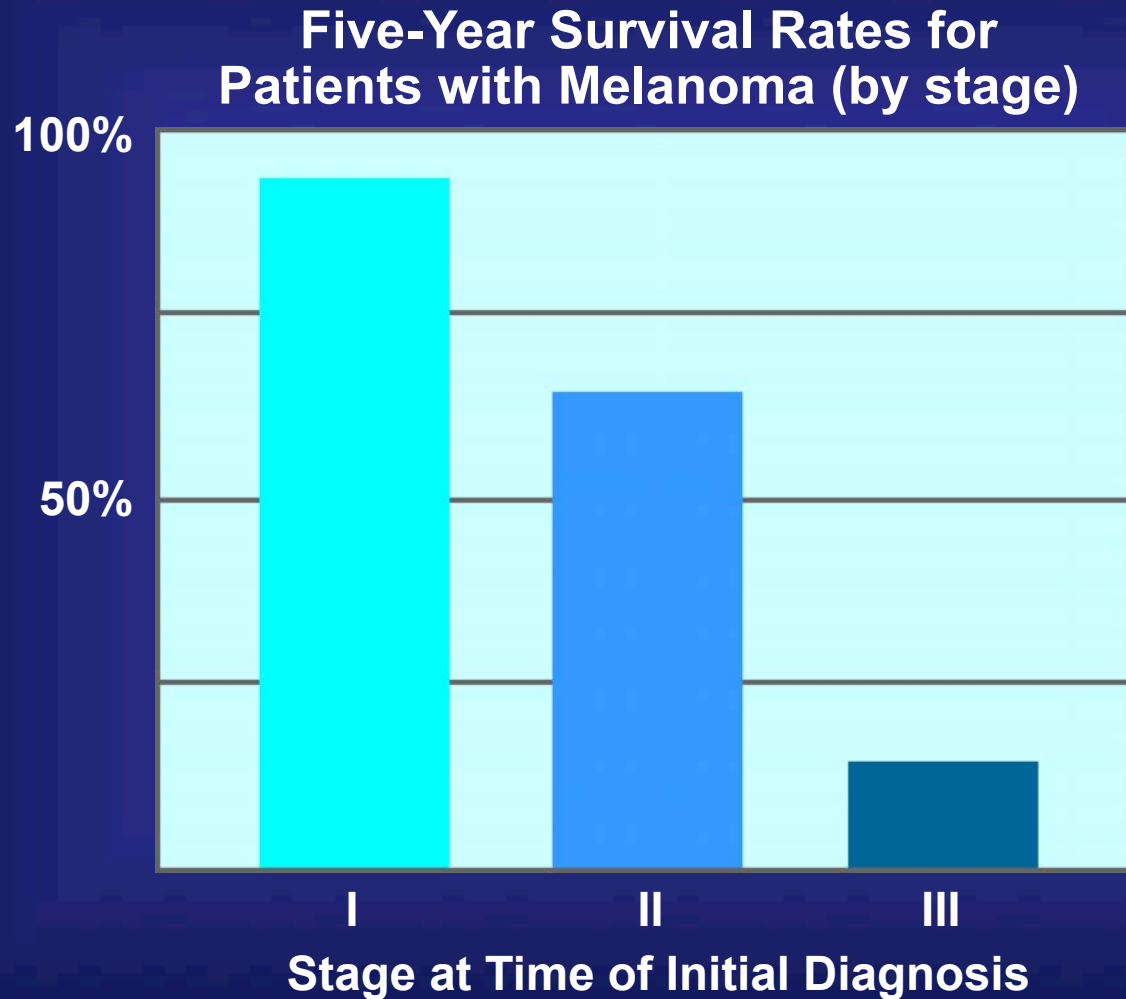
# What is the relationship between tumor grade and patient survival?



# What is the relationship between tumor grade and patient prognosis?

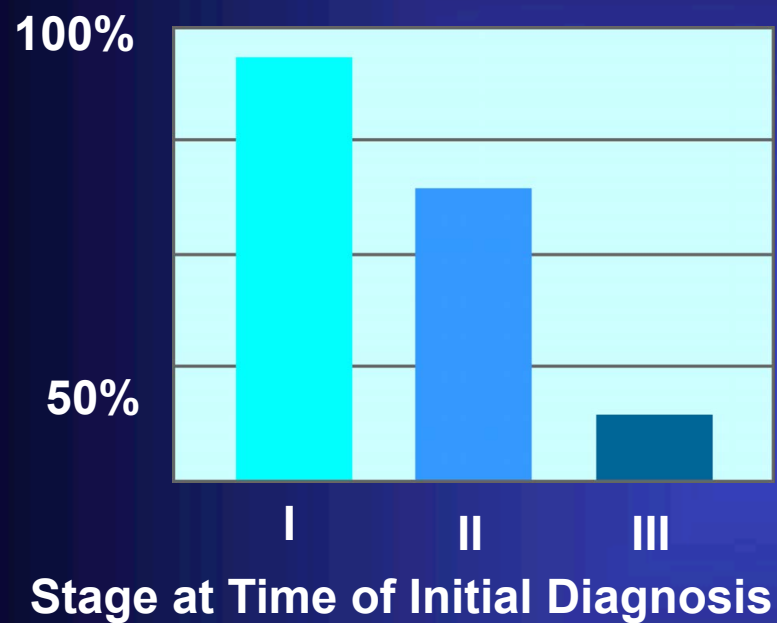


# What does Stage III cancer mean?



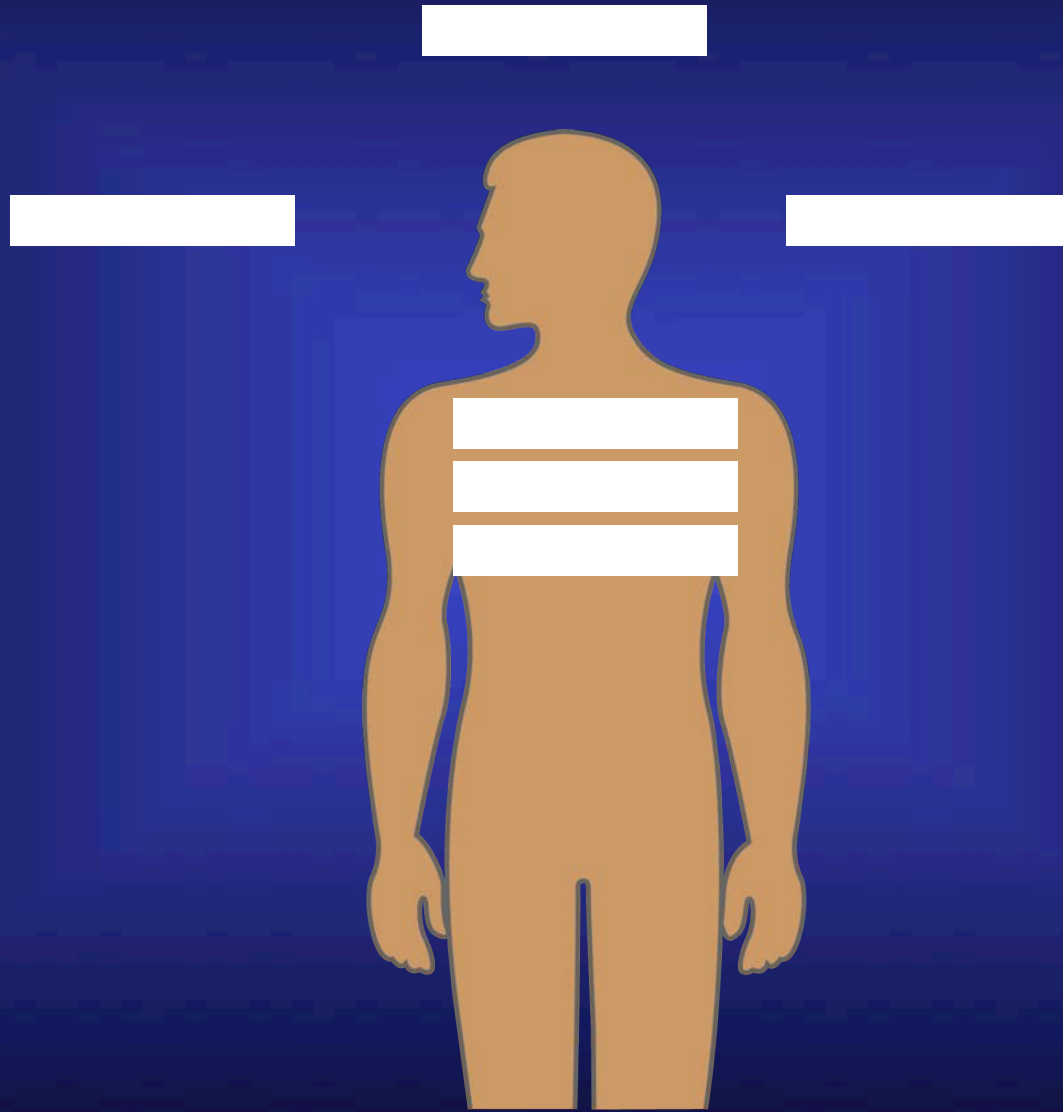
# What does Stage III cancer mean?

Five-Year Survival Rates for Patients with Melanoma (by stage)



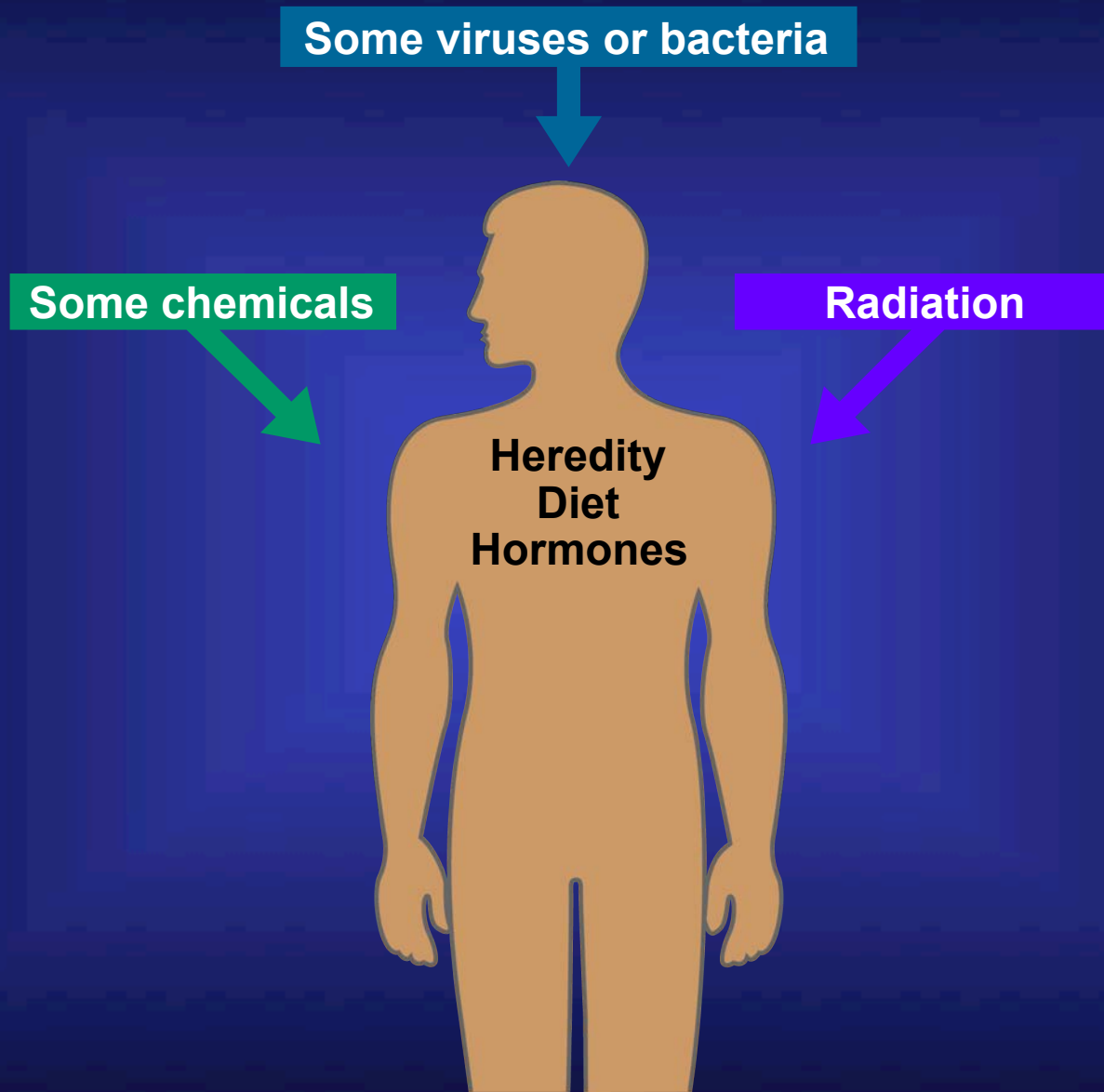
## Stage III Cancer

# What Causes Cancer?



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# What Causes Cancer?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.



# How could you explain the differences in the cancer incidence in different countries?



# Population-Based Studies

## Regions of Highest Incidence

**U.K.:**  
Lung  
cancer

**CHINA:**  
Liver  
cancer

**JAPAN:**  
Stomach  
cancer

**U.S.:**  
Colon  
cancer

**CANADA:**  
Leukemia

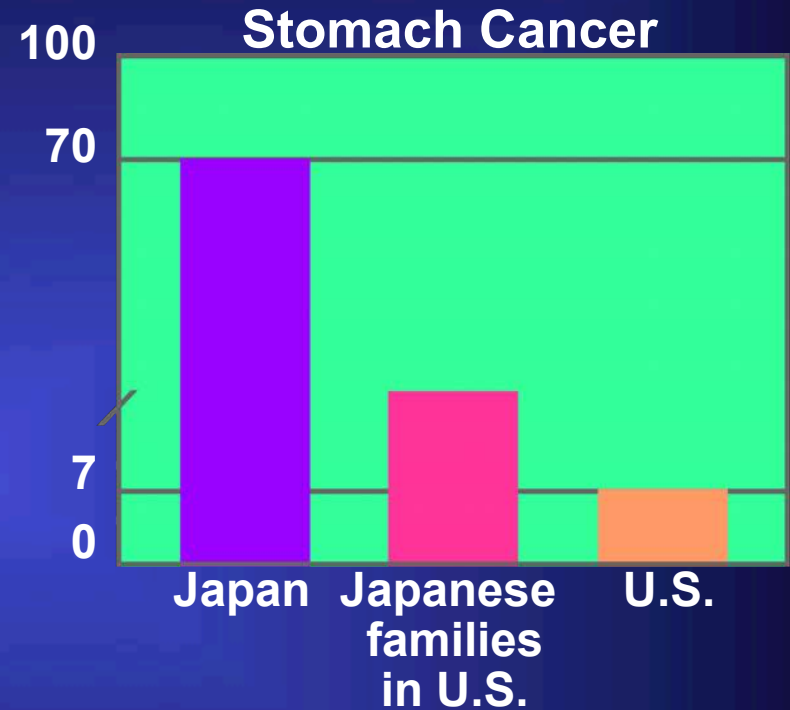
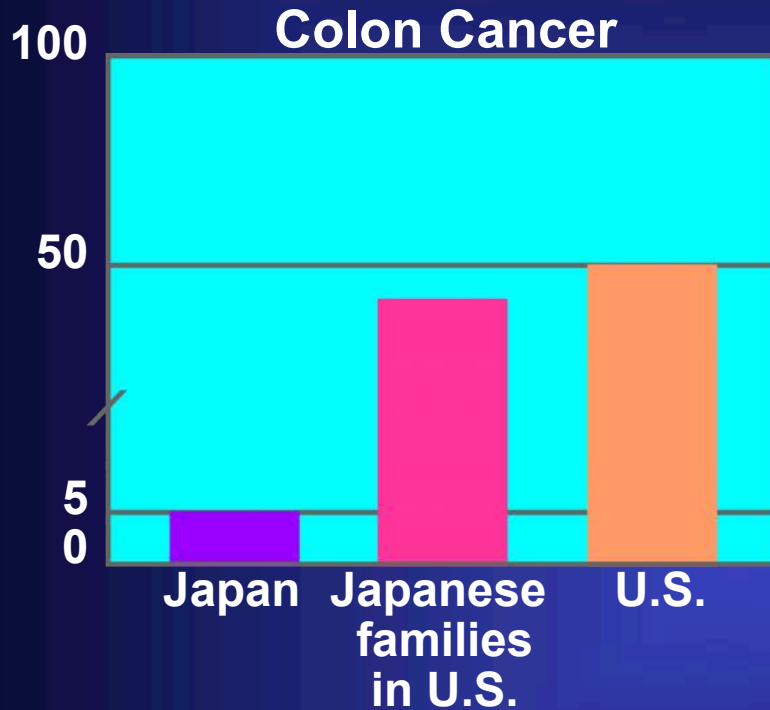
**BRAZIL:**  
Cervical  
cancer

**AUSTRALIA:**  
Skin  
cancer

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NATIONAL  
CANCER  
INSTITUTE

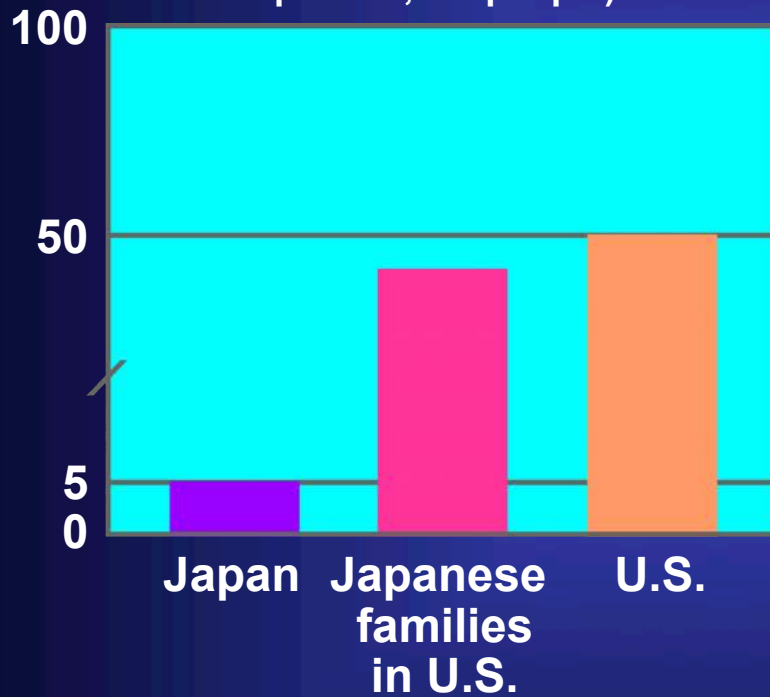
# Is the incidence of these cancers due to genes, behavior, or environmental risk?



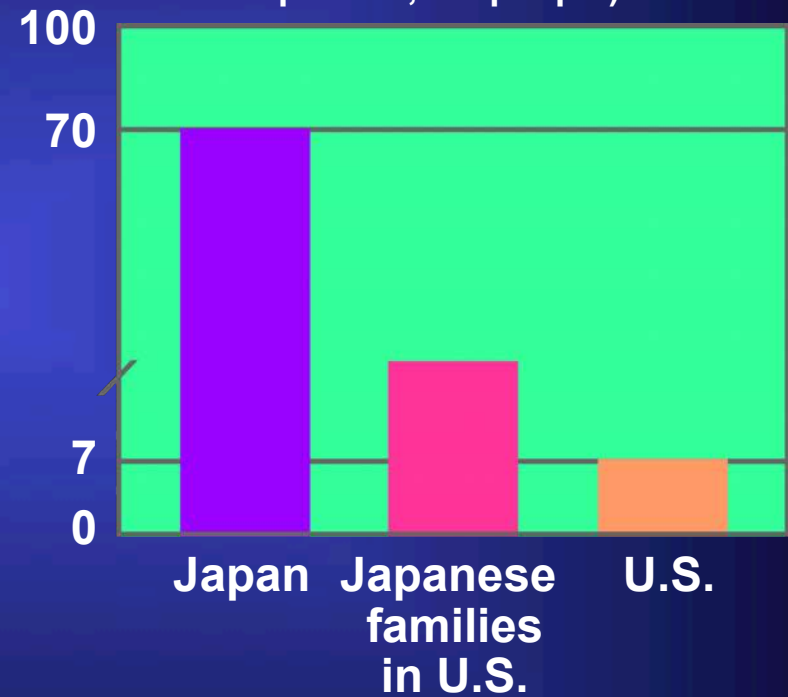
Artwork by Jeanne Kelly, © 2004.

# Is the incidence of these cancers due to genes behavior, or environmental risk?

**Colon Cancer**  
(Number of new cases per 100,000 people)



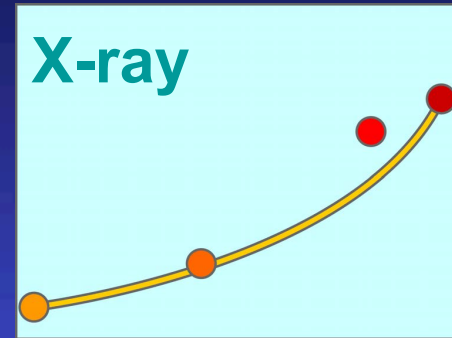
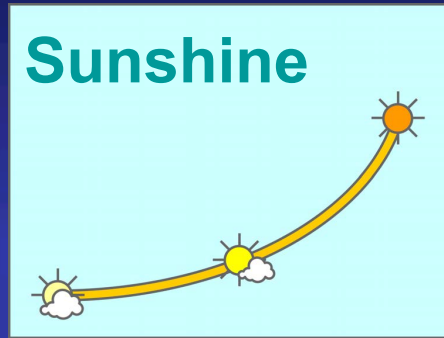
**Stomach Cancer**  
(Number of new cases per 100,000 people)



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# What increases peoples' risk of cancer?

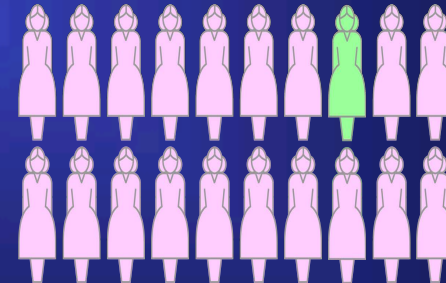
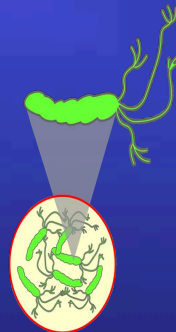
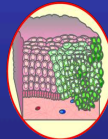
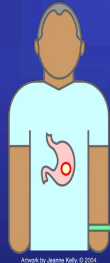
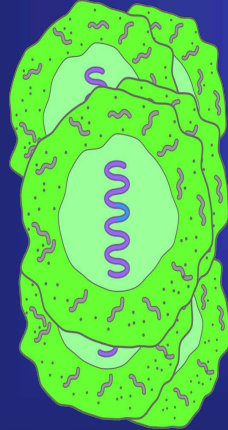
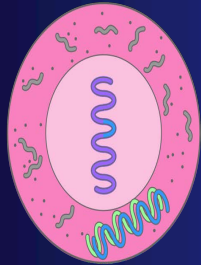
- aminostilbene
- arsenic
- benz[a]anthracene
- benz[a]pyrene
- benzene
- benzo[b]fluoranthene
- benzo[c]phenanthrene
- benzo[f]fluoranthene
- cadmium
- chrysene
- dibenz[a,c]anthracene
- dibenz[a,h]fluoranthene
- dibenz[a,h]acridine
- dibenz[a,j]acridine
- dibenzo[c,g]carbazone
- N-dibutyl nitrosamine
- 2,3-dimethylchrysene
- indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene
- S-methylchrysene
- S-methylfluoranthene
- alpha-naphthylamine
- nickel compounds
- N-nitrosodimethylamine
- N-nitrosomethylethylamine
- N-nitrosodiethylamine
- N-nitrosomorpholine
- N-nitrosoureasine
- N-nitrosopiperidine
- polonium-210



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# What increases peoples' risk of cancer?

aminostilbene  
arsenic  
benz[a]anthracene  
benz[a]pyrene  
benzene  
benzo[b]fluoranthene  
benzo[c]phenanthrene  
benzo[f]fluoranthene  
cadmium  
chrysene  
dibenz[a c]anthracene  
dibenzo[a e]fluoranthene  
dibenz[a h]acridine  
dibenz[a j]acridine  
dibenzo[c g]carbazone  
N-dibutyl nitrosamine  
2,3-dimethylchrysene

indeno[1,2,3-c d]pyrene  
S-methylchrysene  
S-methylfluoranthene  
*alpha*-naphthylamine  
nickel compounds  
N-nitrosodimethylamine

N-nitrosomethylethylamine  
N-nitrosodiethylamine  
N-nitrosornicotine  
N-nitrosoanabasine  
N-nitrosopiperidine  
polonium-210

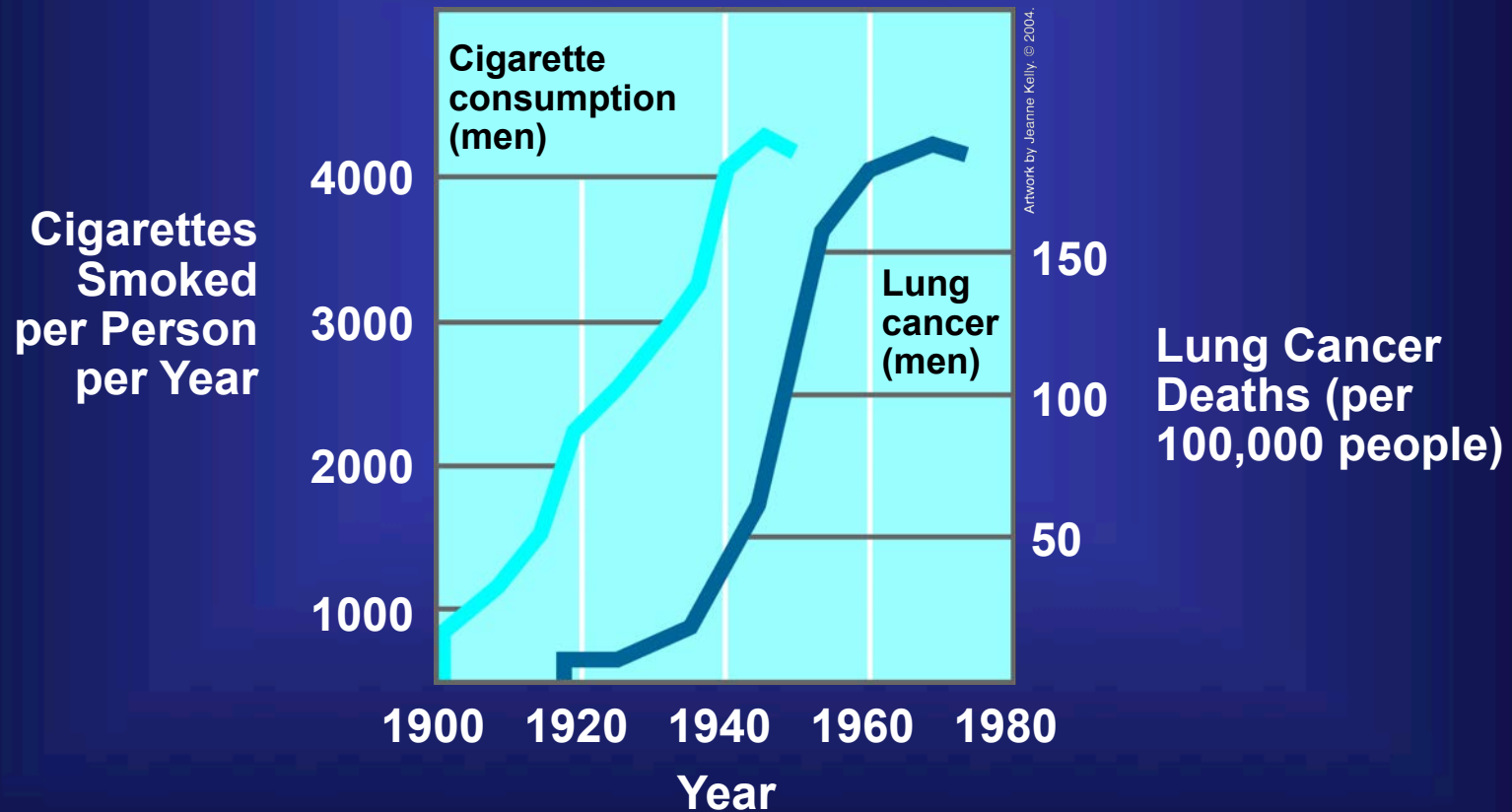
**Some Carcinogenic Chemicals  
in Tobacco Smoke**



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly, © 2004.

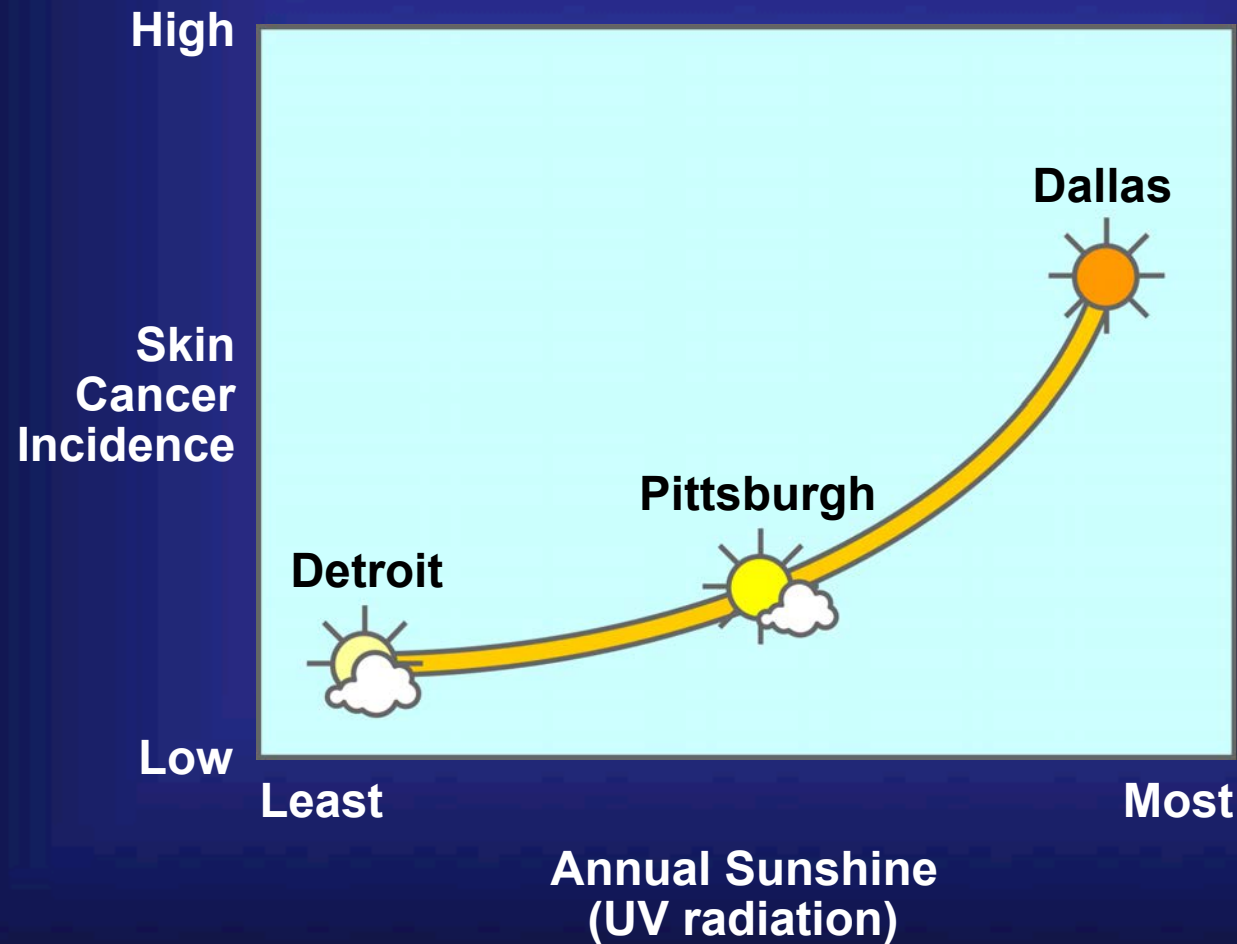
# What increases peoples' risk of cancer?

## 20-Year Lag Time Between Smoking and Lung Cancer



# What increases peoples' risk of cancer?

## Low Strength (Ultraviolet) Radiation

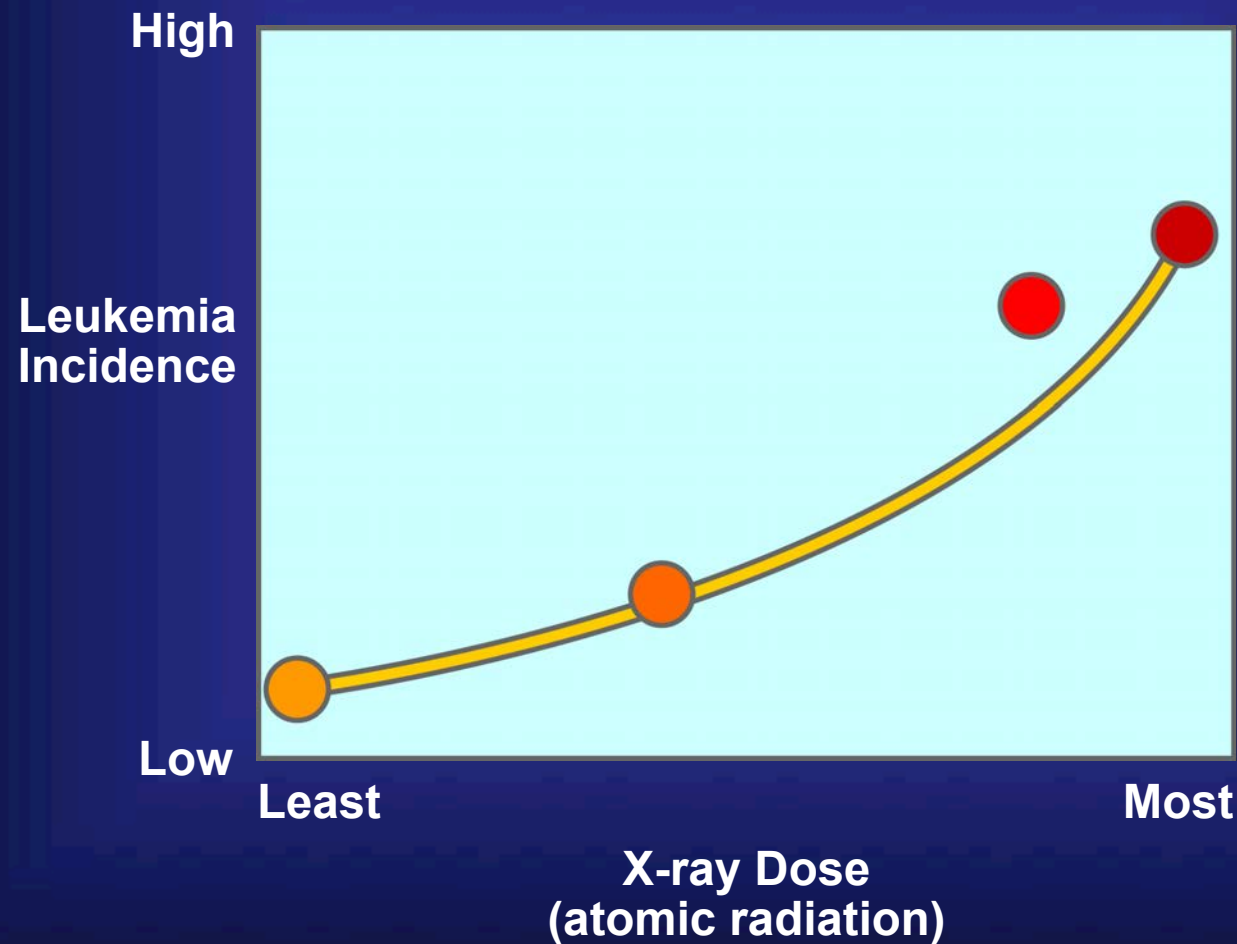


Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.



# What increases peoples' risk of cancer?

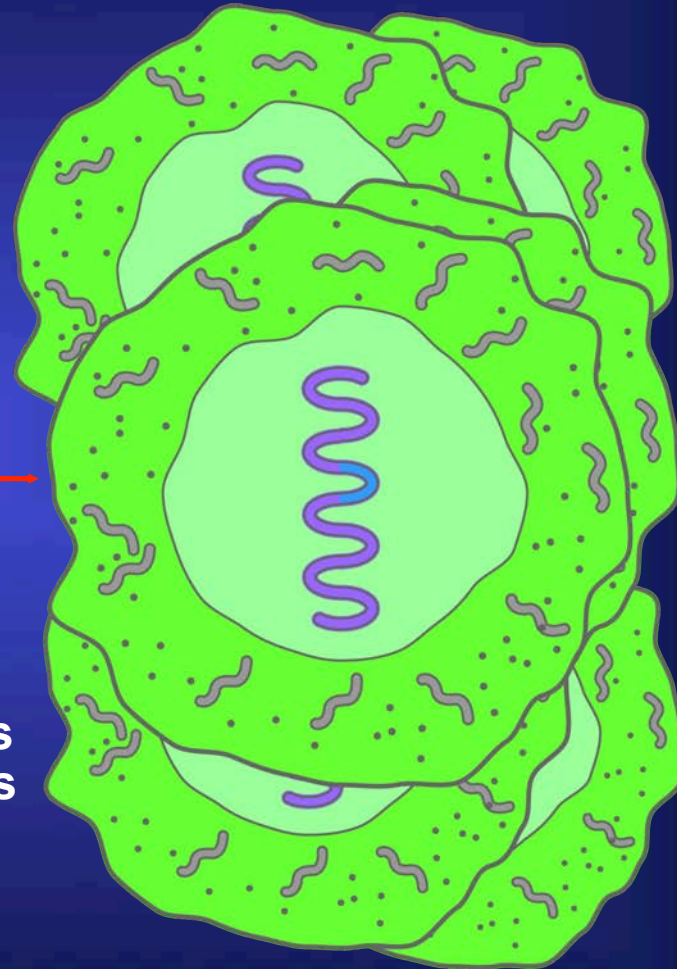
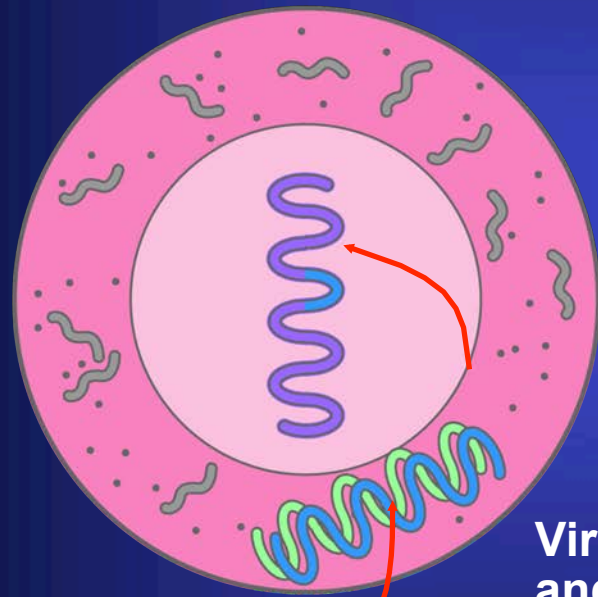
## High-Strength (Atomic) Radiation



Artwork by Jeame Kelly. © 2004.

# What increases peoples' risk of cancer?

## Viruses



Virus inserts and changes genes for cell growth



Cancer-linked virus

Artwork by Jeanne Kelly, © 2004.

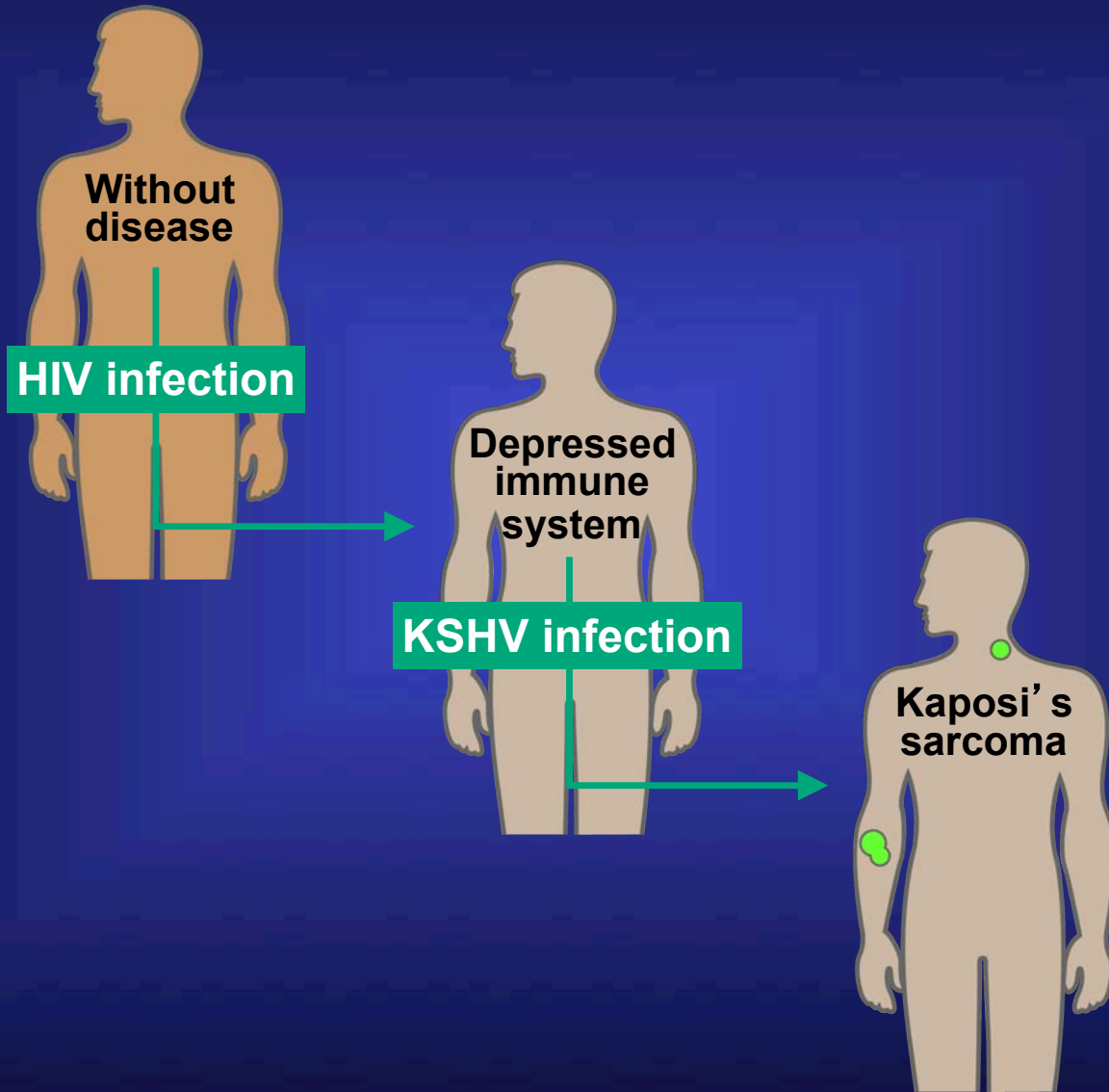
# What increases peoples' risk of cancer?

## Some Viruses Associated with Human Cancers

<i>Virus</i>	<i>Type of Cancer</i>
Epstein-Barr virus	Burkitt's lymphoma
Human papillomavirus	Cervical cancer
Hepatitis B virus	Liver cancer
Human T-cell lymphotropic virus	Adult T-cell leukemia
Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus	Kaposi's sarcoma

Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

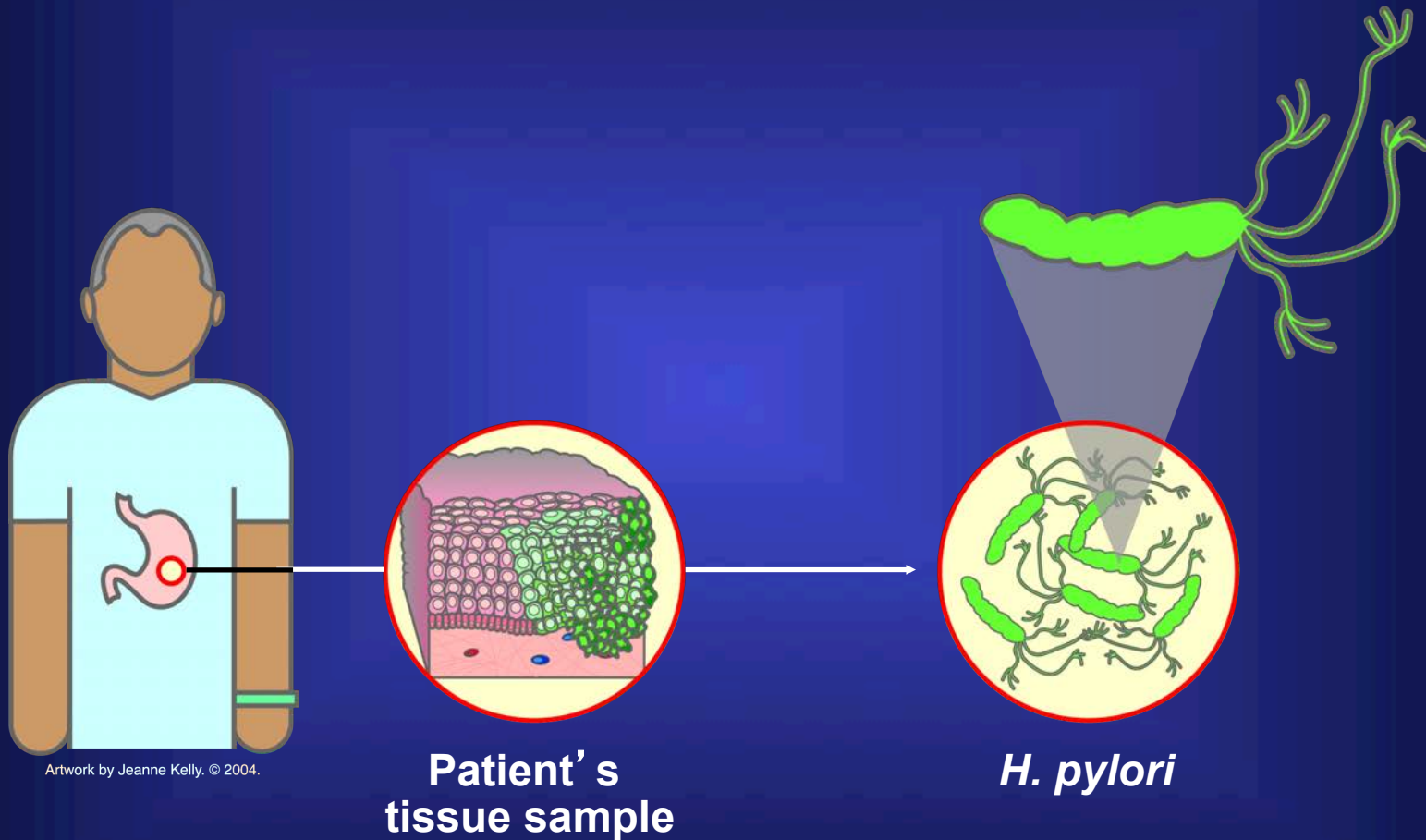
# What increases peoples' risk of cancer?



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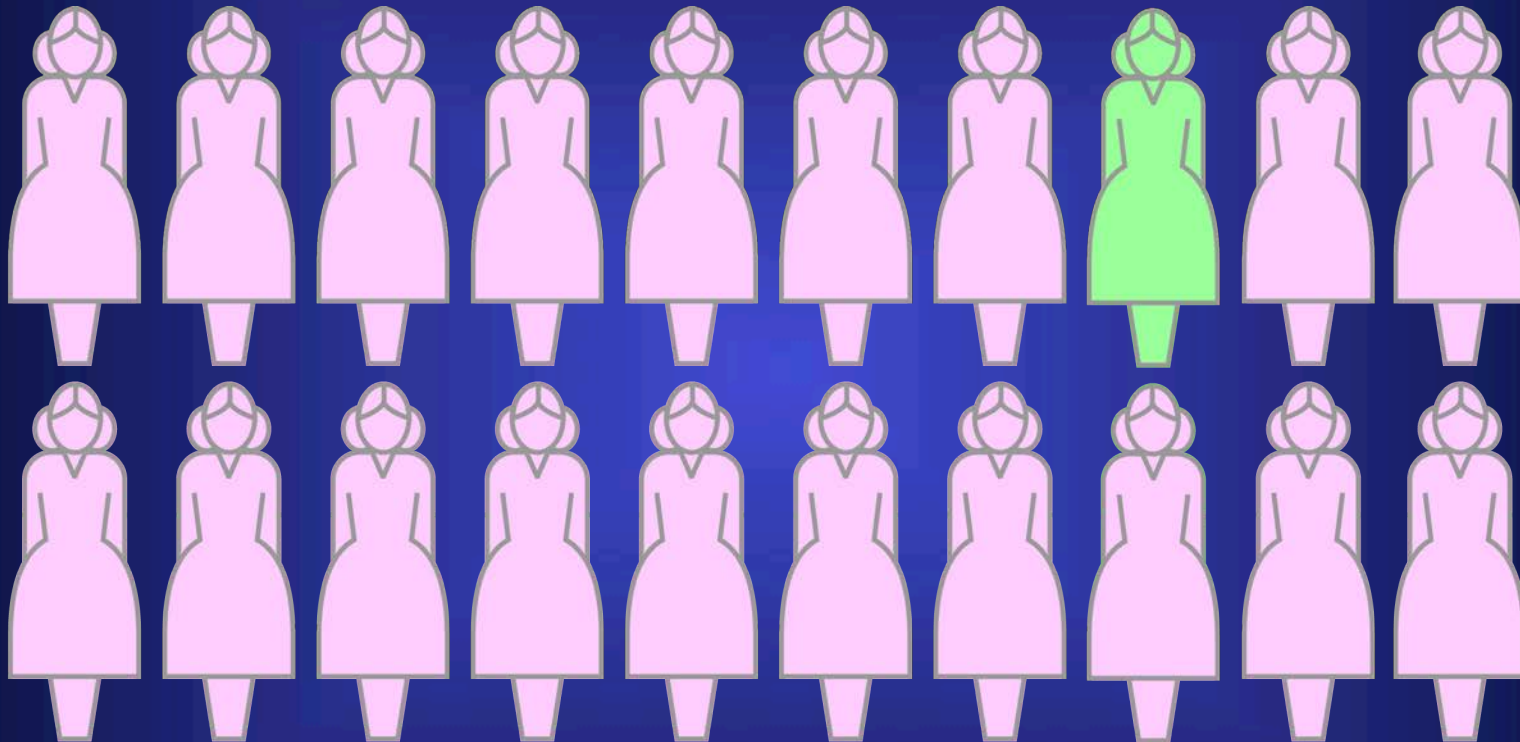
# What increases peoples' risk of cancer?

## Bacteria and Stomach Cancer



# What increases peoples' risk of cancer?

## All Breast Cancer Patients



- Inherited factor(s)
- Other factor(s)

Artwork by Jeanne Kelly © 2004.

# What increases peoples' risk of cancer?

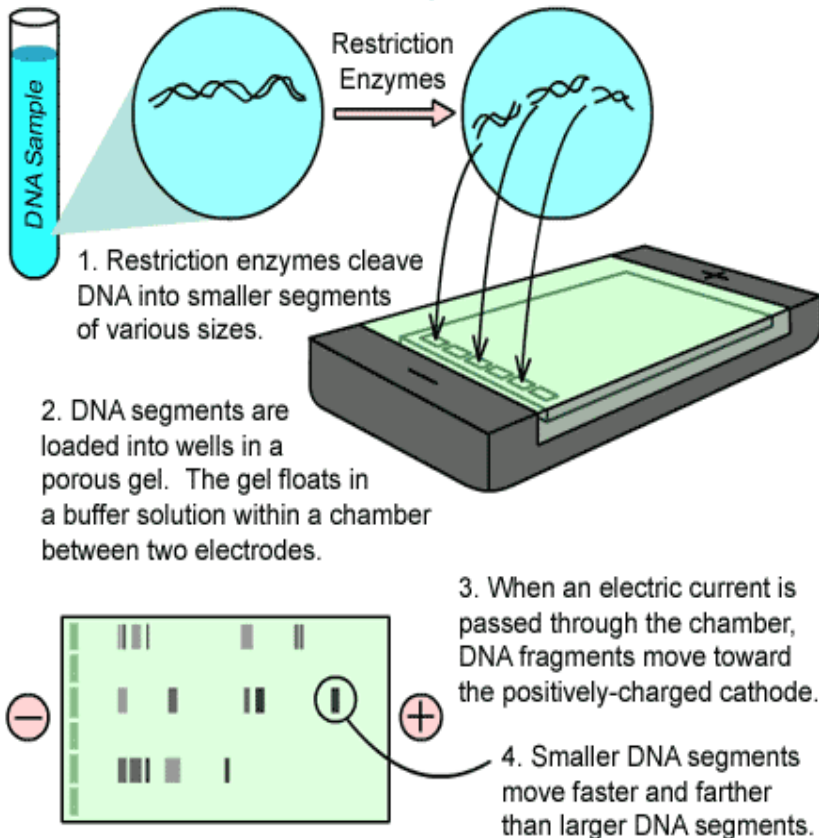
## Inherited Conditions That Increase Risk for Cancer

<i>Name of Condition</i>	<i>Type of Cancer</i>
Hereditary retinoblastoma	Retinoblastoma
Xeroderma pigmentosum	Skin
Wilms' tumor	Kidney
Li-Fraumeni syndrome	Sarcomas, brain, breast, leukemia
Familial adenomatous polyposis	Colon, rectum
Paget's disease of bone	Bone
Fanconi's aplastic anemia	Leukemia, liver, skin

Artwork by Jeanne Kelly © 2004.

# How do you know if you have genes that make getting cancer more likely?

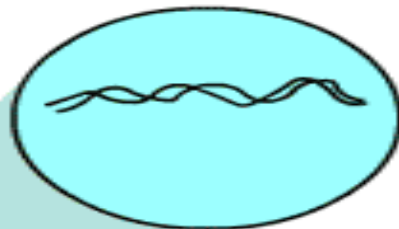
## Genetic Testing





# How do you know if you have genes that make getting cancer more likely?

## Genetic Testing

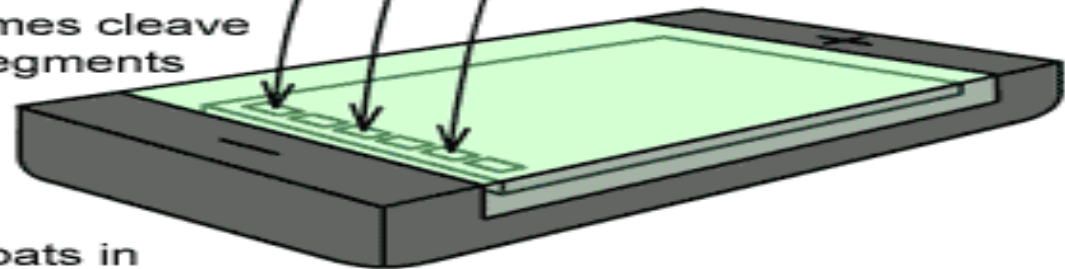


Restriction Enzymes

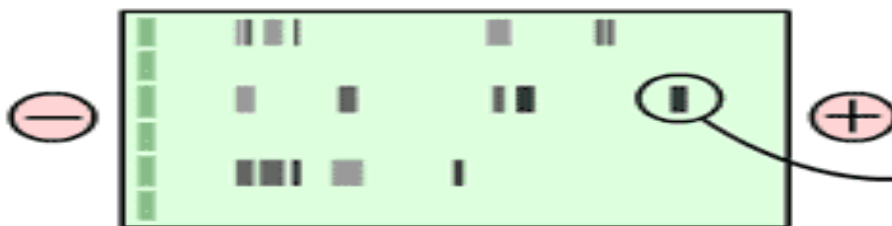


1. Restriction enzymes cleave DNA into smaller segments of various sizes.

2. DNA segments are loaded into wells in a porous gel. The gel floats in a buffer solution within a chamber between two electrodes.



3. When an electric current is passed through the chamber, DNA fragments move toward the positively-charged cathode.



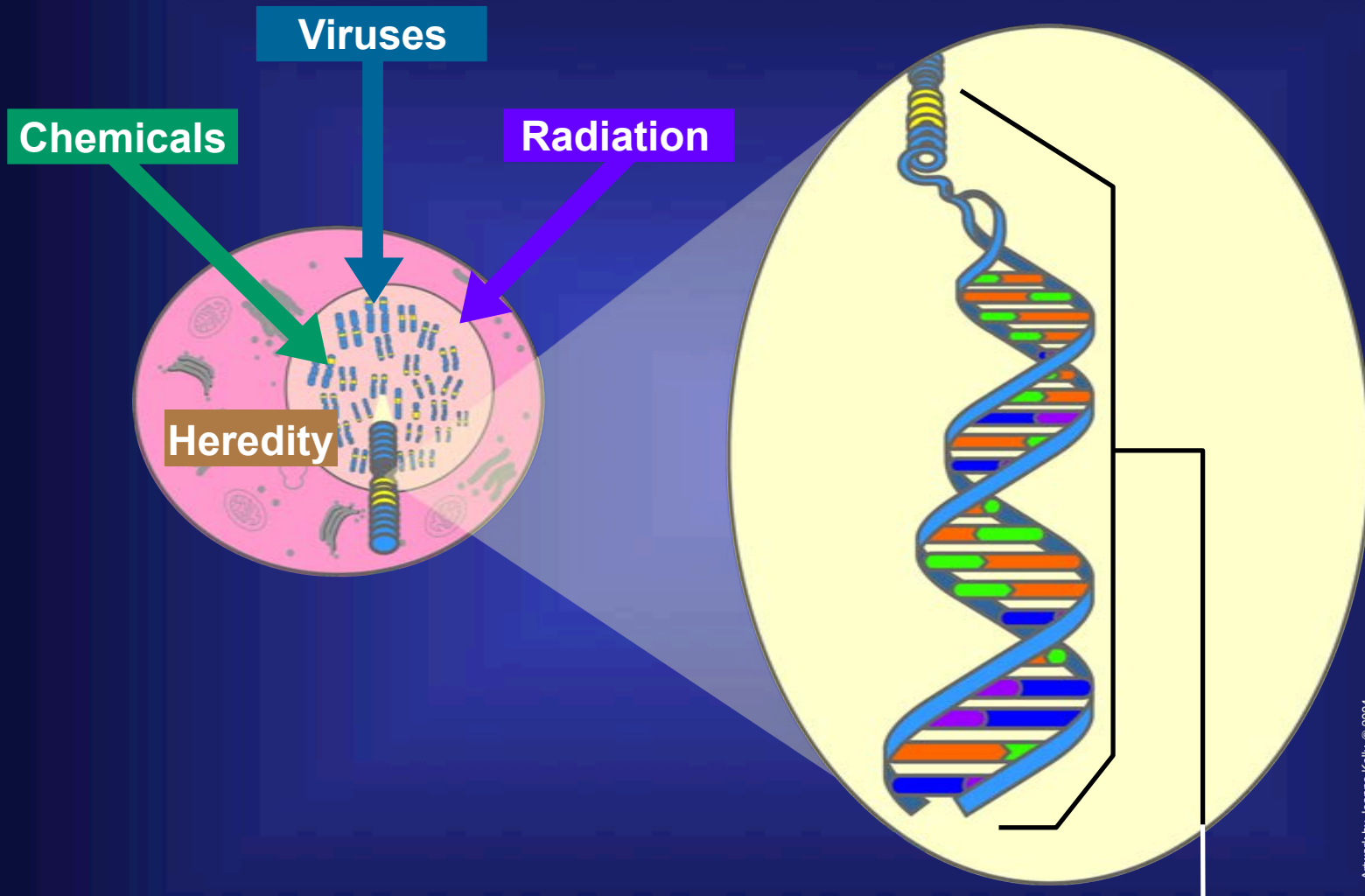
4. Smaller DNA segments move faster and farther than larger DNA segments.

# What happens to genes to cause cancer?



Artwork by Jeanna Kelly © 2004.

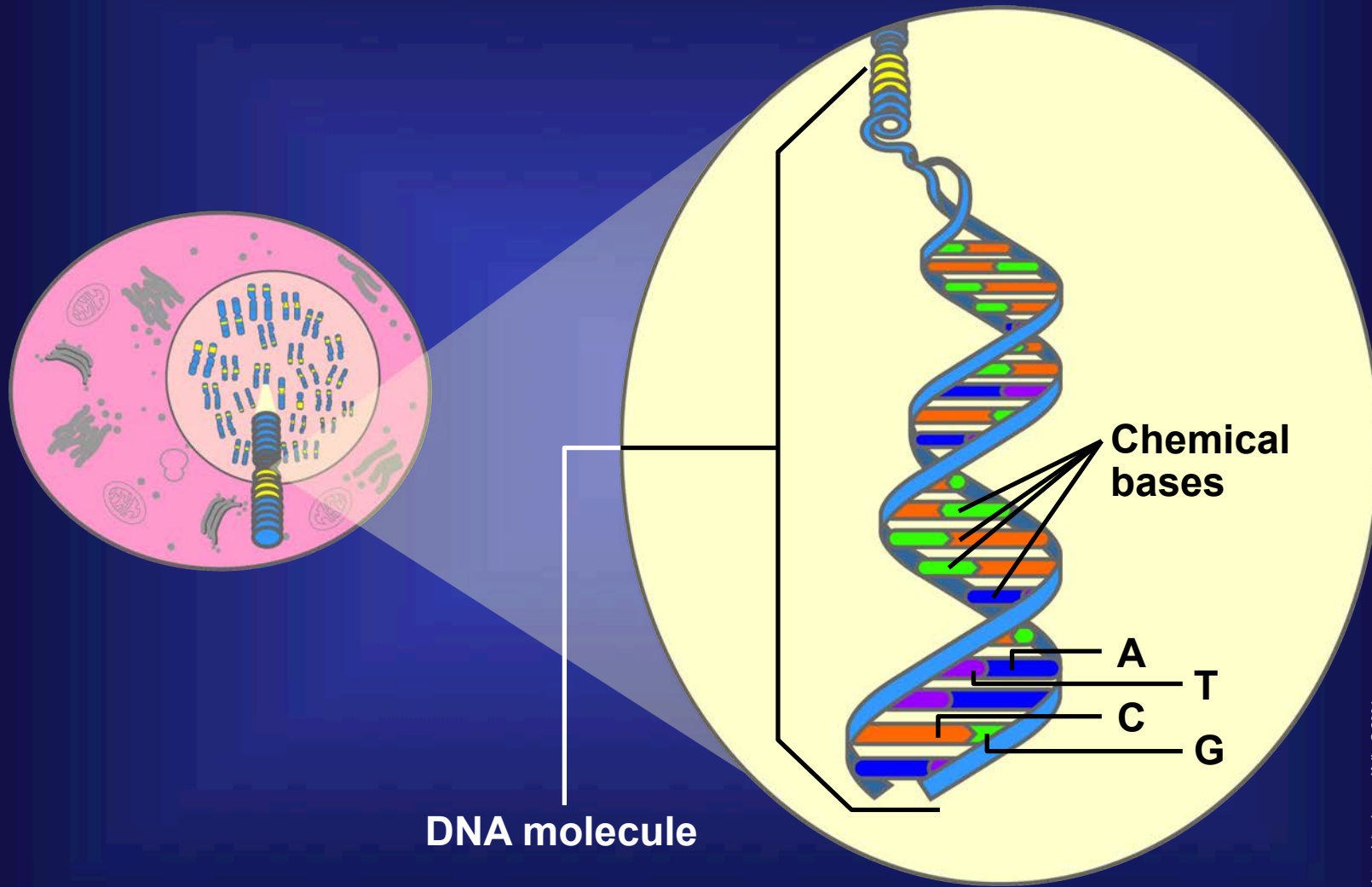
# What happens to genes to cause cancer?



Chromosomes  
are DNA  
molecules

Artwork by Jeanne Kelly © 2004.

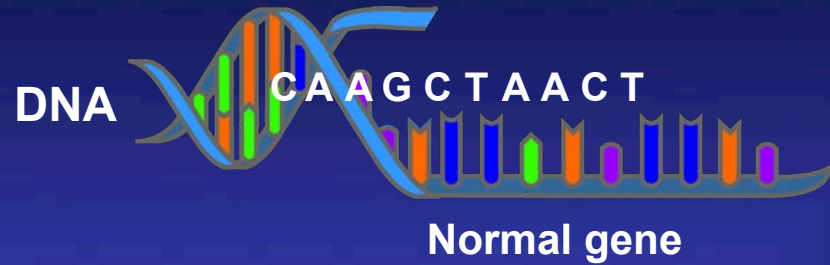
# What happens to genes to cause cancer?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

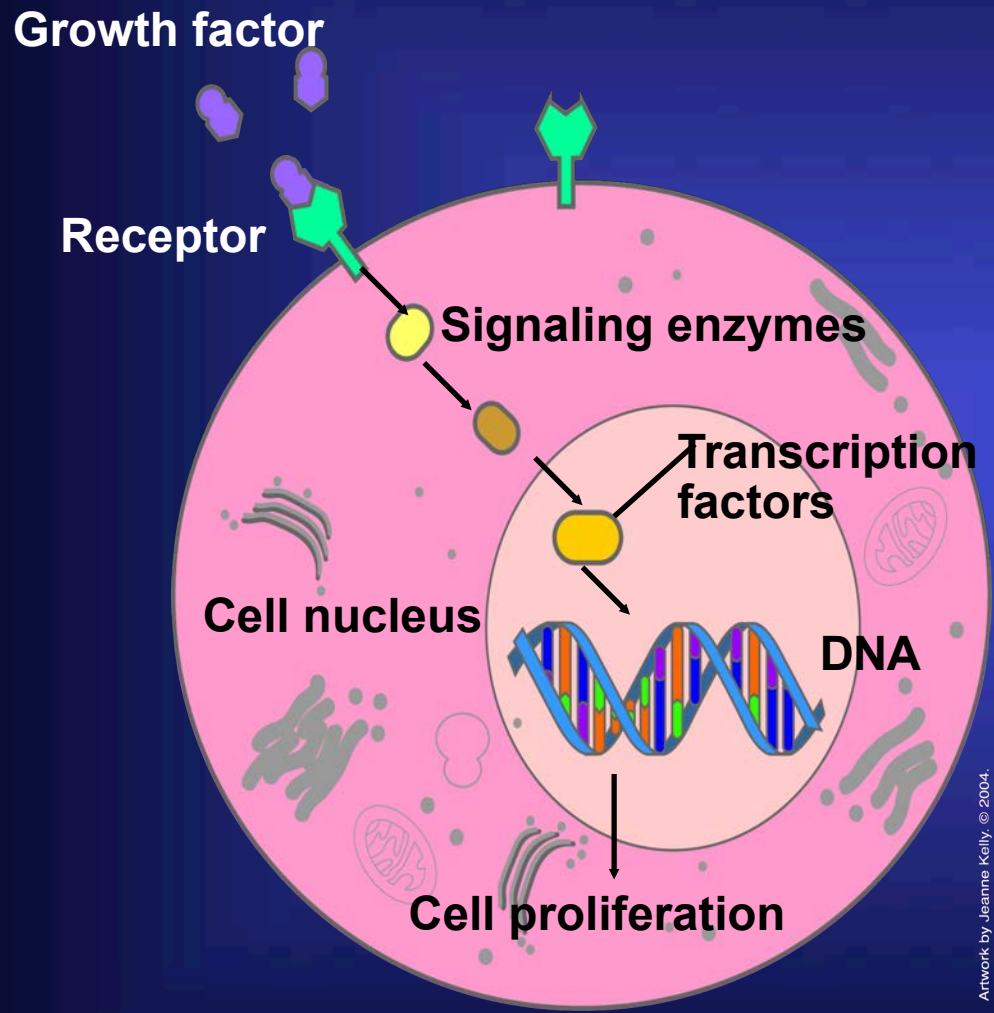
# What happens to genes to cause cancer?

## DNA Mutations



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly © 2004.

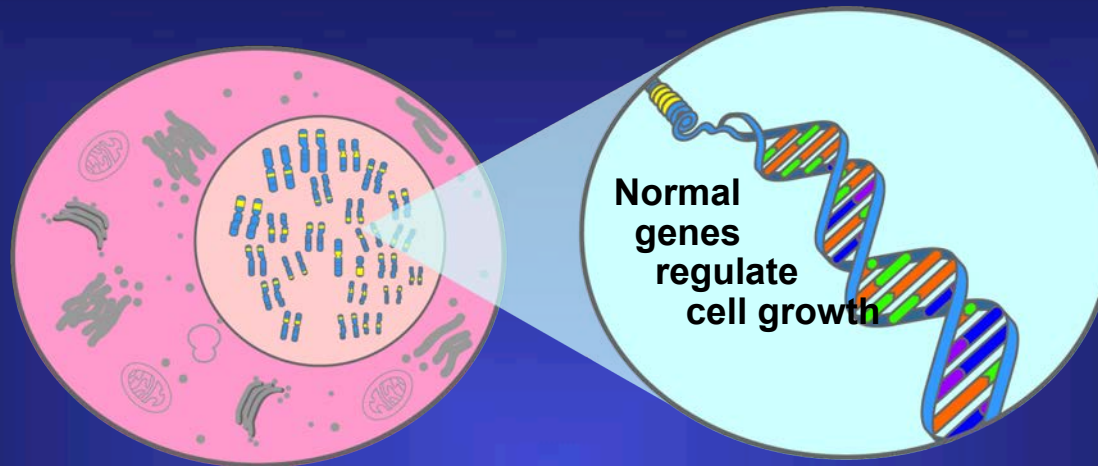
# How do mutations in oncogenes lead to cancer?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

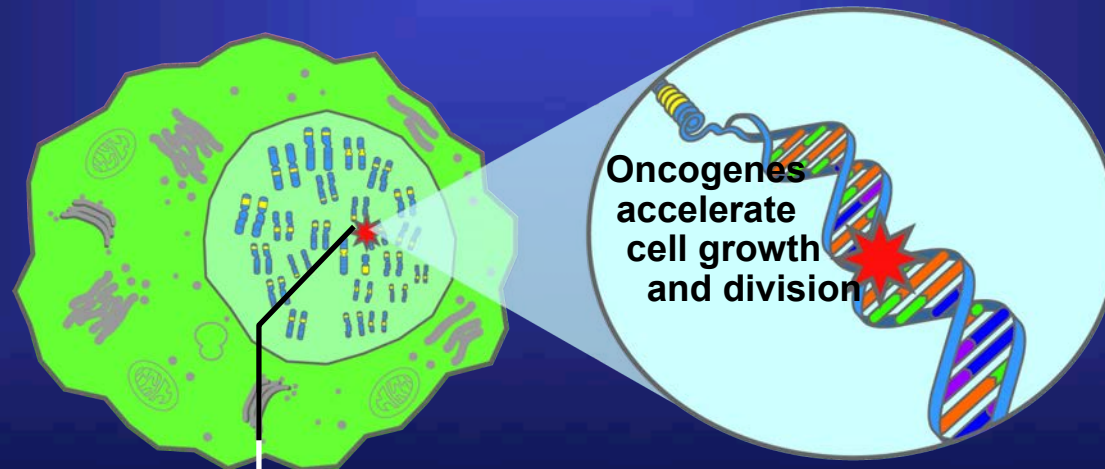
# How do mutations in oncogenes lead to cancer?

Normal cell



Normal genes regulate cell growth

Cancer cell

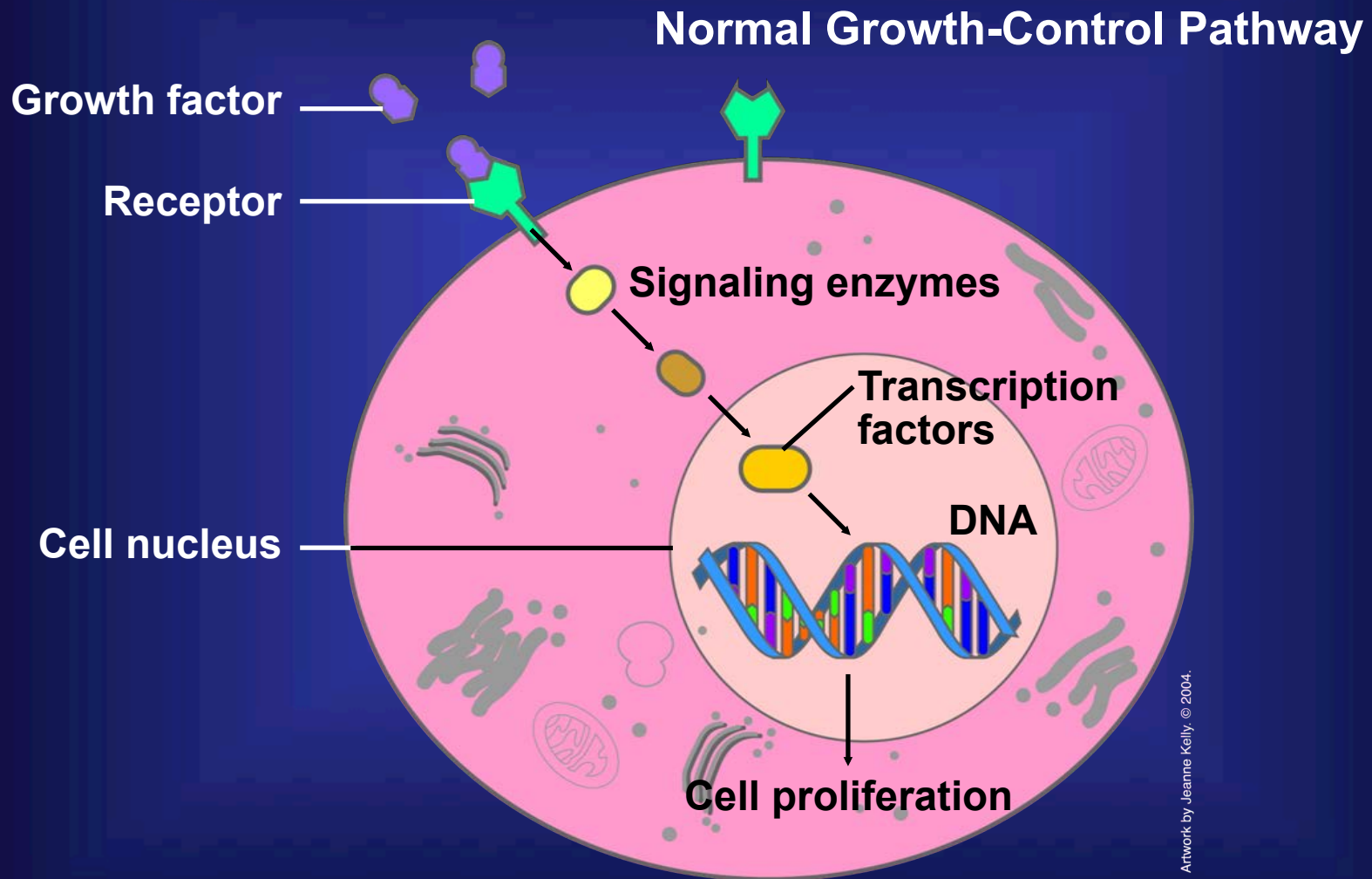


Oncogenes accelerate cell growth and division

Mutated/damaged oncogene

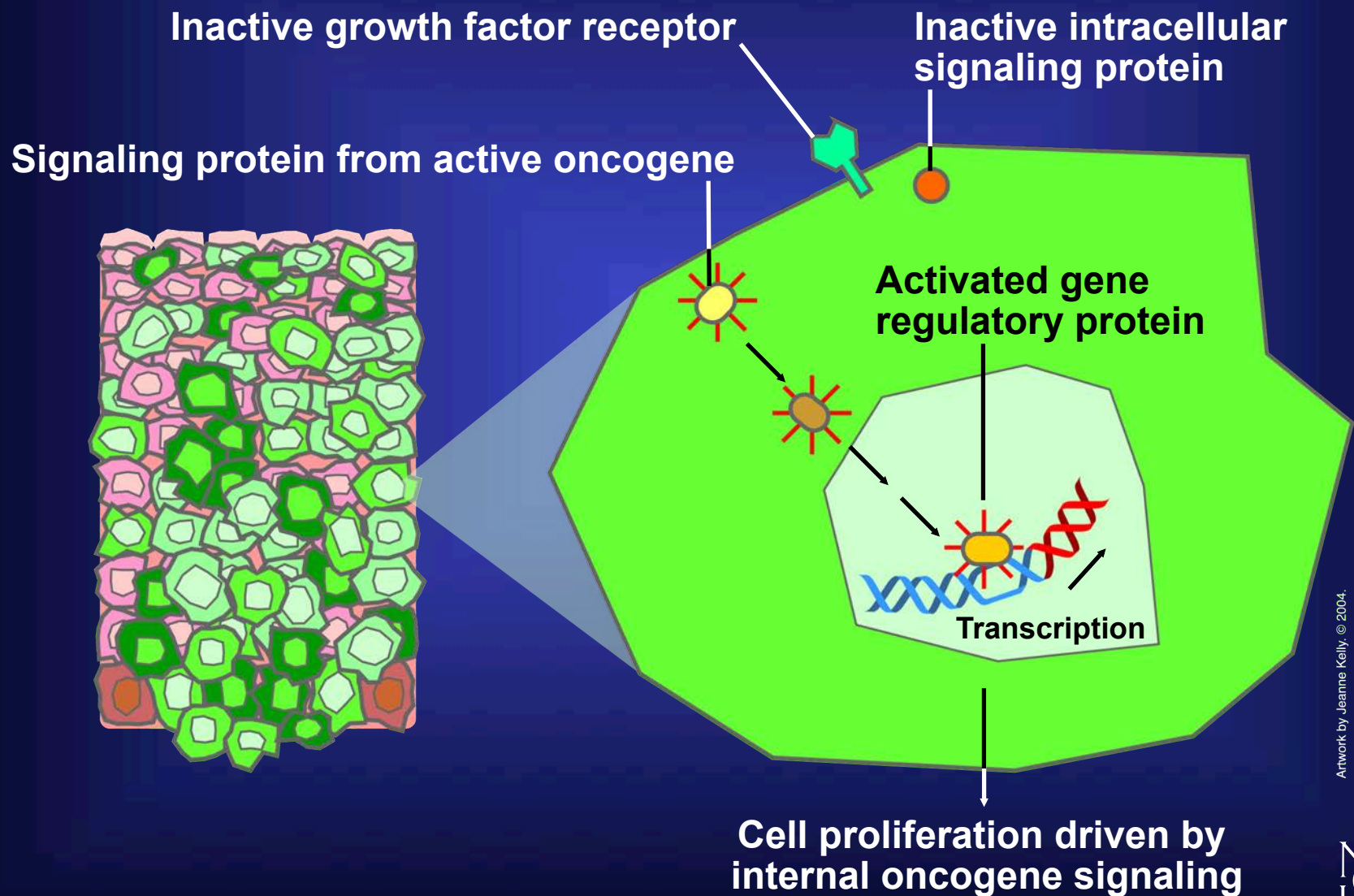
Artwork by Jeannie Kelly. © 2004.

# How do mutations in oncogenes lead to cancer?



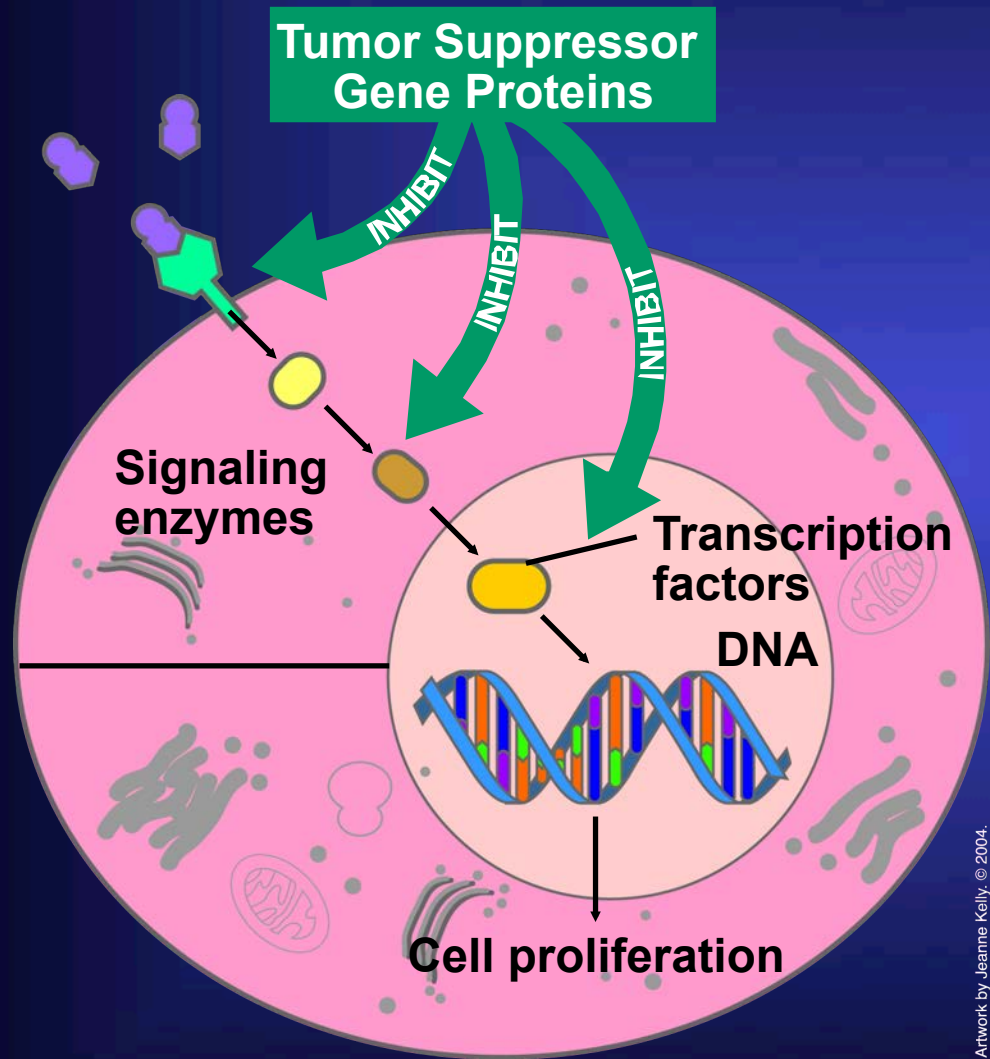


# How do mutations in oncogenes lead to cancer?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

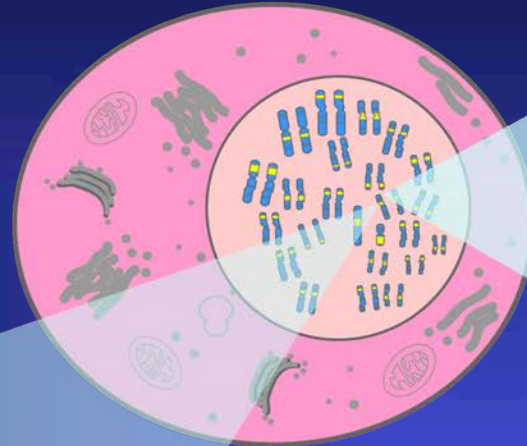
# How do mutations in tumor suppressor genes lead to cancer?



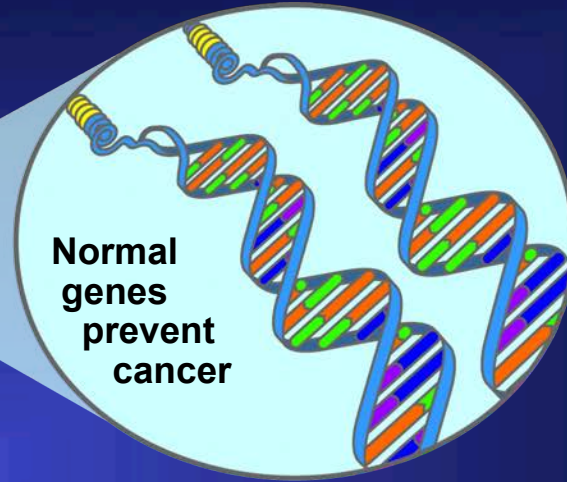
Artwork by Jeanne Kelly, © 2004.

# How do mutations in tumor suppressor genes lead to cancer?

Normal cell

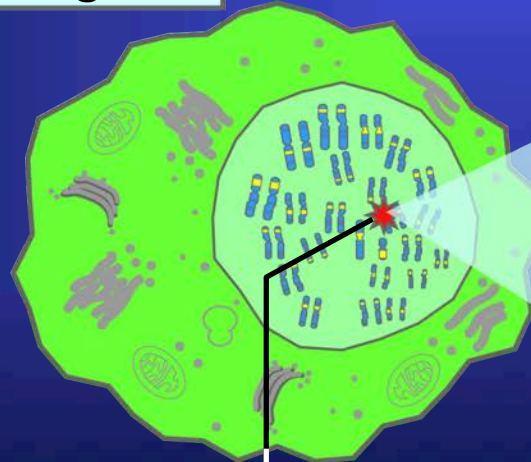


Normal genes prevent cancer

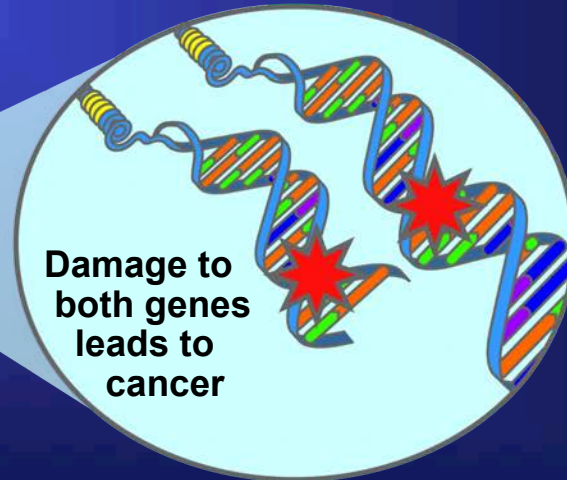


Remove or inactivate tumor suppressor genes

Cancer cell



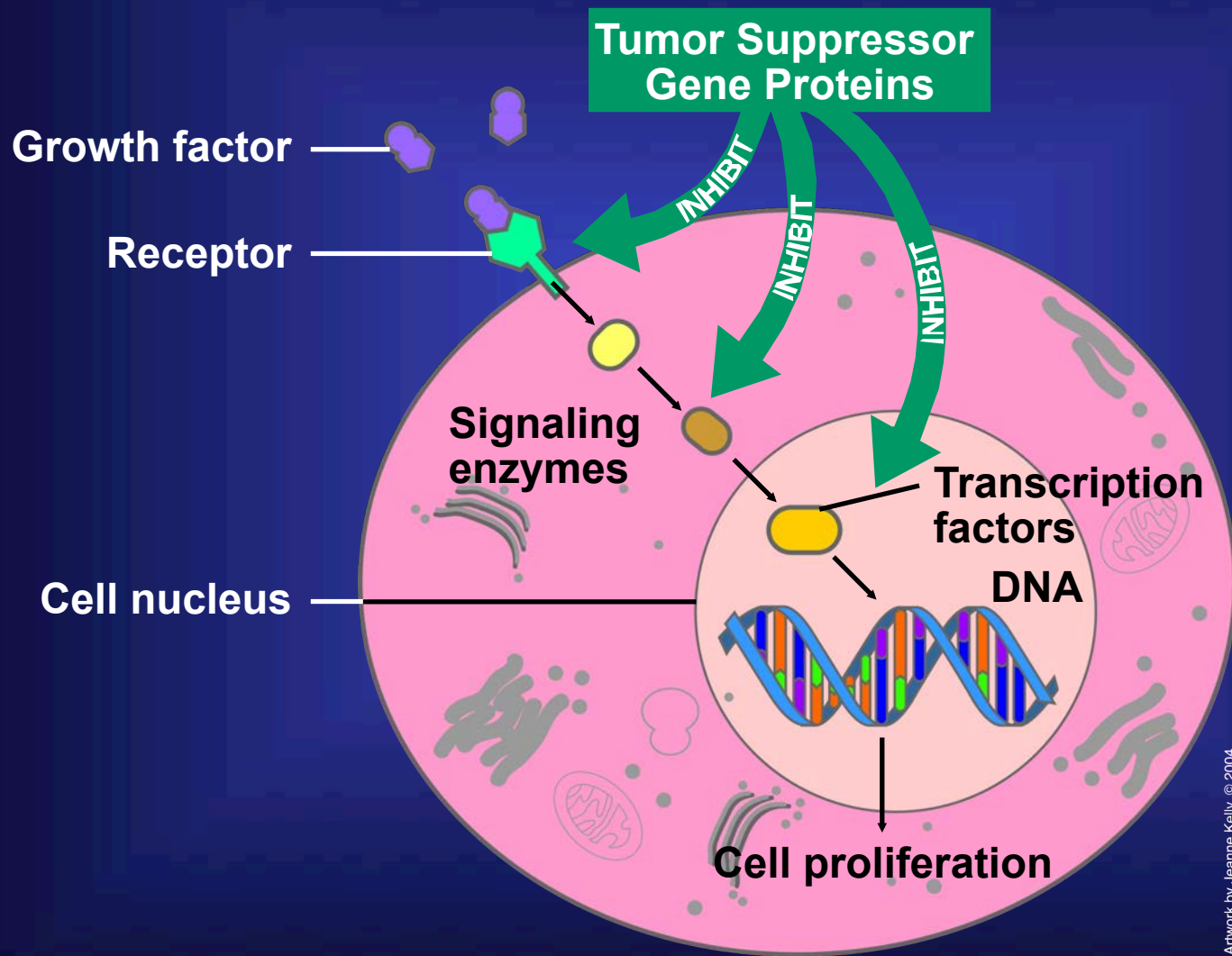
Damage to both genes leads to cancer



Mutated/inactivated tumor suppressor genes

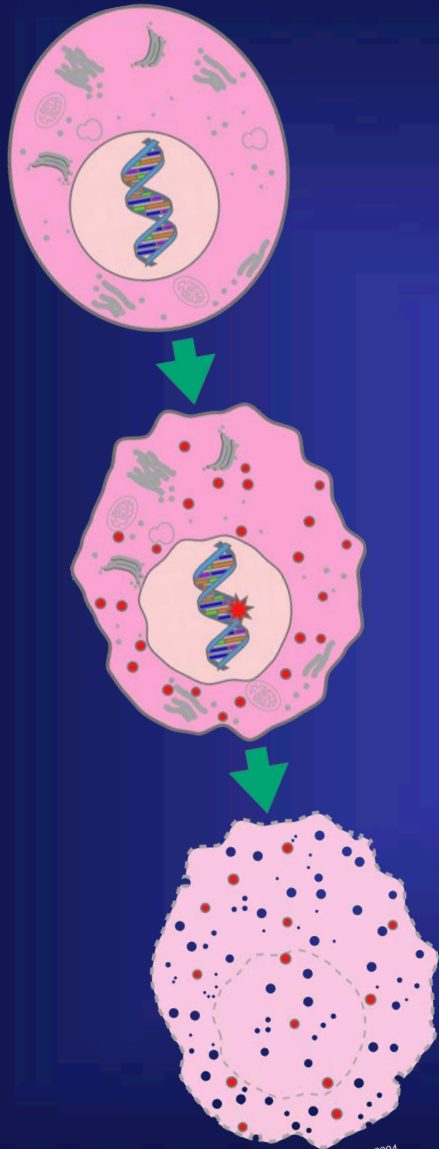
Artwork by Jeanne Kelly © 2004.

# How do mutations in tumor suppressor genes lead to cancer?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly, © 2004.

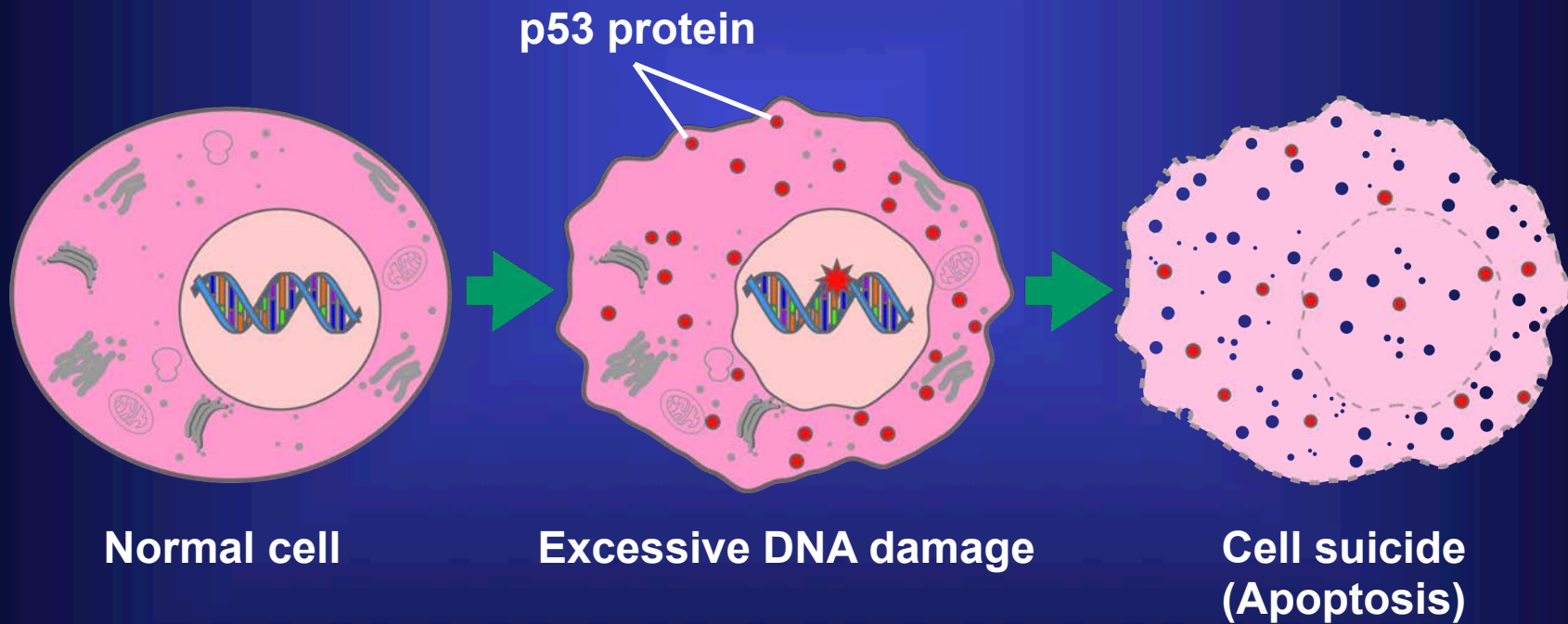
# How do mutations in the p53 gene lead to cancer?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

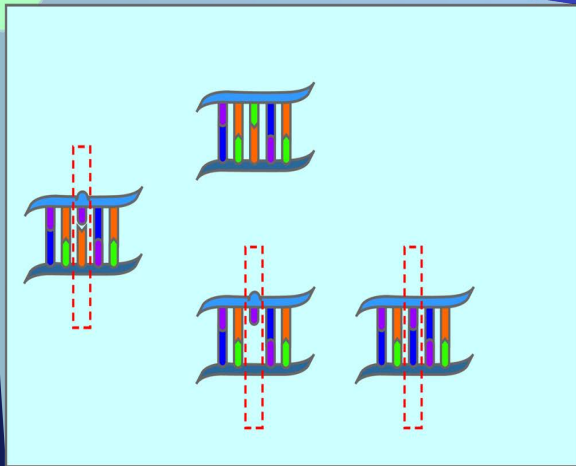
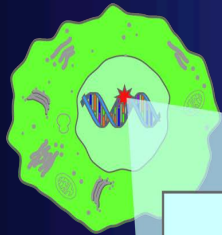
# How do mutations in the p53 gene lead to cancer?

## p53 Tumor Suppressor Protein Triggers Cell Suicide

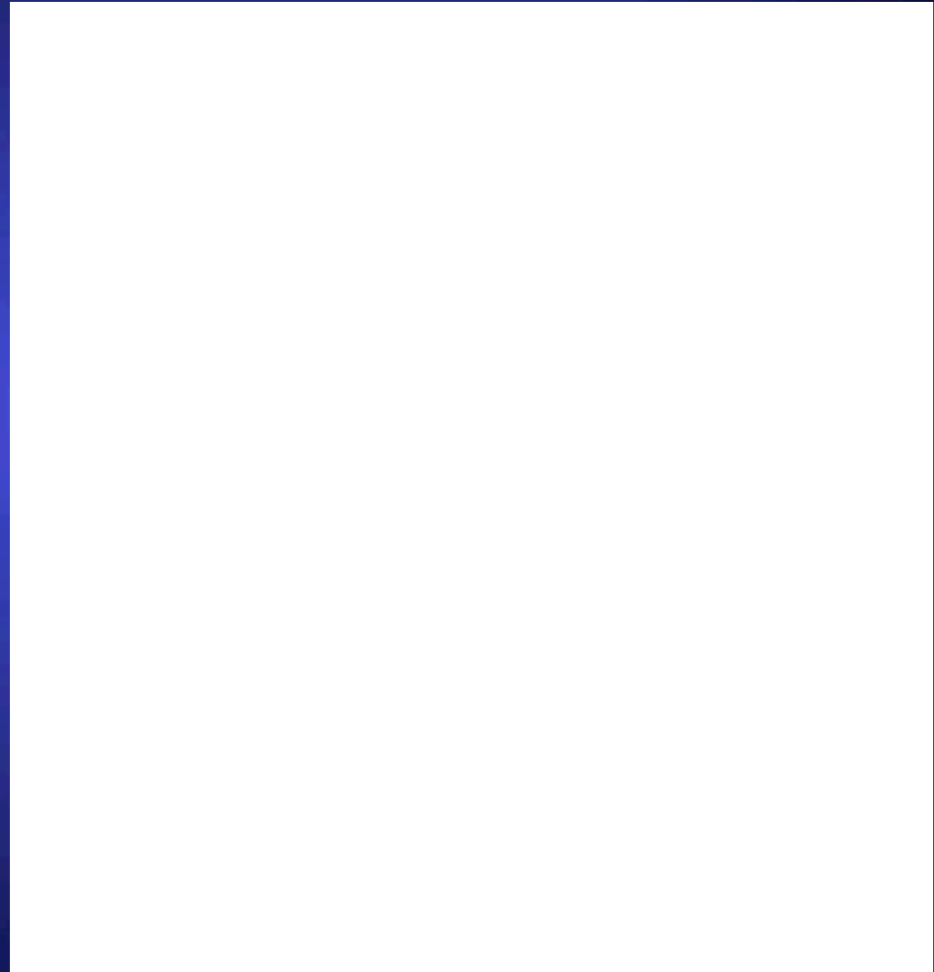


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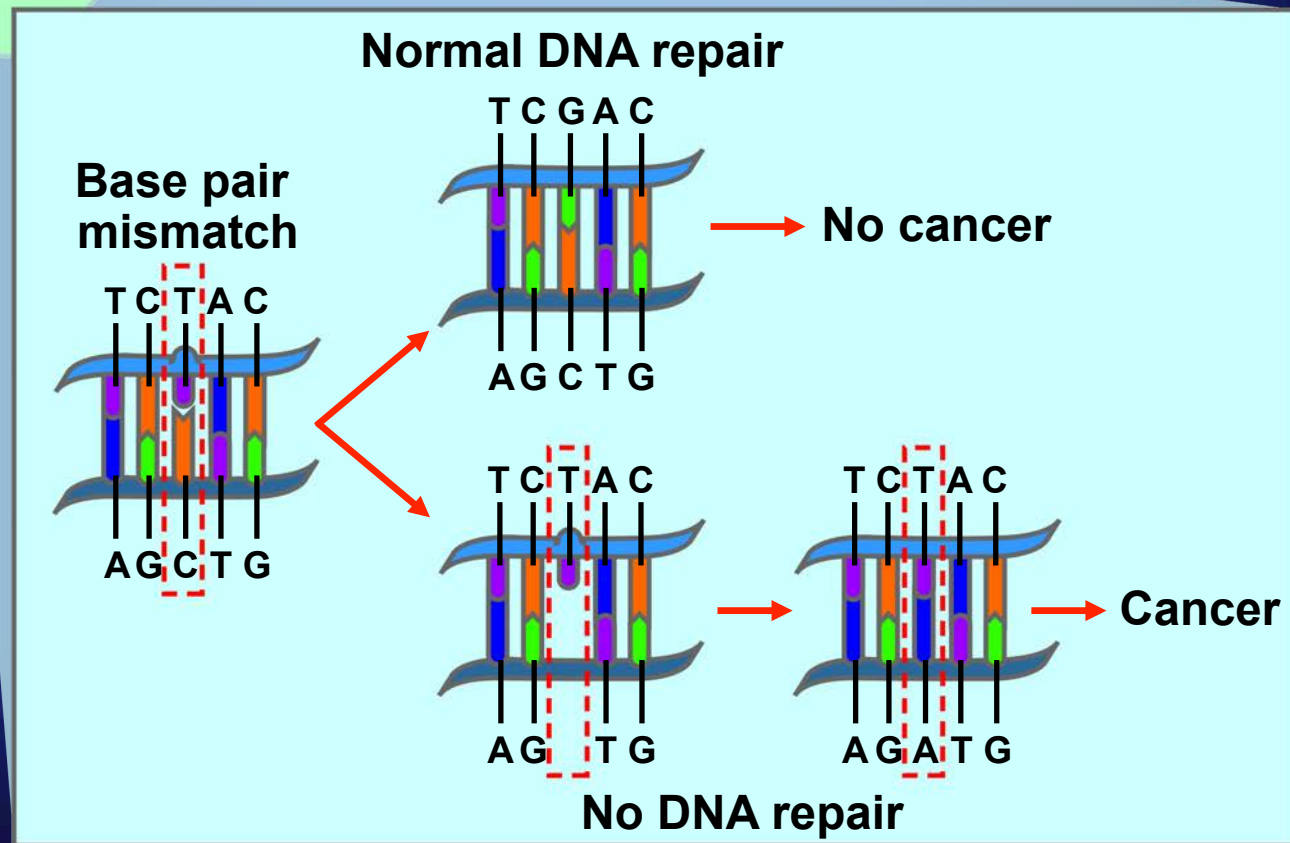
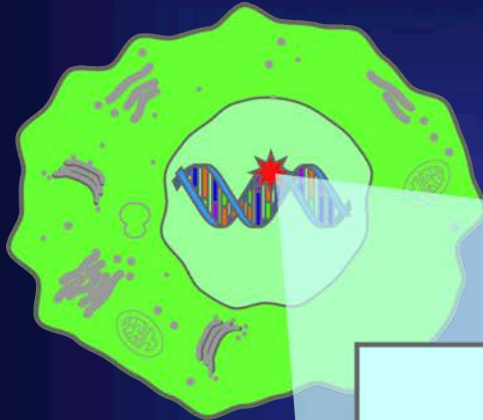
# How do mutations in DNA Repair Genes cause cancer?



Adapted by American Society of Human Genetics, 2005



# How do mutations in DNA Repair Genes cause cancer?



Revised by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.



# What other kinds of mutations can lead to cancer?

## Genes Implicated in Cancer

*The prime suspects*

Mutations in:

- Oncogenes
- Tumor suppressor genes
- DNA repair genes

*But*

Other mutations also occur in:

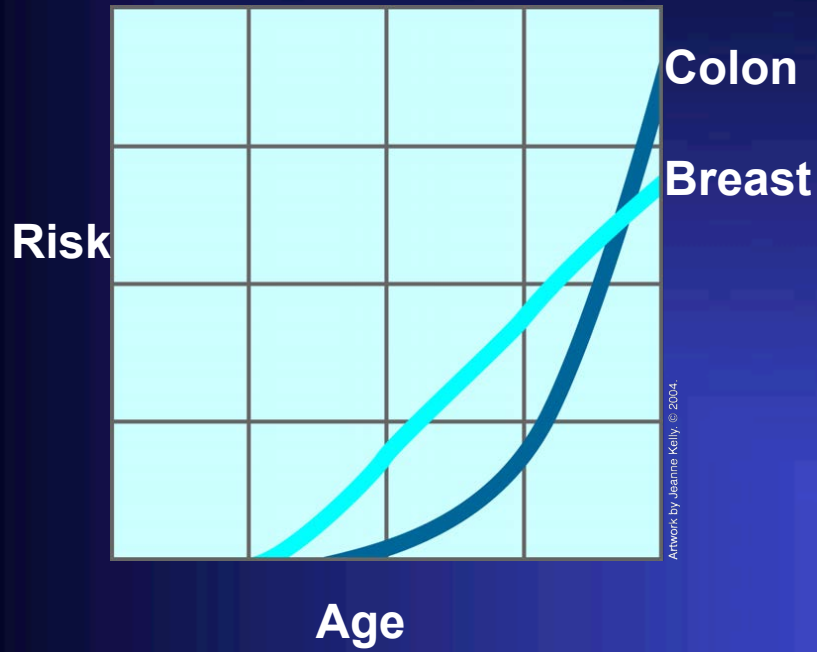
# What other kinds of mutations can lead to cancer?

## Genes Implicated in Cancer

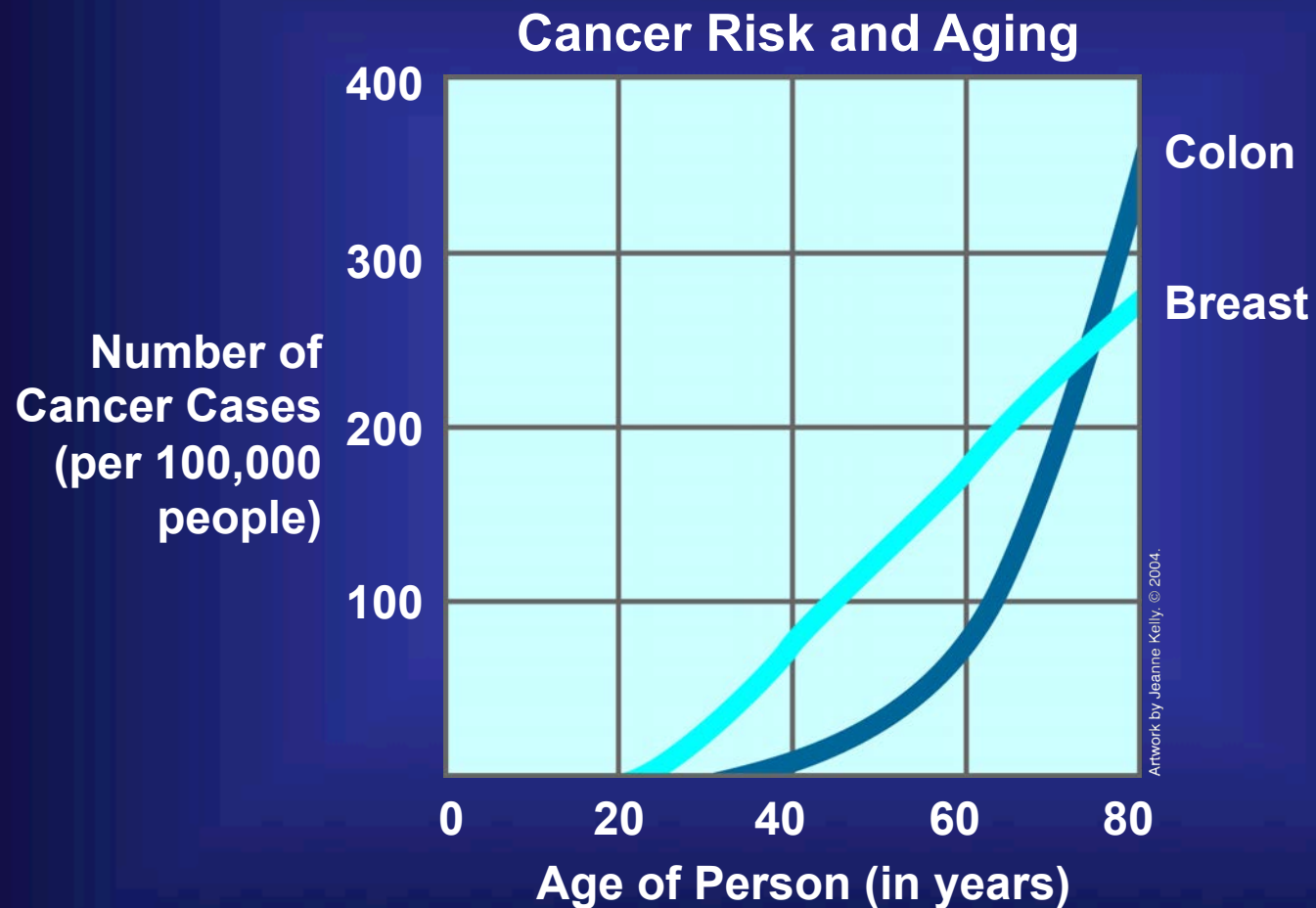
<i>The prime suspects</i>	<i>But</i>
Mutations in:	Other mutations also occur in:
■ Oncogenes	■ Cell death genes
■ Tumor suppressor genes	■ Cell signaling genes
■ DNA repair genes	■ Cell cycle checkpoint genes
	■ Cellular senescence genes
	■ Cellular differentiation genes
	■ Metastasis/invasion genes
	■ Carcinogen –activating genes –deactivating genes

Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

# Why does cancer risk increase with age?



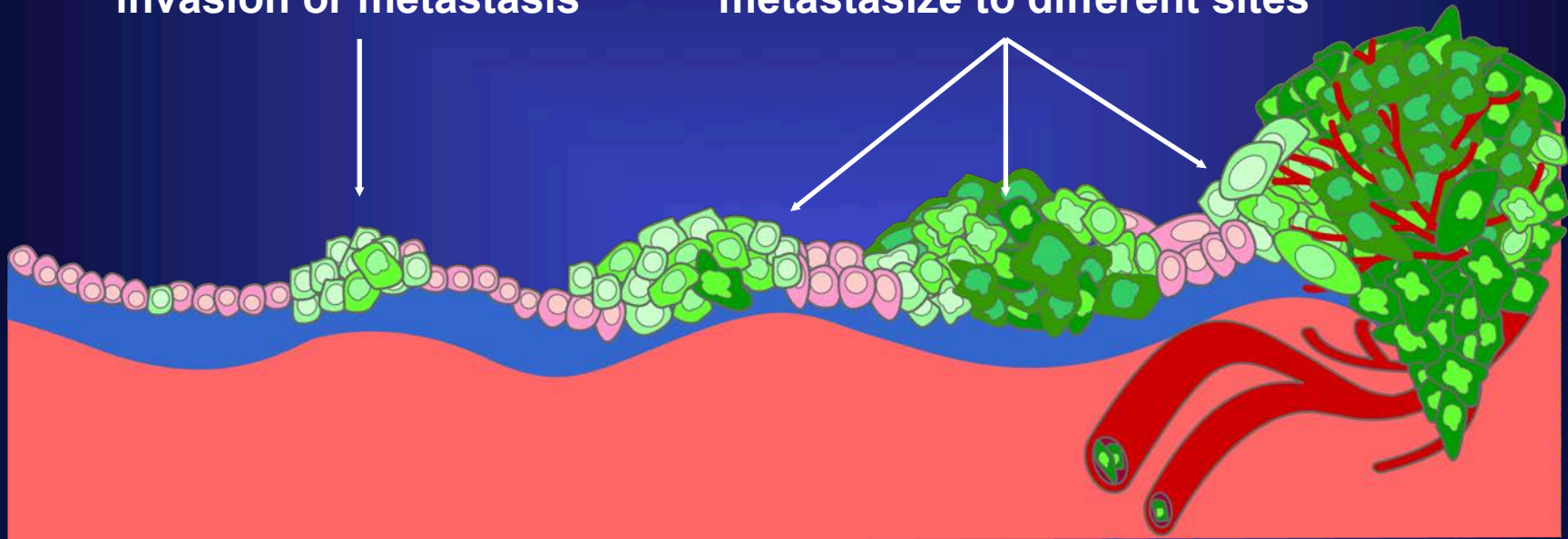
# Why does cancer risk increase with age?



# Cancer Tends to Involve Multiple Mutations

Benign tumor cells grow only locally and cannot spread by invasion or metastasis

Malignant cells invade neighboring tissues, enter blood vessels, and metastasize to different sites



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly, © 2004.

**Time** →

Mutation inactivates suppressor gene

Cells proliferate

Mutations inactivate DNA repair genes

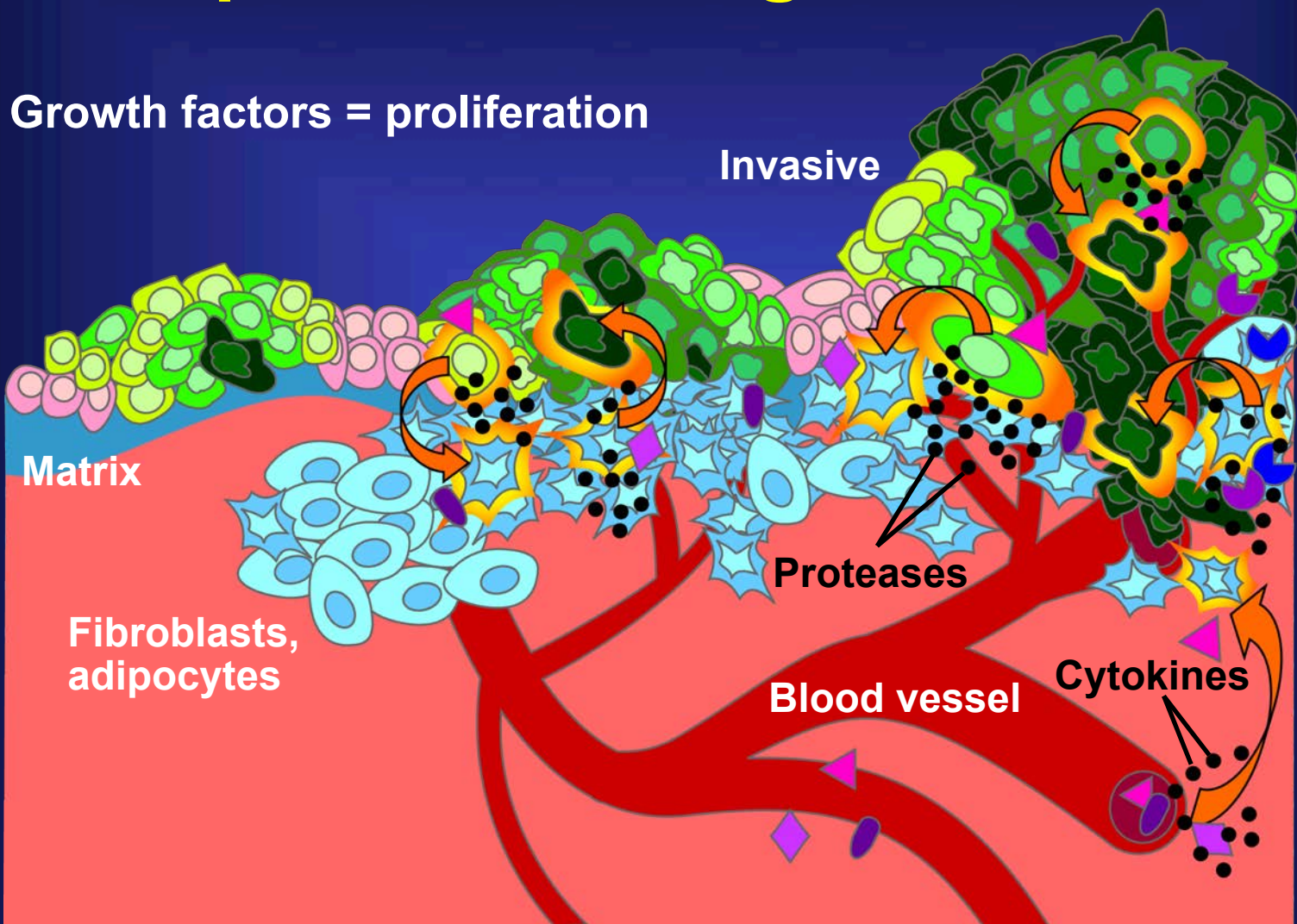
Proto-oncogenes mutate to oncogenes

More mutations, more genetic instability, metastatic disease

# Cancer Tends to Corrupt Surrounding Environment

Growth factors = proliferation

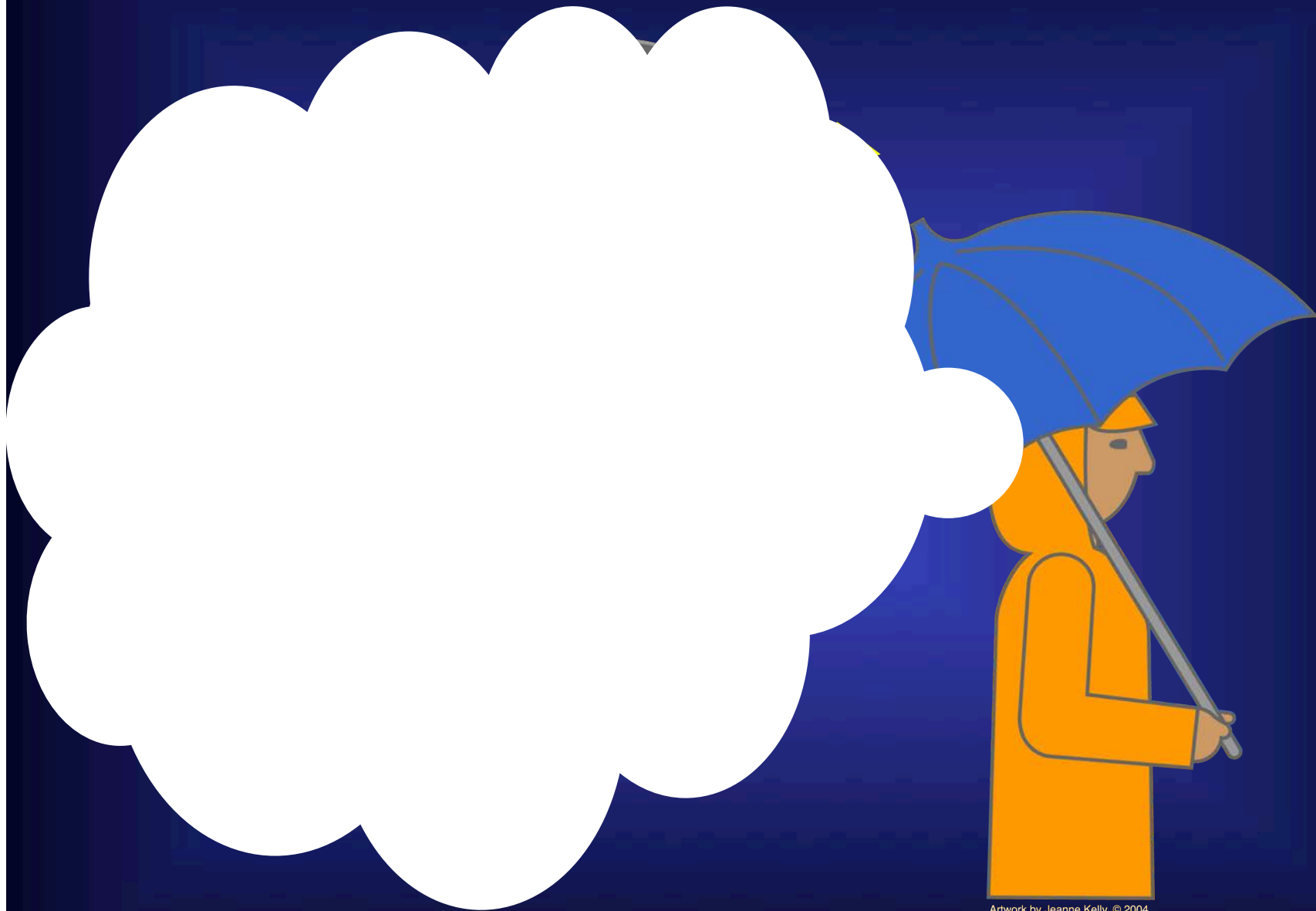
Invasive



Cytokines, proteases = migration & invasion

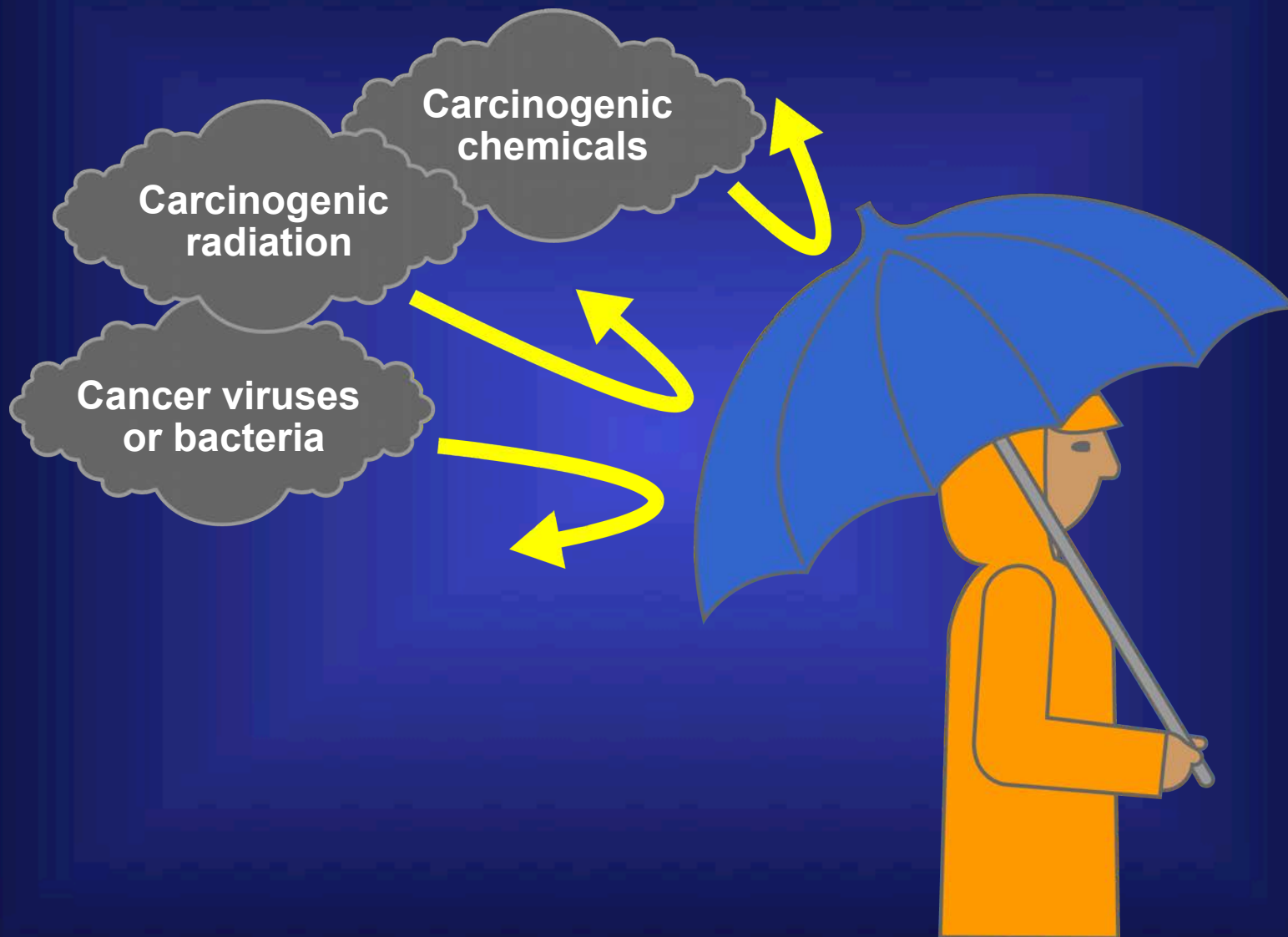
Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

# What can people do to prevent cancer?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

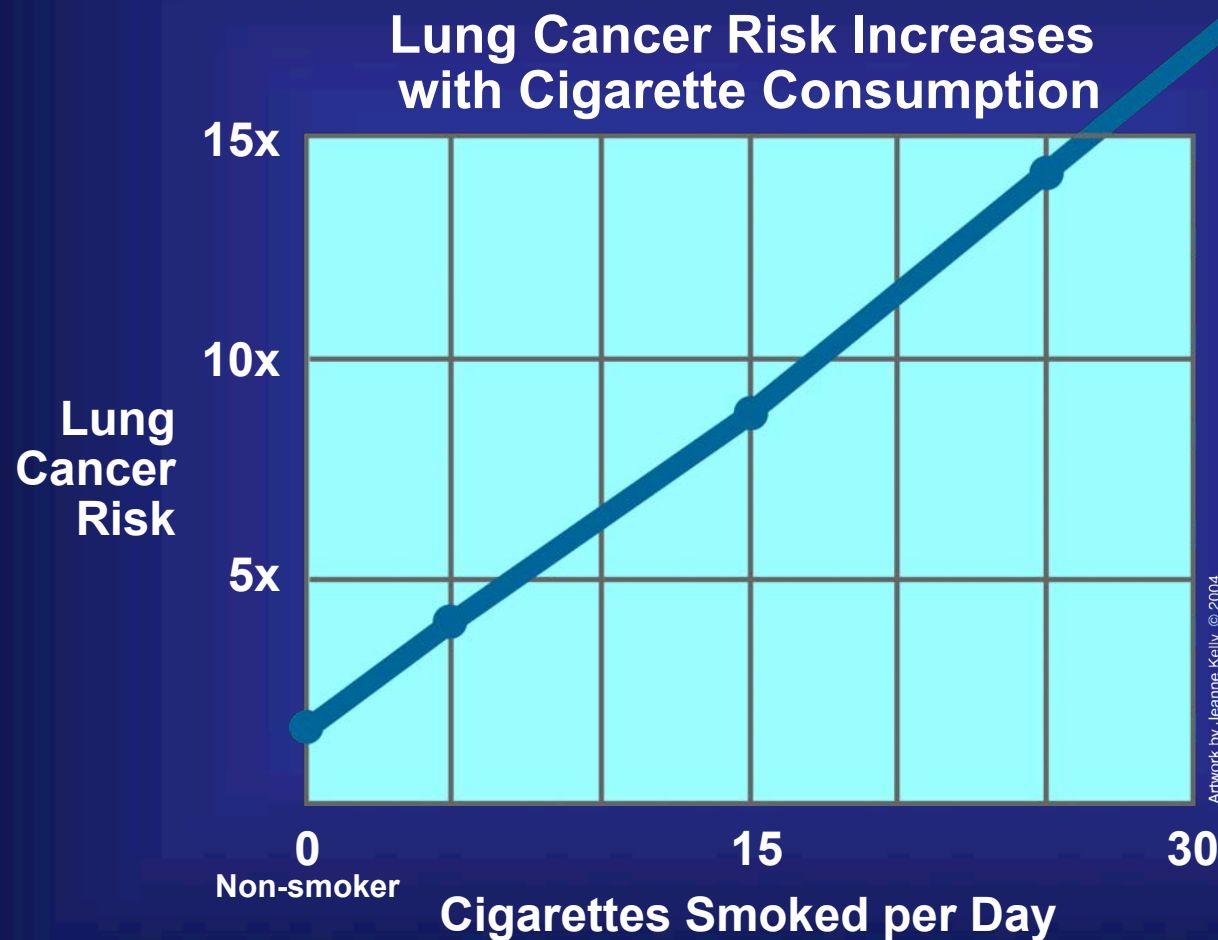
# What can people do to prevent cancer?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.



# What can people do to prevent cancer?



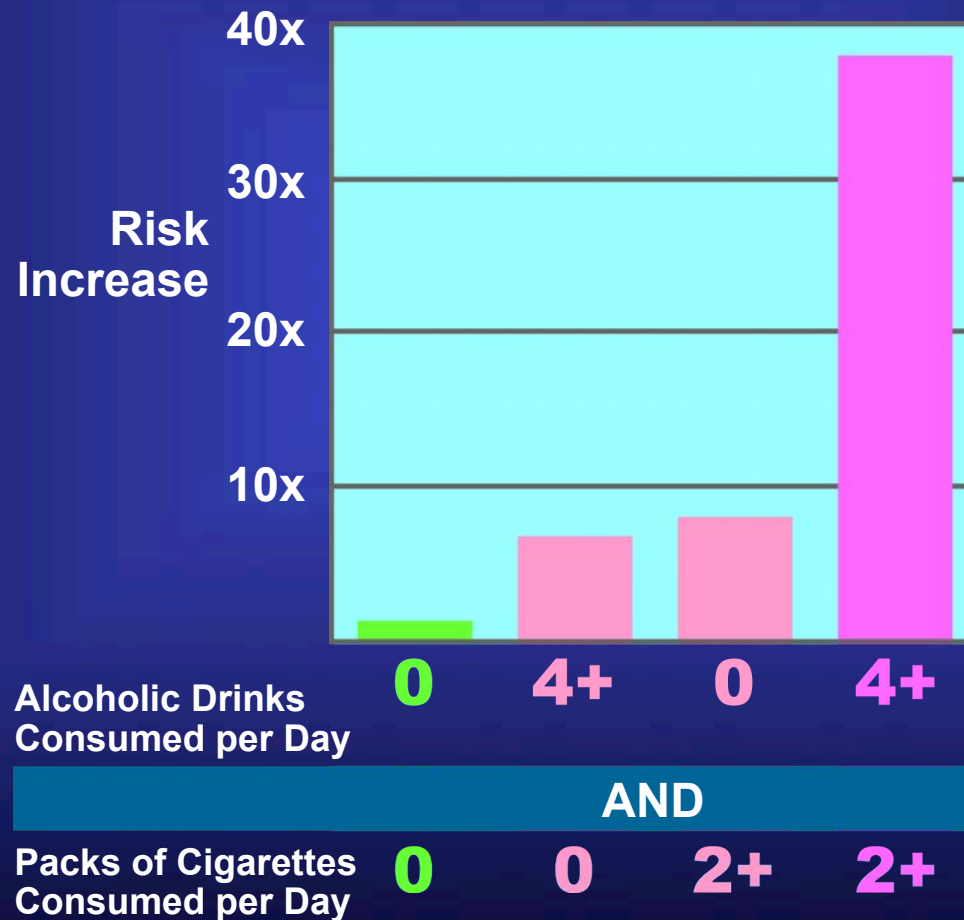
# What can people do to prevent cancer?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

# What can people do to prevent cancer?

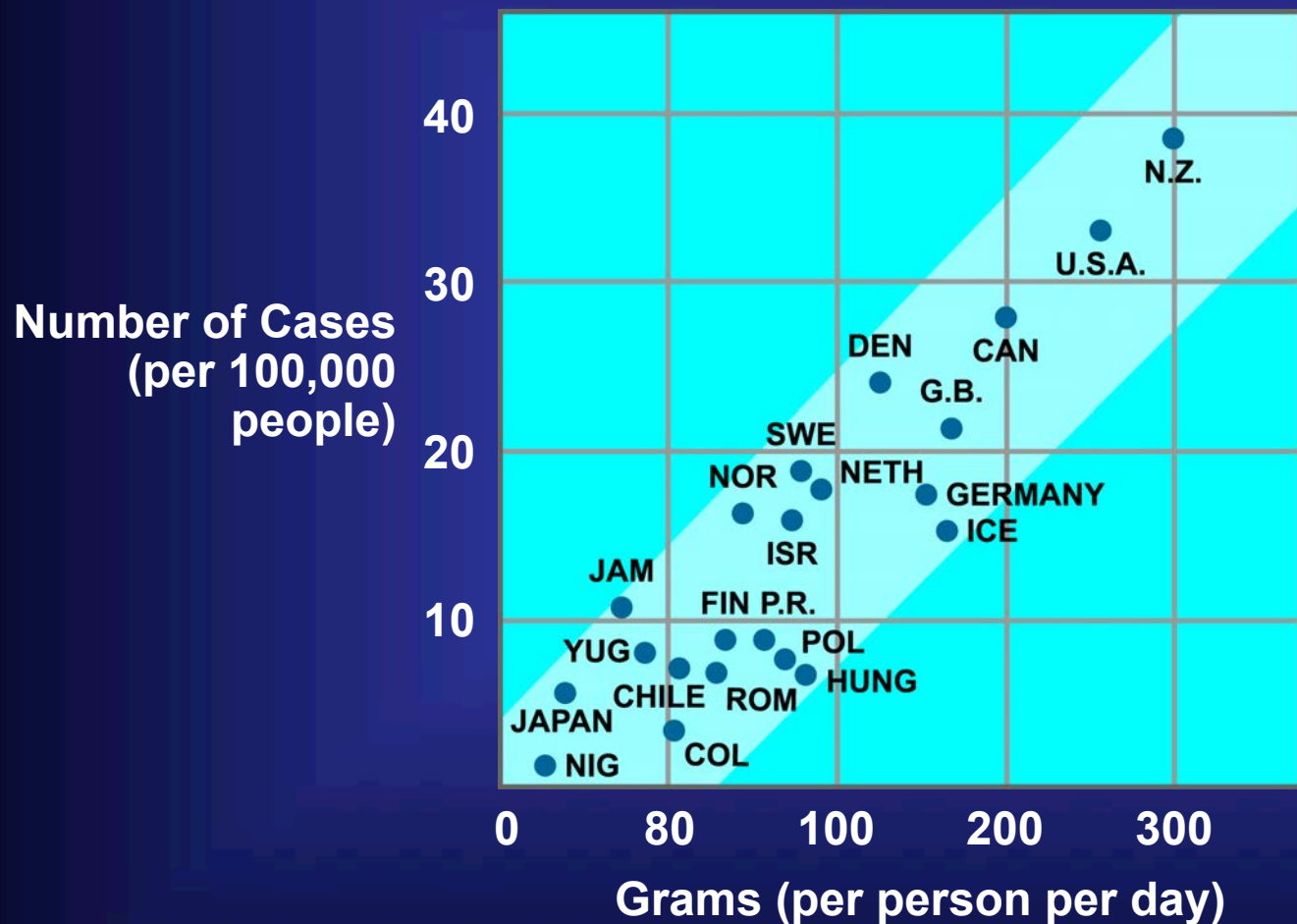
## Combination of Alcohol and Cigarettes Increases Risk for Cancer of the Esophagus



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

# What can people do to prevent cancer?

## Correlation Between Meat Consumption and Colon Cancer Rates in Different Countries



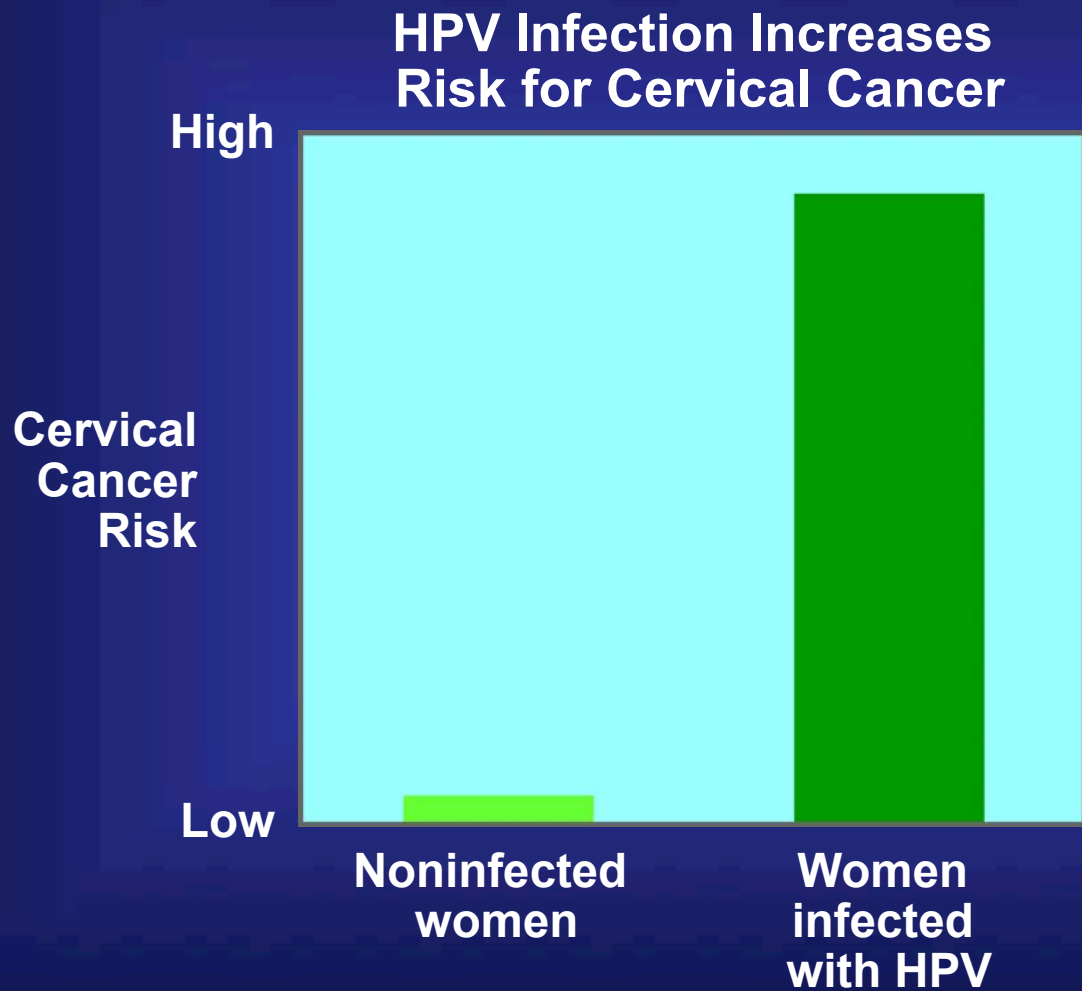
Artwork by Jeanne Kelly © 2004.

# What can people do to prevent cancer?



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# What can people do to prevent cancer?



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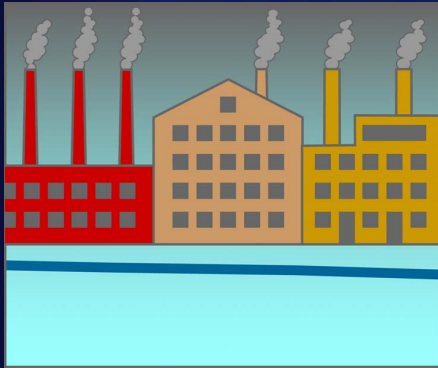
# What can people do to prevent cancer?

## Some Carcinogens in the Home and Workplace

Carcinogen	Occupation	Type of Cancer
Arsenic	Mining, pesticide workers	Lung, skin, liver
Asbestos	Construction workers	Lung, mesothelioma
Benzene	Petroleum, rubber, chemical workers	Leukemia
Chromium	Metal workers, electroplaters	Lung
Leather dust	Shoe manufacturing	Nasal, bladder
Naphthylamine	Chemical, dye, rubber workers	Bladder
Radon	Underground mining	Lung
Soots, tars, oils	Coal, gas, petroleum workers	Lung, skin, liver
Vinyl chloride	Rubber workers, polyvinyl chloride manufacturing	Liver
Wood dust	Furniture manufacturing	Nasal

Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

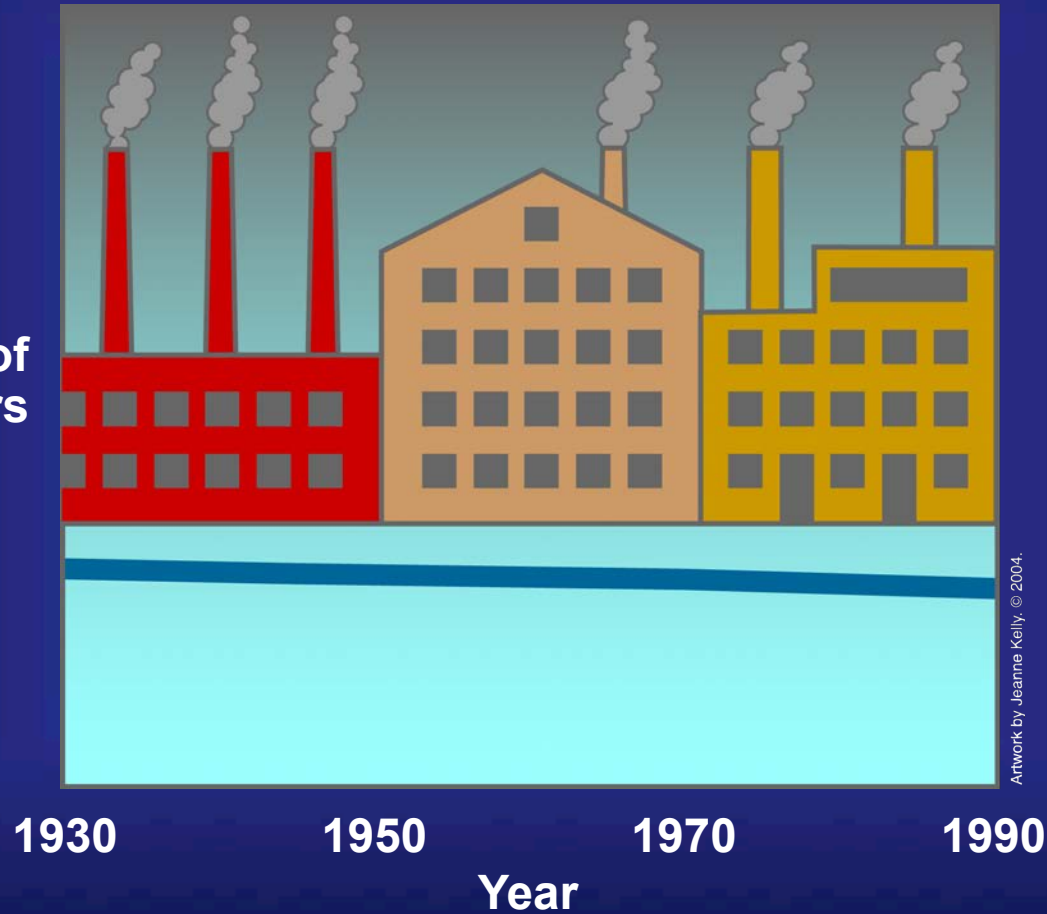
# Does industrial pollution cause cancer?





# Does industrial pollution cause cancer?

Incidence of  
Most Cancers



# Is There a Cancer "Epidemic"?



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly. © 2004.

# Is There a Cancer "Epidemic"?

## MYTH

 *The Daily News* 50¢

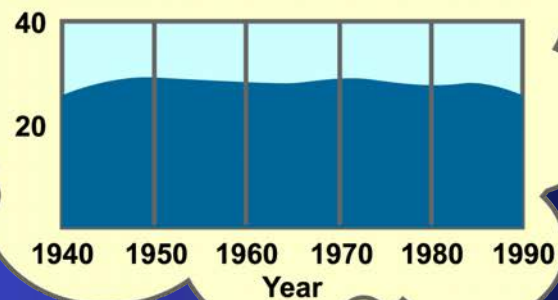
### Cancer Rates Reach Epidemic Proportions

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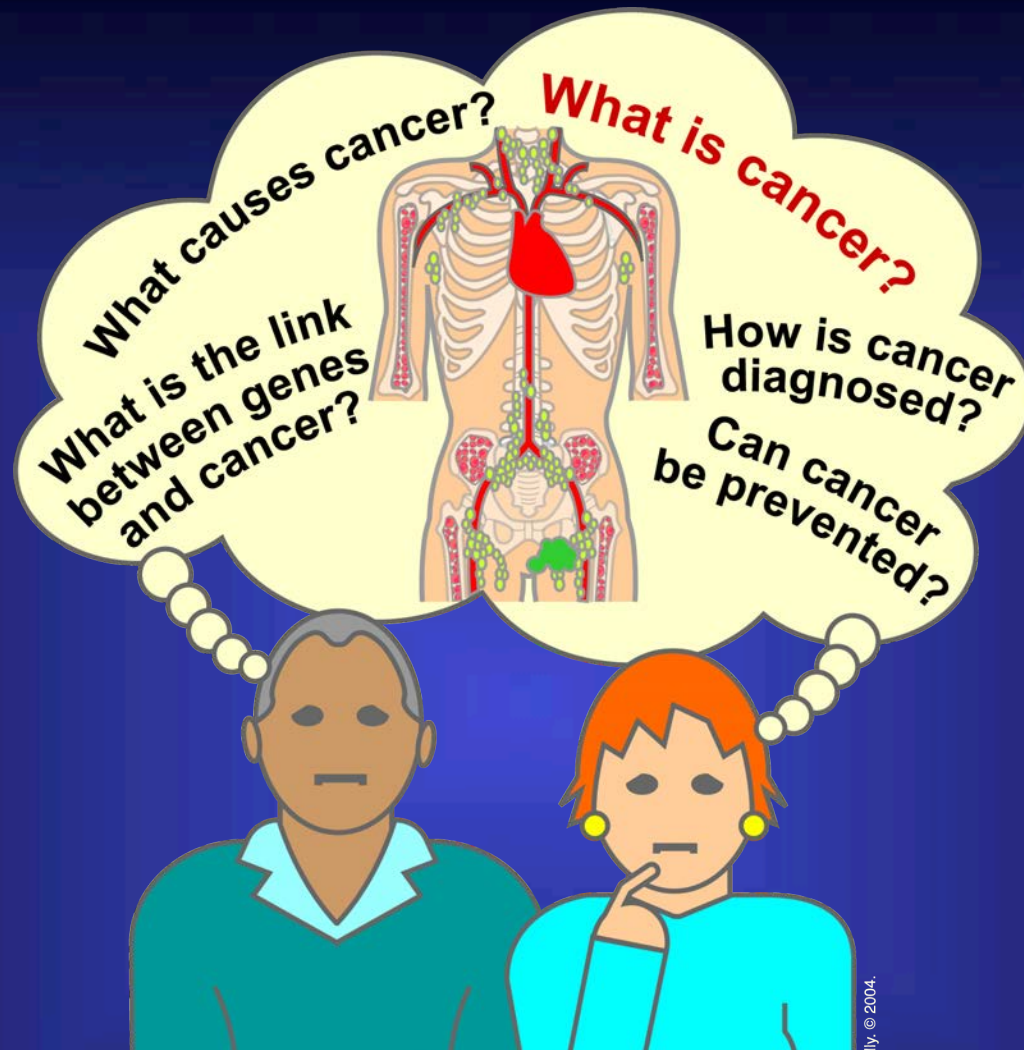


## FACT

Colon Cancer Deaths (per 100,000 men, age adjusted)



Artwork by Jeanne Kelly, © 2004.



**Write a paragraph to answer each of these questions.**