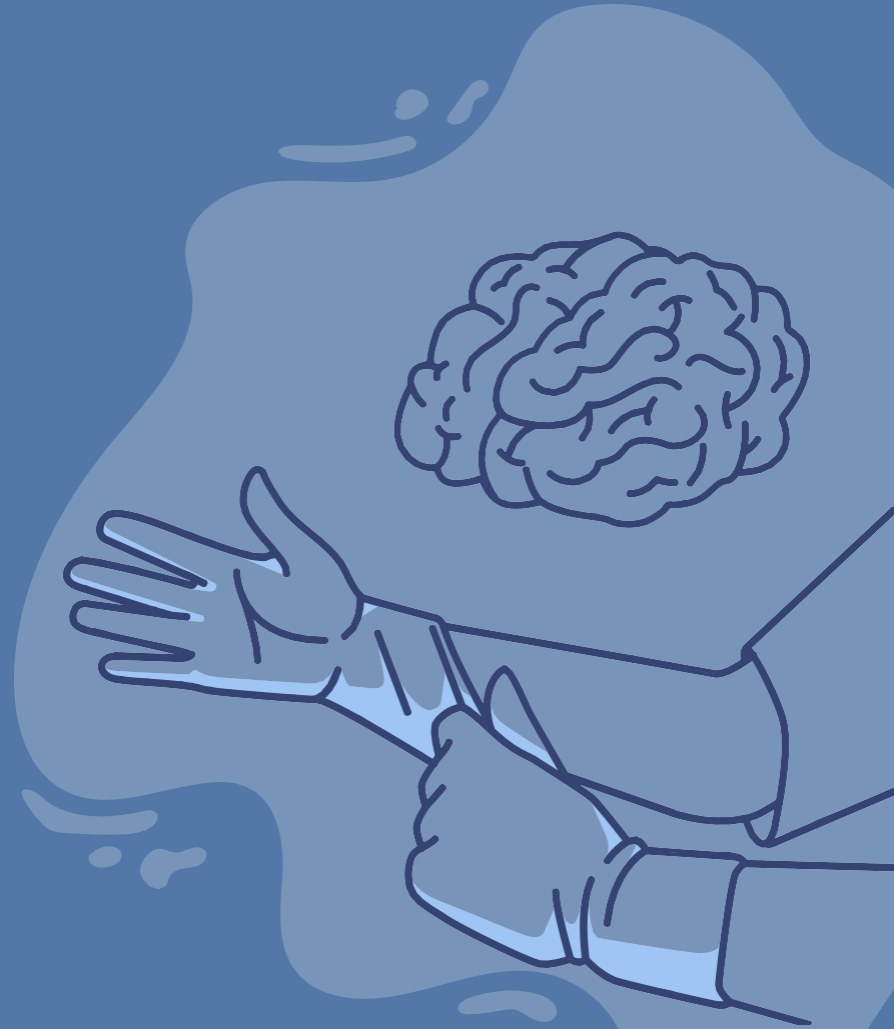
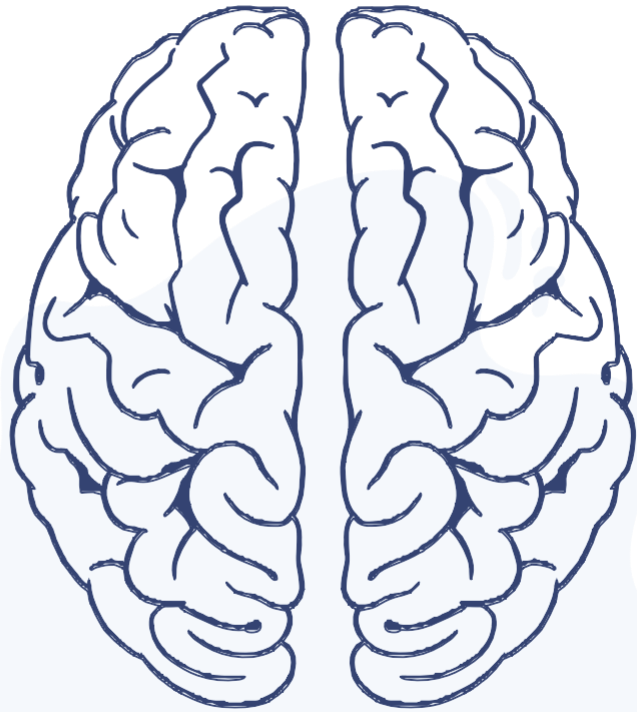


Tumours

Júlia Medina
Ioanna Phanaris





GENERAL TERMS!

First some generic terms that you
might all be familiar with already

General Terms

01 **Tumor, oris, m**
Meaning: tumor
Declension: 3rd

02 **Cancer, cri, m**
Meaning: Diseased
characterized by
abnormal and
uncontrolled growth
through their division.
Declension: 2nd

03 **Onc-**
Prefix definition: Swelling, tumor
Such as in Oncologia, f (medical
specialty that deals with malignant
pathologies, includes clinical,
surgical, pediatric, and radiation
oncology.)

04 **Neoplasma, matis, n.**
Meaning: abnormal growth of
cells ∴ Tumor. Neoplastic
diseases cause tumour growth
Greek: neo (new) + plasma
(formed, molded)

05

Blastoma, matis, n.

Meaning: cancer caused by embryonic cells (of primitive differentiated cells).

Greek: blastos (=sprout, germ)
-oma (suffix meaning a state or a condition)



06

Carcinoma, matis, n.

Meaning: type of malignant tumor consisting of transformed epithelial cells.

Greek: καρκίνος/carkinos(=crab) +-
oma (=suffix denoting mass growth)

Examples

Retinoblastoma = tumor of retina

Nephroblastoma = Wilms tumor of kidney

Medulloblastoma= types of brain tumor

Hepatoblastoma - liver tumor

Examples

Adenocarcinoma = occurs anywhere in the body, starts in glands inside the organs, forming originally in glandular epithelial cells (secretes mucus, fluids, etc.)

07

Sarcoma, matis, n.

Gree: sarc- (=flesh) + -oma (suffix)

Meaning: type of malignant tumor originating from transformed connective tissue cells (bone, cartilage, fat) originated by embryonic mesoderm.

Examples

Lymphosarcoma = malignant tumor of lymphatic tissue

Angiosarcoma = rare cancer in the lining of blood and lymph vessels. Most often occurs in the head and neck.



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CONDITIONS RESEMBLING TUMORS



PSEUDOTUMOR, is, m.

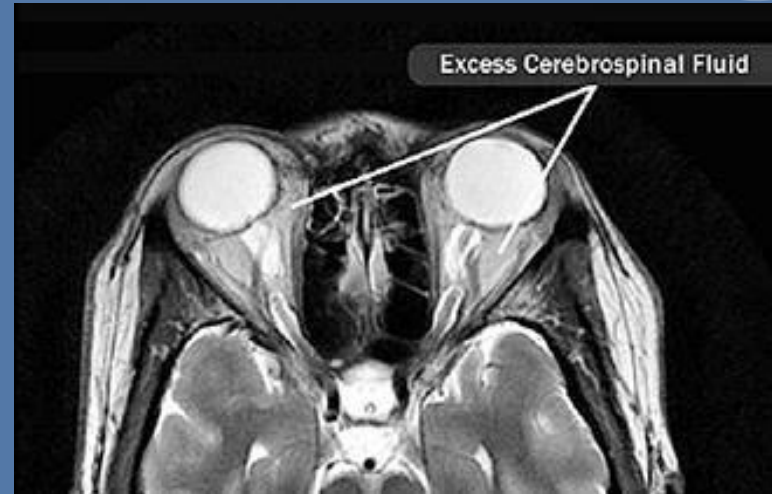
Pseudo- : Greek *pseudēs* = false, deceptive, resemblance

Meaning = false tumor, an abnormality (such as temporary swelling) that resembles a tumor

EXAMPLE

Pseudotumor cerebri

Caused by increased pressure around the brain usually due to excess cerebrospinal fluid. It has same symptoms as a brain tumor, headaches, vision problems, nausea, dizziness, however it is not a tumor.



HYPERTROPHIA, ae, f.

Hyper- : Greek hyper, over, above, excessive; **-trophia**: nourishment, cell size
Meaning = general increase in bulk of a part or organ that is NOT caused by a tumor formation

EXAMPLE

Hypertrophia musculorum vera

Inheritable condition that leads to loss of control of body movements. Symptoms include fasciculations, cramps, absent sensory nerve action potentials, an increased creatine kinase level, dramatic enlargement of calf muscles, and true muscle fiber hypertrophy



HYPERPLASIA, ae, f.

Hyper: something is excessive, above normal

-plasia: formation, cell proliferation

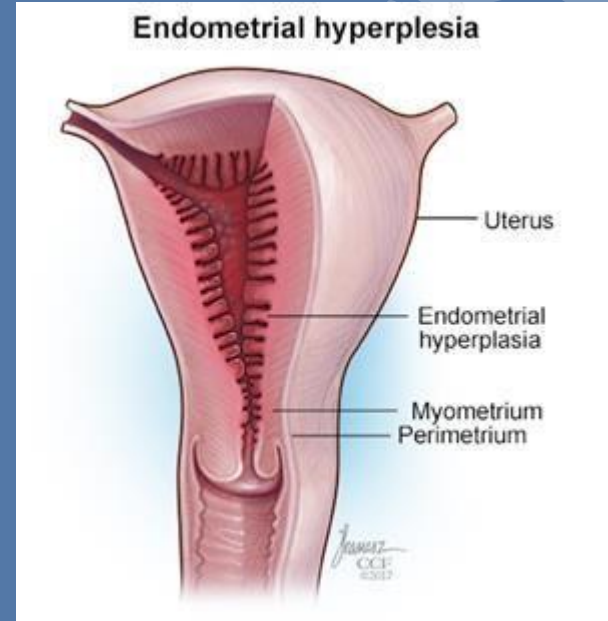
Meaning: The enlargement or overgrowth of an organ or tissue due to abnormal proliferation of cells (in contrast to cells increasing in size as in hypertrophy).

EXAMPLE

Hyperplasia endometrialis

Endometrium becomes unusually thick because of having too many cells (hyperplasia).

It's not cancer, but in certain women, it raises the risk of developing endometrial cancer



CYSTIS, is, f.

cystis: pouch or anatomical sac, such as bladder (cyst- in this meaning only in compounds!)

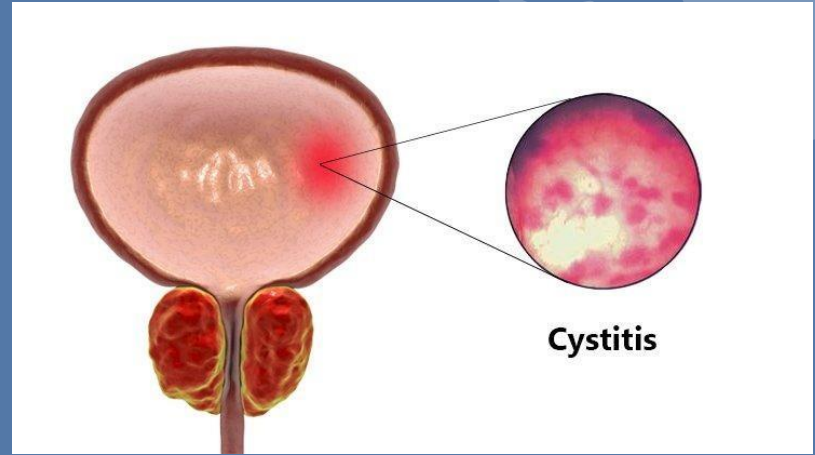
Meaning: A close pouch or sac inside the body as an abnormal structure although its etymology is referred to a normal anatomical sac.

EXAMPLE

Spermatocystis

From Greek: sperma = seed

It is a cystic distention of the epididymis containing spermatozoa.





**TERMS
DENOTING
REAL
TUMORS**

FIBROMA, matis, n.

ἰνώμα/fibra: fibre, filament

Meaning: a benign fibrous tumor formed of connective tissue. They can grow in all organs, arising from mesenchyme tissue but are usually found in the oral cavity or on the skin.



EXAMPLE

DERMATOFIBROMA

Latin: fibra+ -oma, noun (dermatofibroma= dermat- + fibr-)

It is an accumulation of extra cells within the deep layers of the skin. The exact cause of these growths is unknown but they usually don't require treatment or removal.

MELANOMA, matis, n.

Melan-: “black” or with pigment

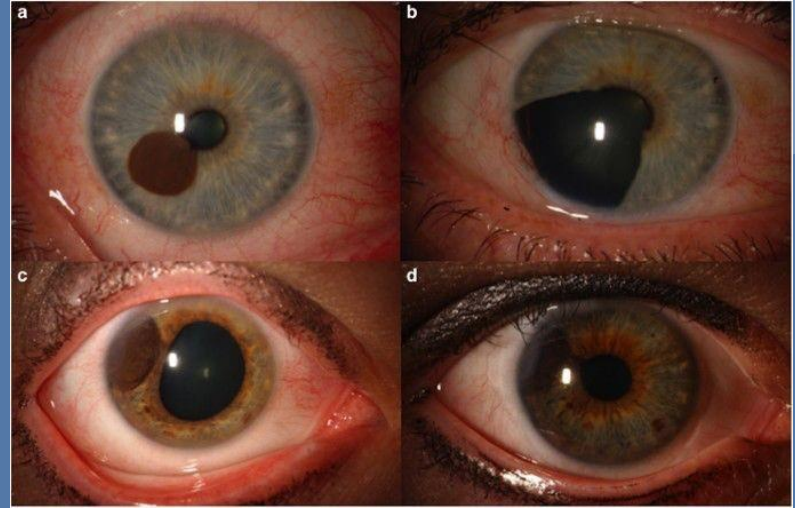
Meaning: a type of skin cancer that develops from the pigment producing cells known as melanocytes. Melanomas are typically found on the skin but can rarely occur in the mouth, intestines or eye.

EXAMPLE

MELANOMA UVEALE

Latin: uvea, ae, f. noun (grape shape)

Uveal melanoma is a cancer of the eye involving the iris, ciliary body and choroid with are collectively referred to as the uvea. The tumor arises from pigmented cells that reside in the uvea and give the eye it's colour.



LIPOMA, matis, n.

Lip-: fat / to stick, adhere

Meaning: a fatty tumor located just below the skin. It is usually benign and harmless. It feels doughy to the touch and moves readily with slight pressure.



EXAMPLE

ANGIOLIPOMA

Latin: angi- + lip- + -oma= vessel + fat + tumor

Angiolipomas are usually found in the forearm or upper arm. They are benign subcutaneous tumors composed of fat and blood vessels and usually have a dark purple colour.

OSTEOMA, matis, n.

Oste- = bone

Meaning: A new piece of bone usually growing from or another piece of bone, typically the skull which are known as homoplastic osteoma. These tumors can be benign or malignant.

EXAMPLE

OSTEOMA OSTEOIDUM

Bone like tumor

Osteoid osteomas are benign tumors that usually develop in the long bones of the body for example the femur or tibia, they can cause pain and discomfort but do not spread throughout the body.



HEAMANGIOMA, matis, n.

Haem- +angi- +oma= blood + vessel + tumor
(2 roots and a suffix)

Meaning: Non-cancerous growths of blood vessels. They are the most common tumors in children.

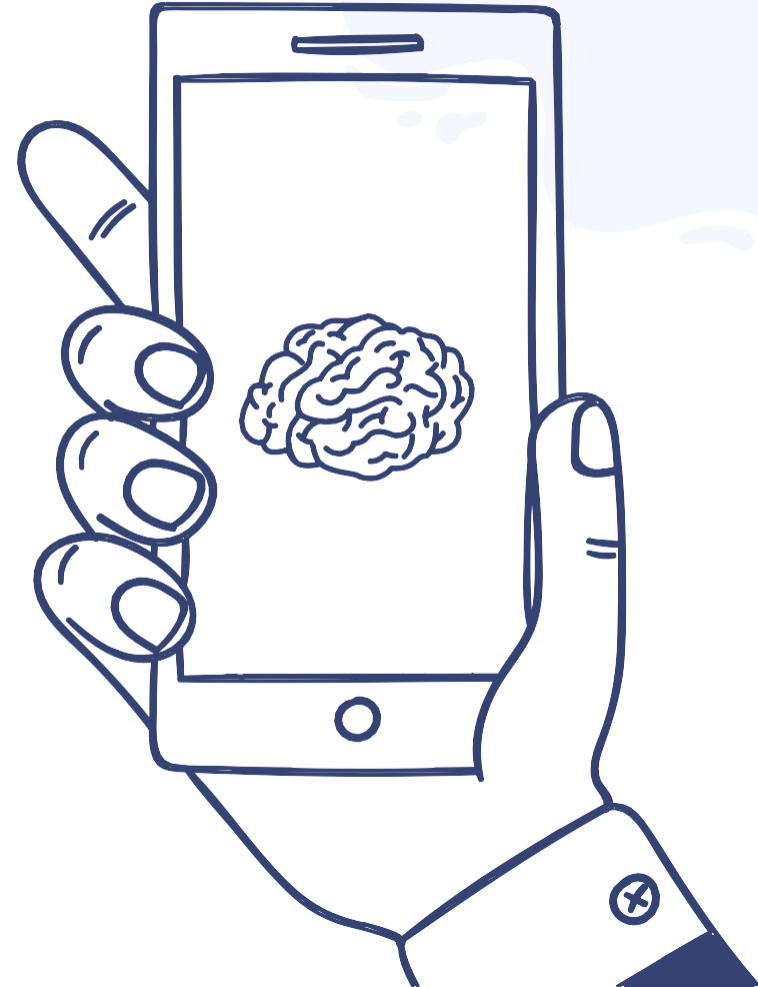
EXAMPLE

HAEMANGIOMA CAVERNOSUM
Latin: cavus, a, um= hollow

Cavernous hemangiomas are a type of benign vascular tumors where a collection of dilated blood vessels form a lesion.



OTHER TERMS REFERRING TO CANCEROUS PATHOLOGIES



Leucaemia, ae, f.: leuc- + -(h)aem-

Meaning: Malignant neoplasm of blood-forming tissues, characterised by abnormal rapid multiplication of leukocytes

Praecancerosis, is, f.: prae -
= before

Meaning: A lesion involving abnormal cells which are associated with an increased risk of developing into cancer



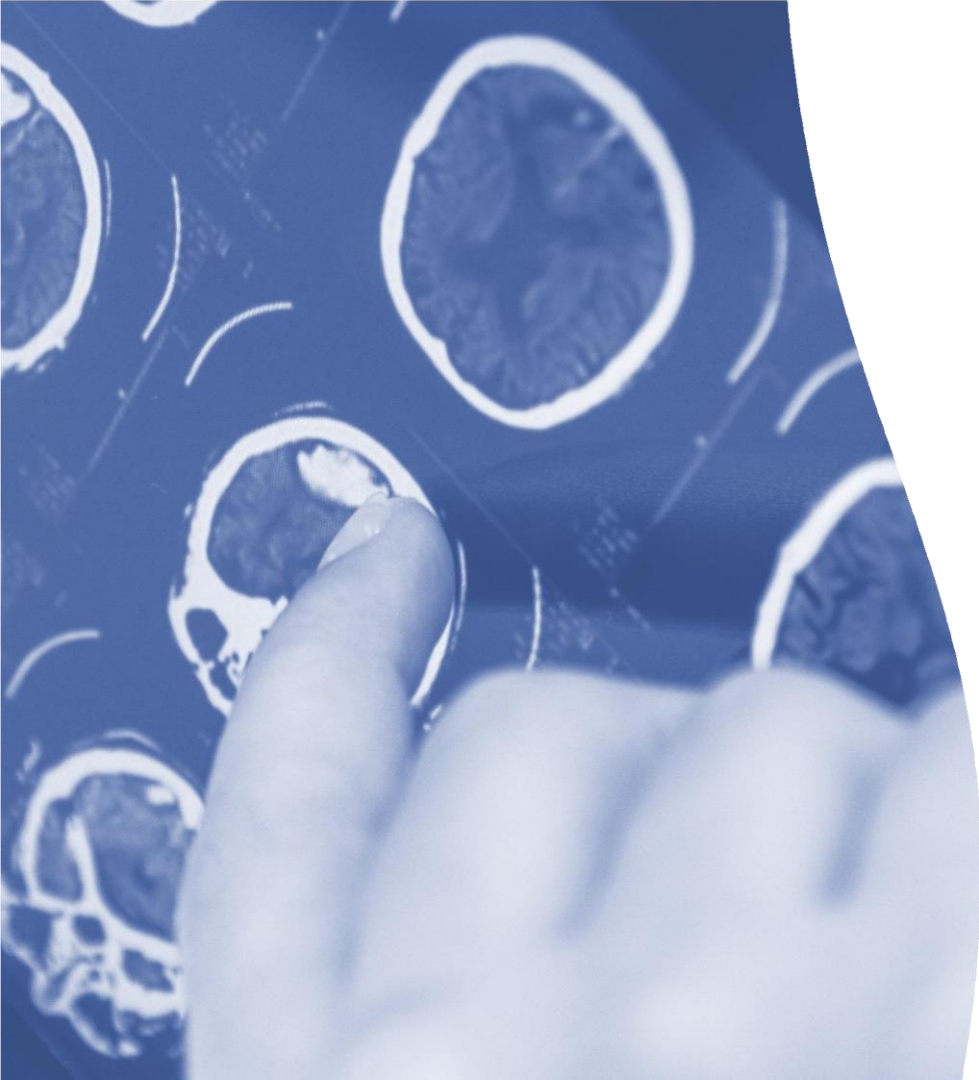
Carcinomatosis, is, f.: carcinomat-+-
osis

Meaning: Carcinomatosis is described as a condition in which multiple carcinomas develop simultaneously.

Carcinoidum, i, n.: Carcinomat-+-
oid-

Meaning: A carcinoid is a slow growing type of neuroendocrine tumor originating in the cells of the neuroendocrine system.





**-OMA: NOT
REFERRING TO
TUMOR**



Glaucoma, matis, n.: glauk- = bluish green

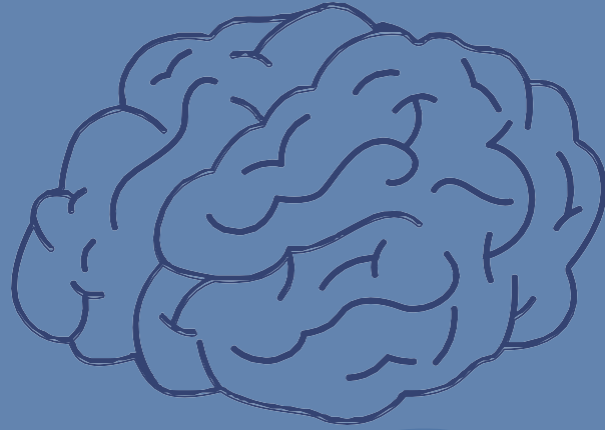
Meaning: A group of eye conditions that damage the optic nerve . The damage is often caused by abnormally high pressure in the eye.



Trachoma, matis, n.: trach- = rough

Meaning: An infectious disease caused by Chlamydia trachomatis bacteria. The infection causes a roughening of the inner surface of the eyelid which could cause breakdown of the outer surface or cornea of the eyes.



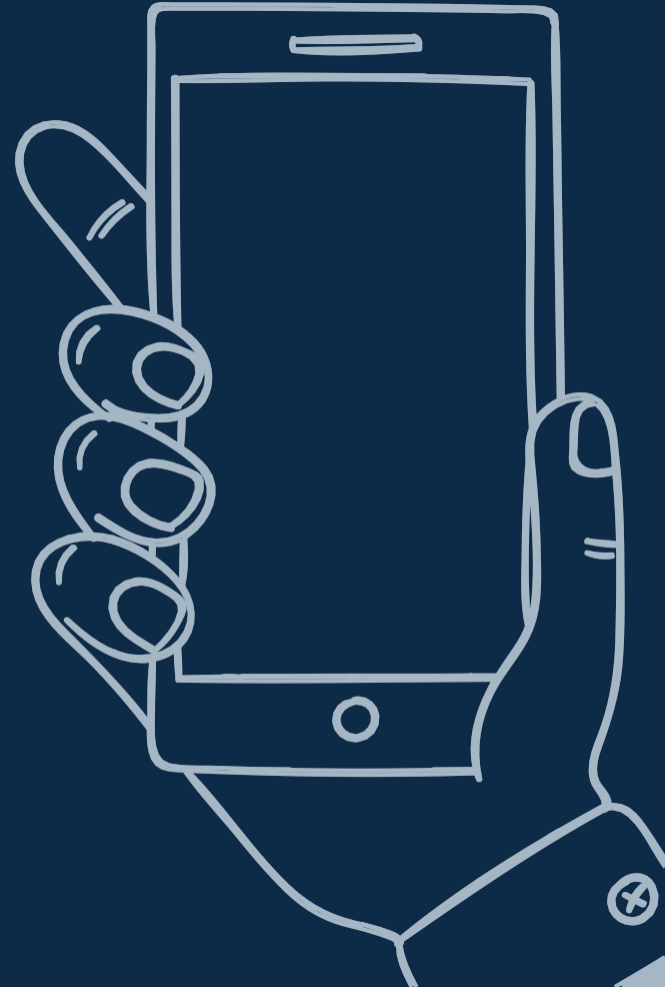


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