

# Editorial Note On Oncology & Cancer Case Reports: tumor biology

Falkenstern-Ge RF

Division of Pulmonology, Klinik  
Schillerhoehe, Center for Pulmonology and Thoracic Surgery

## Corresponding Author\*

Falkenstern-Ge RF  
Division of Pulmonology, Klinik  
Schillerhoehe, Center for Pulmonology and Thoracic Surgery,  
Teaching Hospital of the University of Tuebingen,  
E-mail: : Roger-Fei.Falkenstern-Ge@rbk.de  
Tel: 07156-2030

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## Editorial

An abnormal mass of tissue that forms when cells grow and divide more than they should or do not die when they should. Tumors may be benign (not cancer) or malignant (cancer). Benign tumors may grow large but do not spread into, or invade, nearby tissues or other parts of the body.

The group of diseases caused by the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells. Tumor. Swelling in any part of the body caused by an abnormal proliferation of tissues.

In the vast majority of cases the term "cancer of the pancreas" refers to primary cancers of the pancreas cancers that arose in the pancreas. Primary cancers of the pancreas can be broadly subgrouped into those that look like endocrine cells under the microscope (have endocrine differentiation) and those that look like exocrine cells under the microscope (have exocrine differentiation). The distinction between endocrine neoplasms and exocrine neoplasms is very important and will greatly impact on treatment and outcome. Pathologists examine histological slides (slides of tissue samples) using a microscope to diagnose and classify pancreatic cancer. To make the cells visible the slides are stained with various dyes. A change in color from one slide to another does not indicate any disease or abnormality. The different colors indicate that a different dye has been used or a different part of the cells is stained. Pathologists identify abnormalities by changes in the size, shape or arrangement of cells. The classification of neoplasms of the pancreas given below is based on pathological examination.

Cancer is a disease caused when cells divide uncontrollably and spread into surrounding tissues. Cancer is caused by changes to DNA. Most cancer-causing DNA changes occur in sections of DNA called genes. These changes are also called genetic changes.

## Types

- **Benign:** These are not cancerous. They either cannot spread or grow, or they do so very slowly.
- **Premalignant:** In these **tumors**, the cells are not yet cancerous, but they have the potential to become malignant.
- **Malignant:** Malignant **tumors** are cancerous. The cells can grow and spread to other parts of the body.

Bumps that are cancerous are typically large, hard, painless to the touch and appear spontaneously. The mass will grow in size steadily over the weeks and months. Cancerous lumps that can be felt from the outside of your body can appear in the breast, testicle, or neck, but also in the arms and legs.

Scientists have found that for most breast and bowel cancers, the **tumours** begin to **grow** around ten years before they're detected. And for prostate **cancer, tumours can** be many decades old. "They've estimated that one **tumour** was 40 years old. The term neoplasia refers to a mass that has developed due to abnormal cell or tissue growth. Neoplasia refers to various types of growths including non-cancerous or benign tumors, precancerous growths, carcinoma in situ and malignant or cancerous tumors.

They can feel firm or soft. Benign masses are more likely to be painful to the touch, such as with an abscess. Benign tumors also tend to grow more slowly, and many are smaller than 5 cm (2 inches) at their longest point. Sarcomas (cancerous growths) more often are painless.

