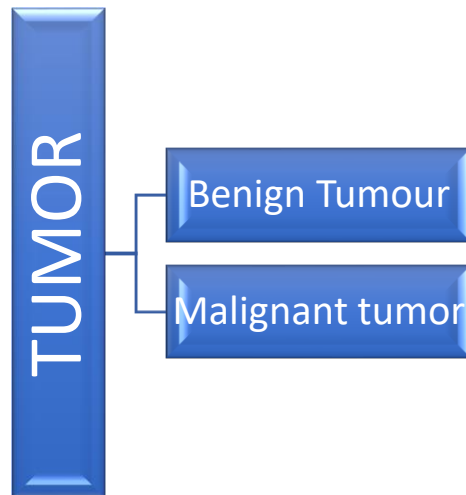


# ONCOLOGY KEY NOTES

BY BK  
MAHATO

Introduction :-

- Oncology is a Branch of Medical Science which deals with the Study of Neoplasm.



- Tumour :- Abnormal Mass of Tissue

1. Benign Tumour : Usually Harmless

- Does not Have capability of spread

2. Malignant Tumour : Harmful tumour

- Capable of Spread ( Metastasis ) or Invasion of other tissue. Carcinoma :-
- A new growth or Malignant Tumour that originates from Epithelial cells, the skin, GIT, lungs, Uterus and Breast.
- Carcinoma are usually Metastasized by Lymphatics.

Sarcoma :-

- Sarcoma is Tumour of Mesenchymal tissue.
- Sarcoma are usually metastasize by Blood Stream.

☐ Kruken Berg Tumour :- Tumour is metastasized through the cavity to the Organ.

Ex :- Cancer of stomach is to metastasize to the Overy through Peritoneal cavity.

Kangari Cancer :- Cancer of Squamous cells of Skin, common in Kashmiri People.

BK mahato

- Hodgkin's Disease :- Hodgkin's disease is Malignancy of Lymph nodes.

Reed Sternberg cells ( lacunar Histiocytes ) in node seen in Hodgkin's disease.

- Leukemia :- Blood Cancer affect to the Bone marrow.
- Adenocarcinoma :- A tumour that arise from Glandular epithelial tissue.
- Multiple Myeloma :-

☒ A Malignant proliferation of Plasma cells within the Bone.

☒ The client with Multiple Myeloma is at Risk for Pathological fracture.

- ★ Helicobacter Pylori may cause Cancer of Stomach.
- ★ Asbestos cause cancer of Lungs.
- Lungs are a common target for Metastasis from other Organs.
- The Term "Nadir" is used in chemotherapy in case of Low blood cell count.
- Common site of Carcinoma in situ is Uterine cervix.
- Carcinoma In Situ is type of a Premalignant lesion.

☒ Primary feature of cervical cancer is Ir-regular menstruation.

- Most common cancer found in male is oral cavity cancer.
- the most common symptom of Vulvar Cancer is Pruritis.
- Infection is major cause of death in the Immunosuppressive client.

☒ Intestinal tumour :- Blood in stool is most common manifestation.

- Commonest Carcinoma among woman is Breast Cancer ( Ductal Carcinoma ).
- Most common site of Breast Cancer is Upper Outer Quadrant.
- Unit of Radiation is in RAD ( Radiation absorbed dose ). 1 RAD = 100erg/gram

☒ Laryngeal Cancer :- ( Assessment by )

☒ Persistent Hoarseness or Sore throat

- Painless neck mass

☒ In AIDS there mainly Cancer Seen - Kaposi Sarcoma

Examination and Diagnostic Test in Cancer :-

☒ Pap's Smear ( Papanicolaou's Test ) :- Screening test for Cancer of Cervix.

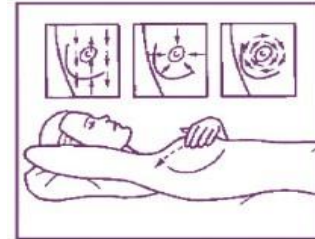
- Biopsy :- live cells Examination
- FNAC - Fine Needle aspirations cytology.

❖ Testicular Examination :-

- The best time to Perform Testical examination Just after Shower, when Scrotal skin is moist and Relaxed.
- In Testicular Cancer, Painless testicular swelling occurs.

❖ Breast Self Examination :-

- Perform monthly 7 - 8 days after Menses.
- Position - Lie flat on your back, with one arm over head and a pillow or folded towel under the shoulder. position flattens the breast and makes it easier to



your  
This  
check.

Types of Pain in Cancer :-

1. Nerve Pain ( Neuropathic Pain ) :- in Nerve damage
2. Bone Pain ( Somatic Pain ) :- Damage Bone tissue
3. Soft Tissue ( Visceral Pain ) :- Caused by Necrosis, Distension, inflammation of Tissue.
4. Phantom Pain - Pain in part of Body that has been removed.

Management of Cancer :-

Radiation therapy :-

1. Teletherapy :- ( Beam Radiation )

- Source of Radiation is Kept away of some distance from the body of Patients.

2. Brachy Therapy :-

- Source of Radiation is Kept in Internal cancer Part.

Q. Care of the Patient with a Sealed Radiation Implant...

- Limit Visitors to 30 minutes/day.
- Visitors Should be at least 6 Feet from the Beginning source.

**Q. what to do when implant sealed radiation dislodge in patient ?**

- Encourage the client to Still lie

Use a long - handled forceps to retrieve the Radioactive Sources.

- Deposit the Radioactive source in a Lead Container.

☑ Fatigue is most common side effects of Radiation.

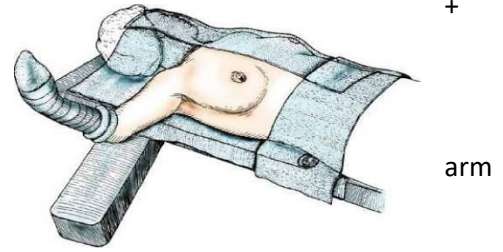
Surgical Breast Procedure :-

- Lumpectomy :- tumour is excised and Removed.

- Simple Mastectomy :- Breast tissue and the nipple are Removed.
- Modified Radical Mastectomy :- Breast tissue Nipple + Lymph nodes are removed.

Q. Client Instructions following Mastectomy :-

- To Prevent Lymph Edema, Keep the affected Elevated.
- Avoid wearing constricting clothing.



Tumour Lysis Syndrome :-

- When a large quantities of tumour cells are destroyed than intracellular components Potassium & Uric Acid rapid release into the Blood stream. Management :- Hydration Therapy

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- Drug of Choice in Breast cancer = Tamoxifen
  - Drug of Choice in Pancreatic Cancer :- Gemcitabin
  - Drug of Choice in Multiple Myeloma :- Malfan
  -

Cancer Antigen Marker :-

CA 15-3 - in Breast Cancer

CA 19-9 - in GIT Cancer ( Stomach, Pancreas, Colorectal Cancer)

CA 125 - in Ovarian Cancer

CA PSA - in Prostate Cancer

THANK YOU