

Chapter-17

Principles of Cancer

Mr. Ashutosh Jain

Assistant Professor
Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Pharmacy
Faculty of Pharmaceutical Science & Technology
AKS University Satna, (M.P.).

Abstract

Cancer is a complex group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled cell growth and spread. The principles of cancer encompass its classification, etiology, and pathogenesis. Cancer can be classified based on the tissue or organ of origin, such as carcinomas (epithelial cells), sarcomas (connective tissues), leukemias (blood cells), and lymphomas (lymphatic system). The etiology of cancer involves genetic mutations, environmental factors like tobacco smoke, radiation, infectious agents, and lifestyle factors such as diet and physical inactivity. The pathogenesis of cancer includes multiple steps: initiation, where genetic mutations occur; promotion, where mutated cells proliferate; and progression, where these cells acquire further mutations and invade surrounding tissues.

Epidemiologically, cancer is a leading cause of death globally, with varying prevalence based on geographic, racial, and socioeconomic factors. Symptoms depend on the cancer type but may include unexplained weight loss, fatigue, pain, skin changes, and persistent cough or changes in bowel habits. Diagnosis is based on clinical examination, imaging studies, biopsy, and molecular tests to identify specific genetic mutations. Treatment options include surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, targeted therapy, and immunotherapy, often used in combination depending on the cancer stage and type. Complications of cancer can include metastasis to distant organs, organ dysfunction, and side effects from treatments like infections, anemia, and neuropathy. Prevention strategies focus on reducing risk factors, such as smoking cessation, maintaining a healthy diet and weight, regular physical activity, and vaccinations against cancer-causing infections like HPV and Hepatitis B. Early detection through screening programs for cancers like breast, cervical, and colorectal can significantly improve treatment outcomes and survival rates.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a broad term for a group of diseases characterized by the uncontrolled and abnormal growth of cells that can invade and destroy healthy body tissue. These malignant cells can also spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems, a process known as metastasis. Cancer can develop in almost any tissue or organ and often begins when genetic mutations occur in cells, leading to their unchecked proliferation and

survival. These mutations can be caused by various factors, including genetic predisposition, environmental exposures (such as tobacco smoke, radiation, and chemicals), infections, and lifestyle choices. The disease's complexity and diversity require tailored diagnostic and therapeutic approaches to effectively manage and treat the different types of cancer.

Introduction

Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled cell growth and spread to other parts of the body. The classification of cancer is crucial for diagnosis, treatment, and understanding the disease's behavior. Classification is typically based on the type of tissue from which the cancer originates, the cancer's molecular and genetic characteristics, and its stage and grade.

Pathophysiology

- 1. Genetic Mutations:** Cancer begins with genetic mutations in a cell's DNA. These mutations can be inherited or acquired due to environmental factors or lifestyle choices.
- 2. Uncontrolled Growth:** Mutations disrupt normal cell cycle control, leading to uncontrolled cell proliferation.
- 3. Angiogenesis:** Tumors stimulate the growth of new blood vessels to supply nutrients and oxygen, which supports their growth and spread.
- 4. Metastasis:** Cancer cells can invade surrounding tissues and spread to distant organs through the bloodstream or lymphatic system.

Epidemiology

- 1. Prevalence:** Cancer is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. The prevalence varies by type, with breast, lung, prostate, and colorectal cancers being the most common.
- 2. Gender:** Incidence rates vary by gender, with prostate cancer being more common in men and breast cancer more common in women.
- 3. Age:** Cancer risk generally increases with age, though some cancers can occur in younger populations.
- 4. Risk Factors:** Includes genetic predisposition, lifestyle factors (e.g., smoking, diet, alcohol consumption), environmental exposures, and infections (e.g., HPV in cervical cancer).

Cancer

1. Breast Cancer

- a. Definition:** Cancer that forms in the cells of the breasts. It can occur in both men and women but is far more common in women.
- b. Risk Factors:** Gender, age, family history, genetic mutations (e.g., BRCA1, BRCA2), and lifestyle factors.
- c. Symptoms:** Lump in the breast, changes in breast shape or size, skin changes, and discharge from the nipple.
- d. Diagnosis:** Mammography, ultrasound, biopsy, and MRI.
- e. Treatment:** Surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, hormone therapy, and targeted therapies.

2. Lung Cancer:

- a. Definition:** Cancer that originates in the lungs, often due to smoking or exposure to carcinogens.

- b. **Risk Factors:** Smoking, exposure to secondhand smoke, environmental pollutants, and genetic factors.
- c. **Symptoms:** Persistent cough, chest pain, breathlessness, and coughing up blood.
- d. **Diagnosis:** Chest X-ray, CT scan, bronchoscopy, and biopsy.
- e. **Treatment:** Surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, targeted therapy, and immunotherapy.

3. Prostate Cancer

- a. **Definition:** Cancer that forms in the prostate gland, which is part of the male reproductive system.
- b. **Risk Factors:** Age, family history, race (more common in African American men), and certain genetic mutations.
- c. **Symptoms:** Difficulty urinating, blood in urine, pelvic pain, and erectile dysfunction.
- d. **Diagnosis:** PSA blood test, digital rectal exam, biopsy, and imaging studies.
- e. **Treatment:** Surgery, radiation therapy, hormone therapy, and chemotherapy.

4. Colorectal Cancer

- a. **Definition:** Cancer that begins in the colon or rectum, part of the large intestine.
- b. **Risk Factors:** Age, family history, inflammatory bowel disease, diet high in red or processed meats, and smoking.
- c. **Symptoms:** Changes in bowel habits, blood in stool, abdominal pain, and weight loss.
- d. **Diagnosis:** Colonoscopy, stool tests, and imaging studies.
- e. **Treatment:** Surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and targeted therapy.

Classification of Cancer

1. By Tissue Origin

- a. **Carcinomas:** Cancers that originate in epithelial tissues. Common types include:
 - **Adenocarcinomas:** Originating from glandular tissues (e.g., breast, prostate).
 - **Squamous Cell Carcinomas:** Originating from squamous epithelium (e.g., skin, lungs).
- b. **Sarcomas:** Cancers arising from connective tissues such as bone, muscle, and fat. Examples include:
 - **Osteosarcoma:** Bone cancer.
 - **Leiomyosarcoma:** Smooth muscle cancer.
- c. **Leukemias:** Cancers of the blood and bone marrow. Examples include:
 - **Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML).**
 - **Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL).**
- d. **Lymphomas:** Cancers of the lymphatic system. Examples include:
 - **Hodgkin Lymphoma.**
 - **Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma.**
- e. **Melanomas:** Cancers originating from melanocytes (pigment-producing cells). The most common type is:
 - **Cutaneous Melanoma.**

2. By Molecular and Genetic Characteristics

- a. **Oncogenes:** Genes that, when mutated or overexpressed, drive cancer progression (e.g., HER2 in breast cancer).
- b. **Tumor Suppressor Genes:** Genes that normally inhibit cancer development but are inactivated in cancer (e.g., TP53, BRCA1/2).

- c. **Genomic Alterations:** Includes chromosomal translocations (e.g., BCR-ABL in chronic myeloid leukemia), gene amplifications, and mutations.

3. By Stage and Grade

- a. **Stage:** Indicates the extent of cancer spread.
 - **Stage I:** Localized cancer.
 - **Stage II:** Regional spread to nearby tissues or lymph nodes.
 - **Stage III:** Extensive regional spread.
 - **Stage IV:** Distant metastasis.
- b. **Grade:** Refers to the appearance of cancer cells under a microscope.
 - **Grade 1:** Well-differentiated (cells look similar to normal cells).
 - **Grade 2:** Moderately differentiated.
 - **Grade 3:** Poorly differentiated (cells look less like normal cells).
 - **Grade 4:** Undifferentiated (cells look very abnormal).

Symptoms and Complications

- 1. **Symptoms:** Vary depending on the type and location of cancer but can include unexplained weight loss, persistent pain, fatigue, changes in skin or bowel habits, and abnormal bleeding.
- 2. **Complications**
 - a. **Local Effects:** Pain, obstruction, or dysfunction in the affected organ.
 - b. **Metastasis:** Spread to distant organs can lead to organ failure or additional symptoms.
 - c. **Treatment-Related Effects:** Side effects of chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and surgery can include nausea, hair loss, immunosuppression, and secondary cancers.

Diagnosis

- 1. **Imaging Studies**
 - a. **X-rays:** Useful for detecting bone tumors and some other cancers.
 - b. **CT Scans:** Provide detailed cross-sectional images to assess tumor size and spread.
 - c. **MRI:** Useful for imaging soft tissues and detecting brain and spinal tumors.
 - d. **PET Scans:** Evaluate cancer metabolism and detect metastasis.
- 2. **Biopsy**
 - a. **Histopathology:** Examination of tissue samples to determine cancer type and grade.
 - b. **Needle Biopsy:** For sampling tissue from a suspicious area.
 - c. **Surgical Biopsy:** Involves removing a larger tissue sample.
- 3. **Laboratory Tests**
 - a. **Blood Tests:** To detect tumor markers and assess overall health.
 - b. **Molecular Testing:** To identify genetic mutations and guide targeted therapy.

Treatment

- 1. **Surgery:** Removal of the tumor and surrounding tissue. Often used for localized cancers.
- 2. **Radiation Therapy:** Uses high-energy radiation to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors.
- 3. **Chemotherapy:** Systemic treatment using drugs to kill or inhibit cancer cell growth.
- 4. **Targeted Therapy:** Drugs or substances that specifically target cancer cells with particular genetic changes.
- 5. **Immunotherapy:** Boosts the body's immune system to fight cancer cells.

- 6. Hormone Therapy:** Used for cancers that are hormone-sensitive, such as breast and prostate cancer.

Complications

- 1. Treatment Side Effects:** Include nausea, fatigue, immunosuppression, and risk of infections.
- 2. Disease Progression:** Local or distant spread of cancer can worsen prognosis and quality of life.
- 3. Secondary Cancers:** Risk of developing new cancers as a result of treatment or due to genetic predispositions.

Prevention

1. Lifestyle Modifications

- a. Healthy Diet:** High in fruits, vegetables, and whole grains, and low in processed foods.
 - b. Regular Exercise:** Reduces the risk of several cancers.
 - c. Avoid Smoking:** Smoking is a major risk factor for various cancers.
 - d. Limit Alcohol:** Reducing alcohol intake can decrease cancer risk.
- 2. Screening:** Regular screenings for cancers with known early detection methods (e.g., mammograms for breast cancer, colonoscopy for colorectal cancer).
 - 3. Vaccination:** Vaccines for cancer-related infections, such as HPV vaccination for cervical cancer and hepatitis B vaccination for liver cancer.
 - 4. Genetic Counseling:** For individuals with a family history of cancer, genetic testing and counseling can help assess risk and guide preventive measures.

Etiology of Cancer

Introduction

The etiology of cancer refers to the underlying causes and risk factors that contribute to the development of cancer. Understanding the etiology is crucial for prevention, early detection, and treatment. Cancer arises from complex interactions between genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors.

Pathophysiology

- 1. Genetic Mutations:** Cancer begins with mutations in the DNA of cells. These mutations can be inherited or acquired. They affect genes that control cell growth and division, leading to uncontrolled proliferation.
 - a. Oncogenes:** Mutated genes that promote cell growth and division (e.g., RAS, MYC).
 - b. Tumor Suppressor Genes:** Genes that normally inhibit cell growth but are inactivated in cancer (e.g., TP53, BRCA1/2).
 - c. DNA Repair Genes:** Mutations in genes responsible for repairing DNA damage can lead to cancer (e.g., MLH1, MSH2).
- 2. Epigenetic Changes:** Alterations in gene expression without changes to the DNA sequence, such as DNA methylation and histone modification, can contribute to cancer development.

3. Cellular Mechanisms

- a. **Apoptosis:** Defects in programmed cell death can allow damaged cells to survive and proliferate.
- b. **Angiogenesis:** Tumors stimulate the growth of new blood vessels to supply nutrients and support growth.
- c. **Metastasis:** Cancer cells acquire the ability to invade surrounding tissues and spread to distant sites.

Epidemiology

1. **Genetic Factors:** Inherited genetic mutations can increase cancer risk. Examples include mutations in BRCA1/BRCA2 (breast and ovarian cancer) and APC (colorectal cancer).
2. **Environmental Exposures:**
 - a. **Carcinogens:** Substances that cause cancer (e.g., tobacco smoke, asbestos, certain chemicals).
 - b. **Radiation:** Exposure to ionizing radiation (e.g., X-rays, radon) increases cancer risk.
 - c. **Infections:** Certain viruses and bacteria are linked to cancer (e.g., HPV in cervical cancer, Hepatitis B/C in liver cancer).
3. **Lifestyle Factors:**
 - a. **Diet:** High-fat, low-fiber diets, and consumption of processed foods can increase risk.
 - b. **Alcohol:** Excessive alcohol intake is linked to several cancers (e.g., breast, liver).
 - c. **Physical Activity:** Lack of exercise is associated with increased cancer risk.
4. **Socioeconomic Factors:** Access to healthcare, education, and lifestyle choices influenced by socioeconomic status can impact cancer risk.

Symptoms and Complications

1. **Symptoms:** Vary depending on the type and stage of cancer. Common symptoms include unexplained weight loss, persistent pain, changes in skin or bowel habits, and abnormal bleeding.
2. **Complications**
 - a. **Local Effects:** Pain, obstruction, or dysfunction in the affected organ.
 - b. **Metastasis:** Spread of cancer to distant organs can lead to additional symptoms and complications.
 - c. **Treatment-Related Complications:** Side effects from cancer treatments, such as nausea, hair loss, immunosuppression, and increased risk of secondary cancers.

Diagnosis

1. **Clinical Evaluation:** Initial assessment based on symptoms and physical examination.
2. **Imaging Studies:**
 - a. **X-rays, CT Scans, MRI, PET Scans:** To visualize tumors and assess their extent.
3. **Biopsy:**
 - a. **Histopathology:** Examination of tissue samples to determine cancer type and grade.
4. **Laboratory Tests:**
 - a. **Blood Tests:** To identify tumor markers and assess overall health.
 - b. **Genetic Testing:** To identify hereditary mutations and guide treatment.
5. **Molecular Testing:** To determine specific genetic and molecular characteristics of the cancer, guiding targeted therapy.

Treatment

1. **Surgery:** Removal of the tumor and surrounding tissue.
2. **Radiation Therapy:** Uses high-energy radiation to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors.
3. **Chemotherapy:** Systemic treatment with drugs to kill or inhibit cancer cell growth.
4. **Targeted Therapy:** Drugs or substances that specifically target cancer cells with particular genetic changes.
5. **Immunotherapy:** Stimulates the body's immune system to recognize and destroy cancer cells.
6. **Hormone Therapy:** For cancers sensitive to hormones (e.g., breast, prostate).

Complications

1. **Treatment Side Effects:** Include nausea, fatigue, immunosuppression, and risk of infections.
2. **Disease Progression:** Local or distant spread of cancer can worsen prognosis and quality of life.
3. **Secondary Cancers:** Risk of developing new cancers as a result of treatment or genetic predisposition.

Prevention

1. **Lifestyle Modifications**
 - a. **Healthy Diet:** High in fruits, vegetables, and whole grains, and low in processed foods.
 - b. **Regular Exercise:** Reduces the risk of several cancers.
 - c. **Avoid Smoking:** Tobacco is a major risk factor for many cancers.
 - d. **Limit Alcohol:** Reducing alcohol intake decreases cancer risk.
2. **Screening:** Regular screenings for cancers with known early detection methods (e.g., mammograms, colonoscopy).
3. **Vaccination:** Vaccines for cancer-related infections (e.g., HPV vaccine for cervical cancer, hepatitis B vaccine for liver cancer).
4. **Genetic Counseling:** For individuals with a family history of cancer, genetic testing and counseling can help assess risk and guide preventive measures.

Pathogenesis of Cancer

Introduction

The pathogenesis of cancer involves the complex processes through which normal cells transform into cancerous cells. This transformation is driven by a series of genetic, epigenetic, and environmental changes that disrupt normal cellular processes and lead to uncontrolled cell growth and spread.

Pathophysiology

1. **Genetic Alterations:**
 - a. **Oncogenes:** Genes that, when mutated or overexpressed, drive cancer progression by promoting cell growth and division. Examples include RAS, MYC, and HER2.
 - b. **Tumor Suppressor Genes:** Genes that normally inhibit cell growth. Mutations or loss of function in these genes (e.g., TP53, BRCA1/BRCA2) allow cells to grow uncontrollably.
 - c. **DNA Repair Genes:** Defects in genes responsible for repairing DNA damage (e.g., MLH1, MSH2) lead to accumulation of mutations and cancer development.

2. Cellular Mechanisms

- a. **Cell Cycle Dysregulation:** Disruption in the regulatory mechanisms of the cell cycle leads to unchecked cell division.
- b. **Apoptosis:** Defective apoptosis allows damaged or abnormal cells to evade programmed cell death and continue to proliferate.
- c. **Angiogenesis:** Tumors secrete growth factors (e.g., VEGF) that stimulate the formation of new blood vessels to supply the growing tumor with nutrients and oxygen.
- d. **Metastasis:** Cancer cells acquire the ability to invade surrounding tissues and spread to distant sites through the bloodstream or lymphatic system.

3. Microenvironment Interactions

- a. **Inflammation:** Chronic inflammation in tissues can create an environment conducive to cancer development. Inflammatory cells release cytokines and growth factors that promote tumor growth.
- b. **Immune Evasion:** Cancer cells can evade immune surveillance through various mechanisms, including the expression of immune checkpoint proteins (e.g., PD-L1) that inhibit immune response.

Epidemiology

1. **Genetic Predisposition:** Some individuals inherit genetic mutations that increase cancer risk (e.g., BRCA1/2 mutations in breast and ovarian cancer).
2. **Environmental Factors:** Exposure to carcinogens (e.g., tobacco smoke, asbestos) and physical agents (e.g., radiation) can lead to genetic mutations and cancer development.
3. **Lifestyle Factors:** Diet, physical activity, and alcohol consumption can influence cancer risk by affecting cellular processes and promoting mutations.
4. **Infections:** Certain infections are linked to cancer development (e.g., HPV in cervical cancer, hepatitis B/C in liver cancer).

Symptoms and Complications

1. **Symptoms:** Symptoms vary depending on the cancer type and stage. Common symptoms include:
 - a. **Local Symptoms:** Pain, swelling, and functional impairment in the affected organ.
 - b. **Systemic Symptoms:** Unexplained weight loss, fatigue, fever, and night sweats.
2. **Complications**
 - a. **Local Complications:** Tumor growth can cause obstruction or damage to surrounding tissues.
 - b. **Metastasis:** Spread of cancer to distant organs can lead to organ dysfunction and further complications.
 - c. **Treatment-Related Complications:** Side effects from treatments such as chemotherapy, radiation, and surgery include nausea, immunosuppression, and risk of secondary cancers.

Diagnosis

1. **Clinical Evaluation:** Initial assessment involves a thorough medical history and physical examination to identify symptoms and potential cancer signs.
2. **Imaging Studies**
 - a. **X-rays, CT Scans, MRI, PET Scans:** Used to visualize tumors, assess their size, and determine the extent of spread.

3. Biopsy

a. **Histopathology:** Examination of tissue samples to identify cancer type, grade, and other characteristics.

4. Laboratory Tests:

a. **Blood Tests:** To detect tumor markers and assess overall health.

b. **Genetic and Molecular Testing:** Identifies specific mutations and molecular alterations that can guide treatment decisions.

Treatment

1. **Surgery:** Removal of the tumor and surrounding tissue to eliminate localized cancer.

2. **Radiation Therapy:** Uses high-energy radiation to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors.

3. **Chemotherapy:** Systemic treatment with drugs to kill or inhibit the growth of cancer cells throughout the body.

4. **Targeted Therapy:** Drugs that specifically target genetic mutations or molecular pathways involved in cancer growth.

5. **Immunotherapy:** Enhances the body's immune response to recognize and attack cancer cells.

6. **Hormone Therapy:** Used for cancers that are hormone-sensitive (e.g., breast and prostate cancers).

Complications

1. **Treatment Side Effects:** Include nausea, fatigue, immunosuppression, and increased risk of infections.

2. **Disease Progression:** Continued tumor growth and metastasis can lead to worsening symptoms and reduced quality of life.

3. **Secondary Cancers:** Risk of developing new cancers as a result of treatment or genetic predisposition.

Prevention

1. Lifestyle Changes

a. **Healthy Diet:** A diet rich in fruits, vegetables, and whole grains while limiting processed foods and red meats.

b. **Regular Exercise:** Helps reduce the risk of several cancers.

c. **Avoid Tobacco:** Reduces the risk of cancers associated with smoking.

d. **Limit Alcohol:** Reduces cancer risk, particularly for cancers of the digestive tract.

2. Screening and Early Detection

a. **Regular Screenings:** For cancers with established screening methods (e.g., mammograms, colonoscopies).

3. Vaccination

a. **HPV Vaccine:** Reduces the risk of cervical and other cancers associated with HPV.

b. **Hepatitis B Vaccine:** Reduces the risk of liver cancer.

4. **Genetic Counseling:** For individuals with a family history of cancer, genetic testing and counseling can help assess risk and guide preventive measures.

Multiple-Choice Questions (Objective)

1. What is the most common symptom of osteoporosis until a fracture occurs?
 - a. Joint pain
 - b. Bone pain
 - c. Often asymptomatic
 - d. Muscle cramps

2. Which test is commonly used to diagnose osteoporosis?
 - a. MRI
 - b. Bone density test (DEXA scan)
 - c. CT scan
 - d. Ultrasound

3. What is the primary cause of rheumatoid arthritis (RA)?
 - a. Bacterial infection
 - b. Autoimmune disorder
 - c. Viral infection
 - d. Genetic mutation

4. Which medication is commonly used to manage rheumatoid arthritis?
 - a. Antibiotics
 - b. DMARDs
 - c. Antivirals
 - d. Diuretics

5. What characterizes osteoarthritis (OA)?
 - a. Autoimmune disorder
 - b. Inflammatory bowel disease
 - c. Degeneration of cartilage in joints
 - d. Overproduction of bone tissue

6. Which joint is most commonly affected by gout?
 - a. Knee
 - b. Shoulder
 - c. Big toe
 - d. Elbow

7. What is a significant risk factor for lung cancer?
 - a. High-fat diet
 - b. Smoking
 - c. Excessive alcohol consumption
 - d. Lack of exercise

8. Which diagnostic tool is primarily used for detecting breast cancer?
 - a. Ultrasound
 - b. Mammography
 - c. CT scan
 - d. MRI

9. What is the main function of bisphosphonates in osteoporosis treatment?
 - a. Increase bone resorption
 - b. Decrease bone formation
 - c. Inhibit bone resorption
 - d. Promote bone remodeling

10. What hormone deficiency is primarily associated with osteoporosis in postmenopausal women?
 - a. Insulin
 - b. Estrogen
 - c. Testosterone
 - d. Cortisol

11. What type of cells are primarily affected in leukemia?
 - a. Epithelial cells
 - b. Red blood cells
 - c. White blood cells
 - d. Muscle cells

12. Which type of cancer is characterized by the formation of tumors in glandular tissues?
 - a. Carcinomas
 - b. Sarcomas
 - c. Leukemias
 - d. Adenocarcinomas

13. What is the role of tumor suppressor genes in cancer development?
 - a. Promote cell growth
 - b. Inhibit cell growth
 - c. Repair DNA mutations
 - d. Stimulate angiogenesis

14. Which cancer is commonly associated with the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genetic mutations?
 - a. Lung cancer
 - b. Prostate cancer
 - c. Breast cancer
 - d. Colorectal cancer

15. What is the primary treatment method for localized prostate cancer?
 - a. Chemotherapy
 - b. Radiation therapy
 - c. Surgery
 - d. Immunotherapy

16. Which cancer treatment uses high-energy radiation to kill cancer cells?
 - a. Chemotherapy
 - b. Targeted therapy
 - c. Immunotherapy
 - d. Radiation therapy

17. What is a common symptom of colorectal cancer?
 - a. Persistent cough
 - b. Changes in bowel habits
 - c. Joint pain
 - d. Skin rash

18. Which lifestyle change can significantly reduce the risk of developing osteoporosis?
 - a. Smoking cessation
 - b. High-protein diet
 - c. Increased alcohol consumption
 - d. Regular exercise

19. What is the main purpose of hormone therapy in cancer treatment?
 - a. Stimulate immune response
 - b. Increase cell proliferation
 - c. Inhibit hormone-sensitive cancer growth
 - d. Enhance chemotherapy effects

20. Which condition is characterized by chronic inflammation and damage to the synovial membrane of joints?
 - a. Osteoarthritis
 - b. Gout
 - c. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - d. Osteoporosis

Short Answer Type Questions (Subjective)

1. What are the primary risk factors for developing osteoporosis?
2. Describe the pathophysiology of rheumatoid arthritis.
3. How is osteoarthritis diagnosed and managed?
4. Explain the role of uric acid in the development of gout.
5. What are the common symptoms and complications of lung cancer?
6. How is breast cancer typically diagnosed?
7. What lifestyle modifications can help manage osteoporosis?
8. What are the treatment options for rheumatoid arthritis?
9. Describe the pathophysiology of cancer metastasis.
10. What are the key differences between sarcomas and carcinomas?
11. How does smoking contribute to the development of lung cancer?
12. What are the common diagnostic tools used for colorectal cancer?
13. Explain the role of bisphosphonates in the treatment of osteoporosis.
14. What are the genetic factors involved in the development of breast cancer?
15. Describe the symptoms and complications of prostate cancer.
16. How is hormone therapy used in the treatment of breast cancer?
17. What are the primary causes of chronic kidney disease?
18. How is gout diagnosed and treated?
19. What are the primary prevention strategies for reducing the risk of colorectal cancer?
20. Describe the role of the immune system in the pathogenesis of cancer.

Long Answer Type Questions (Subjective)

1. Discuss the classification of cancer based on tissue origin, including examples of each type.
2. Explain the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis and its impact on joint function and overall health.
3. Describe the pathophysiology, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment options for osteoporosis.
4. Discuss the etiology, symptoms, diagnosis, and management of lung cancer.
5. Explain the principles of cancer treatment, including surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, targeted therapy, and immunotherapy.
6. Describe the epidemiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment of prostate cancer.
7. Discuss the role of genetic and environmental factors in the development of cancer.
8. Explain the symptoms, complications, and management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
9. Describe the diagnostic process and treatment options for colorectal cancer.
10. Discuss the prevention and management strategies for gout, including lifestyle modifications and medication.

Answer Key for MCQ Questions

1. c. Often asymptomatic
2. b. Bone density test (DEXA scan)
3. b. Autoimmune disorder
4. b. DMARDs
5. c. Degeneration of cartilage in joints
6. c. Big toe
7. b. Smoking
8. b. Mammography
9. c. Inhibit bone resorption
10. b. Estrogen
11. c. White blood cells
12. d. Adenocarcinomas
13. b. Inhibit cell growth
14. c. Breast cancer
15. c. Surgery
16. d. Radiation therapy
17. b. Changes in bowel habits
18. d. Regular exercise
19. c. Inhibit hormone-sensitive cancer growth
20. c. Rheumatoid arthritis