Tumours

- Growth of new cells which proliferate without relation to need of body
- Metaplasia change in one differetiated tissue so that it resembles another type of similar tissue
- Dystrophy usually congenital ,it is disorder of the structure or function of an organ
- Dysplasia ,it is disorder of the structure or function of tissue

- Anaplasia diffuse mass of irregular cells which do not resemble any normal tissue
- Teratomas tumours arising from totipotent cells
- Tumours are broadly divided into two groups
- Benign –no tendency to invade,presense of capsule.
- Malignant-invasiveness, rapid growth,metastasis

- **<u>COMPONENTS</u>**
- **Tumours – benign / malignant.**
- **Two basic components:**
  - **Parenchyma – proliferative neplastic cells**
  - **Stroma – supportive CT and blood vessels**
- **Pure parenchymal growth of formation of abundant collagenous stroma – desmoplasia (scirrhous).**

- **NEW CLASSIFICATIONS**
- **BASED ON:**
- **Histogenesis**
- **Behaviour**
- **Combination**

- **BENIGN TUMOURS**
- **Designated by adding suffix**
  - **‘ oma ‘ to cell of origin.**
- **Tumours of mesenchymal tissue follow this rule – fibroma, chondroma, osteoma, lipoma.**

- **BENIGN TUMOURS**
- **Nomenclature of benign epithelial tumours complex.**
- **Adenoma – benign epithelial tumour either forming glandular pattern or derived from glands (not reproducing glandular pattern).**
- **Cystadenoma – an adenoma that forms a cystic mass (filled with serous to mucinous fluid).**
- **Lymphangioma**
- **Schannoma**
- **Neurofibroma**
- **Generalised neurofibromatosis**
- **Plexiform neurofibromatosis m/c in trigeminal**

Nerve

- **<u>BENIGN TUMOURS</u>**
- **Papilloma – benign epithelial neoplasm producing microscopically or macroscopically visible finger-like projections.**
- **Papillary Cystadenoma – a cystic adenoma containing papillary epithelial growth.**