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BSB1163 CELL AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY



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Cancer by Noor Suhana Binti Adzahar <u>http://ocw.ump.edu.my/course/view.php?id=482</u>

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WHO Statistics

• 2020; 15 million people will die from cancer

- Causes
 - Ageing population
 - Obesity
 - Smoking





The burden of cancer

- hospital expenditure
- millions spent on research
- Substantial financial burdens upon families and carers
 - Physical and emotional burden





What is Cancer?

- uncontrolled cell division
- formation of a lump or large numbers of abnormal white cells in the blood
- changes to how the cell is viewed by the immune system
- ability to move within the body



DEFINITION

- Uncontrol cell growth cancerous mass = tumor or neoplasm
- Natural selection: cells which grow faster than others will take up more and more space.
 - Our cells have multiple defenses against cells overgrowing their allotted locations.
 - Cancer occurs when those defenses have been removed.
 - starts with one transformed cell



Basic types of cancer



- <u>Sarcoma</u> is derived from mesodermal tissue such as bone, muscle.
- <u>Carcinoma</u> is derived from ectoderm or endoderm such as skin, nerves.
- <u>Leukemia</u> is derived from white blood cells (WBC) from bone marrow.
- <u>Lymphoma</u> is derived from WBCs from lymph glands.





Normal Cell vs Cancer Cell?



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Cancer cells features

- Large number of dividing cells
- Large, variable shaped nuclei
- Small cytoplasmic volume relative to nuclei
- Variation in cell size and shape
- Loss of normal specialised cell features
- Disorganised arrangement of cells
- Poorly define tumor boundary





Cell Division:

Normal vs Cancer?





Benign vs Malignant?



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STAGES OF CANCER



0: carcinoma in situ

I: The primary tumour is small but invasive into surrounding tissues, has not spread

II: The primary tumour is larger, no evidence of spread yet

III: The tumour has spread to lymph nodes

IV: The cancer has spread beyond the region it initiated to a distant tissue or organ



CAUSES OF CANCER?



- Heredity
- Immunity
- Chemical
- Physical
- Viral
- Bacterial
- Lifestyle



Heredity



- Genes isolated for several cancer:
 - RB1 (retinoblastoma)
 - APC (familial polyposis)
 - Human Non Polyposis Colon Cancer (HNPCC)
 - BRCA 1&2 (breast cancer)
 - p53 (many cancers)





Immunity

- HIV / AIDS
- Immunosuppression





Virus

- Hepatitis B
- Human T-cell Leukaemia virus
- Epstein Barr Virus
- Polyomaviruses
- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)



Bacterial



• H. pylori

• Schistosoma spp

• Clonorchis sinensis





Chemical

- Alcohol
- Asbestos
- Rubber, plastics, dyes
- Tar / bitumen
- Aflatoxin
- Alkylating agents
- Tobacco



Physical causes



- Ultraviolet radiation
- Sunlight
- Certain industrial sources
- Radiation
 - -Radon
 - -Cancer treatment





Obesity

Lifestyle:

- Highly caloric diet, rich in fat, refined carbohydrates and animal protein
- Low physical activity





GENES INVOLVED IN CANCER?

- Oncogenes
- Proto-oncogenes
- Tumor-supressor genes

