

Cancer Biology, Pathology and Genetic Predisposition

Andrea Edwards, MS, CGC
Genetic Counselor
Allina Health Cancer Institute

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Disclosure

- I have no conflicts of interest in relation to this program or presentation.

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Objectives

- Define cancer and associated terminology
- Review how cancer occurs and summarize cancer risk factors
- Recognize red flags of hereditary cancer syndromes and which patients should consider hereditary cancer genetic testing

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History of Cancer

- Imhotep (2625 BCE)
 - Egyptian physician
 - “bulging mass in the breast”
 - Therapy: “there is none”
- Atossa (440 BCE)
 - Queen of Persia
 - Bleeding lump in breast
 - Greek slave removed the tumor
- Chiribaya tribe (700 CE)
 - Atacama desert in Peru
 - “Bulbous mass” in upper left arm

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Cancer Background

- Definition
 - “Cancer is a disease in which some of the body’s cells grow uncontrollably and spread to other parts of the body”- National Cancer Institute
- Two main categories
 - Hematologic cancer
 - Solid tumor cancer
- Not a single condition, but actually 100s of different diseases

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Cancer Incidence

- According to the American Cancer Society, the estimated number of new cancer cases in 2022 will be 1,918,030 in the US and 35,130 in MN
 - #1 most common- breast cancer
 - #2 most common- prostate cancer
 - #3 most common- lung cancer
- Lifetime risk of cancer: ~40% for males and ~38% for females (based on 2016-2018 data)
- Median age of diagnosis: age 66

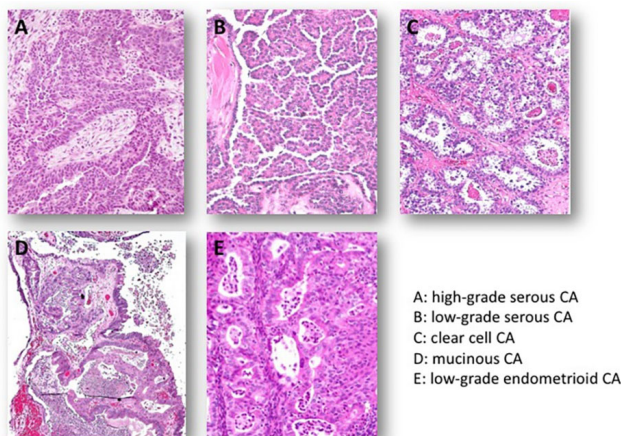
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Cancer Terminology

- Tumor: a mass of tissue that results from abnormal cell growth and division
 - Benign- not cancerous, cells don't spread to other areas of the body
 - Malignant- cancerous, cells will invade or spread to other areas of the body
- Carcinoma: cancer that begins in the skin or tissues that line internal organs
- Sarcoma: cancer that begins in the bone or connective tissue
- In situ: "in the original place", no penetration of the basement membrane

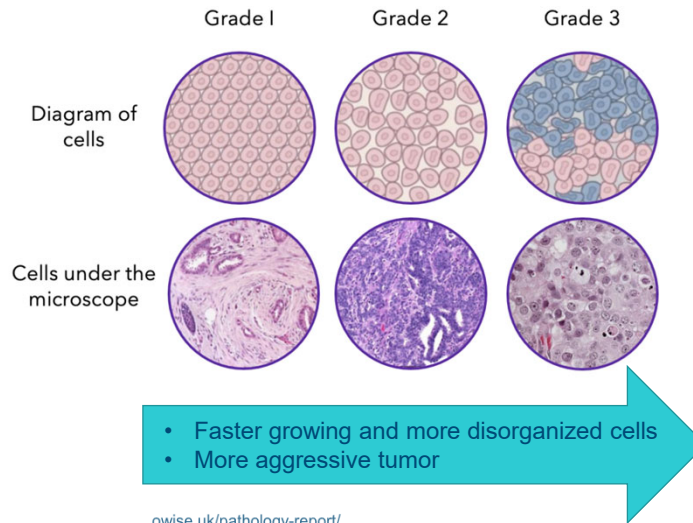
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Cancer Pathology



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Cancer Grade



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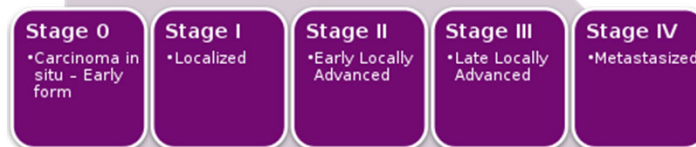
[owise.uk/pathology-report/](https://www.owise.uk/pathology-report/)

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Cancer Stage

- Stage 0 to IV
 - Stage 0: abnormal cells that haven't spread (aka in situ)
 - Stage I-III: cancer that hasn't spread beyond the site of the primary tumor or have only spread to nearby tissue
 - Stage IV: cancer has spread to distant areas of the body

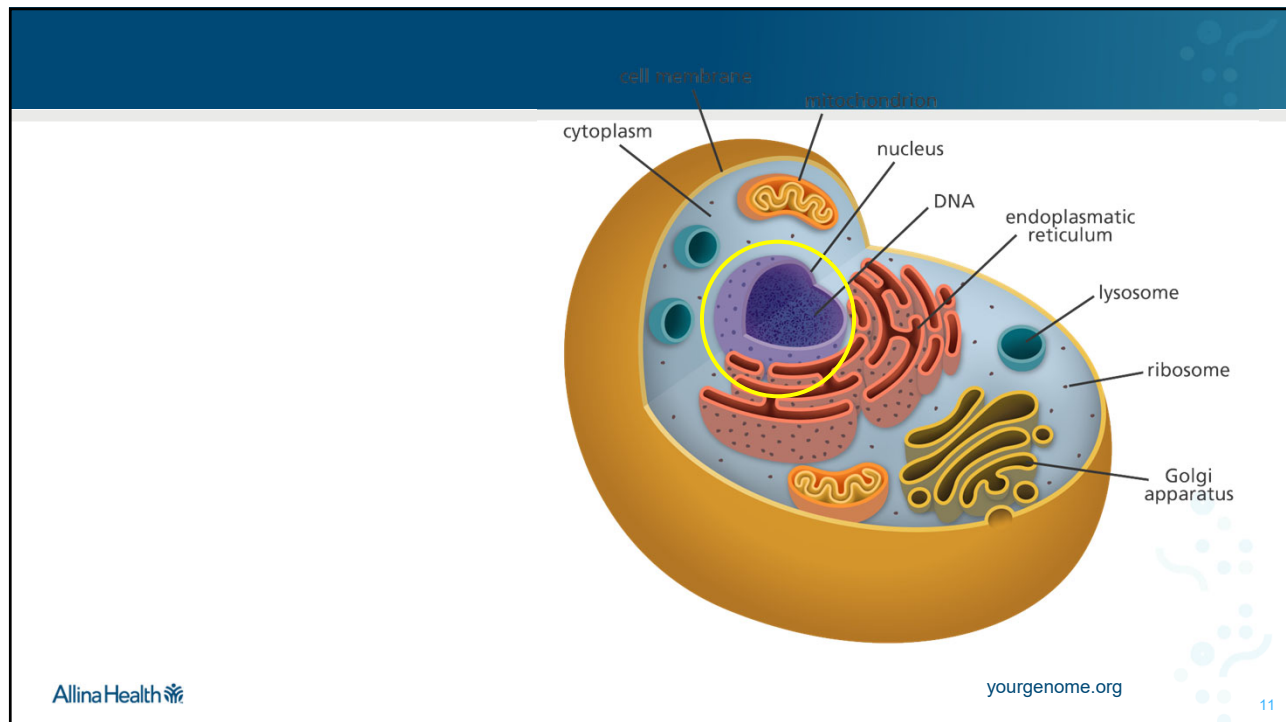


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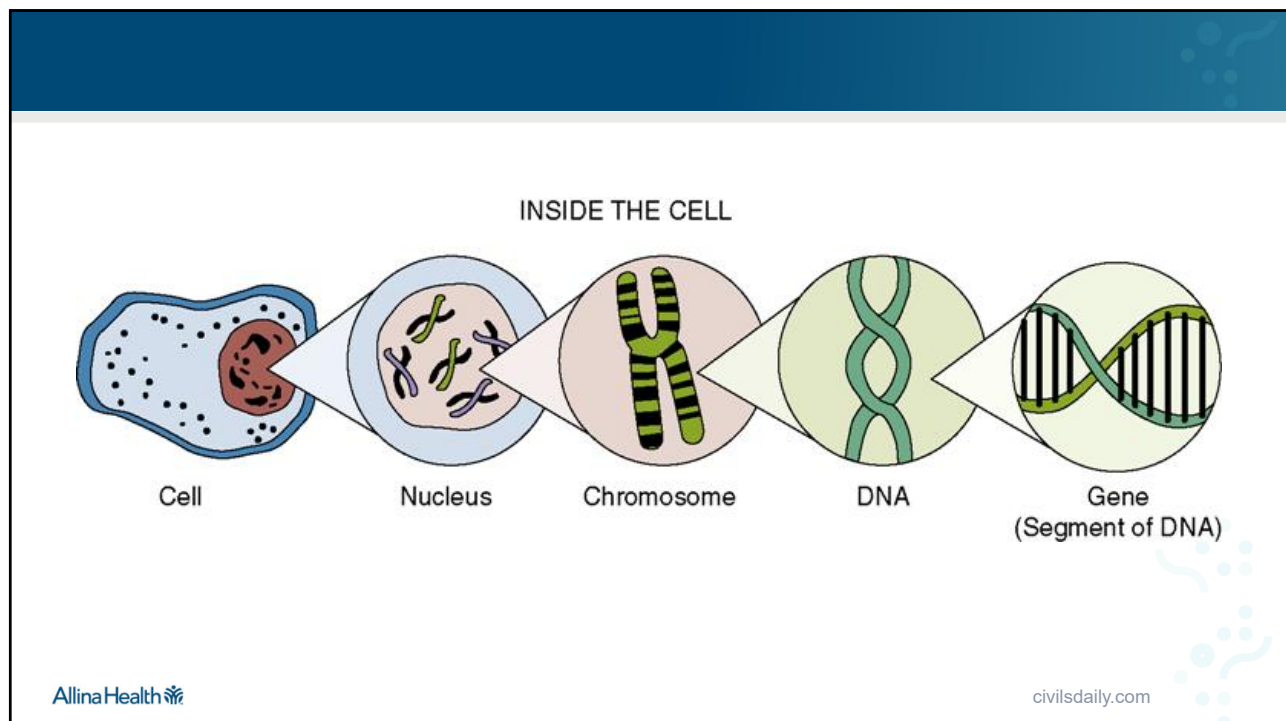
onhealth.com/content/1/cancer_types_treatment

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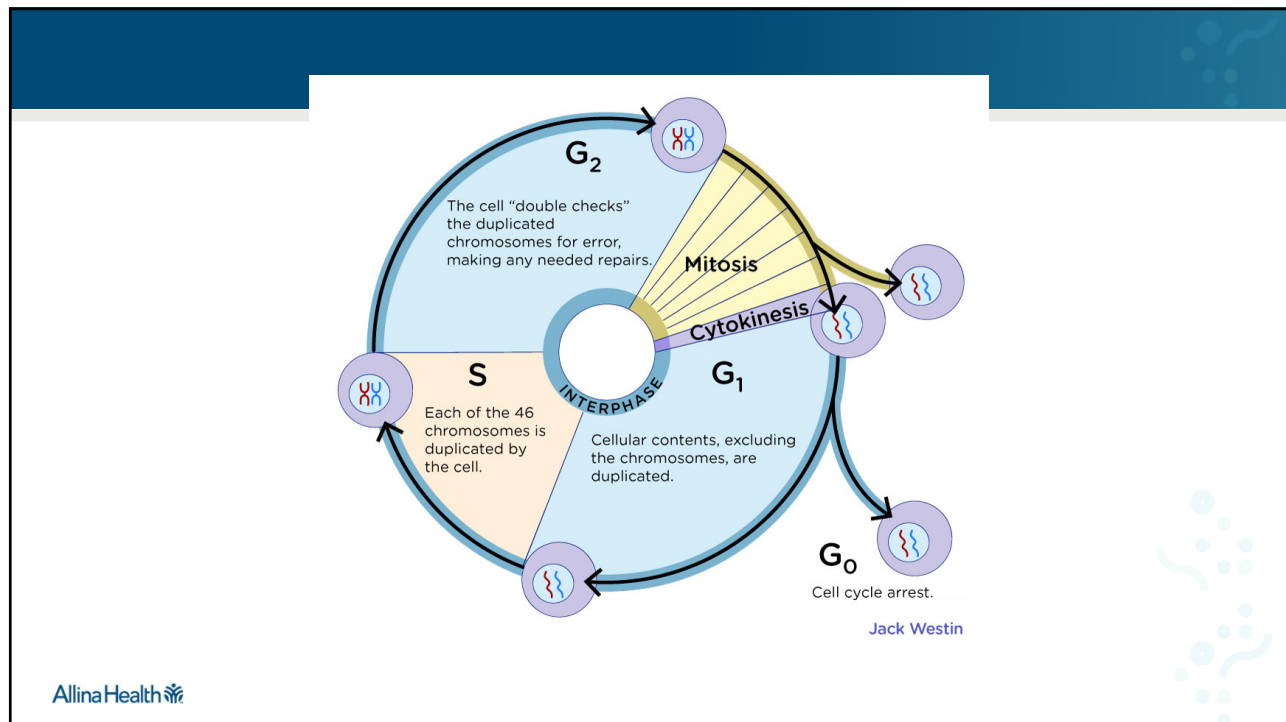
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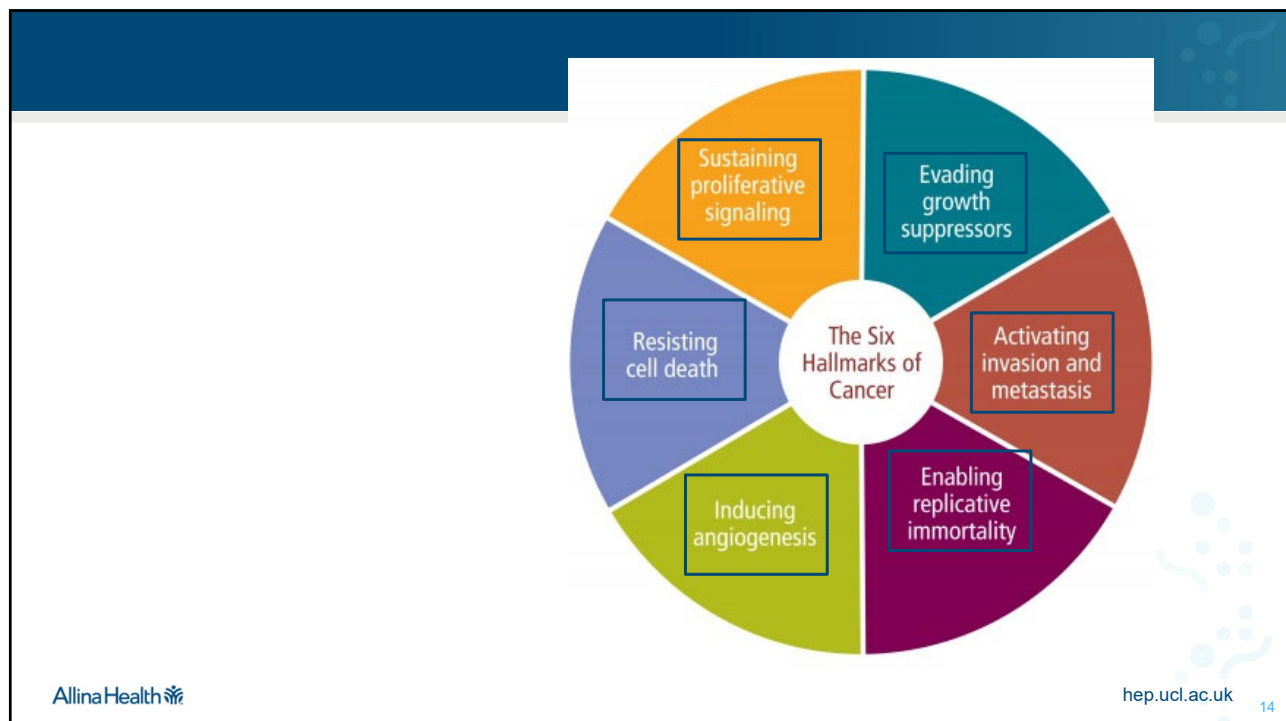
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Cell Cycle Regulation

- DNA repair genes
 - Fix errors made during DNA replication
 - Inactivation leads to cancer development
 - Ex: *MLH1*, *MSH2*, *MSH6*, *PMS2*
- Tumor suppressor genes
 - Negatively regulate the growth of cells
 - Inactivation leads to cancer development
 - Ex: *BRCA1/2*
- Oncogenes
 - Play roles in cell cycle regulation
 - Activation leads to cancer development
 - Ex: *RET*

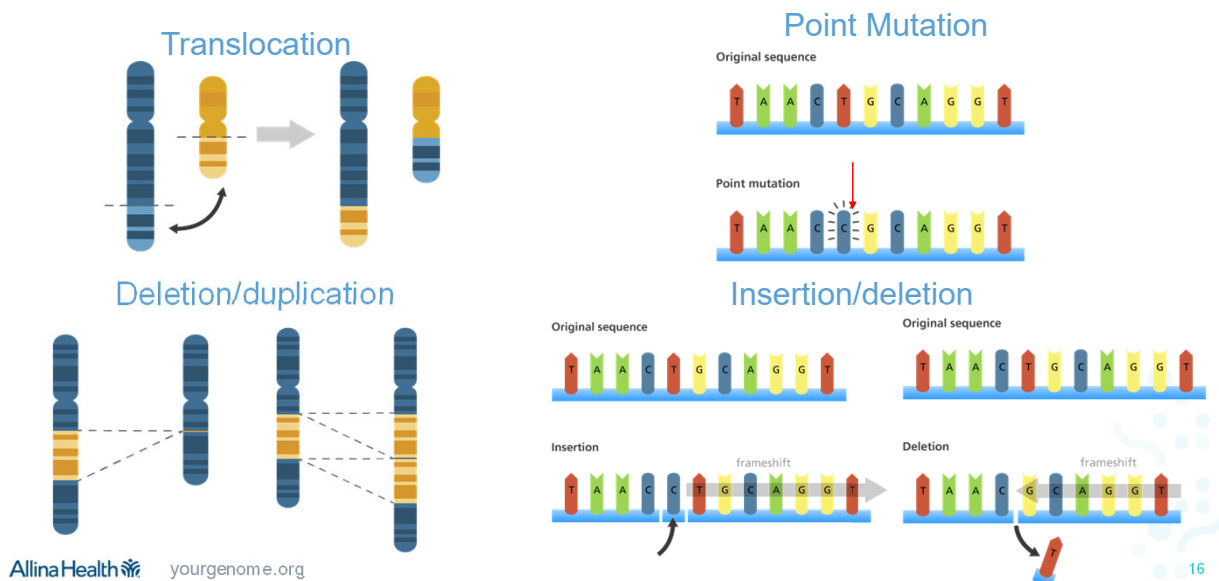
labs.wsu.edu

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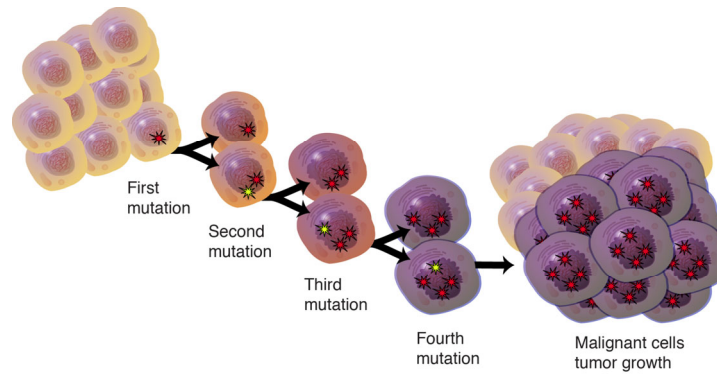
Types of Gene Mutations



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Cancer: A Genetic Disease



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Cancer Risk Factors



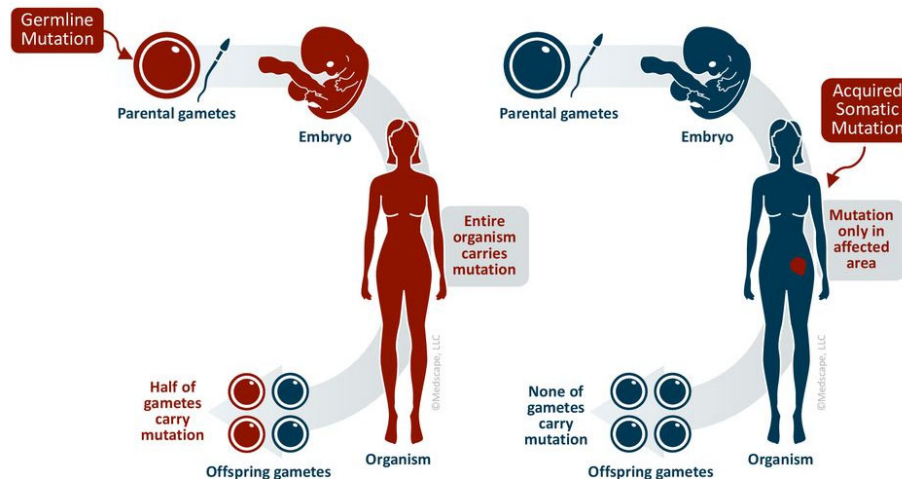
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Cancer: Genetic, But Not Always Inherited



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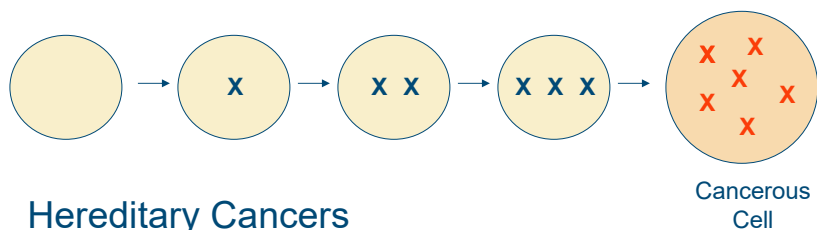
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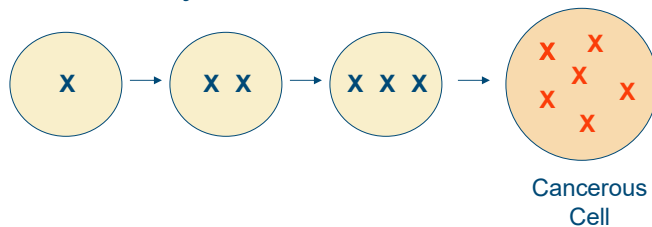
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Cancer: Genetic, But Not Always Inherited

Sporadic Cancers



Hereditary Cancers



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Cancer: Genetic, But Not Always Inherited

Germline mutations	Somatic mutations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occur initially in the egg or sperm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Occur in non-germline cells (ex: breast, colon, lung, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are inherited	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not inherited
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mutation is present in all cells of the body	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mutation is only present in some cells in the body
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ~5-10% of all cancers are hereditary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ~90-95% of all cancers are sporadic