

BOOBLIOGRAPHY



Tumour
Remission
Secondary Breast Cancer
Biopsy
Ultrasound Scan
Mammogram
Radiotherapy
BRCA1 & BRCA2
Lumpectomy
Terminal
Mastectomy
Chemotherapy
Breast Tissue
Genes
Hormones
Oncologist
Stage
Prosthesis
Reconstruction



We've got our Boobliography jumbled up. Cut out the words below and stick them next to the correct definition.



Removal of tissue by a needle that is then examined under a microscope.

Mutated genes that mean a carrier has a much higher risk of developing breast cancer (and some other cancers) compared to the general population.

A collection of fat cells that extends from the collarbone, across under the arm and down to the middle of the ribcage.

A treatment that destroys cancer cells, and can cause a patient to lose their hair.

Biological information we inherit from our parents, affecting the way we look and how our bodies work and grow.

Chemical messengers that regulate growth and reproduction.

A surgical procedure to remove a lump believed to be cancerous.

A breast x-ray.

Removal of all the breast tissue including the nipple area.

A doctor who specialises in cancer.

An artificial breast used to restore shape when part or all of the breast has been removed.

A treatment that uses high energy x-rays to destroy cancer cells.

Surgery that rebuilds the breast shape after all or part of the breast has been removed.

When signs and symptoms of a disease partly or completely disappear. This may be temporary or permanent.

When cancer cells from the breast have spread to other parts of the body such as the bones, lungs, liver or brain. (Also called Stage 4 breast cancer)

The size of the cancer and how far it has spread.

The cancer diagnosis is not treatable and will be life-ending.

An overgrowth of cells forming a lump - may be benign (not cancer) or cancer.

Uses high frequency sound waves to produce an image.

