

BOOBLIOGRAPHY

1	Tumour
2	Remission
3	Secondary Breast Cancer
4	Biopsy
5	Ultrasound Scan
6	Mammogram
7	Radiotherapy
8	BRCA1 & BRCA2
9	Lumpectomy
10	Terminal
11	Mastectomy
12	Chemotherapy
13	Breast Tissue
14	Genes
15	Hormones
16	Oncologist
17	Stage
18	Prosthesis
19	Reconstruction

We've got our Boobliography jumbled up - can you match the words to their definitions? On a separate piece of paper, write down which number and letter make a pair.

A	Removal of tissue by a needle that is then examined under a microscope.
B	Mutated genes that mean a carrier has a much higher risk of developing breast cancer (and some other cancers) compared to the general population.
C	A collection of fat cells that extends from the collarbone, across under the arm and down to the middle of the ribcage.
D	A treatment that destroys cancer cells, and can cause a patient to lose their hair.
E	Biological information we inherit from our parents, affecting the way we look and how our bodies work and grow.
F	Chemical messengers that regulate growth and reproduction.
G	A surgical procedure to remove a lump believed to be cancerous.
H	A breast x-ray.
I	Removal of all the breast tissue including the nipple area.
J	A doctor who specialises in cancer.
K	An artificial breast used to restore shape when part or all of the breast has been removed.
L	A treatment that uses high energy x-rays to destroy cancer cells.
M	Surgery that rebuilds the breast shape after all or part of the breast has been removed.
N	When signs and symptoms of a disease partly or completely disappear. This may be temporary or permanent.
O	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)
P	The size of the cancer and how far it has spread.
Q	The cancer diagnosis is not treatable and will be life-ending.
R	An overgrowth of cells forming a lump - may be benign (not cancer) or cancer.
S	Uses high frequency sound waves to produce an image.