

# BOOBLIOGRAPHY

<b>Biopsy</b>	Removal of tissue by a needle that is then examined under a microscope.
<b>BRCA1 &amp; BRCA 2</b>	A mutated BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene can be inherited from either parent and means a carrier has a much higher risk of developing breast cancer [and some other cancers] compared with the general population.
<b>Breast Tissue</b>	A collection of fat cells that extends from the collarbone, across under the arm and down to the middle of the ribcage. All genders have breast tissue.
<b>Chemotherapy</b>	A treatment that destroys cancer cells. It is chemotherapy treatment that can lead to a loss of hair for a cancer patient.
<b>Genes</b>	Biological information we inherit from our parents, affecting the way we look and how our bodies work and grow.
<b>Hormones</b>	Chemical messengers that regulate growth and reproduction.
<b>Lumpectomy</b>	A surgical procedure to remove a lump believed to be cancerous.
<b>Mammogram</b>	A breast x-ray.
<b>Mastectomy</b>	Removal of all the breast tissue including the nipple area.
<b>Oncologist</b>	A doctor who specialises in cancer.
<b>Prosthesis</b>	An artificial breast used to restore shape when part or all of the breast has been removed.
<b>Radiotherapy</b>	A treatment that uses high energy x-rays to destroy cancer cells.
<b>Reconstruction</b>	Surgery that rebuilds the breast shape after all or part of the breast has been removed.
<b>Remission</b>	When signs and symptoms of a disease partly or completely disappear. This may be temporary or permanent.
<b>Secondary Breast Cancer</b>	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)
<b>Stage</b>	The size of the cancer and how far it has spread.
<b>Terminal</b>	The cancer diagnosis is not treatable and will be life-ending.
<b>Tumour</b>	An overgrowth of cells forming a lump - may be benign (not cancer) or cancer.
<b>Ultrasound scan</b>	Uses high frequency sound waves to produce an image.