



DEFINITIONS OF SPECIFIED DISEASES

1. CANCER

A malignant tumor or neoplasm; sarcoma or carcinoma. Cancer is invasive and tends to metastasize to new sites. It spreads by spreading directly into surrounding tissues and also may be disseminated through the lymphatic and circulatory systems

- A. Sarcoma: Cancer arising from underlying tissue: muscle, bone, and other connective tissue. May affect the bones, bladder, kidneys, liver, lungs, parotids, and spleen.
- B. Carcinoma: A new growth or malignant tumor enclosing epithelial cell in connective tissue and tending to infiltrate and give rise to metastases. It may affect almost any organ or part of the body and spread by direct extension or through lymphatics or the blood stream.
- C. Melanoma: A malignant pigmented mole or tumor (NOT SKIN CANCER)

2. SKIN CANCER

Cancer that may arise on the surface of the body as a small ulcer, pimple, or mole. May be red, brown, black, or white, according to type. May be single or in a group, open or ulcerated. May be localized or invade blood vessels, lymph glands, and connecting ducts.

- A. Sequela: Something that follows; especially a pathological condition resulting from a disease.

3. MALIGNANT: Growing worse; resisting treatment, said of cancerous cells.

4. BENIGN: not recurrent or progressive. Opposed to malignant.