

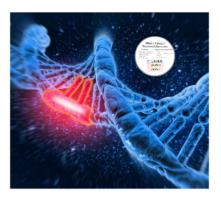


Thecasesolutions.com Prescription for Learning

- 1) Ins and Outs of Cancer;
- 2) Personalized and Precision Medicine;
- 3) Interdisciplinary Aspects;
- 4) Bio-Ethical, Psychological and Social Considerations;
 - 5) Future Directions.

What is cancer? Thecasesolutions.com

- Genetic disease;
- Abnormal pattern in gene expression;
- Accumulation of genetic mutations (epigenetics?)
- Oncogenes;
- Tumour Suppressor Genes (TSGs).



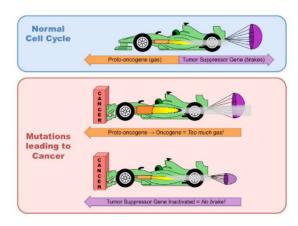
What is Cancer? Thecasesolutions.com

Oncogenes

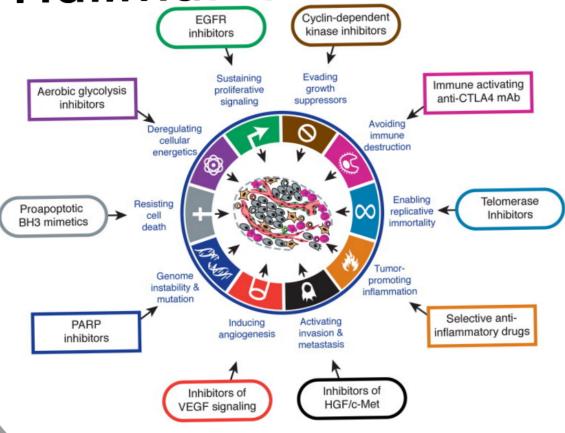
- · Mutated versions of normal genes;
- · Control cell division, survival & growth;
- Get activated by:
 - · Enhanced protein activity;
 - · Amplification; and
 - · Fusion protein.
- · Phenotypically dominant.

Tumour Suppressor Genes (TSGs)

- · Normal cell genes;
- · Control cell cycle progression & apoptosis;
- · Get inactivated;
- · Phenotypically recessive.



Thecasesolutions.com Hallmarks of cancer



Reproduced from Cell, 2011, 144, 646

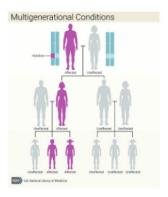
What Causes Cancer?



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The cases olutions.com Genetics?

- Hereditary Cancer Syndromes;
- 5-10% of all cancers;
- Germ line mutation: cancer-predisposing gene.
- Li-Fraumeni:
 - Bone and soft tissue, breast, ovarian and adrenal gland.
- BRACA1-2 mutations: breast and ovarian;
- Cowden: breast, thyroid and endometrial.



Environment?

Toxins;

ie.

nal gland.

- Radiation;
- Bad luck?

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A clustering of cancer in a family due to inherited gene changes (mutations), which can be passed from parent to child

FAMILIAL CANCER

A clustering of cancer in a family that may be due to genes and/or other shared factors, such as environment and lifestyle

SPORADIC CANCER

Happens by chance in one or two related family members, typically at older ages