



Have you or a loved one been diagnosed with cancer recently? Here is a guide to some of the frequently used terminology:

TERM	EXPLANATION
Benign Tumour	An abnormal growth that is not cancer and does not spread to other areas of the body.
Brachytherapy	Form of radiation therapy in which radioactive materials are implanted, e.g. in treating prostate cancer.
Cancer	A generic term for more than 100 different diseases that are characterised by the uncontrolled, abnormal growth of cells. Cancer cells usually invade and destroy normal tissue. Cancer cells can travel through the bloodstream lymphatic system to reach other parts of the body.
Carcinoma	A cancerous tumour originating in epithelial cells (the surface cells of tissues). Carcinomas tend to spread into surrounding tissues and to metastasize to other parts of the body.
Chemotherapy	Potent medication is used to destroy cancer cells or stop / slow their growth.
Computed Tomography (CT)	A form of x-ray imaging in which 2D sections of a patient's anatomy are reconstructed from x-rays projected through the body from many different angles. CT images display sharp contrast based upon tissue density, and exhibit high spatial accuracy.
Conformal Radiosurgery	Involves geometrically shaping the beam so that the beam's contour corresponds to the shape area in the beam's eye view. The beam generally delivers consistent dose across the targeted area.
Fractionated Stereotactic Radiotherapy	A series of stereotactic treatments (usually more than five treatment sessions).
Immunotherapy	A form of cancer treatment that uses the immune system to attack cancer cells, in much the same way that it attacks bacteria or viruses." as a new section.
Lesion	A change in body tissue.
Malignant Tumour	A mass of cancer cells that may invade surrounding tissues or spread (metastasize) to distant areas of the body.
Radiotherapy	The use of high-energy radiation from protons, gamma rays, neutrons and other sources to treat tumours and destroy cancer cells.
Radiosurgery	A radiation therapy procedure that delivers a large dose of radiation to a tumour over one to five treatment sessions.
Stereotactic Radiosurgery	Radiation treatment of a tumour or used for functional treatments, normally consisting of one to five sessions.
Tumour	An abnormal lump or mass of tissue. Tumours can be benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous).

Source: <https://www.novalis-radiosurgery.com/patient-center/terms-to-know/>
<https://www.mskcc.org/cancer-care/diagnosis-treatment/cancer-treatments/immunotherapy>

For more information about Life Oncology's treatment options visit
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