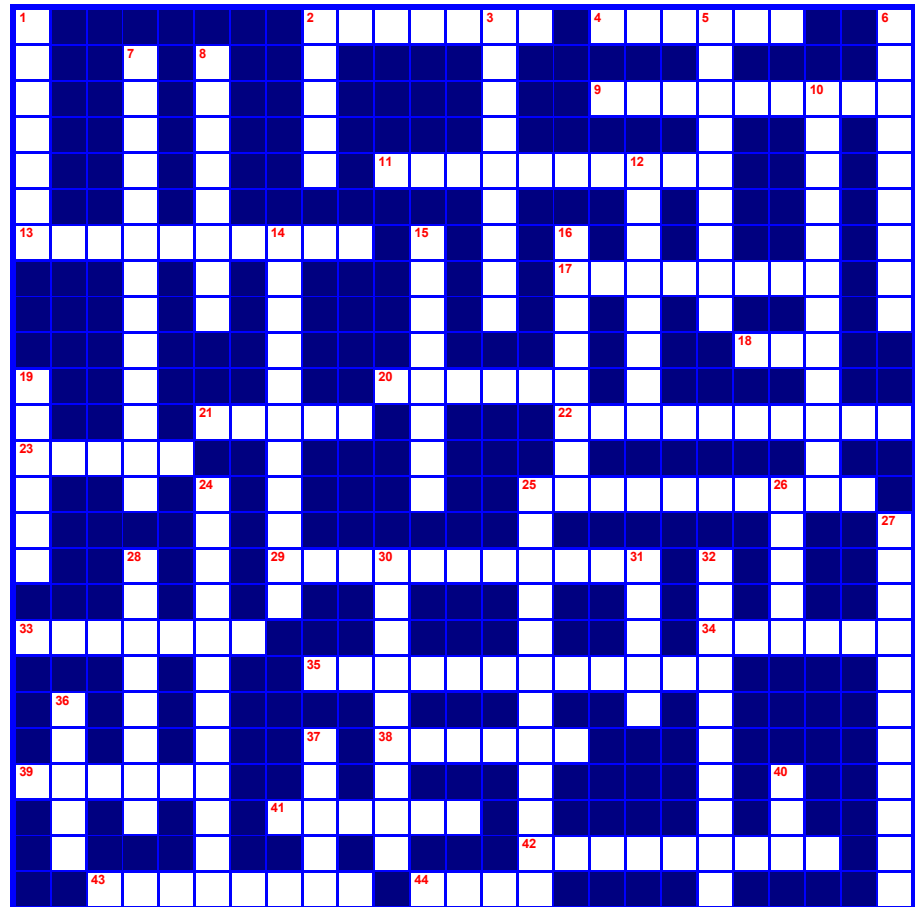


Cancer - 25 x 25 - 210204

Across

- 2 An operation. (7)
- 4 The fatty network of connective tissue that fills the cavities of bones. (6)
- 9 An x-ray of the breast. (9)
- 11 The spread of cancer from one part of the body to another. (10)
- 13 T' in 'CT-Scan' stands for XXXXXXXX. (10)
- 17 A female hormone. (8)
- 18 Cells that help the body fight infection and disease. (3)



- 20 Not cancerous; does not spread to other parts of the body. (6)
- 21 WBC stands for White Blood Cells. (5)
- 22 A doctor who specializes in treating cancer. (10)
- 23 A thin coagulable fluid containing white blood cells and chyle; is conveyed to the blood stream by lymphatic

- vessels. (5)
- 25 A substance known to cause cancer. (10)
- 29 Problems that occur when treatment affects healthy cells. (4,7)
- 33 MRI stands for Magnetic resonance Imaging. (7)

- 34 A group or layer of cells that together perform a specific function. (6)
- 35 A steroid hormone produced in the ovary; prepares and maintains the uterus for pregnancy. (12)
- 38 Disease in which abnormal cells divide without control. (6)

- 39 Poisons produced by certain animals, plants, or bacteria. (6)
- 41 Removal of a sample of tissue for microscopic examination to check for cancer cells. (6)
- 42 A prediction of the course of a disease. (9)
- 43 Chemicals produced by glands in the

	body; they control actions of certain cells or organs. (8)	8 Picture of a body part taken by ultrasonography. (8)	defends the body against infections and diseases. (6,6)	nuclear magnetic resonance of protons to produce proton density images. (3)
44	High-energy radiation used in low doses to diagnose disease or injury, and in high doses to treat cancer. (1-3)	10 XXXXXXXXX XXXX Scanning - An examination that produces pictures of internal parts of the body. (12)	25 Treatment with anticancer chemical drugs. (12)	
Down		12 XXXXXXXXX Treatment reaches cells all over the body by traveling through the bloodstream. (8)	26 The basic units of heredity found in all cells of the body. (5)	
1	A method of examining stained cells in a cervical smear for early diagnosis of uterine cancer. (3,4)	14 A doctor who identifies diseases by studying cells and tissues under a microscope. (11)	27 Treatment that alters genes. (4,7)	
2	The extent of a cancer, especially whether the disease has spread from the original site to other parts of the body. (5)	15 A thin plastic tube that provides a pathway for drugs, nutrients, or blood products into the body. (8)	28 MRI stands for Magnetic resonance Imaging. (8)	
3	XXXXXXXXXX Therapy - Treatment with high-energy rays to kill or damage cancer cells. (9)	16 Cancer of the cells that produce pigment in the skin; usually begins in a mole. (8)	30 A procedure in which you can look inside the body through a lighted tube called an XXXXXXXXXX. (9)	
5	Disappearance of the signs and symptoms of cancer. (9)	19 CSF stands for XXXXXX Stimulating factors. (6)	31 The waste matter discharged in a bowel movement; feces. (5)	
6	The source of lymph and lymphocytes. (5,4)	24 The complex group of cells and organs that	32 A type of biological response modifier, that can improve the body's natural response to disease. (10)	
7	Biological therapy. (13)		36 WBC stands for White Blood Cells. (5)	
			37 WBC stands for White Blood Cells. (5)	
			40 The use of	