



# NEOPLASM

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# Introduction



## Neoplasm (Neo-New; plasma- a thing formed)

The term **neoplasm** means new growth and *does not* imply benign or malignant.

A **neoplasm** is a type of abnormal and excessive growth, called **neoplasia**, of tissue.

### Growth of New Tissue

**without** control

serves **NO** useful function

has **NO** orderly arrangement

**Neoplastic Cells are Transformed cells**



# NEOPLASM



Latin word=TUMOUR- A swelling

Swelling-

A Cold abscess

Hematoma

Parasitic Nodule

Chronic Inflammation

Now a days, 'Tumour' is used for Neoplastic Lesions only



# NEOPLASM



Study of Tumour/Neoplasm is called as **Oncology**

## Division of Neoplasm

Benign- mild

malignant –evil in nature

**Malignant tumours are commonly called as Cancer**

Cancer- crab



# NEOPLASM nomenclature



## Basic Component of Tumour

The Parenchyma

The Stroma

## For Benign Tumours

-Oma Suffix

Chondroma

Fibroma

Haematoma

## For Malignant Tumours

Carcinoma- Epithelial origin

Sarcoma- Connective tissue origin



# NEOPLASM Classification



## **Tumour Classification**

**(A) Epithelial:** Tumours derived from epithelial surfaces, either squamous or glandular.

**(1) Benign**

**(a) Papilloma:** involves an epithelial surface.

**(b) Adenoma:** involves glandular epithelium.

**(2) Malignant**

**(a) Carcinoma:** involves either squamous or glandular epithelium.

**(B) Non-epithelial:** Tumours derived from connective tissue in general (fibrous tissue, cartilage, bone, muscle).

**(i) Benign:** The name of the tissue plus 'oma' (fibroma, chondroma, osteoma).

**(ii) Malignant:** Indicated by the term sarcoma (fibrosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, osteosarcoma).



# Histologic Classification of Tumour



Tissue of origin	Benign	Malignant
<b>(A) Tumours of mesenchymal origin</b>		
<b>1. Connective tissue and derivatives</b>		
Fibrous connective tissue cell	Fibroma	Fibrosarcoma
Embryonal connective tissue that produces mucin	Myxoma	Myxosarcoma
Adipose tissue cell	Lipoma	Liposarcoma
Chondrocyte	Chondroma	Chondrosarcoma
<b>2. Endothelial and related tissues</b>		
Blood vessels	Haemangioma	Haemangiosarcoma
Lymph vessels	Lymphangioma	Lymphangiosarcoma
Mesothelium	–	Mesothelioma
Meninges	Meningioma	Invasive meningioma
<b>3. Tumours of haematopoietic cells</b>		
Lymphoid cells	–	Lymphoid leukaemia
	Lymphoma	Lymphosarcoma
Myeloid cell	–	Myeloid leukaemia
Plasma cells	–	Multiple myeloma
<b>4. Tumours of muscle</b>		
Smooth	Leiomyoma	Leiomyosarcoma
Striated	Rhabdomyoma	Rhabdomyosarcoma
<b>(B) Tumours of nervous tissue</b>		
Glia		Glioma Gliosarcoma
Neuron	Neuroma	Neuroblastoma
<b>(C) Tumours of epithelial origin</b>		
<b>1. Stratified squamous</b>		
	Papilloma	Squamous-cell (or epidermoid) carcinoma



# Histologic Classification of Tumour



2. Basal cells of the skin or adnexa	—	Basal cell carcinoma
3. Glandular epithelium	Adenoma	Adenocarcinoma
4. Neuroectoderm (melanocytes)	Melanoma	Melanocarcinoma
5. Urinary tract epithelium (transitional)	Transitional cell papilloma	Transitional cell carcinoma
6. Testicular epithelium (germ cells)	—	Seminoma



# Thanks

