

28.1 Complete the table with words from A, B and C opposite and related forms.

Verb	Noun(s)	Adjective(s)
cure		curative
	excision	
grow		growing
		invasive
	obstruction	obstructive
palliate	palliation	
		palpable
	spread	spreading
swell		swelling, swollen

28.2 The notes below are about the patient described in B opposite. Use them to put the sentences (1–9) in the correct order, to make the next paragraph of the case report. Use Appendix II on page XX if you need help with the abbreviations.

OE T 37.8°C
 smooth, firm 3 x 4 cm mass in R supraclavicular fossa.
 nodes 1–2 cm in diameter; palpable in both axillae and inguinal areas
 Oropharynx NAD
 P 100/min regular BP 112/66
 CVS NAD RS NAD
 Abd mass palpable 3 cm below L costal margin
 CNS NAD

- Examination of the central nervous system was normal.
- His mouth and throat were normal.
- There was a smooth, firm 3 x 4 cm mass in the right supraclavicular fossa.
- His cardiovascular and respiratory systems were normal.
- On abdominal examination, there was a mass palpable 3 cm below the left costal margin.
- On examination, his temperature was 37.8°C.
- There were enlarged lymph nodes in both axillae and inguinal areas.
- His pulse rate was 100/min regular and blood pressure 112/66.

28.3 Complete the sentences. Look at A, B and C opposite to help you.

- Distant of tumour cells is known as metastasis.
- Many symptoms of cancer, such as difficulty swallowing, are due to
- The opposite of painful is
- A neoplasm is called a cancer.
- Tumours which do not invade or metastasize are
- tumours are those which result from the spread of a primary.
- If a cure is not possible, treatment should be given.
- A liver suggests metastasis.