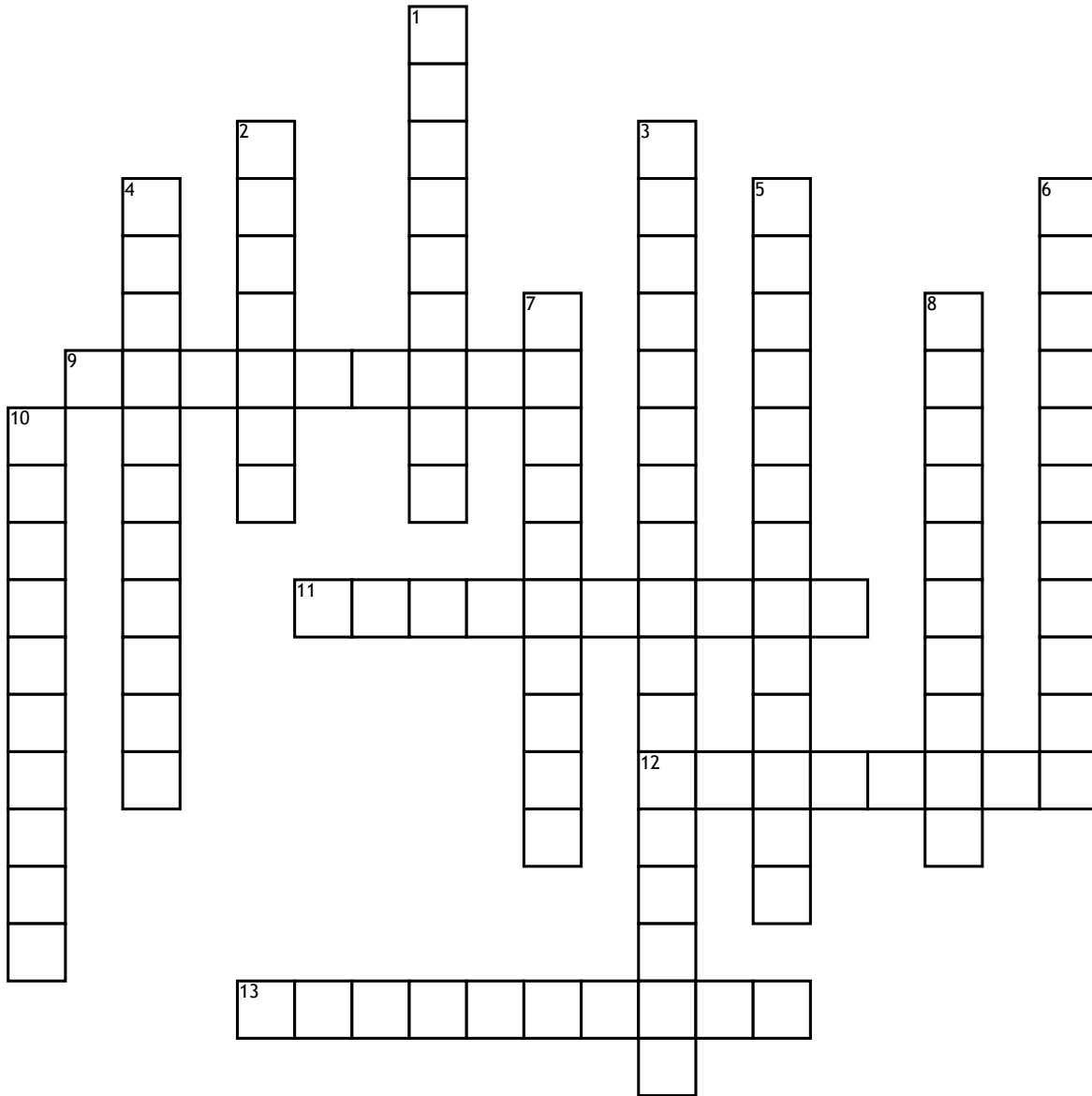


Pathology 104 - Chapter 3: Cell Adaptations



Across

9. This means 'new growth' and describes cells which have entered the G1 phase of the cell cycle and continue to multiply within the cell cycle. These altered cells do not then respond to the usual signals which control cell growth.

11. The term used to describe a decrease in cell numbers.

12. The term for the clinical study of neoplasia.

13. What term is used to describe tumour cells which develop mutations which allow them to move, grow through a basement membrane and organise the extracellular matrix?

Down

1. Describes cells which show an increased rate of division, combined with incomplete maturation.

2. Shrinkage in the size of the cell by the loss of cell substance; results from decreased protein synthesis and increased protein degradation in cells.

3. Well-differentiated, poorly differentiated and anaplastic are all forms of?

4. Characterised by an increase in cell number.

5. When cells respond to normal stimulation by hormones or endogenous chemical mediators, the adaptations are...?

6. An increase in the size of cells, resulting in an increase in the size of the organ. Occurs when cells are incapable of dividing.

7. adaptations are responses to stress that allow cells to alter their structure and function and thus escape injury.

8. This occurs when cells encounter physiologic stresses or pathologic stimuli

10. A reversible cellular adaptation to environmental stress in which one adult cell type is replaced by another adult cell type - a different but stable arrangement.