

The logo features a stylized blue 'N' composed of several rectangular blocks. To its right, the words 'Norwalk' and 'Hospital' are stacked vertically in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. A horizontal blue line runs across the bottom of the 'Norwalk Hospital' text.

Norwalk Hospital

Compassion. Expertise. Results.

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BREAST CANCER



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Project Guidelines:

- 7 slides minimum
- Font size no smaller than 20
- Vocabulary directed to peer audience (no cutting and pasting)
- Visual aid
- APA ([web-based](#) site)

Content for each slide

1. Body/Organ/Tissue
2. Mitosis
3. Cell/organelle/gene
4. Target of treatment in body/cell
5. Mechanism (how does it work?)
6. Effectiveness (how well is it predicted to work?)
7. Side-effects (why do they occur?)

1. Cancer: Body/Organ/Tissue/Cell

- Breast cancer is a form of cancer in the cells of the breast.
- Breast cancer that spreads out of the breast may spread to lymph nodes in the armpit nearest the breast affected by cancer. It can also spread to other parts of the body, such as the bones, lungs and liver.
- Breast cancer not only affects the breasts but also hair, skin and even a female's menstrual cycle.

2. Cancer: Mitosis

- Breast cancer is unchecked cell growth in the breasts.
- Mutations of cells can also cause breast cancer by accelerating cell division and inhabiting healthy cells.
- As a mass of cancer grows, it can develop into a tumor.
- Cancerous breast tissue has a higher rate of cell division than normal breast tissue because cancer cells have a higher mitotic index. Probably higher than 10% mitotic index since mitotic index of normal cells seems to be between 5-7.5%.

3. Cancer: Genetics

- Cancerous cells invade healthy breast tissues, they alter their appearance as well as how they work by multiplying rapidly on the healthy tissues.
- In breast cancer the mitochondria, aka the powerhouse of the cell is taken over and changed from healthy to cancerous.
- Breast cancer mutates the BRCA1 and BRCA2.
- BRCA1 is a tumor suppressor while BRCA2 provides instructions for making proteins that act a tumor suppressor.

4. Treatment: Target

Surgery: Lumpectomy or partial mastectomy followed by radiation if the cancer is invasive

Lumpectomy:

Infection.

- Pain.
- Temporary swelling.
- Tenderness.

Mental side effects:

- Anxiety
- Depression

Medicine treatment:

- Radiation therapy - brachytherapy
- Chemotherapy - doxorubicin
- Estrogen modulator - breast bones

5. Mechanism

6. Effectiveness

7. Side-effects

References