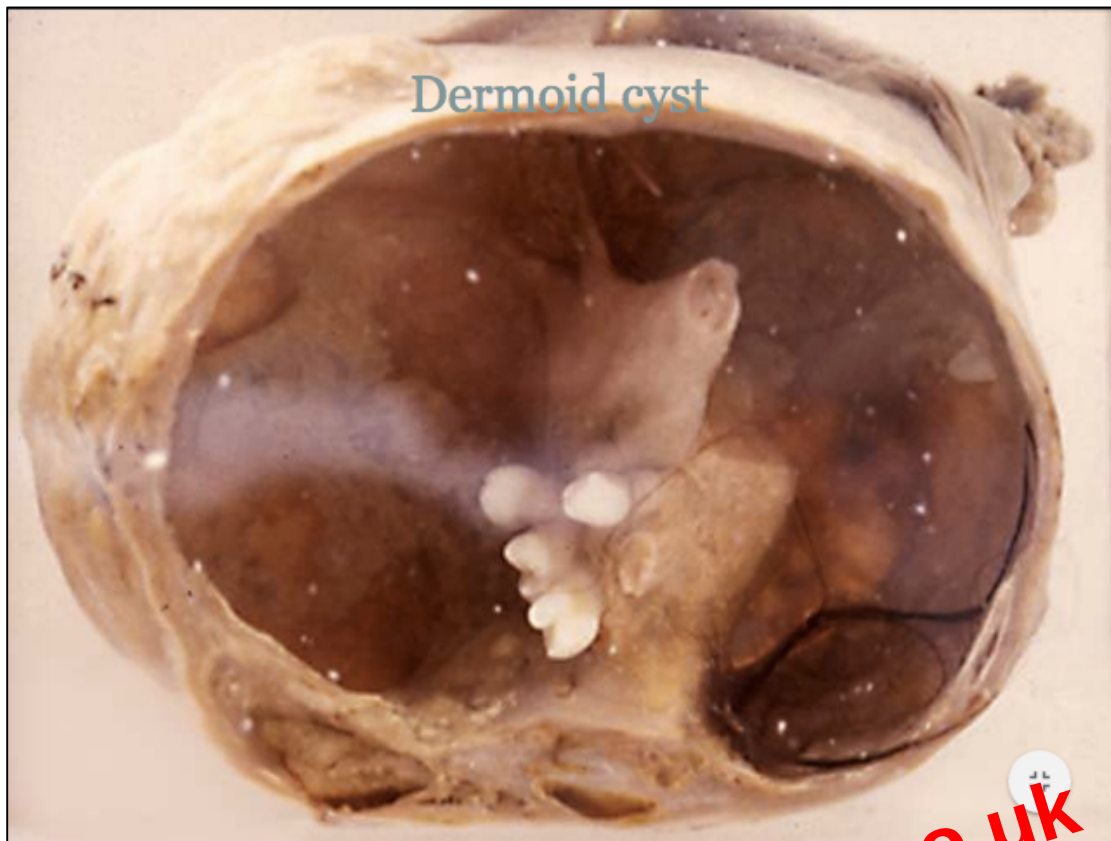




- Within the cysts are teeth, bone, hair, mucin and cartilage. It has a range of representation of many types of tissue. This is an example of a **teratoma**.
- The tumour can take any differentiation and is most commonly benign.

Malignant Tumour Nomenclature:

1. Malignant neoplasms of *epithelial* cell origin (e.g. skin, bowel mucosa, bronchial mucosa), derived from any of the 3 embryonic germ cell layers, are called **carcinomas**.
2. Cancers arising in *mesenchymal* (e.g. bone will be an osteosarcoma, cartilage will be a chondrosarcoma) tissue are called **sarcoma**. [Greek "sarca" = flesh].
3. **Squamous cell carcinoma** in situ with a keratin horn.
4. **Basal cell carcinoma** with very prominent blood vessels, often described as "pearlescent". They contain dilated blood vessels.
5. Squamous cell and basal cell carcinomas are often linked to extensive sun exposure.
6. Invasive squamous cell carcinoma with a smaller keratin horn, with extensive sun damage present.
7. Basal cell carcinomas rarely metastasise, whereas squamous cell are very high risk.
8. **Gastric adenocarcinoma** produces mucin. Due to the excess of mucin, it causes constipated cells as it has taken up all the cytoplasmic space in the cell, pushing the nucleus to the edge. This subtype is called a **single ring carcinoma**.