

Abbreviation for Tumor Names in the Different Tissues

Different body tissue types give rise to different tumors, both benign and malignant. The following tables show the different kinds of tumors each of the following tissue types are vulnerable to:

1. **Connective Tissue**
2. **Endothelium and Mesothelium**
3. **Blood and Lymphoid Cells**
4. **Muscle**
5. **Epithelial Tissues**
6. **Neural**
7. **APUD System (APUD - Amine Precursor Uptake and Decarboxylation)**
8. **Other Neural Crest-Derived Cells**
9. **Tumors**
10. **Gonadal Tumors**

Connective Tissue

Tissue	Benign Tumors	Malignant Tumors
Adult fibrous tissue	Fibroma	Fibrosarcoma
Embryonic (myxomatous) fibrous tissue	Myxoma	Myxosarcoma
Fat	Lipoma	Liposarcoma
Cartilage	Chondroma	Chondrosarcoma
Bone	Osteoma	Osteosarcoma
Notochord	—	Chordoma
Connective tissue, probably fibrous	Fibrous histiocytoma	Malignant fibrous histiocytoma

Endothelium and Mesothelium

Tissue	Benign Tumors	Malignant Tumors
Blood vessels	Hemangioma, hemangiopericytoma	Hemangiosarcoma, angiosarcoma
Lymph vessels	Lymphangioma	Lymphangiosarcoma
Mesothelium	—	Mesothelioma
Blood and Lymphoid Cells Tissue	Benign Tumors	Malignant Tumors
Hematopoietic cells	"Preleukemias", "myeloproliferative disorders"	Leukemia, of various types; aleukemic leukemia
Lymphoid tissue	Plasmacytosis	Plasmacytoma; multiple myeloma; Hodgkin lymphoma and Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

Muscle

Tissue	Benign Tumors	Malignant Tumors
Smooth muscle	Leiomyoma	Leiomyosarcoma
Striated muscle	Rhabdomyoma	Rhabdomyosarcoma

Epithelial Tissues

Tissue	Benign Tumors	Malignant Tumors
Stratified squamous	Papilloma Seborrhic keratosis and some skin adnexal tumors	Squamous cell carcinoma; epidermoid carcinoma and some malignant skin adnexal tumors
Glandular epithelium 1. Liver 2. Kidney 3. Bile duct	Adenoma Hepatic adenoma Renal tubular adenoma Bile duct adenoma	Adenocarcinoma Hepatoma: hepatocellular carcinoma Renal cell carcinoma; hypernephroma Cholangiocarcinoma
Transitional epithelium	Transitional cell papilloma	Transitional cell carcinoma
Placenta	Hydatidiform mole	Choriocarcinoma
Testis	—	Seminoma; embryonal cell carcinoma

Neural

Tissue	Benign Tumors	Malignant Tumors
Glial cells (of several types)	—	Glioma, grades I-III, anaplastic; glioblastoma multiforme (grade IV)
Nerve cells	— — Ganglioneuroma	Neuroblastoma Medulloblastoma —
Meninges	Meningioma	Malignant meningioma
Nerve sheath	Schwannoma, neurilemmoma Neurofibroma	Malignant meningioma Malignant schwannoma Neurofibrosarcoma

APUD System (APUD - Amine Precursor Uptake and Decarboxylation)

The APUD system is a recently defined series of cells which have endocrine functions in that they secrete one of a variety of small amine or polypeptide hormones. The stored forms of these hormones located in the cytoplasm are small, dense-core membrane-bound granules visible by electron microscopy. Some of these cells appear to be derived from neural crest cells which migrate into a variety of organs. APUD system tissues give rise to the benign and malignant tumors outlined in Table

Tissue	Benign Tumors	Malignant Tumors
Pituitary	Basophilic adenoma Eosinophilic adenoma Chromophobe adenoma	— — —
Parathyroid	Parathyroid adenoma	Parathyroid carcinoma
Thyroid (C cells)	C cell hyperplasia	Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
Bronchial lining (Kultschitzky cells)	—	Bronchial carcinoid; oat cell carcinoma
Adrenalmedulla Pheochromocytoma	Pheochromocytoma	Malignant Pheochromocytoma
Pancreas	Islet celladenoma; Insulinoma; gastrinoma	Islet cell carcinoma
Stomach and intestines	Carcinoid	Malignant carcinoid
Carotid body and chemo-receptor system	Chemodectoma; paraganglioma	Malignantcarcinoid Malignant paraganglioma

Other Neural Crest-Derived Cells

Tissue	Benign Tumors	Malignant Tumors
Pigment-producing cells in skin, eyes, and occasional other sites	Nevus	Melanoma
Schwann cells of peripheral nervous system	Schwannoma, or neurilemmoma	Malignant schwannoma
Merkel cells in squamous epithelium (unknown function)	—	Merkel cell neoplasm (similar to oat cell)

Tumors

Tissue	Benign Tumors	Malignant Tumors
Breast	Fibroadenoma	Cystosarcoma phylloides
Renal anlage	—	Wilms tumor

Gonadal Tumors

Terminology for Gonadal tumors or tumors of the ovary and testis is somewhat more confusing. One general class of tumors arises from multi-potential cells that give rise to tumors containing a variety of tissue types, often within the same tumor. These "germ cell" tumors include seminoma (dysgerminoma in women), choriocarcinoma, embryonal carcinoma, endodermal sinus tumor, and teratocarcinoma. Although all of these tumors are most common in the ovaries or testes, they also occur in extragonadal sites.

Another group of Gonadal tumors arises from the connective tissue stroma. In males, these include Sertoli-Leydig cell tumors (homologous tumors in females may be arrhenoblastoma, although most pathologists use "Sertoli-Leydig cell"), and in females, granulosa-theca cell tumors, hilar cell tumors, and lipid cell tumors. Although all of these tumors technically arise from the connective tissues, they are given separate names because of the specialized nature and function of the Gonadal stromal cells.

A number of epithelial tumors occur in the ovary. It will be easy to distinguish benign from malignant tumors because they are named in exactly the same way as other epithelial lesions. However, in some lesions, the pathologist may call a tumor "borderline" or "of low malignant potential." These terms are applied to a group of potentially malignant lesions that metastasize much less frequently than the carcinomas.