



LICENCIATURA EN NUTRICIÓN

FISIOPATOLOGÍA 1

CUADRO SINÓPTICO: CÁNCER |

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TERCER CUATRIMESTRE

GRUPO "A"

TAPACHULA CHIAPAS

23 DE MAYO DE 2020

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NEOPLASIAS BENIGNAS

Los tumores benignos se componen de células bien diferenciadas que se asemejan a las células de los tejidos de origen y se caracterizan por una tasa de crecimiento lenta, progresiva y que en ocasiones se detiene o involuciona. Suelen ser una amenaza mucho menor para la salud y bienestar que los tumores malignos, y no suelen causar la muerte a menos que interfieran con las funciones vitales debido a su localización anatómica. Causan también trastornos en la función de estructuras adyacentes o distantes al producir presión sobre los tejidos, vasos sanguíneos o nervios. Algunos tumores benignos se conocen por su capacidad de causar alteraciones en la función corporal mediante la producción anómala de hormonas.

NEOPLASIAS MALIGNAS

Tienden a crecer con rapidez y diseminarse ampliamente, y tienen el potencial de causar la muerte. Debido a su rápida tasa de crecimiento, los tumores malignos llegan a comprimir los vasos sanguíneos y superan su riego sanguíneo, con lo que causan isquemia y lesión tisular.

Categorías

Tumores sólidos: Tienden a crecer con rapidez y diseminarse ampliamente, y tienen el potencial de causar la muerte. Debido a su rápida tasa de crecimiento, los tumores malignos llegan a comprimir los vasos sanguíneos y superan su riego sanguíneo, con lo que causan isquemia y lesión tisular.

Cánceres hematológicos: afectan las células que se encuentran normalmente en la sangre y la linfa, con lo que son enfermedades diseminadas desde el principio.

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