How Do Cancer Cells Behave

Video Guide

1. About how many cells are in the human body?
   1. 10 trillion
   2. 100 trillion
   3. 10 billion
   4. 100 billion
2. **Cancer cells are rogue clones. List and describe three mutations that allow these cells to escape the normal restrictions placed on our body’s cells.**
3. Why doesn't cancer just die off after one rogue division?
   1. Cancer cells are part of a group of cells that are invisible to the body's defense mechanisms, these cells are collectively called celluloinvisibilis
   2. Cancer cells spontaneously form as a group of cells that attack white blood cells, from the beginning, and are too powerful for the body's natural defense mechanisms
   3. Cancer can disguise itself as a normal cell and always does so until it is in a stage of maturity known as cellular adolescenze
   4. Most of the time, a cell detects a glitch and shuts itself down, or the system detects a troublemaker and eliminates it, but sometimes enough mutations pass the failsafes, and cancer cells divide recklessly
4. **There are many actions that you can take to improve your lifestyle and reduce your risk of developing cancer. How can you take an active role in cancer prevention?**
5. Which is not a routine treatment recommended to cancer treatments?
   1. Radiation
   2. Local anesthetics
   3. Chemotherapy
   4. Surgery
6. **Harry is diagnosed with prostate cancer. What are some questions that he should ask his doctor? Why should he ask those questions?**
7. Why are chemotherapy and radiation dangerous?
   1. Neither radiation nor chemotherapeutic drugs target only cancer cells
   2. Radiation hits whatever you point it at
   3. The bloodstream carries chemotherapeutics all over the body
   4. All of the above
8. Why are chemotherapeutic drugs generally successful against cancer cells?
   1. Chemotherapy is specifically designed to attack only cancer cells, therefore, the affects on other cells is minimal and inconsequential
   2. Chemotherapy attacks only cells that appear to have a mutation (meaning that the majority of healthy body cells are unaffected, but the majority of cancer cells are eliminated)
   3. Chemotherapy attacks every cell in the body, but cells that divide more frequently are most susceptible (that's why cancer cells are hit the hardest -- they divide so frequently and randomly)
   4. Chemotherapy is not generally successful and is usually held as a last resort for patients who have exhausted other treatment options