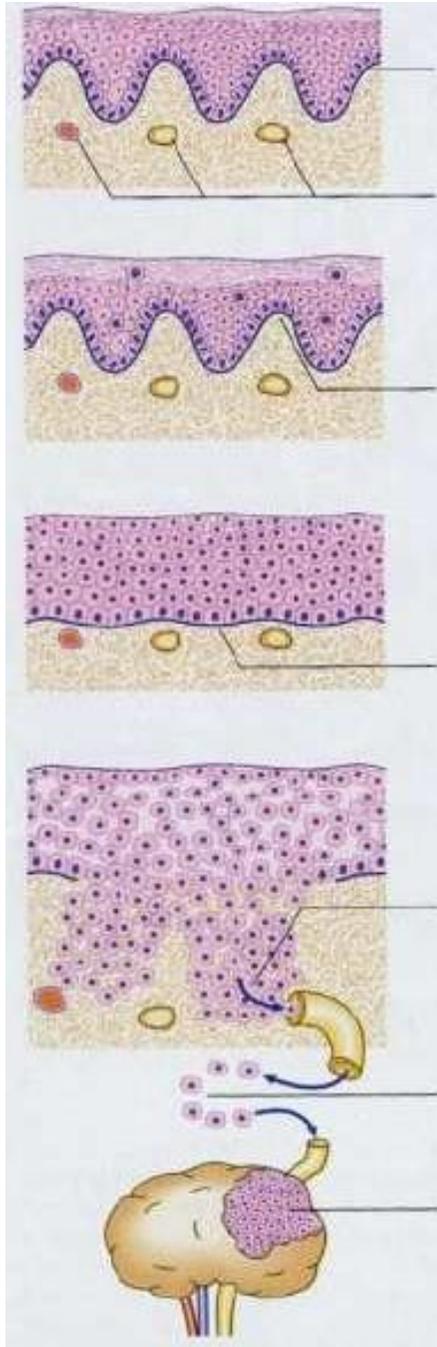


HISTOIRE NATURELLE DU CANCER (épithélium)



Tissu normal

Modifications:

Dysplasie

- Morphologiques

Cancer in situ

- Génétiques

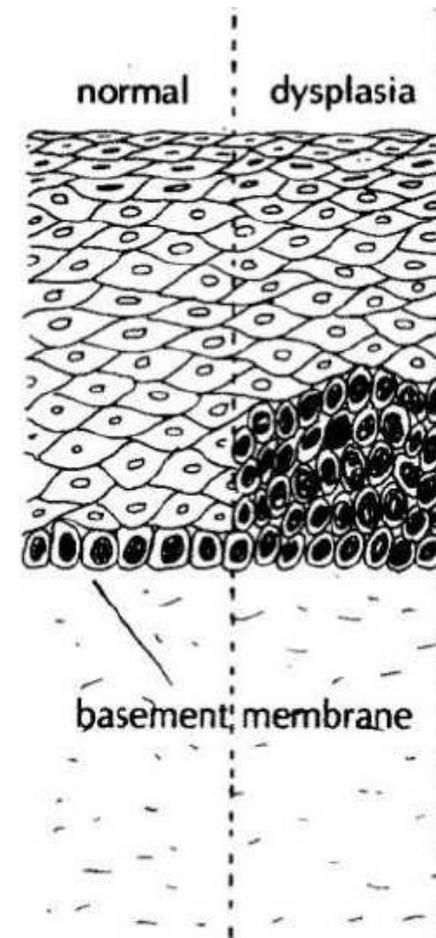
- Moléculaires

Cancer invasif

Métastases

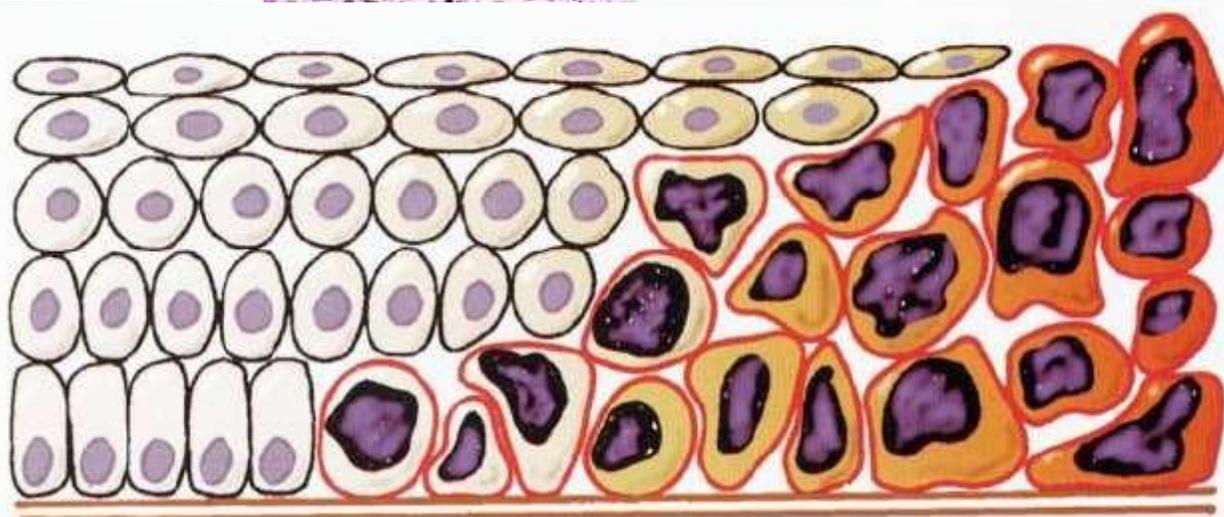
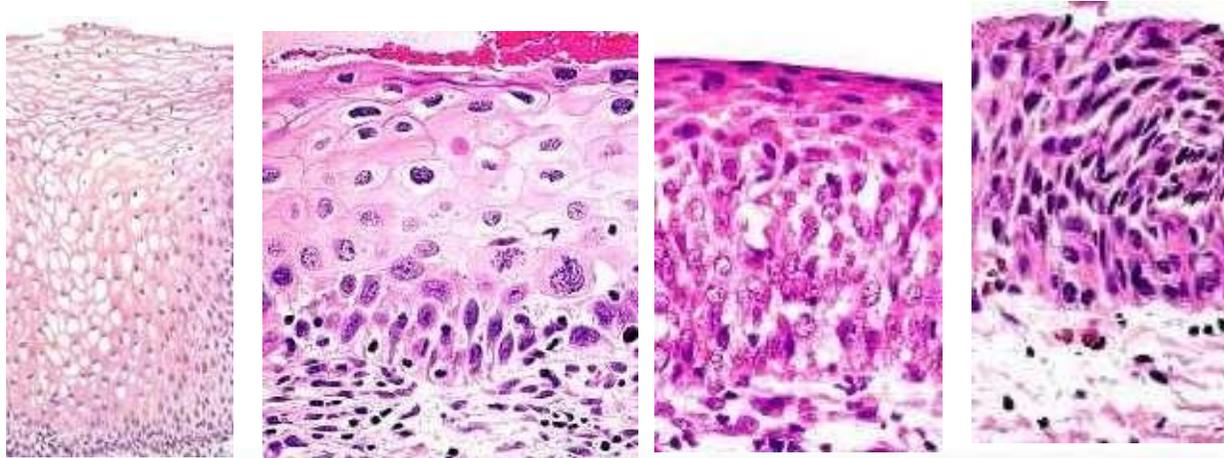
Dysplasie: définition

- État précancéreux acquis d'un épithélium caractérisé par une association d'anomalies:
 - de maturation
 - de différenciation
 - de multiplication



Exemples: col utérin, vessie, estomac

Dysplasie du col utérin



Normal

CIN1

CIN2

CIN3

Dysplasie légère

Dysplasie moyenne

Dysplasie sévère

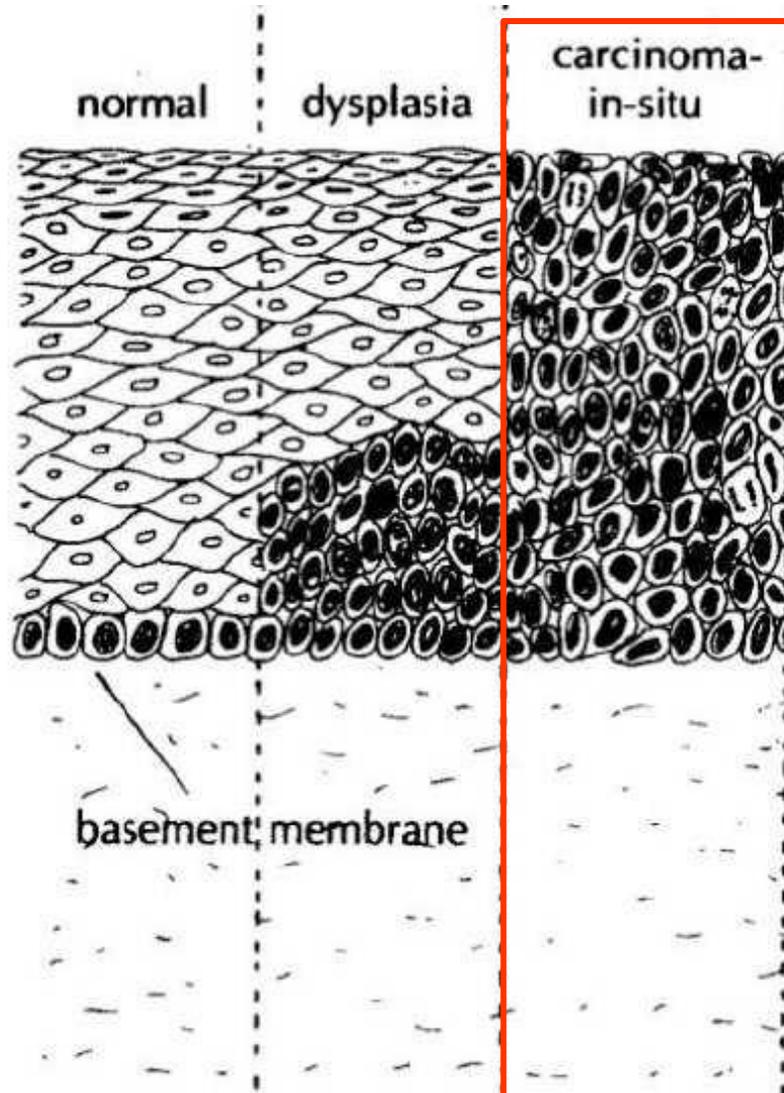
membrane basale
(respectée)

Dysplasie: évolution

Facteurs environnementaux

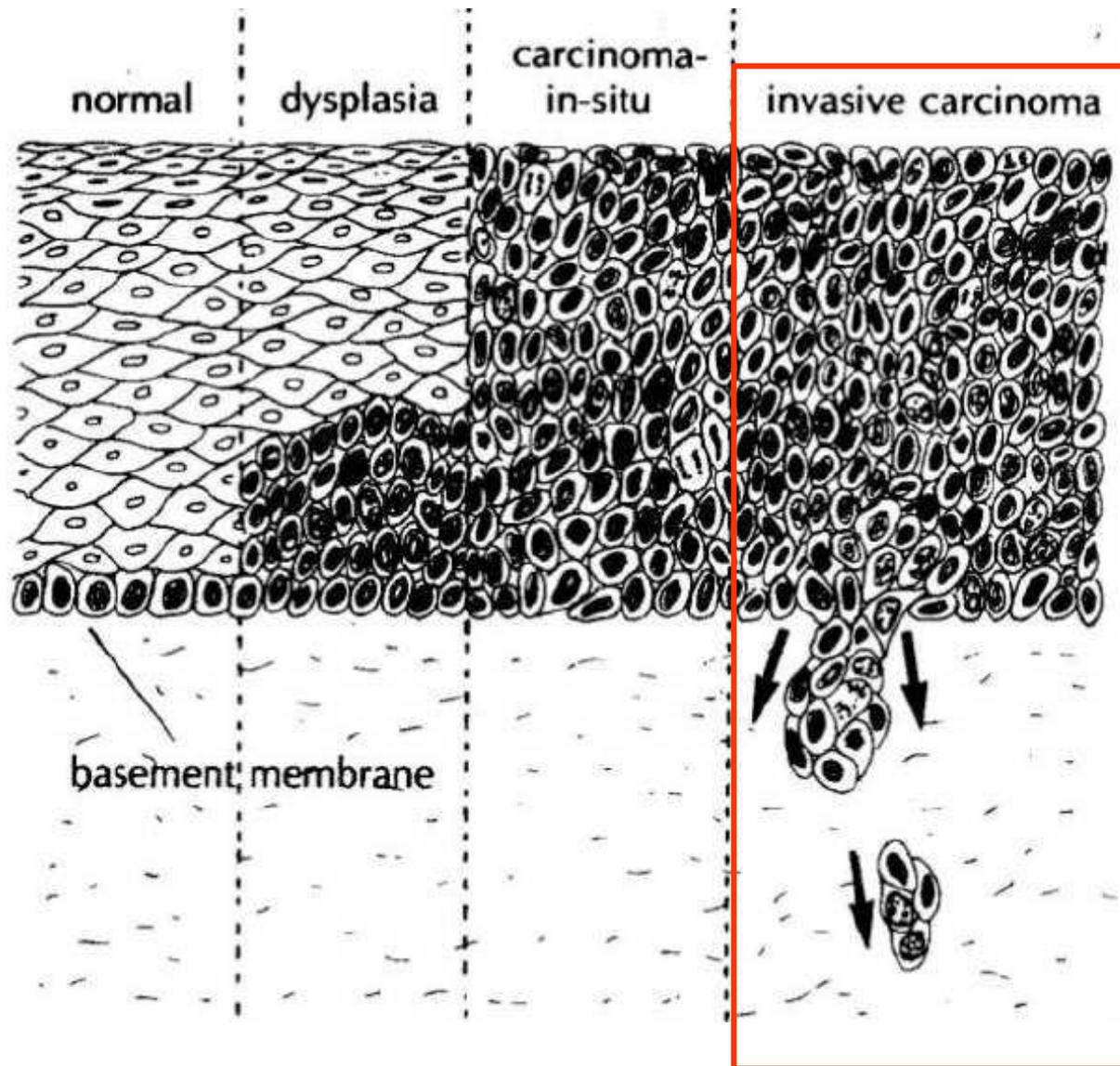
Facteurs immunitaires et génétiques

Carcinomes in situ



- densité cellulaire élevée
- basophilie cytoplasmique
- augmentation du rapport nucléocytoplasmique
- polymorphisme et anomalies nucléaires
- mitoses nombreuses et parfois anormales
- membrane basale non franchie

Carcinomes micro-invasifs et invasifs



Franchissement de la membrane basale dans le chorion

= micro-invasif

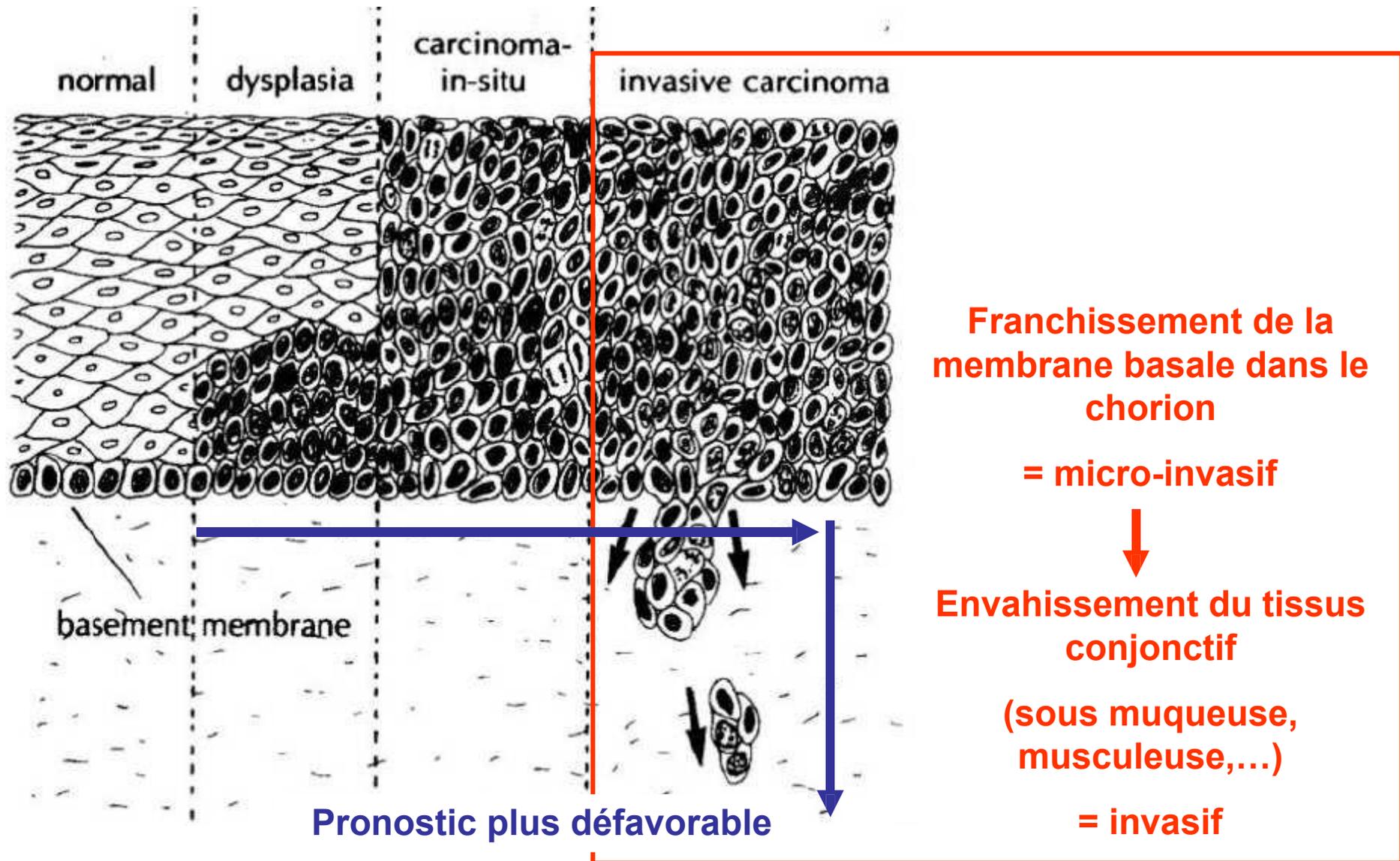


Envahissement du tissu conjonctif

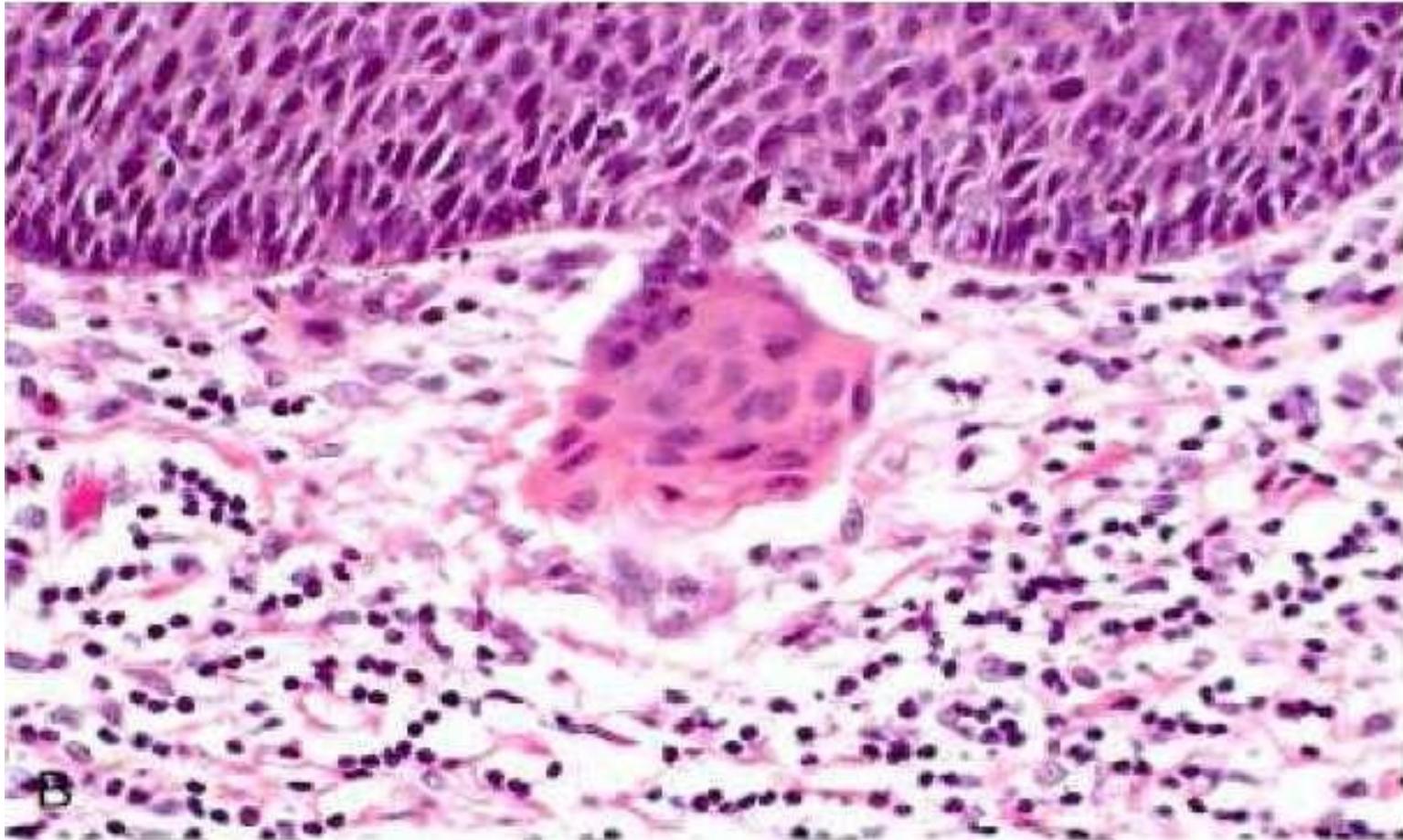
(sous muqueuse, musculuse,...)

= invasif

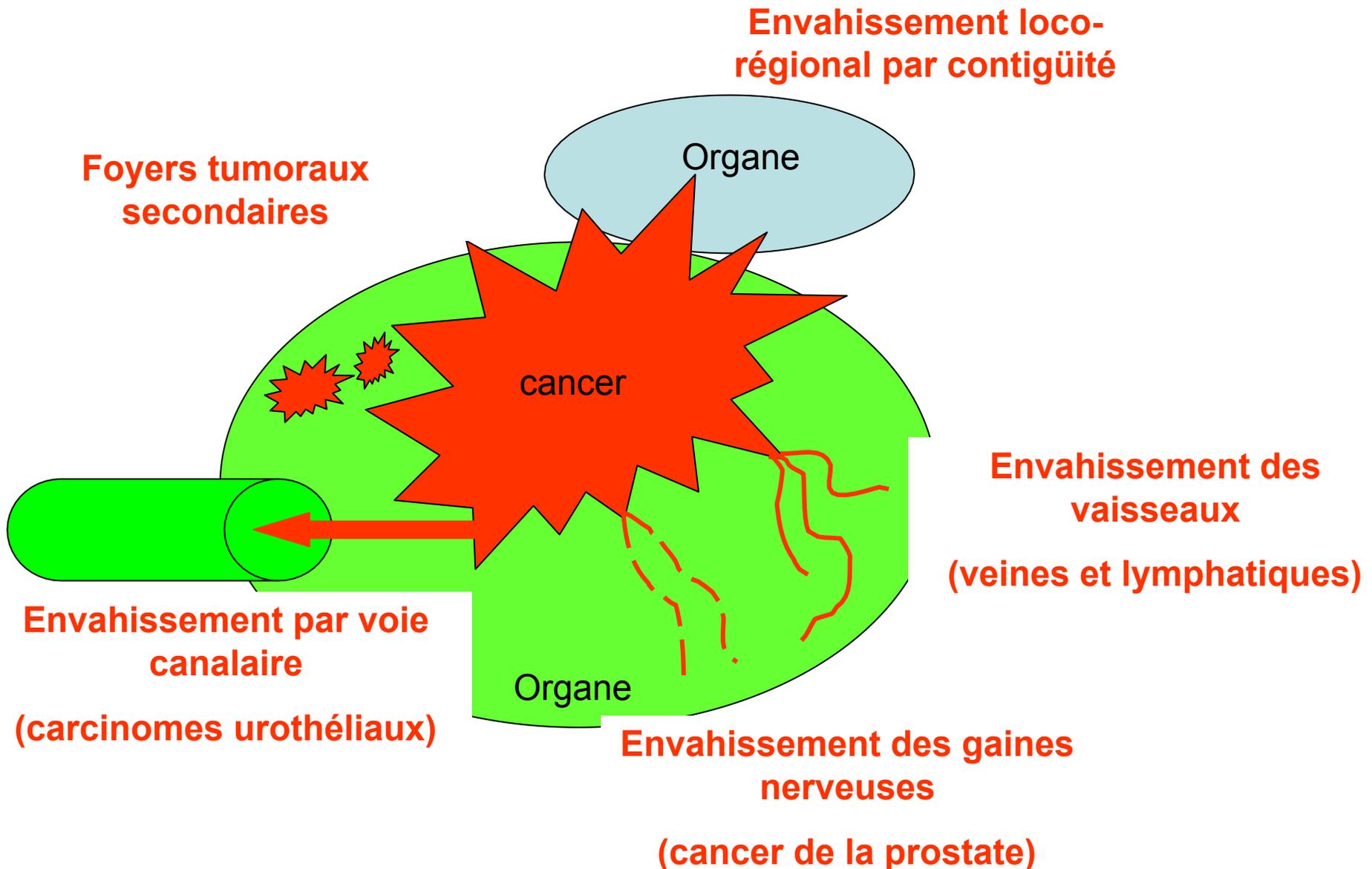
Carcinomes micro-invasifs et invasifs



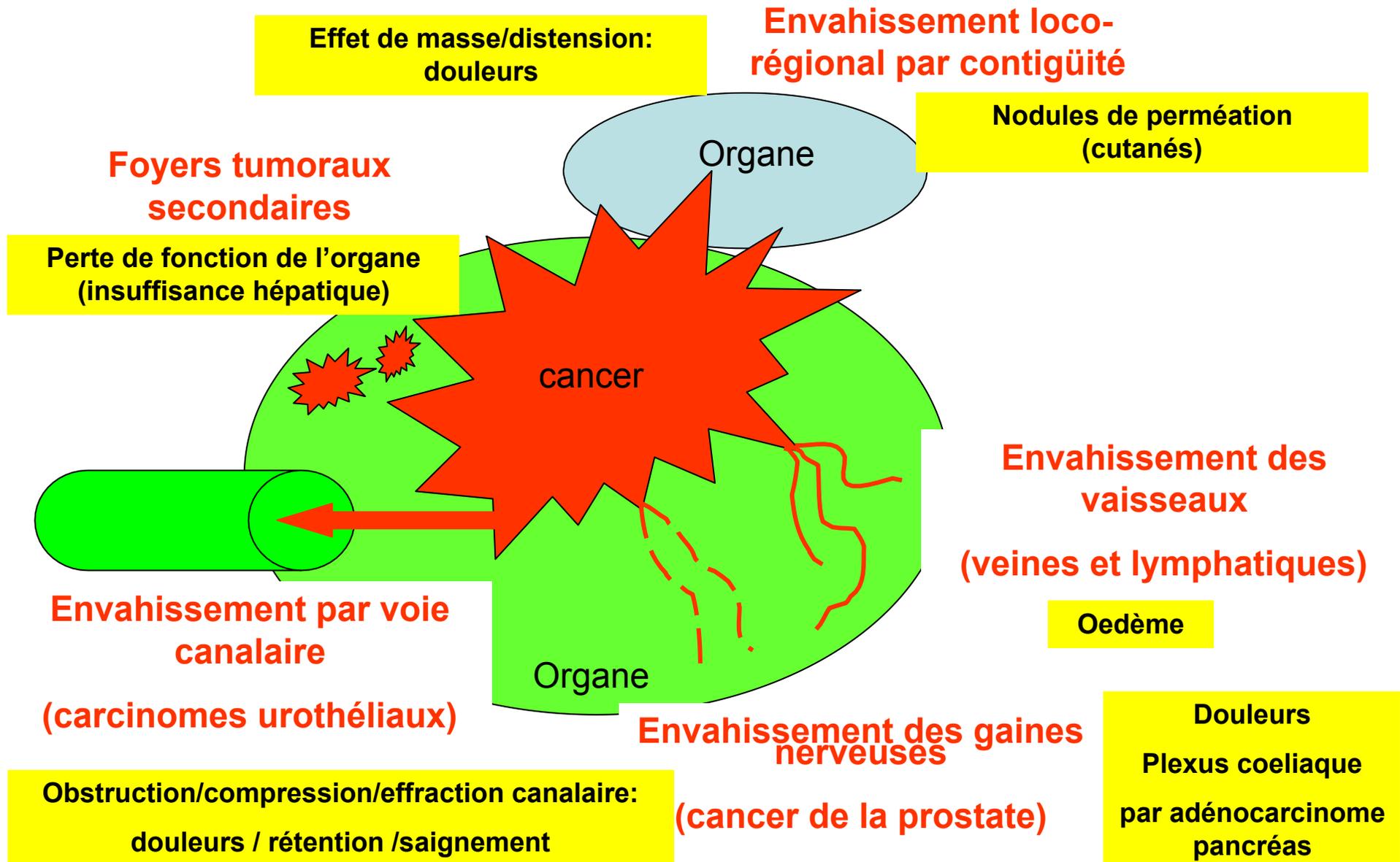
Carcinome du col utérin

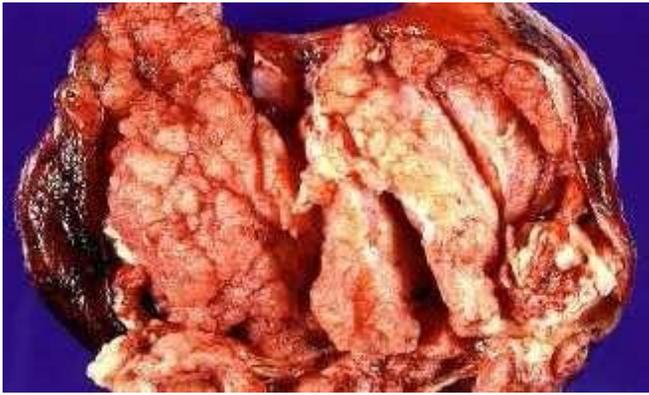


Extension locale du cancer invasif



Extension locale du cancer invasif

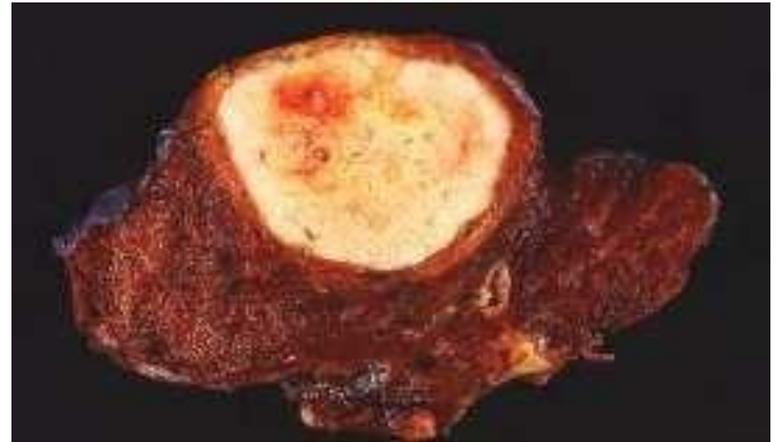




Adénocarcinome ovarien



Adénocarcinome du colon



Carcinome bronchique



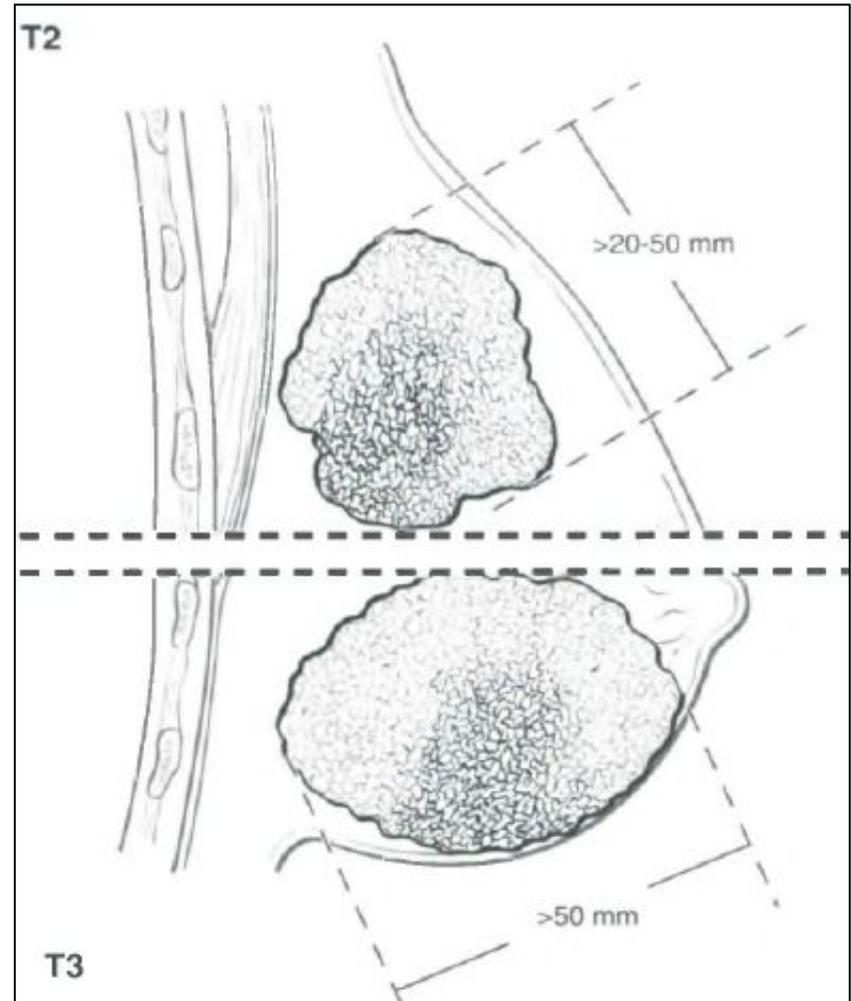
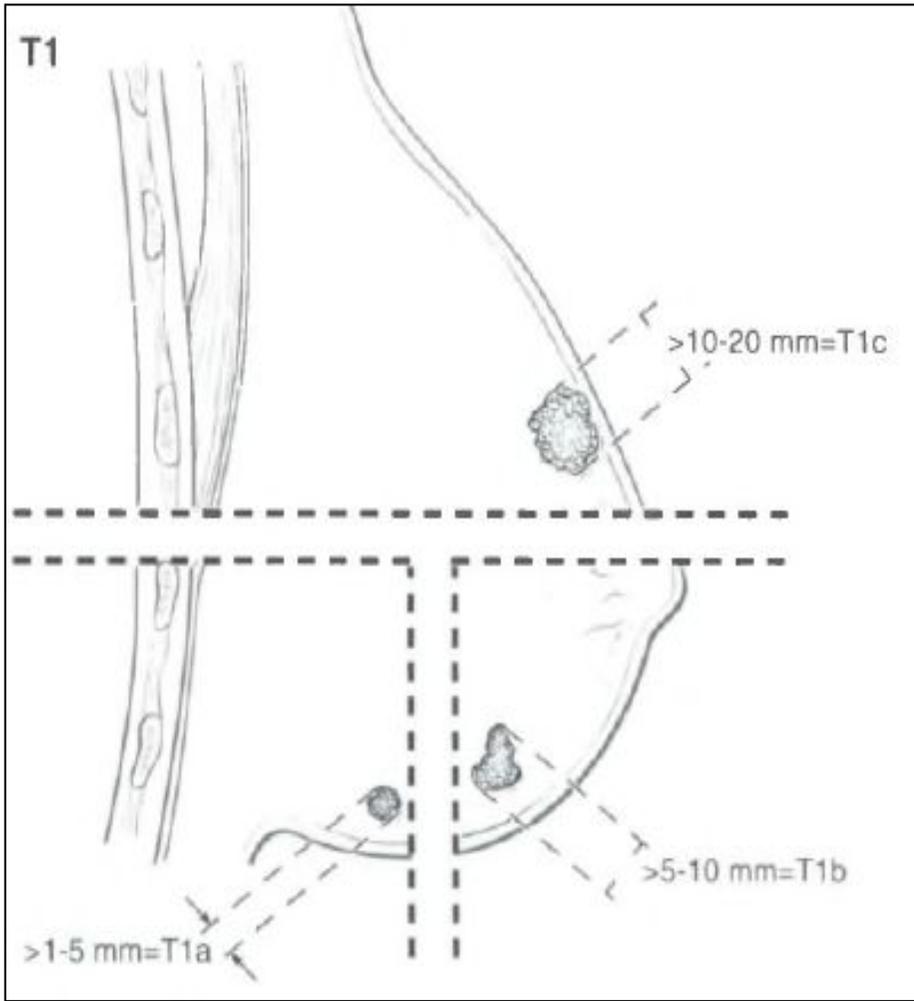
Carcinome du rein

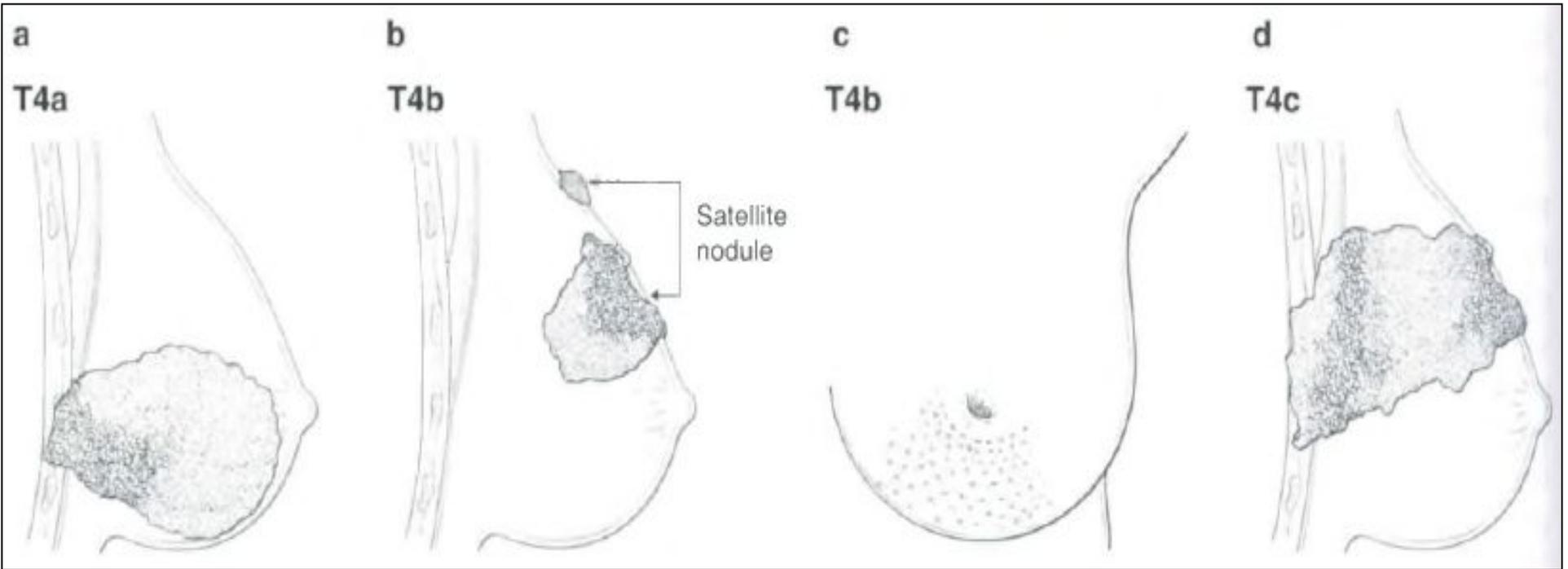


Séminome du testicule



Mélanome

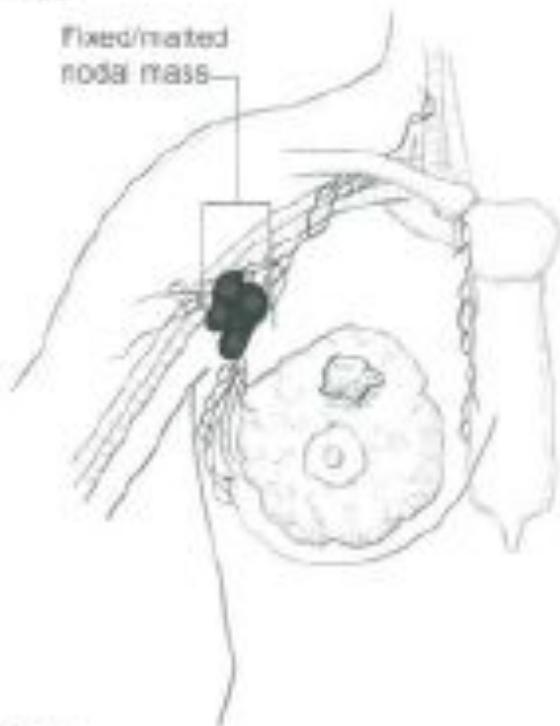




N1



N2a



N2b



N3a



N3b



N3c



