Cancer Genetics Vocabulary Exercise #1
Meaning in English

Exercise 1: Instructions
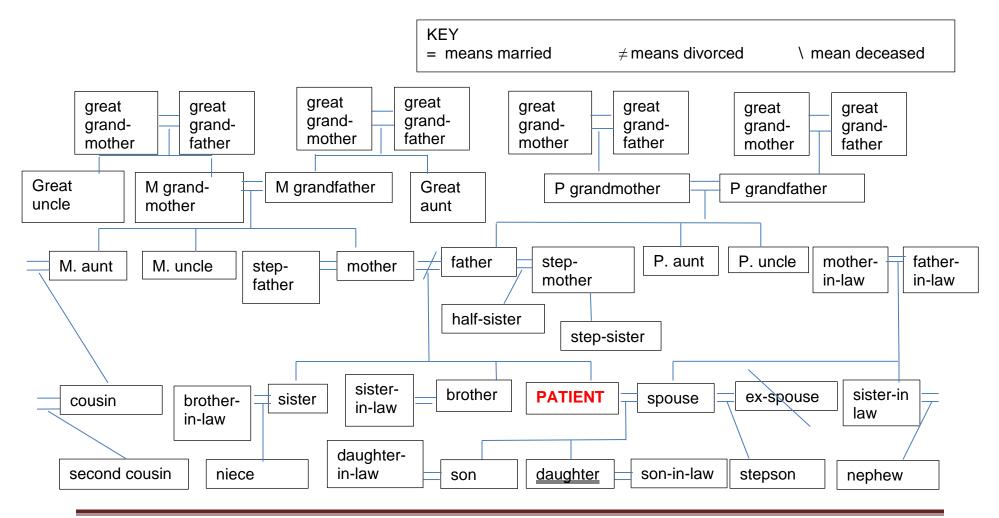
Match each term with the appropriate definition by writing the letter of the definition in front of the term. Use the glossary to help you.

M	cell	A.	Thread-like structures located inside the nucleus of cells that contain a single molecule of DNA, which carries genetic information. In humans, there are 23 pairs of them.
P	gene	B.	A healthcare professional with a specialized graduate degree who assesses risk, educates and counsels patients considering genetic testing.
C	hereditary cancer	C.	Cancer due to an inherited gene variant.
N	DNA	D.	Genetic testing of a tumor to determine the most effective potential treatment.
L	dominant	E.	A test result meaning that geneticists found a change but are not sure whether it is benign or deleterious.
H	recessive	F.	Cancer that is due to environmental causes or random changes that occur with age.
K	chromosome abnormality	G.	A gene that differs from what is considered typical.
B	genetic counselor	H.	A genetic trait in which both copies of a gene are needed for the particular condition to occur.
Q	geneticist	I.	A test result meaning that a genetic mutation was not found.
J	general population	J.	Most people.
A	chromosome	K.	An atypical number or structure of a chromosome.
R	germline testing	L.	A genetic trait in which one copy of the gene is sufficient to yield a visible display of the trait
G	gene variant	M.	A microscopic structure that forms the basic building block of every known living organism.
F	sporadic cancer	N.	A molecule that carries the genetic information of a cell.
E	VUS	O.	A test result meaning that a genetic mutation was found.
O	positive	P.	A segment of a chromosome that codes for a specific trait or function in an individual.
	negative	Q.	A doctor or scientist who studies genetics.
D	tumor testing	R.	Genetic testing of cells in the saliva or blood to determine if there are inherited genetic variants.

Cancer Genetics Vocabulary Exercises, #3
Meaning in English

Instructions, Part 1
In this blank pedigree, put the name of the relation in the correct box relative to an imagined patient. On the next page you can find the relations that are included here.

KEY
= means married   ≠ means divorced   \ mean deceased

great grand-mother — great grand-father	great grand-mother — great grand-father

great grand-mother — great grand-father   great grand-mother — great grand-father   great grand-mother — great grand-father   great grand-mother — great grand-father

Great uncle   M grand-mother — M grandfather   Great aunt   P grandmother — P grandfather

M. aunt   M. uncle   step-father — mother ≠ father — step-mother   P. aunt   P. uncle   mother-in-law — father-in-law

half-sister

step-sister

cousin   brother-in-law — sister   sister-in-law — brother   **PATIENT** — spouse — ex-spouse   sister-in law

second cousin   niece   daughter-in-law — son   <u>daughter</u> — son-in-law   stepson   nephew