
from thefreedictionary.com:

sarcoma /sar-co-ma/ () pl. *sarcomas, sarco´mata* any of a group of tumors usually arising from connective tissue, although the term now includes some of epithelial origin; most are malignant.

alveolar soft part sarcoma a well-circumscribed, painless, highly metastatic neoplasm with a distinctive alveolar pattern, usually in the limbs, head, and neck of young adults.

ameloblastic sarcoma see under [fibrosarcoma](#).

botryoid sarcoma , **sarcoma botryoi´des** an embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma arising in submucosal tissue, usually in the upper vagina, cervix uteri, or neck of urinary bladder in young children and infants, presenting grossly as a polypoid grapelike structure.

clear cell sarcoma of kidney a malignant kidney tumor similar to Wilms' tumor but with poorer prognosis, often metastasizing to bone.

endometrial stromal sarcoma a pale, polypoid, fleshy, malignant tumor of the endometrial stroma.

Ewing's sarcoma a highly malignant, metastatic, primitive small round cell tumor of bone, usually in the diaphyses of long bones, ribs, and flat bones of children and adolescents.

giant cell sarcoma

1. a form of [giant cell tumor of bone](#) arising malignant de novo rather than transforming to malignancy.

2. sarcoma characterized by large anaplastic (giant) cells.

hemangioendothelial sarcoma [hemangiosarcoma](#).

immunoblastic sarcoma of B cells large cell immunoblastic lymphoma composed predominantly of B cells.

immunoblastic sarcoma of T cells large cell immunoblastic lymphoma composed predominantly of T cells.

Kaposi sarcoma a multicentric, malignant neoplastic vascular proliferation, characterized by the development of bluish-red nodules on the skin, sometimes with widespread visceral involvement; a particularly virulent, disseminated form occurs in immunocompromised patients.

Kupffer cell sarcoma [hepatic angiosarcoma](#).

osteogenic sarcoma [osteosarcoma](#).

pseudo–Kaposi sarcoma unilateral subacute to chronic dermatitis occurring in association with an underlying arteriovenous fistula and closely resembling Kaposi's sarcoma clinically and histologically.

reticulum cell sarcoma [histiocytic lymphoma](#).

Rous sarcoma a virus-induced sarcoma-like growth of fowls.

soft tissue sarcoma a general term for a malignant tumor derived from extraskeletal connective tissue, including fibrous, fat, smooth muscle, nerve, vascular, histiocytic, and synovial tissue, with almost all lesions arising from primitive mesoderm.

spindle cell sarcoma

1. any sarcoma composed of spindle-shaped cells.
2. a type of soft tissue sarcoma whose cells are spindle-shaped and which is usually resistant to radiation therapy.

from cancer.gov:

DISEASE

[adenoma](#) (A-deh-NOH-muh)

A tumor that is not cancer. It starts in gland-like cells of the epithelial tissue (thin layer of tissue that covers organs, glands, and other structures within the body).

[adenosarcoma](#) (A-den-oh-sar-KOH-muh)

A tumor that is a mixture of an adenoma (a tumor that starts in the gland-like cells of epithelial tissue) and a sarcoma (a tumor that starts in bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, or other connective or supportive tissue). An example of an adenosarcoma is Wilms tumor.

[alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma](#) (al-VEE-oh-ler RAB-doh-MY-oh-sar-KOH-muh)

A soft tissue tumor that is most common in older children and teenagers. It begins in embryonic muscle cells (cells that develop into muscles in the body). It can occur at many places in the body, but usually occurs in the trunk, arms, or legs. Also called ARMS.

[alveolar soft part sarcoma](#) (al-VEE-oh-ler ... sar-KOH-muh)

A soft tissue tumor that is most common in older children and teenagers. It begins in the soft supporting tissue that connects and surrounds the organs and other tissues. Alveolar soft part sarcoma usually occurs in the legs, but can also occur in the arms, hands, head, or neck. It can cause the growth of new blood vessels that help the tumor grow and spread. Also called ASPS.

[angiosarcoma](#) (AN-jee-oh-sar-KOH-muh)

A type of cancer that begins in the cells that line blood vessels or lymph vessels. Cancer that begins in blood vessels is called hemangiosarcoma. Cancer that begins in lymph vessels is called lymphangiosarcoma.

[ARMS](#)

A soft tissue tumor that is most common in older children and teenagers. It begins in embryonic muscle cells (cells that develop into muscles in the body). It can occur at many places in the body, but usually occurs in the trunk, arms, or legs. Also called alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma.

[ASPS](#)

A soft tissue tumor that is most common in older children and teenagers. It begins in the soft supporting tissue that connects and surrounds the organs and other tissues. ASPS usually occurs in the legs, but can also occur in the arms, hands, head, or neck. It can cause the growth of new blood vessels that help the tumor grow and spread. Also called alveolar soft part sarcoma.

[bilateral cancer](#) (by-LA-teh-rul KAN-ser)

Cancer that occurs in both of a pair of organs, such as both breasts, ovaries, eyes, lungs, kidneys, or adrenal glands, at the same time.

[bone cancer](#) (bone KAN-ser)

Primary bone cancer is cancer that forms in cells of the bone. Some types of primary bone cancer are osteosarcoma, Ewing sarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, and chondrosarcoma. Secondary bone cancer is cancer that spreads to the bone from another part of the body (such as the prostate, breast, or lung).

[cancer](#) (KAN-ser)

A term for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control and can invade nearby tissues. Cancer cells can also spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems. There are several main types of cancer. Carcinoma is a cancer that begins in the skin or in tissues that line or cover internal organs. Sarcoma is a cancer that begins in bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, or other connective or supportive tissue. Leukemia is a cancer that starts in blood-forming tissue, such as the bone marrow, and causes large numbers of abnormal blood cells to be produced and enter the blood. Lymphoma and multiple myeloma are cancers that begin in the cells of the immune system. Central nervous system cancers are cancers that begin in the tissues of the brain and spinal cord. Also called malignancy.

[cancer of unknown primary origin](#) (KAN-ser ... UN-none PRY-mayr-ee OR-ih-jin)

A case in which cancer cells are found in the body, but the place where the cells first started growing (the origin or primary site) cannot be determined. Also called carcinoma of unknown primary and CUP.

[cancer subtype](#) (KAN-ser SUB-tipe)

Describes the smaller groups that a type of cancer can be divided into, based on certain characteristics of the cancer cells. These characteristics include how the cancer cells look under a microscope and whether there are certain substances in or on the cells or certain changes to the DNA of the cells. It is important to know the subtype of a cancer in order to plan treatment and determine prognosis.

[candidiasis](#) (KAN-dih-DY-uh-sis)

A condition in which *Candida albicans*, a type of yeast, grows out of control in moist skin areas of the body. It is usually a result of a weakened immune system, but can be a side effect of chemotherapy or treatment with antibiotics. Candidiasis usually affects the mouth (oral candidiasis); however, rarely, it spreads throughout the entire body. Also called candidosis and thrush.

[carcinosarcoma](#) (KAR-sih-noh-sar-KOH-muh)

A malignant tumor that is a mixture of carcinoma (cancer of epithelial tissue, which is skin and tissue that lines or covers the internal organs) and sarcoma (cancer of connective tissue, such as bone, cartilage, and fat).

[cardiac sarcoma](#) (KAR-dee-ak sar-KOH-muh)

A rare cancer that develops in tissues of the heart. Also called heart cancer.

[chloroma](#) (kloh-ROH-muh)

A malignant, green-colored tumor of myeloid cells (a type of immature white blood cell). This tumor is usually associated with myelogenous leukemia. Also called granulocytic sarcoma.

[cholangiosarcoma](#) (koh-LAN-jee-oh-sar-KOH-muh)

A tumor of the connective tissues of the bile ducts.

[chondrosarcoma](#) (KON-droh-sar-KOH-muh)

A type of cancer that forms in bone cartilage. It usually starts in the pelvis (between the hip bones), the shoulder, the ribs, or at the ends of the long bones of the arms and legs. A rare type of chondrosarcoma called extraskeletal chondrosarcoma does not form in bone cartilage. Instead, it forms in the soft tissues of the upper part of the arms and legs.

Chondrosarcoma can occur at any age but is more common in people older than 40 years. It is a type of bone cancer.

[clear cell sarcoma of soft tissue](#) (kleer sel sar-KOH-muh ... TIH-shoo) A

soft tissue tumor that begins in a tendon (tough, cord-like tissue that connects muscle to bone or to another part of the body). Under the microscope, clear cell sarcoma of soft tissue may look a lot like melanoma (a type of skin cancer). Clear cell sarcoma of soft tissue usually occurs in the leg or arm and it often spreads to nearby lymph nodes. It is most common in young adults.

[clear cell sarcoma of the kidney](#) (kleer sel sar-KOH-muh ...KID-nee)

A rare type of kidney cancer, in which the inside of the cells look clear when viewed under a microscope. Clear cell sarcoma can spread from the kidney to other organs, most commonly the bone, but also including the lungs, brain, and soft tissues of the body.

[Costello syndrome](#) (KOS-teh-loh SIN-drome)

A rare, genetic disorder marked by developmental problems, being shorter than normal, mental retardation, heart problems, unusual facial features, and extra folds of skin around the neck, hands, and feet. People with Costello syndrome have an increased risk of certain types of cancer, such as rhabdomyosarcoma (a soft tissue tumor) and neuroblastoma (cancer of immature nerve cells).

[cystosarcoma phyllodes](#) (SIS-toh-sar-KOH-muh fih-LOH-deez)

A type of tumor found in breast or prostate tissue. It is often large and bulky and grows quickly. It may be benign (not cancer) or malignant (cancer) and may spread to other parts of the body. Also called CSP and phyllodes tumor.

DBA

A very rare disorder in which the bone marrow doesn't make enough red blood cells. It is usually seen in the first year of life. Patients may have deformed thumbs and other physical problems. They also have an increased risk of leukemia and sarcoma, especially osteosarcoma (bone cancer). Patients with DBA may have a mutation (change) in one of the genes that make proteins found in the cell's ribosomes. Also called Blackfan–Diamond anemia, congenital hypoplastic anemia, congenital pure red cell aplasia, Diamond-Blackfan anemia, erythropoiesis imperfecta, and inherited erythroblastopenia.

dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DER-muh-toh-FY-broh-sar-KOH-muh proh-TOO-beh-ranz)

A type of tumor that begins as a hard nodule and grows slowly. These tumors are usually found in the dermis (the inner layer of the two main layers of tissue that make up the skin) of the limbs or trunk of the body. They can grow into surrounding tissue but do not spread to other parts of the body. These tumors are related to giant cell fibroblastomas.

distant cancer (DIS-tunt KAN-ser)

Refers to cancer that has spread from the original (primary) tumor to distant organs or distant lymph nodes. Also known as distant metastasis.

distant metastasis (DIS-tunt meh-TAS-tuh-sis)

Refers to cancer that has spread from the original (primary) tumor to distant organs or distant lymph nodes. Also known as distant cancer.

EFTs

A group of cancers that includes Ewing tumor of bone (ETB or Ewing sarcoma of bone), extraosseous Ewing (EOE) tumors, primitive neuroectodermal tumors (PNET or peripheral neuroepithelioma), and Askin tumors (PNET of the chest wall). These tumors all come from the same type of stem cell. Also called Ewing sarcoma family of tumors.

embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma (em-BRY-uh-nul RAB-doh-MY-oh-sar-KOH-muh)

A soft tissue tumor that is most common in infants and young children. It begins in muscles, usually in the head, neck, or genitourinary tract. Also called ERMS.

Ewing sarcoma (YOO-ing sar-KOH-muh)

A type of cancer that forms in bone or soft tissue. Also called peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumor and pPNET.

[Ewing sarcoma family of tumors](#) (YOO-ing sar-KOH-muh FA-mih-lee ... TOO-mers)

A group of cancers that includes Ewing tumor of bone (ETB or Ewing sarcoma of bone), extraosseous Ewing (EOE) tumors, primitive neuroectodermal tumors (PNET or peripheral neuroepithelioma), and Askin tumors (PNET of the chest wall). These tumors all come from the same type of stem cell. Also called EFTs.

[fibrosarcoma](#) (FY-broh-sar-KOH-muh)

A type of soft tissue sarcoma that begins in fibrous tissue, which holds bones, muscles, and other organs in place.

[giant cell fibroblastoma](#) (JY-unt sel FY-broh-blas-TOH-muh)

A rare type of soft tissue tumor marked by painless nodules in the dermis (the inner layer of the two main layers of tissue that make up the skin) and subcutaneous (beneath the skin) tissue. These tumors may come back after surgery, but they do not spread to other parts of the body. They occur mostly in boys and are related to dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans.

[gliosarcoma](#) (GLEE-oh-sar-KOH-muh)

A type of glioma (cancer of the brain that comes from glial, or supportive, cells).

[granulocytic sarcoma](#) (GRAN-yoo-loh-SIH-tik sar-KOH-muh)

A malignant, green-colored tumor of myeloid cells (a type of immature white blood cell). This tumor is usually associated with myelogenous leukemia. Also called chloroma.

[hemangiosarcoma](#) (hee-MAN-jee-oh-sar-KOH-muh)

A type of cancer that begins in the cells that line blood vessels.

[HHV8](#)

A type of virus that causes Kaposi sarcoma (a rare cancer in which lesions grow in the skin, lymph nodes, lining of the mouth, nose, and throat, and other tissues of the body). HHV8 also causes certain types of lymphoma (cancer that begins in cells of the immune system). Also called human herpesvirus 8, Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus, and KSHV.

[HLRCC](#)

A rare inherited disorder that increases the risk of developing benign (not cancer) tumors of the skin and the uterus (leiomyomas) and malignant (cancer) tumors of the uterus (leiomyosarcoma) and the kidney. Also called hereditary leiomyomatosis and renal cell cancer syndrome.

[human herpesvirus 8](#) (HYOO-mun HER-peeZ-VY-rus...)

A type of virus that causes Kaposi sarcoma (a rare cancer in which lesions grow in the skin, lymph nodes, lining of the mouth, nose, and throat, and other tissues of the body). Human herpesvirus 8 also causes certain types of lymphoma (cancer that begins in cells of the immune system). Also called HHV8, Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus, and KSHV.

[Kaposi sarcoma](#) (kuh-POH-zee sar-KOH-muh)

A type of cancer in which lesions (abnormal areas) grow in the skin, lymph nodes, lining of the mouth, nose, and throat, and other tissues of the body. The lesions are usually purple and are made of cancer cells, new blood vessels, and blood cells. They may begin in more than one place in the body at the same time. Kaposi sarcoma is caused by Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV). In the United States, it usually occurs in people who have a weak immune system caused by AIDS or by drugs used in organ transplants. It is also seen in older men of Jewish or Mediterranean descent, or in young men in Africa.

[Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus](#) (kuh-POH-zee sar-KOH-muh-uh-SOH-see-ay-ted HER-peeZ-VY-rus)

A type of virus that causes Kaposi sarcoma (a rare cancer in which lesions grow in the skin, lymph nodes, lining of the mouth, nose, and throat, and other tissues of the body). Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus also causes certain types of lymphoma (cancer that begins in cells of the immune system). Also called HHV8, human herpesvirus 8, and KSHV.

[KSHV](#)

A type of virus that causes Kaposi sarcoma (a rare cancer in which lesions grow in the skin, lymph nodes, lining of the mouth, nose, and throat, and other tissues of the body). KSHV also causes certain types of lymphoma (cancer that begins in cells of the immune system). Also called HHV8, human herpesvirus 8, and Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus.

[leiomyosarcoma](#) (LY-oh-MY-oh-sar-KOH-muh)

A malignant (cancer) tumor of smooth muscle cells that can arise almost anywhere in the body, but is most common in the uterus, abdomen, or pelvis.

[liposarcoma](#) (LIH-poh-sar-KOH-muh)

A rare cancer of the fat cells.

[local cancer](#) (LOH-kul KAN-ser)

An invasive malignant cancer confined entirely to the organ where the cancer began.

[locally advanced cancer](#) (LOH-kuh-lee ad-VANST KAN-ser)

Cancer that has spread from where it started to nearby tissue or lymph nodes.

[locally recurrent cancer](#) (LOH-kuh-lee ree-KER-ent KAN-ser)

Cancer that has recurred (come back) at or near the same place as the original (primary) tumor, usually after a period of time during which the cancer could not be detected.

[low grade](#) (loh grayd)

A term used to describe cells and tissue that look almost normal under a microscope. Low-grade cancer cells look more like normal cells and tend to grow and spread more slowly than high-grade cancer cells. Cancer grade may be used to help plan treatment and determine prognosis. Low-grade cancers usually have a better prognosis than high-grade cancers and may not need treatment right away.

[lymphangiosarcoma](#) (lim-FAN-jee-oh-sar-KOH-muh)

A type of cancer that begins in the cells that line lymph vessels.

[lymphosarcoma](#) (LIM-foh-sar-KOH-muh)

An obsolete term for a malignant tumor of lymphatic tissue.

[malignancy](#) (muh-LIG-nun-see)

A term for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control and can invade nearby tissues. Malignant cells can also spread to other parts of the body through the blood and lymph systems. There are several main types of malignancy. Carcinoma is a malignancy that begins in the skin or in tissues that line or cover internal organs. Sarcoma is a malignancy that begins in bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, or other connective or supportive tissue. Leukemia is a malignancy that starts in blood-forming tissue, such as the bone marrow, and causes large numbers of abnormal blood cells to be produced and enter the blood. Lymphoma and multiple myeloma are malignancies that begin in the cells of the immune system. Central nervous system cancers are malignancies that begin in the tissues of the brain and spinal cord. Also called cancer.

[malignant fibrous cytoma](#) (muh-LIG-nunt FY-brus sy-TOH-muh)

A soft tissue sarcoma that usually occurs in the limbs, most commonly the legs, and may also occur in the abdomen. Also called malignant fibrous histiocytoma.

[malignant fibrous histiocytoma](#) (muh-LIG-nunt FY-brus HIS-tee-oh-sy-TOH-muh)

A soft tissue sarcoma that usually occurs in the limbs, most commonly the legs, and may also occur in the abdomen. Also called malignant fibrous cytoma.

[malignant mixed Müllerian tumor](#) (muh-LIG-nunt mikst myoo-LAYR-ee-un TOO-mer)

A rare type of tumor that is a mixture of carcinoma and sarcoma cells. MMMT usually occurs in the uterus. Also called MMMT.

[malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor](#) (muh-LIG-nunt peh-RIH-feh-rul ... TOO-mer)

A type of soft tissue sarcoma that develops in cells that form a protective sheath (covering) around peripheral nerves, which are nerves that are outside of the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord). Also called MPNST.

[mass](#) (mas)

In medicine, a lump in the body. It may be caused by the abnormal growth of cells, a cyst, hormonal changes, or an immune reaction. A mass may be benign (not cancer) or malignant (cancer).

[measurable disease](#) (MEH-zur-uh-bul dih-ZEEZ)

A tumor that can be accurately measured in size. This information can be used to judge response to treatment.

[metastasis](#) (meh-TAS-tuh-sis)

The spread of cancer from one part of the body to another. A tumor formed by cells that have spread is called a “metastatic tumor” or a “metastasis.” The metastatic tumor contains cells that are like those in the original (primary) tumor. The plural form of metastasis is metastases (meh-TAS-tuh-SEEZ).

[micrometastasis](#) (MY-kroh-meh-TAS-tuh-sis)

Small numbers of cancer cells that have spread from the primary tumor to other parts of the body and are too few to be picked up in a screening or diagnostic test.

[MMMT](#)

A rare type of tumor that is a mixture of carcinoma and sarcoma cells. MMT usually occurs in the uterus. Also called malignant mixed Müllerian tumor.

[molar pregnancy](#) (MOH-ler PREG-nun-see)

A slow-growing tumor that develops from trophoblastic cells (cells that help an embryo attach to the uterus and help form the placenta) after fertilization of an egg by a sperm. A molar pregnancy contains many cysts (sacs of fluid). It is usually benign (not cancer) but it may spread to nearby tissues (invasive mole). It may also become a malignant tumor called choriocarcinoma. Molar pregnancy is the most common type of gestational trophoblastic tumor. Also called hydatidiform mole.

[MPNST](#)

A type of soft tissue sarcoma that develops in cells that form a protective sheath (covering) around peripheral nerves, which are nerves that are outside of the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord). Also called malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor.

[nonmetastatic](#) (non-meh-tuh-STA-tik)

Cancer that has not spread from the primary site (place where it started) to other places in the body.

[Noonan syndrome](#) (NOO-nun SIN-drome)

A genetic disorder marked by unusual facial features, being shorter than normal, learning problems, heart defects, bleeding problems, defects in the skeleton (bones of the body), and fertility problems in males. People with Noonan syndrome have an increased risk of certain types of cancer, such as rhabdomyosarcoma (a soft tissue tumor), neuroblastoma (cancer of immature nerve cells), and some types of leukemia.

osteogenic sarcoma (OS-tee-oh-JEH-nik sar-KOH-muh)

A cancer of the bone that usually affects the large bones of the arm or leg. It occurs most commonly in young people and affects more males than females. Also called osteosarcoma.

osteosarcoma (OS-tee-oh-sar-KOH-muh)

A cancer of the bone that usually affects the large bones of the arm or leg. It occurs most commonly in young people and affects more males than females. Also called osteogenic sarcoma.

phyllodes tumor (fih-LOH-deez TOO-mer)

A type of tumor found in breast or prostate tissue. It is often large and bulky and grows quickly. It may be benign (not cancer) or malignant (cancer) and may spread to other parts of the body. Also called CSP and cystosarcoma phyllodes.

plexiform fibrohistiocytic tumor (PLEK-sih-form FY-broh-HIS-tee-oh-SIH-tik TOO-mer)

A rare tumor found mainly in children and young adults. It usually forms in the skin on the arms and legs. It is slow-growing and usually does not spread to other parts of the body. It is a type of soft tissue tumor.

primary cancer (PRY-mayr-ee KAN-ser)

A term used to describe the original, or first, tumor in the body. Cancer cells from a primary cancer may spread to other parts of the body and form new, or secondary, tumors. This is called metastasis. These secondary tumors are the same type of cancer as the primary cancer. Also called primary tumor.

recurrence (ree-KER-ents)

Cancer that has recurred (come back), usually after a period of time during which the cancer could not be detected. The cancer may come back to the same place as the original (primary) tumor or to another place in the body. Also called recurrent cancer.

remission (reh-MIH-shun)

A decrease in or disappearance of signs and symptoms of cancer. In partial remission, some, but not all, signs and symptoms of cancer have disappeared. In complete remission, all signs and symptoms of cancer have disappeared, although cancer still may be in the body.

[rhabdoid tumor](#) (RAB-doyd TOO-mer)

A malignant tumor of either the central nervous system (CNS) or the kidney. Malignant rhabdoid tumors of the CNS often have an abnormality of chromosome 22. These tumors usually occur in children younger than 2 years.

[rhabdomyosarcoma](#) (RAB-doh-MY-oh-sar-KOH-muh)

Cancer that forms in the soft tissues in a type of muscle called striated muscle. Rhabdomyosarcoma can occur anywhere in the body.

[RTS](#)

A rare inherited disorder that affects the skin and many other parts of the body, including the bones, eyes, nose, hair, nails, teeth, testes, and ovaries. People with RTS have an increased risk of osteosarcoma (bone cancer). Also called Rothmund-Thomson syndrome.

[sarcoma](#) (sar-KOH-muh)

A type of cancer that begins in bone or in the soft tissues of the body, including cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, fibrous tissue, or other connective or supportive tissue. Different types of sarcoma are based on where the cancer forms. For example, osteosarcoma forms in bone, liposarcoma forms in fat, and rhabdomyosarcoma forms in muscle. Treatment and prognosis depend on the type and grade of the cancer (how abnormal the cancer cells look under a microscope and how quickly the cancer is likely to grow and spread). Sarcoma occurs in both adults and children.

[sarcomatoid carcinoma](#) (sar-KOH-muh-toyd KAR-sih-NOH-muh)

A type of cancer that looks like a mixture of carcinoma (cancer that begins in the skin or in tissues that line or cover internal organs in the body) and sarcoma (cancer of the bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels, or other connective or supportive tissue). The sarcoma-like cells are often spindle cells. Under a microscope, spindle cells look long and slender.

[second primary cancer](#) (SEH-kund PRY-mayr-ee KAN-ser)

Refers to a new primary cancer in a person with a history of cancer.

[secondary cancer](#) (SEH-kun-dayr-ee KAN-ser)

A term that is used to describe cancer that has spread to another part of the body from the place in which it started. Secondary cancers are the same type of cancer as the original (primary) cancer. Also called secondary tumor.

[small intestine cancer](#) (... in-TES-tin KAN-ser)

A rare cancer that forms in tissues of the small intestine (the part of the digestive tract between the stomach and the large intestine). The most common type is adenocarcinoma (cancer that begins in cells that make and release mucus and other fluids). Other types of small intestine cancer include sarcoma (cancer that begins in connective or supportive tissue), carcinoid tumor (a slow-growing type of cancer), gastrointestinal stromal tumor (a type of soft tissue sarcoma), and lymphoma (cancer that begins in immune system cells).

[soft tissue sarcoma](#) (...TIH-shoo sar-KOH-muh)

A cancer that begins in the muscle, fat, fibrous tissue, blood vessels, or other supporting tissue of the body.

[solid tumor](#) (SAH-lid TOO-mer)

An abnormal mass of tissue that usually does not contain cysts or liquid areas. Solid tumors may be benign (not cancer), or malignant (cancer). Different types of solid tumors are named for the type of cells that form them. Examples of solid tumors are sarcomas, carcinomas, and lymphomas. Leukemias (cancers of the blood) generally do not form solid tumors.

[spindle cell sarcoma](#) (SPIN-dul sel sar-KOH-muh)

A type of sarcoma that contains spindle cells. Under a microscope, spindle cells look long and slender. Sarcomas are cancers that begin in muscle, fat, fibrous tissue, or other connective or supportive tissue in the body. Spindle cell sarcomas usually occur in adults.

[spindle cell tumor](#) (SPIN-dul sel TOO-mer)

A type of tumor that contains cells called spindle cells, based on their shape. Under a microscope, spindle cells look long and slender. Spindle cell tumors may be sarcomas or carcinomas.

[stable disease](#) (STAY-bul dih-ZEEZ)

Cancer that is neither decreasing nor increasing in extent or severity.

[stage](#) (stayj)

The extent of a cancer in the body. Staging is usually based on the size of the tumor, whether lymph nodes contain cancer, and whether the cancer has spread from the original site to other parts of the body.

[stage I soft tissue sarcoma](#) (...TIH-shoo sar-KOH-muh)

Stage I is divided into stages IA and IB. In stage IA, the tumor is low-grade (likely to grow and spread slowly) and 5 centimeters or smaller. It may be either superficial (in subcutaneous tissue with no spread into connective tissue or muscle below) or deep (in the muscle and may be in connective or subcutaneous tissue). In stage IB, the tumor is low-grade (likely to grow and spread slowly) and larger than 5 centimeters. It may be either superficial (in subcutaneous tissue with no spread into connective tissue or muscle below) or deep (in the muscle and may be in connective or subcutaneous tissue).

[stage I uterine sarcoma](#) (...YOO-teh-rin sar-KOH-muh)

Cancer is found in the uterus only. Stage I is divided into stages IA and IB, based on how far the cancer has spread. In stage IA, cancer is in the endometrium only or less than halfway through the myometrium (muscle layer of the uterus). In stage IB, cancer has spread halfway or more into the myometrium.

[stage IA soft tissue sarcoma](#) (...TIH-shoo sar-KOH-muh)

Stage I is divided into stages IA and IB. In stage IA, the tumor is low-grade (likely to grow and spread slowly) and 5 centimeters or smaller. It may be either superficial (in subcutaneous tissue with no spread into connective tissue or muscle below) or deep (in the muscle and may be in connective or subcutaneous tissue).

[stage IB soft tissue sarcoma](#) (...TIH-shoo sar-KOH-muh)

Stage I is divided into stages IA and IB. In stage IB, the tumor is low-grade (likely to grow and spread slowly) and larger than 5 centimeters. It may be either superficial (in subcutaneous tissue with no spread into connective tissue or muscle below) or deep (in the muscle and may be in connective or subcutaneous tissue).

[stage II soft tissue sarcoma](#) (...TIH-shoo sar-KOH-muh)

Stage II is divided into stages IIA and IIB. In stage IIA, the tumor is mid-grade (somewhat likely to grow and spread quickly) or high-grade (likely to grow and spread quickly) and 5 centimeters or smaller. It may be either superficial (in subcutaneous tissue with no spread into connective tissue or muscle below) or deep (in the muscle and may be in connective or subcutaneous tissue). In stage IIB, the tumor is mid-grade (somewhat likely to grow and spread quickly) and larger than 5 centimeters. It may be either superficial (in subcutaneous tissue with no spread into connective tissue or muscle below) or deep (in the muscle and may be in connective or subcutaneous tissue).

[stage II uterine sarcoma](#) (...YOO-teh-rin sar-KOH-muh)

Cancer has spread into connective tissue of the cervix, but has not spread outside the uterus.

[stage IIA soft tissue sarcoma](#) (...TIH-shoo sar-KOH-muh)

Stage II is divided into stages IIA and IIB. In stage IIA, the tumor is mid-grade (somewhat likely to grow and spread quickly) or high-grade (likely to grow and spread quickly) and 5 centimeters or smaller. It may be either superficial (in subcutaneous tissue with no spread into connective tissue or muscle below) or deep (in the muscle and may be in connective or subcutaneous tissue).

[stage IIB soft tissue sarcoma](#) (...TIH-shoo sar-KOH-muh)

Stage II is divided into stages IIA and IIB. In stage IIB, the tumor is mid-grade (somewhat likely to grow and spread quickly) and larger than 5 centimeters. It may be either superficial (in subcutaneous tissue with no spread into connective tissue or muscle below) or deep (in the muscle and may be in connective or subcutaneous tissue).

[stage III soft tissue sarcoma](#) (...TIH-shoo sar-KOH-muh)

The tumor is either (1) high-grade (likely to grow and spread quickly), larger than 5 centimeters, and either superficial (in subcutaneous tissue with no spread into connective tissue or muscle below) or deep (in the muscle and may be in connective or subcutaneous tissue); or (2) any grade, any size, and has spread to nearby lymph nodes.

[stage III uterine sarcoma](#) (...YOO-teh-rin sar-KOH-muh)

Cancer has spread beyond the uterus and cervix, but has not spread beyond the pelvis. Stage III is divided into stages IIIA, IIIB, and IIIC, based on how far the cancer has spread within the pelvis. In stage IIIA, cancer has spread to the outer layer of the uterus and/or to the fallopian tubes, ovaries, and ligaments of the uterus. In stage IIIB, cancer has spread to the vagina or to the parametrium (connective tissue and fat around the uterus). In stage IIIC, cancer has spread to lymph nodes in the pelvis and/or around the aorta (largest artery in the body, which carries blood away from the heart).

[stage IV soft tissue sarcoma](#) (...TIH-shoo sar-KOH-muh)

The tumor is any grade, any size, and may have spread to nearby lymph nodes. Cancer has spread to distant parts of the body, such as the lungs.

[stage IV uterine sarcoma](#) (...YOO-teh-rin sar-KOH-muh)

Cancer has spread beyond the pelvis. Stage IV is divided into stages IVA and IVB, based on how far the cancer has spread. In stage IVA, cancer has spread to the bladder and/or bowel wall. In stage IVB, cancer has spread to other parts of the body beyond the pelvis, including the abdomen and/or lymph nodes in the groin.

[synovial sarcoma](#) (sih-NOH-vee-ul sar-KOH-muh)

A malignant tumor that develops in the synovial membrane of the joints.

[thrush](#) (thrush)

A condition in which *Candida albicans*, a type of yeast, grows out of control in moist skin areas of the body. It is usually a result of a weakened immune system, but can be a side effect of chemotherapy or treatment with antibiotics. Thrush usually affects the mouth (oral thrush); however, rarely, it spreads throughout the entire body. Also called candidiasis and candidosis.

[tumor burden](#) (TOO-mer BUR-den)

Refers to the number of cancer cells, the size of a tumor, or the amount of cancer in the body. Also called tumor load.

[uterine cancer](#) (YOO-teh-rin KAN-ser)

Cancer that forms in tissues of the uterus (the small, hollow, pear-shaped organ in a woman's pelvis in which a fetus develops). Two types of uterine cancer are endometrial cancer (cancer that begins in cells lining the uterus) and uterine sarcoma (a rare cancer that begins in muscle or other tissues in the uterus).

[uterine sarcoma](#) (YOO-teh-rin sar-KOH-muh)

A rare type of uterine cancer that forms in muscle or other tissues of the uterus (the small, hollow, pear-shaped organ in a woman's pelvis in which a fetus develops). It usually occurs after menopause. The two main types are leiomyosarcoma (cancer that begins in smooth muscle cells) and endometrial stromal sarcoma (cancer that begins in connective tissue cells).