

A Case Study of Genetics and Environment

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Lung Cancer

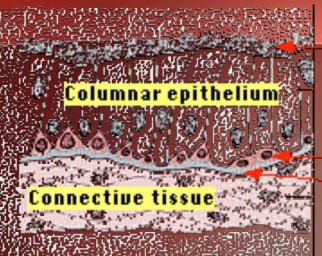
- Leading cause of cancer for men and women in United States
- Every year, about 164,000 new cases are diagnosed in the US, with an estimated 157,000 deaths.
- Leading cause of cancer death

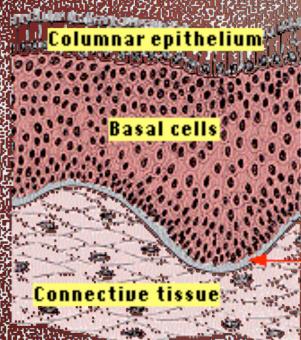


- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Adenocarcinomas
- Large cell carcinomas
- Small cell carcinomas





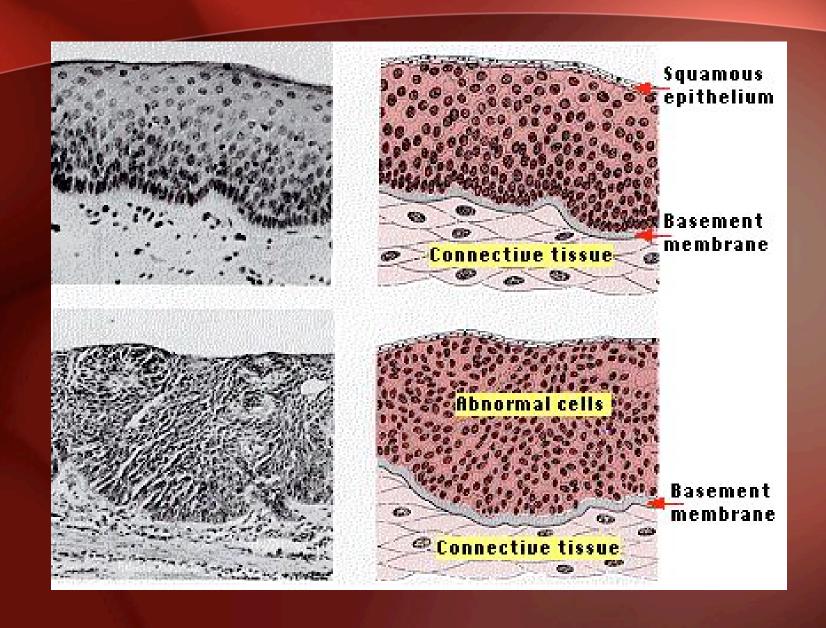


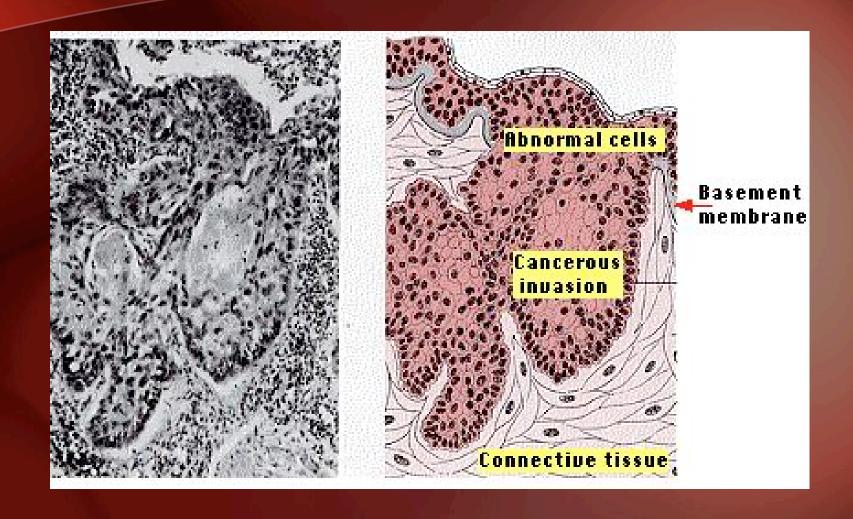


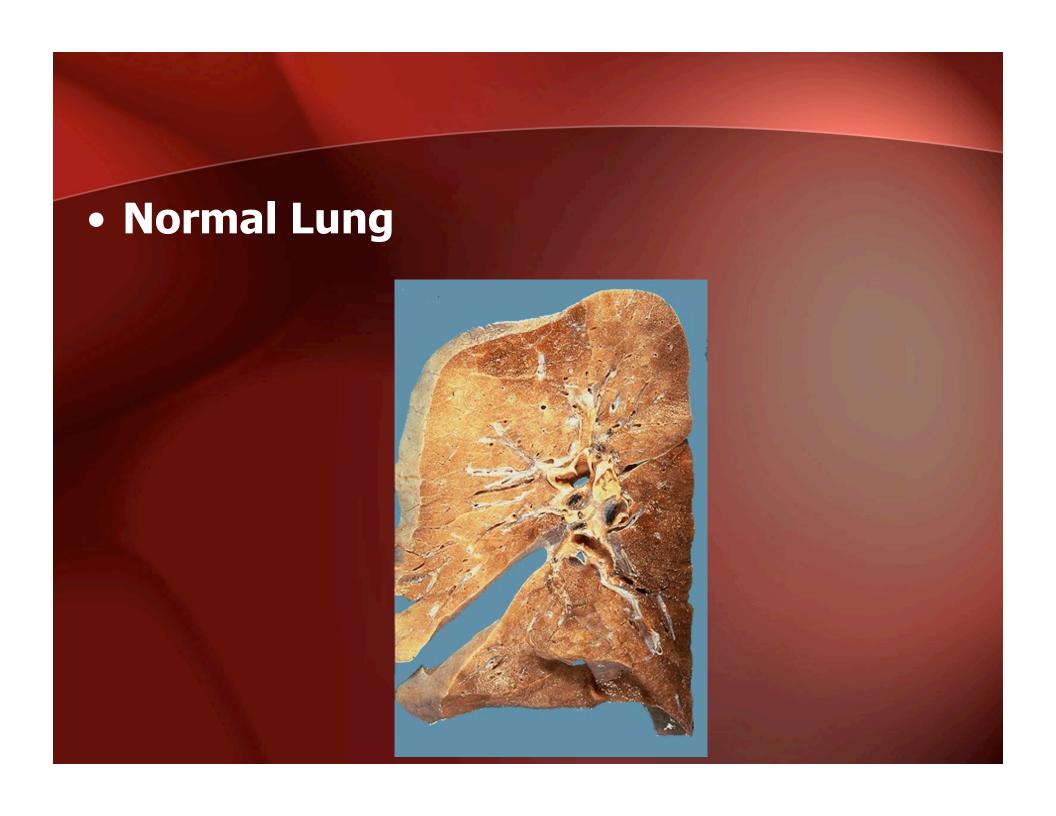
🖁 Cilia

Basal cell Basement membrane

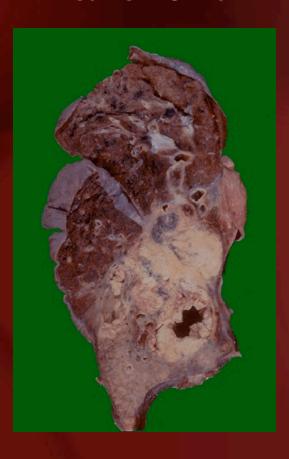
Basement membrane







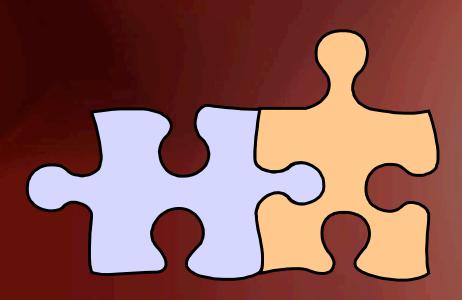
Squamous cell carcinoma



Adenocarcinomas



Causes of Cancer



Genetic Factors

Carcinogenic Substance Exposure

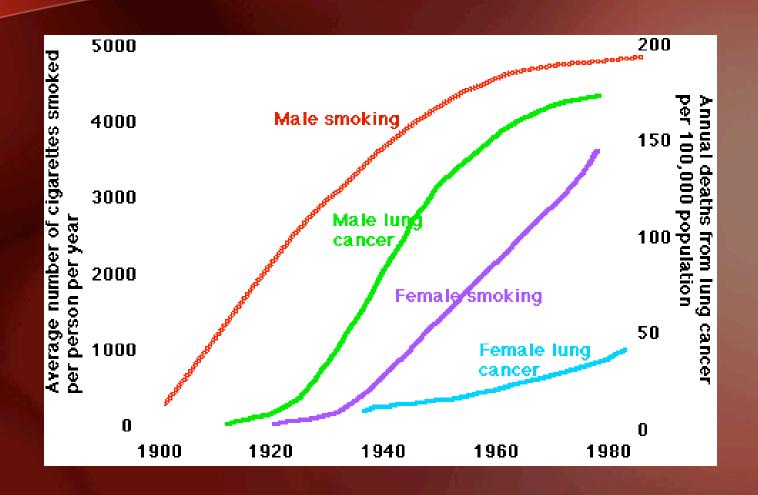
Carcinogens Substances

Environmental Factors and Exposure

Smoking and Secondhand Smoke

Cigarette Smoking

- Higher risk of lung cancer
- Higher cancer mortality rate
- 4,000 different chemicals, many carcinogens
- Roughly 90% percent of lung cancer deaths are rooted in smoking





Genetic Factors

- Lung cancer free survival among old heavy smokers
- Extremely exposed, extremely resistant aged survivors
- Genetic resistance or susceptibility
- Family Heredity
- Women

Genetic Mutations

- FHIT
- GRPR
- SLC22A1L
- p53
- KRAS2
- BRAF
- Many, many more...



- Tumor-suppressor genes
- Oncogenes
- Chemotherapy resistance

Treatment

- Genetic screening to determine cancer type
- Varies with cancer type: Nonsmall Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) or Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC)
- NSCLC Surgery and Radiation/Chemotherapy
- SCLC Radiation/Chemotherapy, selected surgery situations

Main Thought

• Inherited mutations in these genes seem to rarely cause lung cancer, but some people inherit a reduced ability to detoxify certain carcinogens, and environmental factors can be the deciding factor in cancer onset.