



PathologyOutlines.com Crossword Puzzle  
ANSWER KEY

1. A	2. S	3. B	E	4. S	5. T	6. O	7. S			8. D	9. O	
10. B	K	A		11. P	S	M	A		12. L	U	N	13. G
14. S	I	S		A		O			15. A	C	N	E
16. C	N	O		S			17. R	18. A	S	T		N
E		19. L	Y	M	20. E	D	I	S	E	A	S	E
21. S	M	A			D		22. C	D		L		T
S		T		23. P	E		K		24. A			I
25. U	R	E	A		M		E		L			C
S		R		26. M	A	S	T		27. K	I	28. T	
		A		Y			T				C	
	29. F	L	U	O	R	E	S	30. C	E	31. N	C	32. E
	N						33. I	O		E		M
34. K	A	P	O	S	I	S	A	R	C	O	M	A



## Across

- Also called Ferruginous bodies, **ASBESTOS**
- Osteopath, **DO**
- Transtibial amputation that involves removing the foot, ankle joint and distal tibia and fibula with related soft tissue structures (abbreviated), **BKA (below knee amputation)**
- Membranous and cytoplasmic marker of prostate adenocarcinoma, less sensitive and specific than NKX3.1, **PSMA (prostate specific membrane antigen)**
- Most common primary site of infection in coccidioidomycosis, **LUNG**
- Common suffix meaning an action, process, condition or state (i.e. adeno\_), **SIS**
- Occurrence of inflamed or infected sebaceous glands in the skin, **ACNE**
- Autoinflammatory bone disorder with a wide spectrum of clinical manifestations, from unifocal to multifocal lesions (abbreviated), **CNO (chronic nonbacterial osteomyelitis)**
- An allergy test that is done on a sample of blood; used to check for allergic sensitivity to specific substances, **RAST**
- Multisystem disorder caused by spirochete *Borrelia burgdorferi*; in the US, most commonly occurs in the northeast and upper midwest, **LYMEDISEASE**
- Used in membranous or cytoplasmic staining; also called clone 1A4 or sm-1, **SMA**
- Specific types of molecules found on the surface of cells that help differentiate one cell type from another (abbreviated), **CD (cluster of differentiation)**
- When a blood clot (thrombus) becomes lodged in an artery in the lung and blocks blood flow to the lung (abbreviated), **PE (pulmonary embolism)**
- Colorless crystalline compound which is the main nitrogenous breakdown product of protein metabolism in mammals, **UREA**
- Type of cell that is a part of the immune system; functionally and structurally closely related to basophils but current evidence indicates that immediate precursors are different, **MAST**
- Gene encoding a transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptor, involved in both the MAP kinase and AKT pathways; used to confirm diagnosis of GIST, **KIT**
- \_\_\_ in situ hybridization, **FLUORESCENCE**
- Process of injecting medications, fluids or blood products directly into the marrow of a bone (abbreviated), **IO (intraosseous infusion)**
- Vascular neoplasm caused by human herpesvirus 8 (HHV8); tends to be indolent but may be locally aggressive, **KAPOSISARCOMA**

## Down

- Latin for abscess, **ABSCCESSUS**
- Most common site of extranodal involvement in adult T cell leukemia / lymphoma (ATLL), **SKIN**
- HER2 immunohistochemical staining pattern of tumor cells in micropapillary carcinoma of the breast, **BASOLATERAL**
- Sudden, violent, involuntary muscle contraction; a sudden tightening of a passage or canal, **SPASM**
- Disorder characterized by multiorgan dysfunction including lethal cardiac arrhythmias, webbing, congenital heart disease, immune deficiency, intermittent hypoglycemia, cognitive abnormalities (abbreviated), **TS (Timothy syndrome)**
- Prefix indicating of the shoulder or scapula, **OMO**
- One of the major elements in the cardiac conduction system, the system that controls the heart rate (abbreviated), **SA (sinoatrial node)**
- Most common type of invasive breast carcinoma; lacks features of any other subtypes (i.e. is a diagnosis of exclusion), **DUCTAL**
- What one might call a media outlet for cancer specialists, **ONN (oncologist news network)**
- To cut, divide or dissolve a substance or to treat an anatomic structure, with a beam, **LASE**
- Fellowship type often combined with molecular, **GENETIC**
- Genus of nonmotile, gram negative, non spore forming, highly pleomorphic bacteria that may occur in the forms of cocci, bacilli or threads, **RICKETTISIA**
- Congenital defect hole in the septum (abbreviated), **ASD (atrial septal defect)**
- The accumulation of excess fluid in the intercellular or interstitial tissue spaces or body cavities, **EDEMA**
- Marker typically negative in primary cutaneous ALCL, **ALK**
- Prefix denoting a relationship to muscle (i.e. \_genin), **MYO**
- Carcinoma of urothelial origin with a pathology that may involve prostatic tissue (abbreviated), **TCC (transitional cell carcinoma)**
- Minimally invasive technique to obtain cytologic specimens of thyroid nodules, **FNA (fine needle aspiration)**
- \_ pulmonale; condition that causes the right side of the heart to fail, **COR**
- Prefix meaning new (i.e. \_plasia), **NEO**
- Also called CD227, MUC1 and episialin, **EMA**