

GLOSSARY

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| Adjuvant therapy | a treatment that is added to increase the effectiveness of a primary treatment |
| Benign | composed of cells that will not invade other unrelated tissues or organs of the body, although it may continue to grow in size abnormally |
| Biopsy | use to investigate breast lesions by the removal of a piece of tissue for examination under a microscope to see whether cancer cells are present |
| Cancer | a disease which occurs when cells behave abnormally and divide out of control |
| Censored data | patients who survive beyond the end or who are lost to follow-up at some point |
| Chemotherapy | the use of drugs to kill cancer cells by damaging the cancer cells that are dividing |
| Diagnosis | a formal statement about the nature of a patient's disease |
| Epidemiology | the study of the distribution and factors involved in the development of diseases in human population |
| Estrogen | a hormone produced by the ovaries and the adrenal glands, causes some breast cancers to grow |
| Follow up | to maintain contact with a patient in order to evaluate a diagnosis or to determine the effectiveness of the treatment received |
| Hormonal therapy | an approach to suppress the growth of hormone that promotes the growth of cancer |
| Incidence | quantifies the number of new cases of disease that has developed in a population, expressed as a fixed rate (number of cases per 100,000 people per year) |
| Local therapy | refers to treatment of the breast and surrounding lymph nodes usually in a combination of surgery and radiation therapy |
| Lumpectomy | excision of the tumor mass, including a clear margin of normal breast cancer around the tumor, along with lymph nodes under the arm |
| Malignant | composed of cells that invade or spread to other parts of the body |

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| Mammogram | is x-ray views of each part of the breast (top to bottom; side-to-side) to provide more information about the size and character of the abnormality |
| Mastectomy | complete removal of the breast, the chest wall muscles under the breast, and some of the axillary nodes |
| Metastasis | a phenomena when cancer cells break away from the primary tumour and travel via the blood stream or lymphatic system, to different sites within the body |
| Prognosis | the prediction of the future course and the outcome of disease process, which may either concern their natural course or their outcome after treatment |
| Radiation therapy | Using high-dose x-rays or other high-energy rays to kill cancer cells by damaging the DNA within the tumour cells |
| Recurrence | reappearance of tumour after previous removal |
| Supervised learning | is a process of training a neural network by giving an example of the task to learn |
| Survival analysis | the analysis of data that corresponds to the time from when an individual enter a study until the occurrence of some particular event or end-point |
| Systemic therapy | refers to chemotherapy or hormone therapy to control cancer cells that may spread beyond the breast and nearby tissues |
| Tumor | an abnormal growth of cell |
| Uncensored data | involved patients who are observed until they reach the end point |
| Unsupervised learning | a training model where the network is only given a set of input data and the network itself must seek out shared properties of the data set, and correlate these similarities into a comprehensive algorithm as its output |