Parenthetical definition: Metastasis (metastatic disease or metastatic tumor) is the spread of tumor from one organ, where it was originate, to another body site.

Sentence definition: Metastasis the process of dissemination of cancer cells from its primary site to different, nearby or distant, parts of the body usually through blood or lymphatic systems, where malignant cells form a “new” secondary tumor.

Expanded definition: Metastasis is the movement of tumor cells from its initial location (primary tumor) to other parts of the body through the bloodstream, lymphatic system or by direct invasion into surrounded tissues, where malignant cells form a “new” secondary tumor. Metastatic tumor belongs to the same type of cancer as the original tumor. For example, if lung cancer spreads to the brain, the tumor cells in the brain are cells of lung cancer, not brain cancer cells. Metastasis is considered one of the hallmarks of cancer (Hanahan D., Weinberg R. 57 ) and at the same time, is the major contributor to the deaths of patients with cancer. For instance, in Canada cancer is the leading cause of death and prevails over other leading causes of death, such as heart and cerebrovascular (i.e. stroke) diseases (Canadian 6).

The term metastasis was first mentioned in the 1580s from a conjugation of the Greek prefix “meta” (change, alteration) and “stasis” (an equilibrium condition).

The process of metastasis includes several steps, which is known as the invasion-metastasis cascade (see Figure 1). Firstly, to metastasize the group of malignant cells should acquire the ability to leave the primary site and move elsewhere to the distant body organs to form metastases (Welch D., Hurst D. 3012). As was mentioned previously, for spreading cancer cells use two main pathways: the lymphatic pathway, which leads to the invasion of the lymph nodes (organs of lymphatic and immune systems, which act as filters for foreign particles, including cancer cells) closest to the organ where the tumor originated. The second route is the blood pathway, leading to the invasion of distant organs, mostly lung, bone, liver or brain. Circulating in blood or lymphatic system tumor cells evade the immune system through various mechanisms. The migration of tumor cells mostly unpredictable, but to invade cancer cells need to adhere to the wall of the blood vessel and then they migrate through it. Finally, getting into another tissue cancer cells start to grow and form a colony, which is the final phase in the malignant tumor progression (Lambert et al. 672). The treatment of metastatic tumors is the most challenging goal in modern oncology (the branch of medicine which studies cancer) and directs to prolong survival, maintain quality of patients` life and prevent other problems caused by metastasis.



Figure 1. Illustration of the metastasis process. <https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms/def/metastasis>. Accessed September 24, 2019.

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