

Neoplasia

System	Common Benign Tumors	Common Malignant Tumors
General Neoplasia	- Adenomas (glandular origin) - Lipomas (fat tissue) - Leiomyomas (smooth muscle) - Fibromas (connective tissue) - Hemangiomas (blood vessels)	- Carcinomas (epithelial origin: squamous cell, adenocarcinoma) - Sarcomas (mesenchymal origin) - Lymphomas (Hodgkin, non-Hodgkin) - Leukemias (myeloid, lymphoid) - Metastatic cancers (spread from primary site)
Hematopoietic & Lymphoreticular	- Benign lymphoid hyperplasia - Splenic hemangioma	- Leukemia (ALL, AML, CLL, CML) - Lymphoma (Hodgkin's, Non-Hodgkin's) - Multiple myeloma
Central & Peripheral Nervous	- Meningioma (meninges) - Schwannoma (nerve sheath) - Pituitary adenoma (hormone-secreting tumor)	- Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) - Astrocytoma - Oligodendroglioma - Medulloblastoma (children)
Skin & Connective Tissue	- Seborrheic keratosis - Dermatofibroma - Lipoma (subcutaneous fat)	- Melanoma (aggressive, pigmented skin cancer) - Squamous cell carcinoma - Basal cell carcinoma - Kaposi sarcoma (HHV-8 related)
Musculoskeletal	- Osteochondroma (cartilage-capped bone tumor) - Giant cell tumor of bone	- Osteosarcoma (long bones, aggressive) - Ewing sarcoma (childhood bone cancer) - Chondrosarcoma (cartilage tumor)
Respiratory	- Pulmonary hamartoma (cartilage, connective tissue)	- Non-small cell lung carcinoma (adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, large cell carcinoma) - Small cell lung carcinoma (highly aggressive) - Mesothelioma (asbestos-related pleural tumor)
Cardiovascular	- Cardiac myxoma (most common benign heart tumor)	- Angiosarcoma (malignant vascular tumor) - Hemangiosarcoma
Gastrointestinal	- Hepatic hemangioma (benign liver lesion) - Colonic adenoma (precancerous polyp) - Gastric leiomyoma	- Colorectal adenocarcinoma - Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) - Pancreatic adenocarcinoma - Gastric carcinoma
Renal/Urinary	- Renal oncocytoma - Angiomyolipoma (associated with tuberous sclerosis)	- Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) - Wilms tumor (pediatric kidney cancer) - Urothelial carcinoma (bladder cancer)
Reproductive	- Uterine leiomyoma (fibroids) - Ovarian cystadenoma - Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)	- Cervical carcinoma (HPV-associated) - Ovarian carcinoma (serous, mucinous, clear cell) - Testicular cancer (seminoma, non-seminomatous germ cell tumors) - Prostate adenocarcinoma
Endocrine	- Thyroid adenoma (follicular adenoma) - Pituitary adenoma	- Thyroid carcinoma (papillary, follicular, medullary, anaplastic) - Adrenal cortical carcinoma - Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor (insulinoma, glucagonoma)