Benign vs Malignant Tumors

What Is a Tumor?
A tumor (also called neoplasm) is an abnormal mass of cells in the body. It is caused by cells dividing more than normal or not dying when they should. Tumors can be classified as benign or malignant.

Benign Tumors
Benign tumors are those that stay in their primary location without invading other sites of the body. They do not spread to local structures or to distant parts of the body. Benign tumors tend to grow slowly and have distinct borders.

Benign tumors are not usually problematic. However, they can become large and compress structures nearby, causing pain or other medical complications. For example, a large benign lung tumor could compress the trachea (windpipe) and cause difficulty in breathing. This would warrant urgent surgical removal. Benign tumors are unlikely to recur once removed. Common examples of benign tumors are fibroids in the uterus and lipomas in the skin.

Specific types of benign tumors can turn into malignant tumors. These are monitored closely and may require surgical removal. For example, colon polyps (another name for an abnormal mass of cells) can become malignant and are therefore usually surgically removed.

Malignant Tumors
Malignant tumors have cells that grow uncontrollably and spread locally and/or to distant sites. Malignant tumors are cancerous (ie, they invade other sites). They spread to distant sites via the bloodstream or the lymphatic system. This spread is called metastasis. Metastasis can occur anywhere in the body and most commonly is found in the liver, lungs, brain, and bone.

Malignant tumors can spread rapidly and require treatment to avoid spread. If they are caught early, treatment is likely to be surgery with possible chemotherapy or radiotherapy. If the cancer has spread, the treatment is likely to be systemic, such as chemotherapy or immunotherapy.

Tumor classification: benign vs malignant

A tumor is an abnormal mass in the body that grows due to cells reproducing too much or not dying when they are supposed to. Tumors are classified as benign or malignant based on multiple characteristics they display.

**Benign tumors**
- Grow slowly and have distinct borders
- Do not invade surrounding tissue
- Do not invade other parts of the body

**Malignant (cancerous) tumors**
- Can grow quickly and have irregular borders
- Often invade surrounding tissue
- Can spread to other parts of the body through a process called metastasis

Treatment consists of surgical removal if tumors compress nearby structures or become malignant over time.

Treatment can consist of surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, immunotherapy, or a combination of therapies to prevent cancerous spread.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- American Cancer Society
- Cancer Research UK