- TUMORS
  - HEMATOLOGICAL
    - 1. LEUKEMIAS
      - A. ACUTE LEUKEMIAS (RAPIDLY PROGRESSIVE, IMMATURE BLASTS)
        - ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA (ALL)
          - B-ALL (MOST COMMON IN ADULTS & CHILDREN)
          - T-ALL
        - ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA (AML)
      - B. CHRONIC LEUKEMIAS (SLOW-GROWING, MATURE CELLS)
        - CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA (CLL)
        - CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKEMIA (CML) – DRIVEN BY BCR-ABL1 FUSION
        - HAIRY CELL LEUKEMIA (HCL) – RARE, INDOLENT B-CELL MALIGNANCY
    - 2. LYMPHOMAS
      - A. HODGKIN LYMPHOMA (HL)
        - CLASSIC HODGKIN LYMPHOMA (REED-STERNBERG CELLS, SUBTYPES: NODULAR SCLEROSIS, MIXED CELLULARITY)
        - NODULAR LYMPHOCYTE-PREDOMINANT HL
      - B. NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA (NHL)
        - B-CELL NHLS (MOST COMMON)
        - AGGRESSIVE
          - DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA (DLBCL)
          - BURKITT LYMPHOMA
          - MANTLE CELL LYMPHOMA (MCL)
        - INDOLENT
          - FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA (FL)
          - CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA/SMALL LYMPHOCYTIC LYMPHOMA (CLL/SLL)
          - MARGINAL ZONE LYMPHOMA (MALT LYMPHOMA)
      - T-CELL & NK-CELL NHLS
        - PERIPHERAL T-CELL LYMPHOMA (PTCL)
        - ANAPLASTIC LARGE CELL LYMPHOMA (ALCL)
        - CUTANEOUS T-CELL LYMPHOMA (MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES, SÉZARY SYNDROME)
    - 3. PLASMA CELL DISORDERS (MYELOMAS)
      - MULTIPLE MYELOMA (MM) – MALIGNANT PLASMA CELLS IN BONE MARROW
      - MONOCLONAL GAMMOPATHY OF UNDETERMINED SIGNIFICANCE (MGUS) – PRECURSOR TO MM
      - PLASMACYTOMA – SOLITARY PLASMA CELL TUMOR (BONE OR SOFT TISSUE)
      - AL AMYLOIDOSIS – ABNORMAL LIGHT CHAIN DEPOSITION
    - 4. MYELOPROLIFERATIVE NEOPLASMS (MPNS)
      - CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKEMIA (CML) – BCR-ABL1+
      - BCR-ABL1-NEGATIVE MPNS
        - POLYCYTHEMIA VERA (PV) – EXCESS RBCS
        - ESSENTIAL THROMBOCYTHEMIA (ET) – EXCESS PLATELETS
        - PRIMARY MYELOFIBROSIS (PMF) – BONE MARROW FIBROSIS
      - SYSTEMIC MASTOCYTOSIS – ABNORMAL MAST CELL GROWTH
    - 5. MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROMES (MDS)
      - LOWER-RISK MDS (E.G., DEL(5Q), REFRACTORY ANEMIA)
      - HIGHER-RISK MDS (E.G., EXCESS BLASTS, TP53 MUTATIONS)
  - SOLID TUMORS
    - CARCINOMAS *(MALIGNANT EPITHELIAL TUMORS – MOST COMMON SOLID TUMORS)*
      - ADENOCARCINOMAS (GLAND-FORMING, E.G., LUNG, BREAST, COLON)
      - SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMAS (E.G., LUNG, ESOPHAGUS, CERVIX)
      - TRANSITIONAL CELL CARCINOMA (E.G., BLADDER)
    - SARCOMAS *(MALIGNANT MESENCHYMAL TUMORS)*
      - BONE SARCOMAS (E.G., OSTEOSARCOMA, EWING SARCOMA)
      - SOFT TISSUE SARCOMAS (E.G., LIPOSARCOMA, LEIOMYOSARCOMA)
    - CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (CNS) TUMORS
      - GLIOBLASTOMA (GRADE IV GLIOMA)
      - MEDULLOBLASTOMA
      - ASTROCYTOMA
    - NEUROENDOCRINE TUMORS (NETS)
      - SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER
      - PANCREATIC NETS
      - CARCINOID TUMORS
    - GERM CELL TUMORS
      - SEMINOMA (TESTES)
      - DYSGERMINOMA (OVARIES)
      - EMBRYONAL CARCINOMA
    - BLASTOMAS *(EMBRYONAL TUMORS, TYPICALLY IN CHILDREN)*
      - NEUROBLASTOMA
      - RETINOBLASTOMA
      - HEPATOBLASTOMA