Questions week 9

Why to understand tumor evolution you need a prospective study?

What is the difference between a prospective or retrospective study?

What type of procedure gives access to the samples?

Why do they use a 426x median depth for whole exome sequencing data?

What is the difference between clonal and subclonal alterations?

Is the intra-tumor heterogeneity driven by one specific process in individual patients?

Why without multiregional sampling the mutations would have appeared to be clonal?

What is the difference between squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma?

Why Ki67 positive staining correlate with tumor burden?

What is the consequence of chromosomal instability?

Why mutation burden is higher in smokers than in non-smokers, and how it affects tumor evolution

Why is it interesting to distinguish copy number variation in the maternal and paternal alleles? How is it possible to distinguish between these two alleles?

What does the term parallel cancer evolution mean?

How is it possible to distinguish between alterations that are responsible for tumor initiation vs tumor maintenance?

Do Tumor-specific alterations tend to occur early or late in tumor development?