Cancer usurps homeostasis of the host tissue
CRC cells that stimulate proliferation of adjacent normal tissues can benefit from the induction of angiogenesis necessary to support the hyperplasia. Moreover, hyperplastic tissues produce a variety of growth factors that act as autocrine factors on normal cells and as paracrine factors on tumor cells. The angiogenesis supporting the induction and maintenance of the hyperplasia also contributes to the progressive growth of CRCs. The hyperplastic change in the adjacent mucosa to CRCs is associated with the malignant potential of CRCs. Indeed, hyperplastic change of the adjacent mucosa to CRCs is a good marker for CRC metastasis.