This table refers to the **WHO classification of gastric (stomach) cancer**, which categorizes gastric adenocarcinomas based on histological features. Here's an explanation of the entries:

1. **tubulär (Tubular Adenocarcinoma)**:
   * This type is characterized by the formation of tubular structures by tumor cells.
   * It is the most common histological subtype of gastric cancer.
2. **papillär (Papillary Adenocarcinoma)**:
   * This type is characterized by finger-like or papillary projections formed by tumor cells.
   * It is less common than tubular adenocarcinoma.
3. **muzinös (Mucinous Adenocarcinoma)**:
   * This type produces a large amount of mucin, which accumulates within the tumor and extracellularly.
   * It has a distinct gelatinous appearance.
4. **Siegelring-Ca (Signet Ring Cell Carcinoma)**:
   * This type is composed of cells with prominent intracellular mucin, which pushes the nucleus to the side, giving the appearance of a "signet ring."
   * It is associated with a diffuse growth pattern and worse prognosis.

The **WHO classification** is widely used in pathology and oncology to describe the histological types of gastric cancer, which helps guide treatment and assess prognosis.