The table categorizes tumor growth forms ("Wachstumsform") with associated codes. Here's the explanation for each type:

1. **1 - Fibrolamellar (fibrolamellär)**:
   * A specific growth pattern often seen in fibrolamellar hepatocellular carcinoma, characterized by fibrous bands between tumor cells.
2. **2 - Trabecular (trabekulär)**:
   * The tumor grows in a pattern resembling cords or beams of cells.
3. **3 - Pseudoglandular (pseudoglandulär)**:
   * The tumor forms gland-like structures that are not true glands.
4. **4 - Compact (kompakt)**:
   * The tumor grows densely with minimal space between cells.
5. **5 - Scirrhous (szirrhös)**:
   * The tumor is firm and fibrous, often indicating a desmoplastic reaction (growth of fibrous tissue around the tumor).
6. **6 - Adenoid**:
   * The tumor resembles glandular structures.
7. **7 - Solid**:
   * The tumor grows as a solid mass without any specific architectural features.
8. **8 - Tubular (tubulär)**:
   * The tumor grows in tube-like structures, similar to certain types of glandular growth.
9. **9 - Glandular (glandulär)**:
   * The tumor forms true gland-like structures.
10. **99 - No information provided (keine Angabe)**:
    * No specific information is available about the growth form.

These growth forms help describe the microscopic appearance of tumors and are often used in pathology to characterize cancer types.