



PROFILE OF GYNAECOLOGICAL MALIGNANCY REPORTED AT TERTIARY CARE CENTER: A RETROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

Obstetrics & Gynaecology

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Gynaecological cancers form a huge burden of mortality and morbidity around world. In this study pattern and relative frequencies of gynaecological malignancies among admitted women in gynaecological department at Adichunchanagiri Institute of Medical Sciences was studied.

METHODS: It was a retrospective observational study done at department of gynaecology at AH & RC from june18-nov19. Case records of patients diagnosed with gynaecological malignancies were retrieved from medical records department. Information regarding demographic details, frequency of involvement at various sites and stage at presentation, histopathology was analysed and expressed in percentage.

RESULTS: During this study, period 30 gynaecological malignancies reported out of which 16 were cervical cancer, 11 were ovarian cancer and 3 uterine were cancer of corpus uteri. The mean age of Cervical cancer was 58yrs, ovarian cancer was 55.27yrs and Cancer of Uterine corpus was 57yrs. All women were multigravida in the study. Women with cancer cervix and corpus uteri commonly presented with postmenopausal bleeding and irregular bleeding, ovarian cancer presented with abdominal pain and distension. Squamous cell carcinoma of cervix, adenocarcinoma and epithelial cancer was the commonest histopathology seen in endometrial and ovarian cancer respectively.

CONCLUSION: Cervical cancer is commonest gynaecological malignancy in the study population followed by ovarian and uterine malignancy.

KEYWORDS

cancer cervix, cancer corpus uteri, ovarian cancer, frequency of gynaecological malignancy.

INTRODUCTION

Gynaecological malignancies form a huge burden of morbidity and mortality around the world. It's the second most common cancer of females after cancer breast.

In developed countries, cancer endometrium is the commonest gynaecological malignancy, whereas in developing countries it is cancer cervix followed by ovarian cancer.

Endometrial & ovarian cancer common in older age, while cancer cervix is common in pre and perimenopausal age group.

As the frequency and distribution of gynaecological malignancies vary from region to region, this study aims at determining the pattern of malignancies in our population which helps us to identify the burden of these cancers in our population.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This is a retrospective observational study done at the department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, AH&RC, B G Nagara.

This study included all the women admitted in the gynaecological department from June 2018 to November 2019 and those who were diagnosed with gynaecological malignancies were included.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

To determine the Pattern of malignancy reported our institution, which helps in determining burden of gynaecological malignancy in our population

The case records of these patients were retrieved from Department of Medical Records, and information collected were demographic and general details like age, residence, marital status, parity, clinical features, investigation, histopathological data & treatment.

The data collected were analysed using Microsoft Excel for determining the relative frequency of the tumour, and descriptive statistics for demographic data and is expressed in percentage.

RESULTS

A total of 30 cases of gynaecological malignancies were reported among 1160 gynaecological admissions during the study period of 18 months (June 18 to November 19) in AH&RC B G nagara.

The relative frequency distribution of gynaecological malignancies was tabulated. Most common cancers were cervical cancer (16cases) followed by ovarian cancer (11cases), followed by cancer of endometrium (3cases).

Table 1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
LOWER CLASS	14	46.7
LOWER MIDDLE	14	46.7
MIDDLE CLASS	2	6.7
TOTAL	30	100.0

Table2

SITE OF MALIGNANCY	HISTOLOGICAL TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
CERVIX	SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA	16	53.33%
ENDOMETRIUM	ENDOMETRIAL ADENOCARCINOMA	3	10%
OVARY	EPITHELIAL	2	36.67%
	SEROUS	5	
	MALIGNANT SEX CORD	2	
	MUCINOUS CYSTADENOCARCINOMA	2	

Table 3

EDUCATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
HIGH SCHOOL	5	16.7
ILLITERATE	15	50.0
PRIMARY	9	30.0
PUC	1	3.3
TOTAL	30	100.0

Table 4

AGE IN YEAR	CERVIX	OVARY	UTERUS
41-50	3	2	1
51-60	9	6	1
61-70	3	3	1
>70	1	0	0

Table 5

PARITY	SITE OF MALIGNANCY		
	CERVIX	UTERUS	OVARY
NULLIGRAVIDA	0	0	0
1-2	1	1	4
3-4	13	2	5
5	2	0	2

Table 6

PRESENTING COMPLAINTS	SITE OF MALIGNANCY		
	UTERUS	CERVIX	OVARY
POST MENOPAUSAL BLEEDING	2	9	2
PAIN ABDOMEN	0	0	6
MASS PER ABDOMEN	0	0	3
WDPV	1	7	0

Table 7

	STAGING LAPARO -TOMY	HYSTERE C -TOMY	RADIO -THERAPY	FOLLOW UP CHEMO -THERPY
CERVICAL CANCER		4	12	
OVARIAN CANCER	6	5		3
ENDOMET RIAL CANCER	2	1		

DISCUSSION

- Cervix is the commonest site of affliction among gynaecological malignancies observed in our study 53.33%.
- In hospital-based registers in India including a consolidated report from the National cancer registry program as well as rural institute, cervical cancer remains the commonest cancer.
- Ovary is the second leading site among the gynaecological malignancy at our institute.
- The median age of cancer cervix, ovary, and corpus uteri was 58yrs, 55.27yrs and 57 years respectively, which is comparable with studies done by Eutherian S et al¹ reported 73.4%, Jeep V et al from Haryana reported 67.2% and Agarwal et al reported 71.47% from Delhi in their studies.^{5,6} Jhansivani Y et al from Guntur reported 85% of cancer cervix in their studies.⁷ Joseph A et al reported 60.6% in Nigeria.³
- Contrary to this was reported from Jamal S et al study from Pakistan where ovarian cancer (72.5%) was the leading gynaecological cancer.^{2,4}
- But according to SEER registry, the median age of occurrence of cervical cancer was lower (48 years) whereas ovarian and uterine cancers occurred at an older age group.^{4,8}
- The second commonest cancer in our study is the ovarian malignancy followed by the endometrial cancer.
- This is similar to other studies from other parts of India and Nigeria.^{5,6,10} The differences in the patterns of frequency of gynaecological malignancy could be due to the differences in availability of screening programs, education, awareness, lifestyle, diet etc.

CONCLUSION

According to this study, cancer cervix is the commonest gynaecological malignancy in our population followed by ovarian and endometrial cancer.

- Though cancer cervix is a preventable and easily accessible cancer, the incidence is still high.
- By strengthening the health programs including regular Pap smear screening, public awareness campaigns, HPV vaccination and follow up surveillance, prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of cancer cervix is possible.
- In low resource settings visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) and visual inspection with Lugol's iodine (VILI) will help in down staging cancer cervix.
- Reliable screening method for endometrial and ovarian cancers is the need to reduce the incidence of these cancers.
- Along with that provision of accessible and affordable health care to lower socio economic group is essential.
- This in turn would reduce the morbidity and mortality due to gynaecological cancers.

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