

Spectrum of Gynecological malignancies at Jamshoro

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Objective:

To describe the frequency and spectrum of different types of Gynecological malignancies.

Study Design: An observational study

Place and duration of Study:

Conducted at the Department of Gynaecology & Obstetric, Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences Jamshoro. From January 2014 to December 2015.

Methodology:

All the patients with Gynecological malignancies, admitted at the study place, whether previously diagnosed or need to establish the diagnosis on the basis of EUA, biopsy, staging and for surgery during the study period were included. Studied variables were age, marital status, parity, religion, education, socioeconomic status, clinical presentation, clinical diagnosis, tumor site and surgical procedure. The diagnosis and type of malignancy was confirmed on the histopathology report of the specimen taken. All patients with benign disease were excluded.

Results

A total of sixty five patients (6.39%) with gynaecological malignancies were admitted. The median age was 46.26 (15) years. Ninety one percent (90.7%) were Muslims and, 94% of women were married. Seventy one percent of them were from poor socioeconomic status.

Cervical cancer in 27 (41.5%) was seen most common followed by ovarian malignancy in 21 (32.3%) of cases, uterine cancers seen in 9 (13.8%), vaginal cancer in 6 (9.2%) and vulval cancer in 3 (4.6%) of cases. In cervical cancer the common histopathological type observed was squamous cell carcinoma moderately differentiated in 19 (29.2%), in ovarian the papillary serous cyst adenocarcinoma in n= 13 (20.0%) was seen commonly. In vagina and vulva the squamous cell carcinoma was noted. There was no case of primary fallopian tube malignancy reported.

Conclusion:

Gynecological malignancies are common in younger age group. The need is to increase awareness programs among the populations, strengthen screening practices, making it easy and cost effective for all the general and at risk population, so that early detection and treatment can be possible to control the female genital tract cancers.