

### Scope of Services

#### Medical Oncology and Haematology

- Chemotherapy
- Immunotherapy
- Bone Marrow Transplant
- Paediatric Oncology
- Geriatric Oncology
- Onco critical Care

#### Surgical Oncology

- Head and Neck
- Breast
- GI, Lung and Thoracic
- Cervical and Gynaecology
- Prostate and Genito-urinary
- Colorectal
- Peritoneal
- Brain, Spine and Bone
- Liver and Pancreas

#### Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeries

#### Radiation Oncology

- Radiation Therapy

#### Nuclear Medicine

- PET CT
- SPECT
- High Dose Radionuclide Therapy

#### Pain and Palliative Care

#### Radiation Oncology

Dr. Sandeep Jain

#### Nuclear Medicine

Dr. Sunny Gandhi

#### Pain Management

Dr. Milan Mehta

#### Cardiology

Dr. Ketan Vekariya

### Medical Oncology and Haematology

#### Medical Oncology and Haematology

Dr. Pankaj Shah  
Dr. Manohar Chari  
Dr. Mithun Shah  
Dr. Nahush Tahiliani

#### Bone Marrow Transplant and Haematology

Dr. Nidhi Jain  
Dr. Akanksha Garg

#### Onco-critical Care

Dr. Bikas Mishra

### Surgical Oncology

#### HEAD AND NECK CANCER

Dr. Mahesh H. Patel  
Dr. Siddharth Shah  
Dr. Dipen Patel  
Dr. Supreet Bhatt

#### GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCER

Dr. Ava Desai  
Dr. Mona Shah

#### G.I., LUNG AND THORACIC CANCER

Dr. Mahesh D. Patel

#### BREAST CANCER

Dr. Priyanka Chiripal  
Dr. Neelam Ahirwar

#### UROLOGICAL CANCER

Dr. Mukesh Patel  
Dr. Raj Patel

#### NEURO CANCER

Dr. Dipak Patel  
Dr. Kalpesh Shah

#### SPINE CANCER

Dr. Hitesh Modi

#### ORTHOPEDIC CANCER

Dr. Jaymin Shah

#### PLASTIC AND RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY

Dr. Raghuvir Solanki  
Dr. Jatin Bhojani

### Why choose Zydus Cancer Centre for Gynaecological Cancer?

- Full-time dedicated **senior and experienced** specialists
- Counselling, Screening and Early Detection programs for Gynaecological Cancers
- Individualised planning and state-of-the-art treatment for all Gynaecological Cancers
- Fertility preserving treatment in some cancers whenever feasible and safe

### Our Gynaecological Oncologist Expert



**Dr. Ava Desai**  
MD, D.G.O



**Dr. Mona Shah**  
MBBS, MD (Gynecology)



To book your appointment, call:

+91 79 66190201 / 372



#### Zydus Cancer Centre

Zydus Hospitals Road, S.G. Highway,  
Thaltej, Ahmedabad - 380 054, Gujarat.

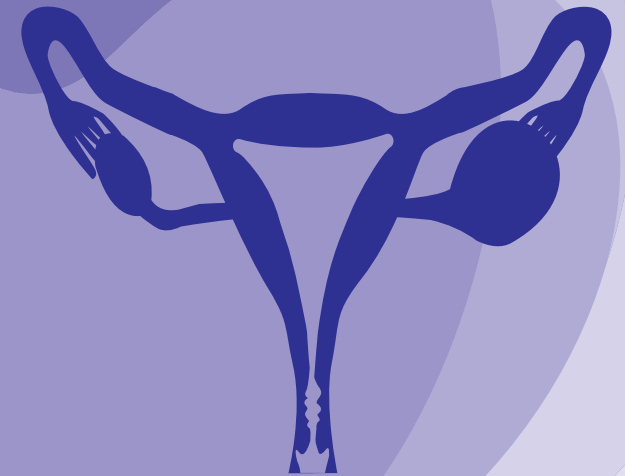
Board Line: 079-71 666 000

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# Gynaecological Cancer

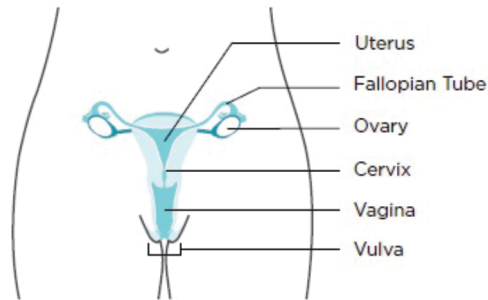


## What Is Gynaecologic Cancer?

Gynaecologic Cancer is any cancer that starts in a woman's reproductive organs. Gynaecologic Cancers should be treated by a specialist Gynaecologic Oncologist.

### Types of Gynaecologic Cancer

The five main types of gynaecologic cancer are: cervical, ovarian & fallopian tube, uterine, vaginal, and vulvar.



- Cervical Cancer begins in the cervix, the lower, narrow end of the uterus.
- Ovarian Cancer begins in the ovaries. Similar cancers occur in the fallopian tubes or the peritoneum (the inner lining of the abdomen)
- Uterine Cancer begins in the uterus. The most common type is Endometrial cancer arising from the endometrium - the inner-most layer of the uterus. Rarer types include uterine Sarcomas.
- Vaginal Cancer begins in the vagina.
- Vulvar Cancer begins in the vulva, the outer part of the female genital organs.
- Gestational Trophoblastic Tumors rarely occur after a pregnancy event.

### Cervical Cancer

Cervical Cancer is one of the commonest cancers in Indian women affecting about 1.5 lakhs of Indian women every year. If it is diagnosed in early stages, it is highly curable. Unfortunately, most women do not have regular Pap's smears & check-ups, and hence they are diagnosed in late stages. Hence about 76,000 Indian women die of cervical cancer annually.

### What causes Cervical Cancer?

It is not a hereditary disease. Most cases are caused by certain strains of the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), which is usually sexually transmitted.

## Can we prevent this disease which kills so many women?

Yes, Cervical Cancer is the only gynaecologic cancer which can actually be prevented or at least detected early:

- All women, even if they have absolutely no complaints, should undergo regular Pap's test and gynaecologic check-ups. Pap's test is a very simple, quick, painless, cheap test which can diagnose cancer in the pre-cancer stage - when there are no symptoms. This pre-cancer can be treated and the actual cancer can thus prevented. Now-a-days we can screen for HPV along with the Pap test (co-test) which greatly increases the accuracy of the Pap's test.
- Women should report any early symptoms or warning signs to their doctor immediately such as discharge or abnormal bleeding i.e. between periods, after intercourse or after menopause.
- Practice of safe sex with faithful partner & using a condom to reduce HPV infection
- The HPV vaccine, if given appropriately, can prevent about 80% of cervical cancers.

### How is Cervical Cancer treated?

Earlier stages are treated with radical surgery. If diagnosed in later stages, surgery is usually not possible and the treatment is radiotherapy along with chemotherapy.

### Ovarian Cancer

The commonest type is Epithelial Ovarian Cancer (EOC). (This term includes ovarian, fallopian tube and peritoneal cancers)

### Are there Early Symptoms or warning signs?

Unfortunately there are no specific symptoms in the early stages of EOC and most cases are diagnosed late, when the disease has spread. Even with vague complaints such as persistent "gassiness" or bloating, a frequent desire to pass urine, a feeling of fullness after even a small meal, abdominal pain, constipation, ovarian cancer must be suspected.

EOC may be hereditary in a few women. Hence family history of any cancer must be reported to the doctor.

### Is there any screening test for Ovarian Cancer?

Unfortunately there is no accurate test to screen women for ovarian cancer. Hence early detection is rare. Even so, women who are at high risk due to family history should have very close surveillance from a younger age to try and detect the cancer early.

## How is Ovarian Cancer treated?

Radical surgery and chemotherapy are both necessary to treat most cases.

### Germ Cell Ovarian Tumors:

Unlike EOC, these ovarian tumors occur in young girls & women less than 40 years old. Though some are highly malignant, there is an excellent cure rate with surgery and chemotherapy. In most cases fertility can also be preserved when so desired.

### Endometrial Cancer

This cancer arises in the endometrium which is the inner-most layer of the uterus. It is usually seen in older women, but may occur in young women especially those undergoing treatment for polycystic ovaries (PCOS), infertility or those who are obese.

### What are the early symptoms?

Heavy irregular or frequent periods, bleeding after menopause or a watery discharge are the common symptoms and must be reported immediately.

Some cases of endometrial cancer may be hereditary. Hence family history of any cancer must be reported to the doctor.

### Is there any screening test for Endometrial Cancer?

Screening is not recommended for all women. However those with a family history should have regular screening and endometrial biopsies along with tests for other cancers as advised, starting from a young age.

### How is Endometrial Cancer treated?

• Radical Surgery • Radiotherapy • Chemotherapy

### Vulvar Cancer

### What are the early symptoms?

Any change in colour, itching, burning, swelling, ulceration, sores or pain over the vulva must be reported immediately.

### How is Vulvar Cancer treated?

• Radical Surgery • Radiotherapy • Chemotherapy

### Gestational Trophoblastic Tumors

These rarer cancers can occur after a pregnancy event, usually a molar pregnancy or even an abortion or normal pregnancy. They may occur in the uterus or elsewhere in the body; and are often unsuspected by the patient or doctor. The main treatment is with chemotherapy and the cure rates are excellent, but only if treated properly. Usually surgery to remove the uterus is not required and fertility can be preserved.