

gynecological

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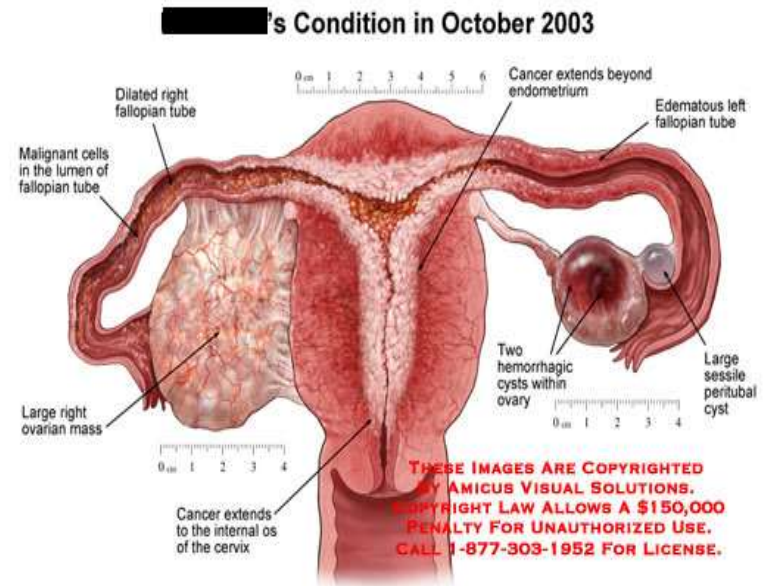
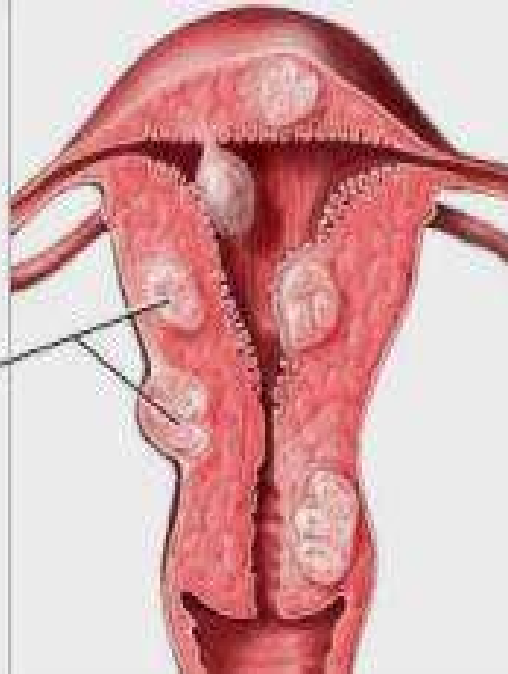
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1-Introducton

Gynecologic cancers often in value the uterus ,ovaries , cervix . vulva , vagina ,fallopian tubes , or usually secondarily , the peritoneum , the most common Gynecologic cancer in us is endometrial cancer , followed by ovarian cancer cervical cancer is not very common in developed countries

Fibroid tumors may occur in various regions of the uterus



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2- definition

Are un controlled growth and spread of abnormal cells originating in female reproductive organs .

3- epidemiology

Ovarian cancer is the second most common gynecologic cancer after uterine cancer .

it causes more death than any other gynecologic Cancer

Frequent in women between 55 y and 75 years of age

75 % will survive one year and about 25 % will survive 5 years after treatment

4-signs and symptoms

1-Abnormal or persistent vaginal bleeding

E.g bleeding after menopause .

2- un usual vaginal discharge .

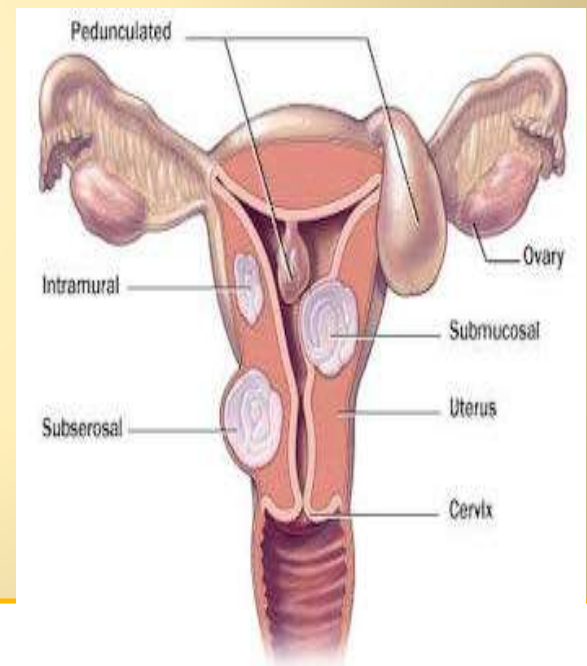
3- pain ,pressure or discomfort in the abdomen

4- swelling of the abdomen

5-change in bladder or bowel habits

6- itching , burning or soreness

7- pain during sex

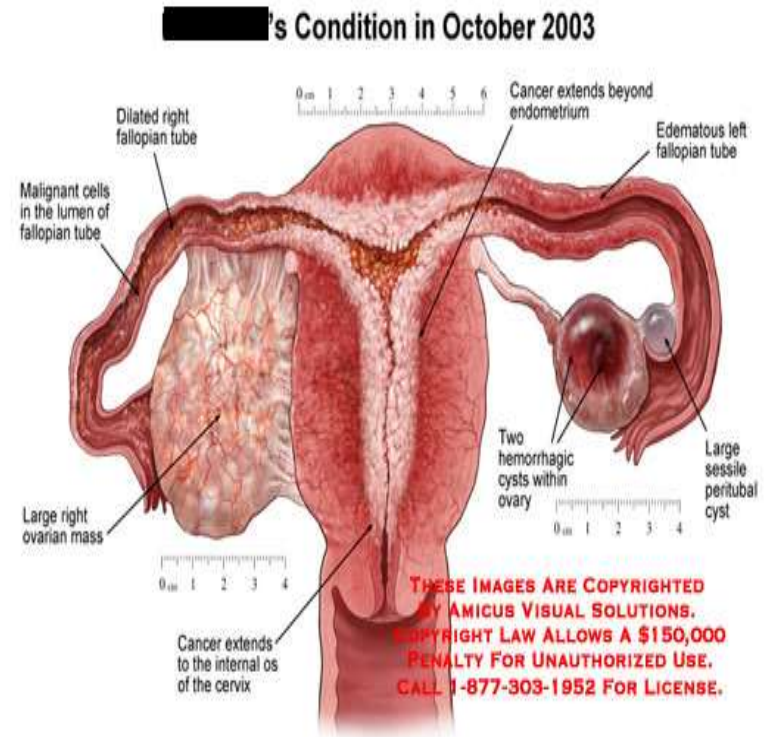
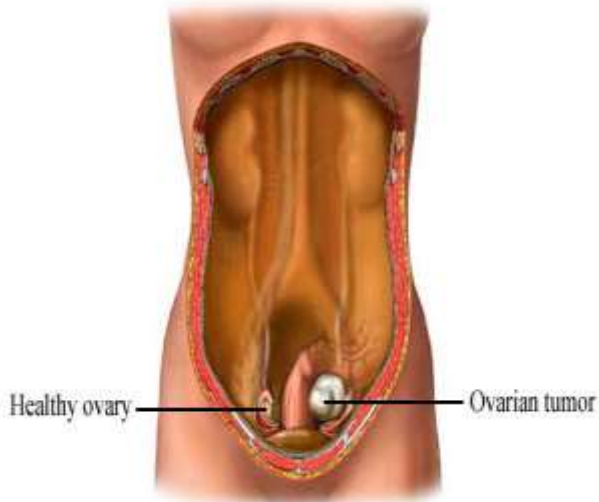


5- causes

There are many factors that causes gynecologic cancer medical research has discovered that some classes of genes , called on colognes and tumor suppress genes can be acquired (through smoking , aging , environmental in fluencies)almost all of cervical cancer and some cancer of vagina and vulva are caused by virus known as HPV or human papillomavirus.

6- types

- 1-ovarian cancer
- 2-uterine cancer / endometrial cancer
- 3-cervical cancer
- 4-vulvar cancer
- 5-vaginal cancer



7-risk factors

1- human papillomavirus infection.

2- lack of regular pap test .

3- smoking .

4- many sex partners.

5- obesity.

6- early menarche .

7- high intake of animal fat

8- pelvic radiation therapy

9- heavy daily alcohol

10- birth control

11- fertility drugs

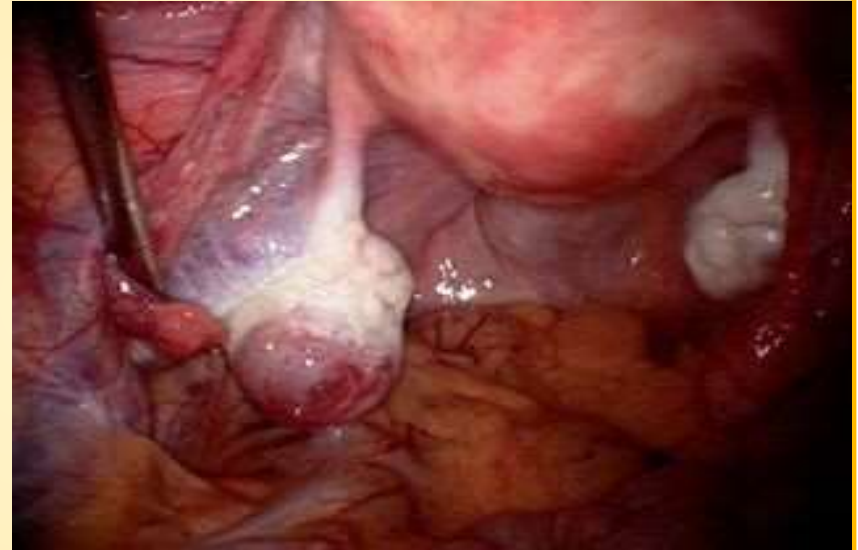
8- diagnosis

- 1- A Physical examination with pelvic examination
- 2- a pap smear
- 3- imaging test include intra vaginal ultra sound or ct scan
- 4- taking a sample of tissue for examination under microscope
- 5- advanced imagine technologies that can accurately a tumor size



9-complication

- 1-infection
- 2-bleeding and bruising
- 3-loss of fertility and menopause
- 4-leukemia
- 5-kidney damage
- 6-neuropathy
- 7-hearing loss
- 8-hernias
- 9-perforations
- 10-problem with the port



Other complication: nausea , vomiting hear loss , loss of appetite , mouth sores rashes on hands and feet , skin changes (blistering)

10-prevention

- 1- HPV vaccine : vaccines protect against the HPV types that most often cause cervical , vaginal and vulvar cancer**
- 2- screening test : when test is used to look for disease before they are symptoms**
- 3- weight control (obesity in fact can contributes as much to cancer deaths)**
- 4- having at least one child can help reduce your risk of developing ovarian cancer**
- 5- increase exercise can also lower your changes of developing gynecologic cancer**
- 6- a diet rich in antioxidant / contains fresh fruits and vegetables and low in red meat**

11- treatment

1- chemotherapy

Employs a combination of drug to slow the growth of tumors and destroy cancer cell .

2- hormone therapy :-

Uses progesterone to try to balance the effect of estrogen and slow tumor growth .

3- radiation therapy :-

This treatment uses high - energy - x- rays to shrink tumors and destroy cancer cell .

4- surgery

Hysterectomy (removal of the uterus and the cervix)


Bilateral salpingo (removal of ovaries and fallopian tubes)

5- other possible treatments include

Biological therapies to assist the immune system and vaccine therapy

12-nursing management

- 1-Teach the woman the importance of having routine screening for cancer of reproductive system**
- 2- Teach the woman about the risk factors of the reproductive system**
- 3-Teach the woman about menopause signs and symptoms after bilateral oophrectomy**
- 4- Teach the woman about hormone replacement therapy and the side effects**



5- manage clients pain related to chemotherapy

6-monitor for infection

7- offer encouragement and allow the patient to discuss her fears regarding ovarian cancer

8- provide additional education and help the patient find a support group

10- explain the need for increased intake of fruit vegetable and whole grains .

11- assess patient for body image changes as a result of disfiguring treatment

13-reference

1-^ mount sinai hospital .

2- ^ foundation for women's cancer.

EXTERNAL LINKS

- ^ foundation for women's cancer.
- ^ British gynaecological cancer society
- ^ British gynaecological cancer
- ^ American osteopathic board of obstetrics and gynecology