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Ovarian cancer: Single institutional based data

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Background: Ovarian cancer often has no symptoms at the early stages, so the disease is generally advanced when it is diagnosed. Ovarian cancer is the seventh most common cancer in women worldwide and 18 most common cancer overall. Epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) is the leading cause of death in women with gynecological malignancy. Due to inadequate screening tools and a lack of early clinical symptoms, approximately 70% of women with EOC are diagnosed with advanced stage of disease, which is associated with high morbidity and mortality.

Methods: All detailed data of ovarian carcinoma taken from hospital registry of 2017.

Result: Ovarian carcinoma is the 13th common cancer in Bhaktapur Cancer Hospital and second most common gynaecological cancer after cervical carcinoma. It consists of 2.3% of all cancer in 2017. Out of which 40% were referred from other centres for adjuvant chemotherapy and palliative chemotherapy. 60% had undergone surgery in Bhaktapur Cancer Hospital. Medium age is 49 years (22-75). 10% had borderline tumours, 15% had mucinous cystadenocarcinoma and 51% had high grade serous adenocarcinoma. 55% has received neo adjuvant chemotherapy followed by interval cytoreductive surgery.

Conclusion: Ovarian carcinoma has been found to be a second leading gynaecological malignancy. Patient usually presented in advanced disease. Most common histopathological finding is high grade serous adenocarcinoma.

Biography

Roshan Prajapati has pursued his MBBS from Chuvash State University Medical Academy, Russia. He completed her MD in Medical Oncology from Zhengzhou University. Presently he is working as a Physician and Surgeon in Bhaktapur Cancer Hospital, Nepal. He received IMA Fellowship (Gynae Oncology) from Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute.

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