

6th International Congress on

Gynecology & Gynecologic Oncology

July 23-24, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Persistent cervical cancer presenting as superior vena cava syndrome: A case report

Marella Burgain
Phillipines

Cervical cancer is the fourth most frequent cancer in women globally and is the 2nd most frequent cancer in women in the Philippines. Metastasis of cervical cancer to the lungs is rare (2-6%). superior vena cava (SVC) syndrome is due to external compression and thrombosis of superior vena cava and is usually secondary to malignancies such as non-small cell lung cancer and Hodgkin lymphoma. It is rarely associated with cervical cancer with only few documented cases in medical literature. This paper presents a case of persistence of cervical cancer stage IIIB post treatment initially presenting with cough and dyspnea and on further workup showed lung metastasis causing superior vena cava syndrome. Management of superior vena cava syndrome involves clinical diagnosis and identifying life threatening symptoms with radiotherapy as treatment of choice. SVC stenting could be used to provide rapid relief for patients with life threatening symptoms.

marella.bugarin@gmail.com