

Gynac – Oncology

Gynecology malignancies are the second most common malignancy in Indian women. Timely management of these cancers is crucial. [Dr. Lalit Banswal](#) offers an integrated treatment and care approach to the patients by diagnosing cancer-related malignancies well in time to create a personalized and effective treatment plan for the patients.

Gynecologic cancers begin to spread within a women's pelvis area, which is below the abdomen and in between the hip bones. Most women are affected by cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, and uterus (endometrial) gynecological cancer. The other less common gynecologic cancers include cancer in the vulva, vagina, gestational trophoblastic tumors and fallopian tube.

Gynecological cancers include:

- Cervical Cancer
- Endometrial Cancer
- Ovarian Cancer
- Vaginal Cancer
- Vulva Cancer



Cervical Cancer:

Cervical cancer is cancer that occurs in the cervix cells (neck of the womb), the lower part of the woman's womb that connects with the vagina. Cervical cancer affects women primarily aged 30 – 45 years. It rarely affects women under the age of 25 years. Cervical cancer is caused by a strain of Human Papillomavirus (HPV), a sexually transmitted infection. When a human body is exposed to an HPV, the immune system

prevents the virus from doing damage. A small percentage of women's bodies keep the virus for a longer time and contribute to the process of creating cancer cells. Group of HPV viruses spreads through skin to skin sexual contact, usually clears up on its own without any treatment. Our gynecologic oncology doctors provide screening and vaccines to reduce the risk of developing cervical cancer and protect you from HPV infection.

Key signs of cervical cancer:

Generally, early age of cervical cancer doesn't show any symptoms or signs. It starts to show signs at an advanced stage, some women do not experience any symptoms of cervical cancer. It's very important for a woman to attend cervical symptoms screening tests appointments. Vaginal bleeding is the main symptom to be noticeable, it occurs after sexual intercourse. You have to take notice of any unnecessary bleeding any other time, between periods or after menopause.

- Bloody or watery vaginal discharge with a foul odor.
- Pelvic pain or discomfort during intercourse.

Only a small proportion of women are vulnerable to HPV infections, we suggest screening tests for abnormal vaginal bleeding. Dr. Lalit Banswal perform a colposcopy test to examine the abnormalities of cervix cells and diagnose the cancer cells.

Endometrial Cancer:

Endometrial cancer occurs in the uterus, the uterus is a pear-shaped, and hollow pelvic organ where the fetal process takes place. Endometrial cancer or uterine cancer begins in the lining (endometrium) of the uterus cell. Uterine sarcoma cancer also begins in the uterus, but is less common as compared to endometrial cancer. Uterine cancer affects women of any age, and it's more common among post-menopausal women. Patients diagnosed with womb cancer are 1 in 4 are post-menopausal women.

Ovarian Cancer:

Ovarian cancer is a type of gynecological cancer that occurs in ovaries. Ovarian cancer can affect women of any age, but it mostly occurs in women ageing between 50-60 years. The female reproductive system has two ovaries, one on each side of the uterus. They produce the eggs, estrogen, and progesterone hormones. Many times, ovarian cancer goes undetected until it spreads within the abdomen and pelvis. Early-stage ovarian cancer can be treated successfully if it spreads only on ovarian areas. At the last stage, ovarian cancer is more strenuous to treat and is fatal.

Ovarian cancer symptoms:

- Abdominal swelling or bloating
- While eating quickly feels full
- Weight loss

- Discomfort in the pelvis
- Frequent urinate
- Changes in bowel habits like constipation
- Back pain
- Abnormal bleeding
- Breathing difficulty
- Indigestion
- The gynecologist specialists involve chemotherapy or surgery to treat ovarian cancer depending upon the stages of cancer.

Womb Cancer – symptoms:

Early-stage endometrial cancer can be detected, it produces abnormal vaginal bleeding. If womb cancer is diagnosed early, oncology doctors can remove the uterus to cure cancer.

The symptoms include:

- After menopause, abnormal vaginal bleeding
- Bleeding between menstrual cycle
- Pelvic pain
- Vaginal discharge- blood stain from light to dark brown
- Innovative treatment for gynecologic cancer
- Depending on the kind of cancer and its spreading areas, gynecologic cancer can be treated in several ways.

Dr. Lalit Banswal do a full range of effective and innovative treatments like complex laparoscopic, fertility-sparing surgery, robotic approaches, and chemotherapy to treat women with gynecologic cancer.

Advanced laparoscopic surgery:

The laparoscopic technique is a minimally invasive and effective technique to treat cancer tissues. This treatment allows patients to stay in hospitals for less period, less discomfort and recovery period is shorter compared to other treatment methods. Our gynecologic oncology experts use the laparoscopic technique efficiently to remove damaged cells in pelvic organs. The Gynecologic doctors remove damaged cells in an operation and have an advantage in a laparoscopy method. This approach allows specialists to operate with increased accuracy and precision with less trauma to tissues surrounding cancer cells.

Intraoperative radiation therapy:

This radiation therapy uses high radiation x-rays to treat cancer. This advanced technology is used to treat people who might have no other choice but to remove

damaged tissues from the original tumor site. Our surgeons use high-end equipment to give high doses of radiation directly to the tumor site during surgery. Dr. Lalit Banswal provides one of the best cancer treatments in Pune.

Chemotherapy:

This treatment method uses a special kind of medicine to shrink or remove cancer. The drugs used in this method can be pills or medicine you take regularly, given in your veins. The direct chemotherapy technique is given into the abdomen to treat ovarian cancers.

Hormone therapy:

This method uses hormones to prevent the recurrence of various kinds of gynecologic cancers.

Gynecologic cancer diagnosis:

To diagnose gynecologic cancer depending on the type and location of cancer the tools and tests are performed, and other factors including the patient's medical history and overall health status considered. A detailed diagnosis helps Dr. Lalit Banswal to come up with a perfect treatment plan for each cancer patient.

The following tests will help with the diagnosis of a gynecologic cancer:

- **Transvaginal ultrasound:** This test involves placing an ultrasound probe into the vagina to get an image of your damaged vaginal or pelvic tissues which will help a gynecologic oncologist to determine the cyst or tumor.
- **Endoscopy:** Using a flexible and thin tube to visualize organs of the female reproductive systems to spot cancer cells.
- **Imaging studies:** Computed Tomography (CT), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Positron Emission Tomography (PET) are used.
- Some specialists use molecular tissue testing to determine specific tumor genes and other characteristics, giving treatment related to the testing method.