

# Non-surgical treatment of malignant gynecological tumors

**Non-surgical treatment of malignant gynecological tumors**<sup>[1]</sup> includes three modalities: radiotherapy, chemotherapy and hormone therapy.

## Radiotherapy

In cervical carcinoma, surgical treatment is primarily indicated in the early stages, although a separate radiotherapy with curative intent can be used instead of Wertheim's radical hysterectomy. It has a comparable median survival, but it has more frequent late complications, so it is used more in cases of contraindications to surgical treatment<sup>[1]</sup>. A combination of brachytherapy and teletherapy is used, sometimes with concomitant chemoradiotherapy. In later stages (spread outside the cervix), palliative teleradiotherapy is primarily indicated.

Brachyradiotherapy is used for cervical cancer.

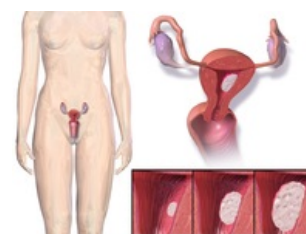
## Brachyradiotherapy

For cervical cancer, a uterovaginal applicator with an after-loading system is used<sup>[1]</sup>. A Y-probe is used for endometrial cancer.

$^{137}\text{Cs}$  or  $^{192}\text{Ir}$ <sup>[1]</sup> are used as emitters.

## Teleradiotherapy

The radiation source is a linear accelerator or betatron<sup>[1]</sup>. For cervical cancer, a total dose of 50 Gy at 2 Gy/day is used<sup>[1]</sup>. Sometimes concomitantly small doses of cis-platinum<sup>[1]</sup> are used.



Endometrial carcinoma

## Concomitant chemoradiotherapy

The purpose of concomitant chemoradiotherapy is to increase the sensitivity of tumor cells to ionizing radiation. Administered chemotherapy by itself does not have cytostatic effects<sup>[1]</sup> in these small doses.

## Chemotherapy

It is used either concomitantly for cervical cancer, palliatively for stage IVB, and in some indications it can also be used neoadjuvant<sup>[1]</sup>. Cis-platin is used intraperitoneally (IP).

For endometrial cancer, the PTX-CBDCA (paclitaxel and carboplatin) scheme is used<sup>[1]</sup>.

In ovarian cancer, chemotherapy is used either as *interval debulking surgery* with 3 cycles neoadjuvant, or 6 cycles after 21 days adjuvant. The standard is paclitaxel with carboplatin<sup>[1]</sup>.

## Hormonal therapy

Hormonal therapy is used for endometrial cancer and lung metastases. A high dose of gestagens, antiestrogens and aromatase inhibitors<sup>[1]</sup> is used.

## Links

### Related Articles

- Malignant tumors in gynecology
- Surgical treatment of malignant gynecological tumors
- Malignant tumors of the cervix
- Malignant tumors of the uterine body
- Ovarian tumors

### External links

- [www.onkogyn.cz](http://www.onkogyn.cz) (<http://www.onkogyn.cz/>) (e.g. the current *TNM classification*, it is the website of the VFN Oncogynecological Center)

## References

1. FREITAG, Paul. *Management of gynecological malignancies* [lecture for subject Gynecology and obstetrics pre-state internship, specialization General medicine, 1. medical faculty Charles University in Prague]. Prague. 2/14/2014.