

## Short Communication

# Prevalence of Various Gynaecological Cancers

Nirmala, K<sup>1</sup>. and Manjulatha, C<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, <sup>2</sup>Professor, Department of Zoology, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, India  
Email: nirmala.zoo34@gmail.com

**Received:** January 05, 2023

**Accepted:** January 18, 2023

**Published:** January 25, 2023

**Abstract:** Cancer that begins in a woman's reproductive organs is known as gynaecological cancer. Cervical, ovarian, endometrial, vaginal, and vulvar cancers are all examples of gynaecological cancer. The sixth kind of gynaecological cancer is fallopian tube cancer, an incredibly rare subtype. Measures of the burden of the disease are frequently based on cancer incidence, death, and prevalence. In order to create cancer control plans and organize healthcare services, the burden of cancer must be calculated. On 5524 patients with gynaecological malignancies, a thorough analysis was done. Cervical cancer accounted for 3118 (56.44%) of the cases, ovarian cancer for 1433 (25.9%), endometrium cancer for 636 (11.5%), vaginal cancer for 267 (4.83%), and vulvar cancer for 70 (1.27%) of the patients. It was found that cervical cancer and vaginal cancer were more prevalent in the low-income category, occurring in 76% and 70% of cases, respectively, by looking at the socioeconomic status of all these cases. Endometrial cancer occurred in 75% of cases in the middle-class and upper-middle-class groups, which was more common. The prevalence of ovarian and vulvar cancer was the same across all socioeconomic levels. 90% of all gynaecological malignancies were found to occur most frequently in women between the ages of 41 and 70, peaking at 32% between 41 and 50. The age range between 41 and 60 is when 61% of cases of cervical cancer development. 69% of endometrial cancer cases and 63% of vulvar cancer cases were observed in people between the ages of 51 and 70. Ages between 41 and 70 were observed in 78% of cases of ovarian cancer and 76% of cases of vaginal cancer.

**Keywords:** Gynaecological Cancers, Prevalence, Socioeconomic Status, Age Group.

## Introduction

When cancer begins in a woman's reproductive organs, it is referred to as gynaecological cancer. The cervical, ovarian, uterine, vaginal, and vulvar regions are all potential sites for gynaecological cancer. Gynecological cancer affects one in five women with cancer in 2018, according to the WHO. The health of women is seriously threatened by gynaecological cancers. Incidence, presentation stage, and mortality vary widely across the nation.

In high-income nations, endometrial and ovarian cancers are the most common gynaecological malignancies, but cervical cancer is more common in low-to-middle-income nations and is the leading cause of gynaecological cancer mortality globally. According to Carter and Downs (2012), vaginal and vulvar cancers are rare and typically affect older women. In contrast, uterine and ovarian cancers tend to increase in prevalence during the perimenopausal years, while cervical cancer is more prevalent in premenopausal women, according to Goncalves (2010).

Cervical cancer, which can be detected early and is most successfully treated, is the only gynaecological cancer for which screening tests are available. Signs and symptoms vary depending on the type of gynaecological cancer. In order to lessen the impact on future generations, it is important to increase awareness about gynaecological cancers among women of various ages.

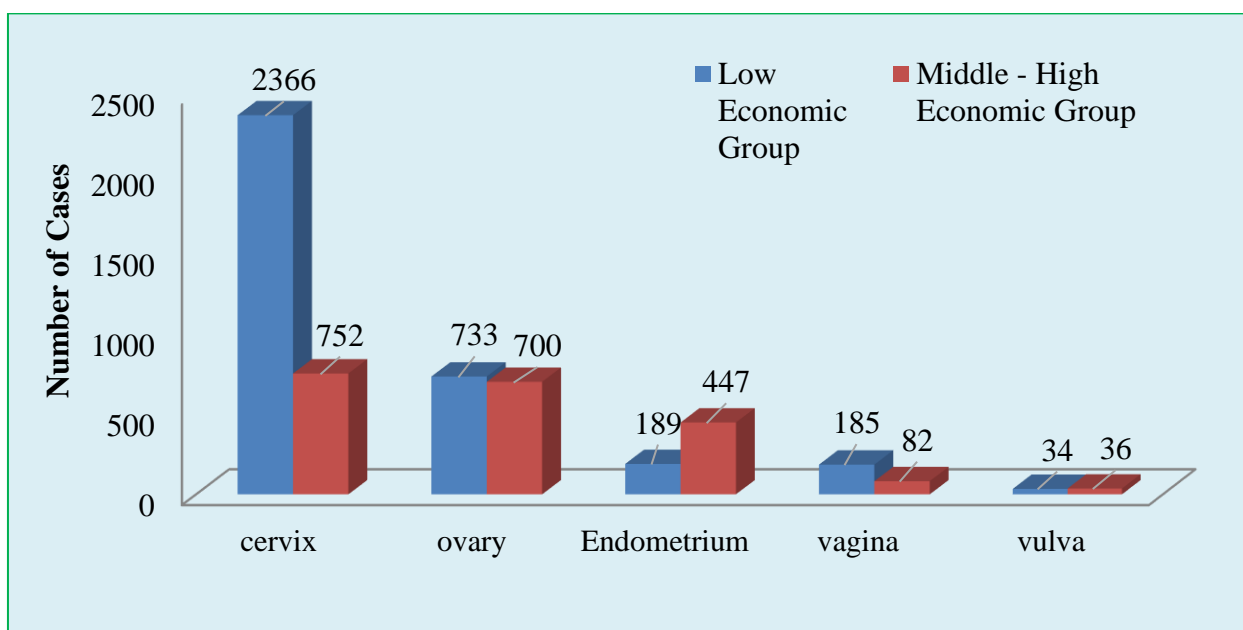
## Methods

Over the course of the five-year study period, Basavatarakam Indo-American Cancer Hospital & Research Institute (BIACH&RI) documented 94133 cases of various cancers, including 5524 gynaecological malignancies. Microsoft Excel was the programme of choice for data analysis (MSE). The data was presented as a percentage.

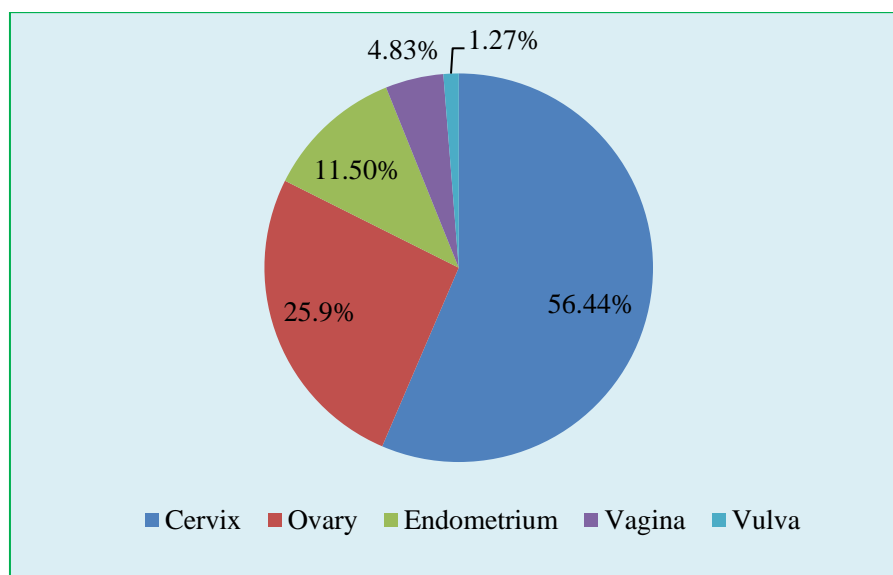
## Results and Discussion

**Table 1. Prevalence of various gynaecological malignancies in different socioeconomic groups**

Site	LIGNL	LIGL	MAHIG	Grand Total
Cervix	311	2055	752	3118
Ovary	133	600	700	1433
Endometrium	41	148	477	636
Vagina	28	157	82	267
Vulva	3	31	36	70
Total	516	2991	2017	5524



**Figure 1. Various Gynaecological Cancer Regions in Different Socioeconomic Groups**



**Figure 2. Percentage of cases of different Gynaecological Cancers out of 5524 cases**

Between the ages of 41 and 60, 61% of cervical cancer cases occur. Ages 51 to 70 account for the development of 69% of endometrial cancers and 63% of vulvar cancers. Ages 41 to 70 account for 78% of ovarian cancer cases and 76% of vaginal cancer cases.

3118 cases of cervical cancer, 1433 cases of ovarian cancer, 636 cases of endometrial cancer, 267 cases of vaginal cancer, and 70 cases of vulvar cancer were discovered in the investigation of gynaecological malignancies. According to Ibrahim and Ijaiya's (2013) findings, which are nearly identical to those of the current study, cervical cancer was the most common type (59.6%). Yakasai *et al.*, (2013) found that endometrial cancer (11.25%), ovarian cancer (30.5%), and cervical cancer (48.6%) were the most common types of cancer. In the current study of gynaecological malignancies, women in the low-income group reported 63.5% of cases, with the remaining cases coming from women in the middle-income and high-income categories. The study by Chhabra *et al.*, (2002) found that 72% of women with gynaecological malignancies were from lower socioeconomic groups. Similar findings were made by Parveen *et al.*, (2018), who found that 71% of respondents were from poor socioeconomic backgrounds. The incidence of all gynaecological cancers surged between the ages of 51 and 60 (32.33%), according to this study. 3200 out of 5524 cases (or 57.93%) of all gynaecological cancers were recorded in people between the ages of 41 and 60. According to data from Thirukumar and Sinnathurai, (2021), which revealed roughly equal percentages, the highest age distribution of malignancies was predominantly in the 40 to 59-year-old age group.

**Conflicts of interest:** There is no conflict of interest of any kind.

## References

1. Carter, J.S. and Downs, L.S. 2012. Vulvar and vaginal cancer. *Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinics*, 39(2): 213-231.
2. Chhabra, S., Sonak, M., Prem, V. and Sharma, S. 2002. Gynaecological malignancies in a rural institute in India. *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, 22(4): 426-429.
3. Gonçalves, V. 2010. Long-term quality of life in gynecological cancer survivors. *Current Opinion in Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 22(1): 30-35.
4. Ibrahim, H.M. and Ijaiya, M.A. 2013. Pattern of gynaecological malignancies at the university of Ilorin teaching hospital, Ilorin, Nigeria. *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, 33(2): 194-196.
5. Thirukumar, M. and Sinnathurai, A. 2021. Gynaecological malignancies among a representative population of Batticaloa, Sri Lanka. *Cureus*, 13(1): e12947.
6. Yakasai, I.A., Ugwa, E.A. and Otubu, J. 2013. Gynecological malignancies in Aminu Kano teaching hospital Kano: A 3 year review. *Nigerian Journal of Clinical Practice*, 16(1): 63-66.

**Citation:** Nirmala, K. and Manjulatha, C. 2023. Prevalence of Various Gynaecological Cancers. *International Journal of Recent Innovations in Academic Research*, 7(1): 35-37.

**Copyright:** ©2023 Nirmala, K. and Manjulatha, C. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.