

Early Stage Cervical Cancer: Survivorship and Fertility preservation

Cancer is a main leading cause of death among females in economically developing countries. Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer in the world, with 2.3 million prevalent cases and 510 000 incident cases each year. Annually, 288 000 women die of cervical cancer and 80% of these deaths occur in low-resource countries [1-3]. Cervical cancer is a treatable condition, and there is a good chance of cure if it is found and treated in the early or precancerous stages. Many women with cervical cancer are in their reproductive years. Advice regarding options for fertility preservation for women with early stage cervical cancer is available from physicians who are experts in reproductive endocrinology and infertility, in conjunction with a gynecologic oncologist. The objective is early detection and management of cervical cancer to preserve the fertility in reproductive woman.

Options for treatment of early stage cervical cancer include cone biopsy, hysterectomy, and radiation and chemotherapy. Future pregnancies are not possible after hysterectomy or radiation therapy. Some women with early stage cervical cancer with no spread to other organs or lymph nodes who wish to carry a pregnancy after cervical cancer treatment are eligible for less aggressive forms of treatment.

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