Record Nr. UNINA9910789473703321 **Titolo** Gynecologic cancers: a multidisciplinary approach to diagnosis and management / / edited by Kunle Odunsi, Tanja Pejovic New York:,: Demos Medical Publishing., 2014 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-4619-4820-7 1-61705-151-9 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource: illustrations (some color) Collana Current multidisciplinary oncology Altri autori (Persone) OdunsiKunle PejovicTanja Disciplina 616.99/46 Soggetti Generative organs, Female - Diseases - Diagnosis Generative organs, Female - Diseases - Treatment Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Cover; Title; Copyright; Contents; Series Foreword; Preface; Contributors: Part I: Cervical Cancer and Precancerous Lesions: Chapter 1: The Biology of Human Papillomavirus and the Etiology of Female Genital Tract Cancers; Viral Structure and Genomic Organization; Viral Life Cycle; Tissue-Specific Pathogenesis; Biological Markers of Progression; Clinical Models For HPV-related Disease; References; Chapter 2: Cervical Cancer Prevention: HPV Vaccines; HPV Vaccine Development: References: Chapter 3: Cervical Cancer Prevention: Screening and Diagnostic Accuracy Cervical Cancer Screening and the Papanicolaou (PAP) SmearHigh-Risk Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Testing: The Role of Colposcopic Biopsies: Molecular Markers of HPV-Mediated Neoplastic Transformation: Improved Diagnostic Accuracy using Neoplastic Markers; Future Screening: References: Chapter 4: Management of Cervical Dysplasia and Precancerous Lesions; Colposcopic Terminology; Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Positive, Cytology Negative; HPV Negative, Ascus Cytology; HPV Positive, Ascus Cytology or LSIL or More Severe Cytology Regardless of HPV Status; CIN1 with ASCUS, ASC-H, or LSIL Cytology CIN1 with HSIL or AGC CytologyCIN2,3; CIN2,3 in Adolescent and Young Women; AIS; Pregnancy; HIV-Positive Women; References;

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Sommario/riassunto

Over the course of the last decade, the treatment of gynecologic cancer has evolved quite rapidly. New scientific and clinical advances have modified the standard of care and led to improved patient outcomes. At the same time, the treatment of gynecologic cancer has become increasingly complex, requiring the comprehensive review and assessment of multiple issues including genetics, radiology, surgery, molecular diagnostics, chemotherapy, and more. As a result, the harmony and open communication between these specialties facilitated by a multidisciplinary team approach are crucial in providing