

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910818415803321
Titolo	Gynecologic cancers : a multidisciplinary approach to diagnosis and management / / edited by Kunle Odunsi, Tanja Pejovic
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Demos Medical Publishing, , 2014
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; Chapter 5: Management of Recurrent Cervical Cancer; Background;

Surveillance; Local Recurrences After Primary Surgical Management; Local Recurrences After Radiotherapy; Distant Recurrences or Nonoperable Local Recurrences; Conclusion; References; Chapter 6: Multimodality Treatment of Rare Cervical Cancer; Rare AC; GCC; Conclusion; References; Chapter 7: Principles of Radiation Therapy for Cervical Cancer; Introduction; EBRT; Brachytherapy Indications and Treatment OutcomesReferences; Part II: Multidisciplinary Approach to Cancer of the Uterine Corpus; Chapter 8: Surgical-Pathologic Features of Uterine Cancers; Endometrial Carcinoma; Endometrial Hyperplasia; Practical Considerations on Endometrial Biopsy; References; Chapter 9: Multidisciplinary Approach to Treatment of Endometrioid Uterine Carcinoma; Surgery for Early Endometrial Cancer; Surgery for Advanced Endometrial Cancer (stage III-IV); References; Chapter 10: Principles of Radiation Therapy for Uterine Cancers; Adjuvant Radiation; Advanced Disease; Recurrent Disease Medically Inoperable PatientsFuture Studies; Summary; References; Chapter 11: Multidisciplinary Management of Serous Carcinoma of the Endometrium; Epidemiology, Molecular Pathogenesis, and Biologic Behavior; Diagnosis, Management, and Prognosis; Emerging Therapies; Summary; References; Chapter 12: Multidisciplinary Approach to Diagnosis and Treatment of Uterine Sarcomas; Uterine Leiomyosarcoma; Endometrial Stromal Sarcomas; Other Sarcomas; Conclusions; References; Part III: Epithelial Ovarian Cancer; Chapter 13: Molecular Pathogenesis of Ovarian Cancer; Introduction Etiology of Sporadic Epithelial Ovarian Carcinoma

#### 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