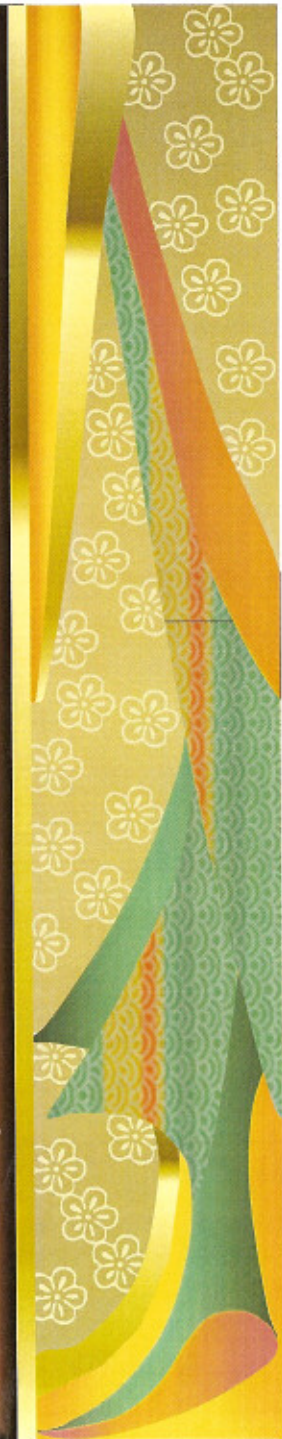


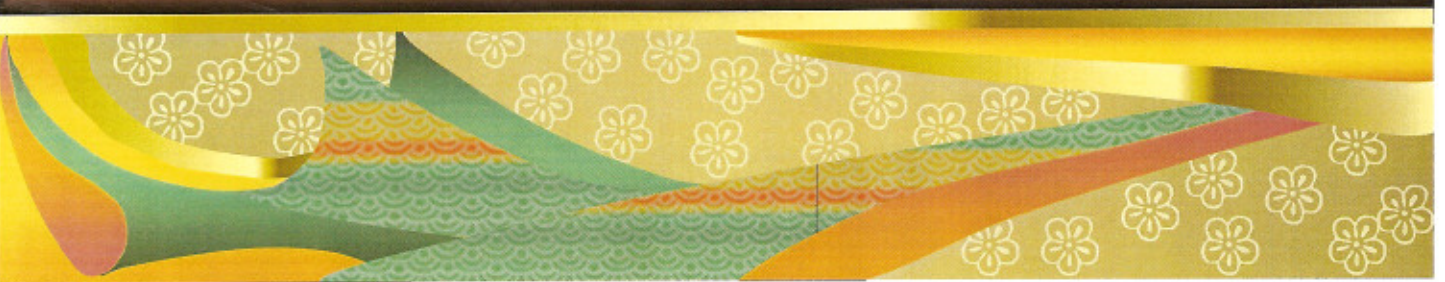
WHAT ARE GYNECOLOGIC CANCERS?

- Gynecologic cancers are the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells originating in the female reproductive organs, including the cervix, ovaries, uterus, fallopian tubes, vagina, and vulva
- Diet, exercise, and lifestyle choices play a significant role in the prevention of cancer. Additionally knowing your family history can increase your chances of early diagnosis.
- Each year approximately 82,550 women in the US are diagnosed with cancer affecting the reproductive organs



TYPES OF GYNECOLOGIC CANCERS

- OVARIAN CANCER
- UTERINE CANCER
- CERVICAL CANCER
- VULVAR CANCER
- VAGINAL CANCER
- FALLOPIAN TUBES CANCER



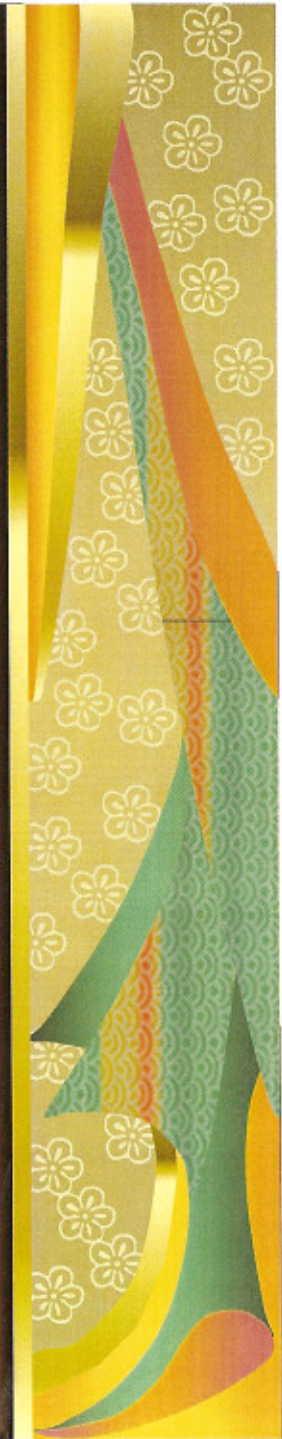
OVARIAN CANCER

- SYMPTOMS: changes or discomforts such as pressure or fullness in the pelvis, abdominal bloating, or changes in bowel and bladder patterns, that are constant and progressive
- RISK FACTORS: the risk of ovarian cancer increases with age, especially around the time of menopause. A family history of ovarian cancer is one of the most important risk factors. Infertility and not bearing children are also risk factors.
- Ovarian Cancer ranks 5th as a cause of cancer deaths among women, and causes more deaths than any other cancer of the female reproductive system.
- In 2003 it was estimated that there would be 25,000 new cases diagnosed and 16,000 deaths from ovarian cancer, in the US, in 2004



UTERINE CANCER

- SYMPTOMS: warning-signs include any bleeding after menopause, or irregular vaginal bleeding before menopause
- RISK FACTORS: Obesity, Hypertension, Diabetes, inappropriate estrogen use, Tamoxifen use, and late menopause. Women who have not been pregnant also have a slightly higher risk for uterine cancer.
- Cancer of the endometrium (lining of the uterus) is the most common cancer of the female reproductive organs.
- It was estimated in 2003 that an estimated 40,320 new cases will be diagnosed and there will be 7,000 deaths from Uterine Cancer in 2004



CERVICAL CANCER

- SYMPTOMS: bleeding after intercourse, excessive discharge and abdominal bleeding between periods
- RISK FACTORS: failure to receive regular examination often eliminates the opportunity for early diagnosis through cervical cancer screening. Persistent high-risk HPV infection has been shown to be the cause of virtually all cervical cancers, though other risk factors include smoking, HIV infection, and early age intercourse
- Only gynecologic cancer that can be prevented by regular screening
- In 2003 it was estimated that in 2004 there would be 10,520 cases of invasive cervical cancer diagnosed, with approximately 3,900 deaths.

