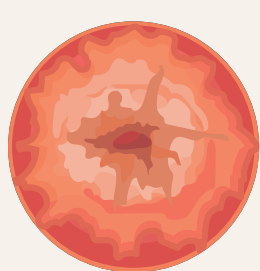


Gynaecologic Cancers

WATCH FOR THE DANGER SIGNS

IN CONSULTATION WITH DR PEARL TONG, CONSULTANT; AND DR LIM LI MIN, ASSOCIATE CONSULTANT, DIVISION OF GYNAECOLOGIC ONCOLOGY, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY CANCER INSTITUTE, SINGAPORE

Common Gynaecologic Cancers



Uterine Cancer

Also known as womb/endometrial cancer, this cancer occurs in the lining (endometrium) of the uterus

4th most common cancer affecting women | Affects 7.2% of women



Ovarian Cancer

Cell mutations lead to abnormal growths in one/both hormone- and egg-producing organs located at either side of the uterus

5th most common cancer affecting women | Affects 4.9% of women

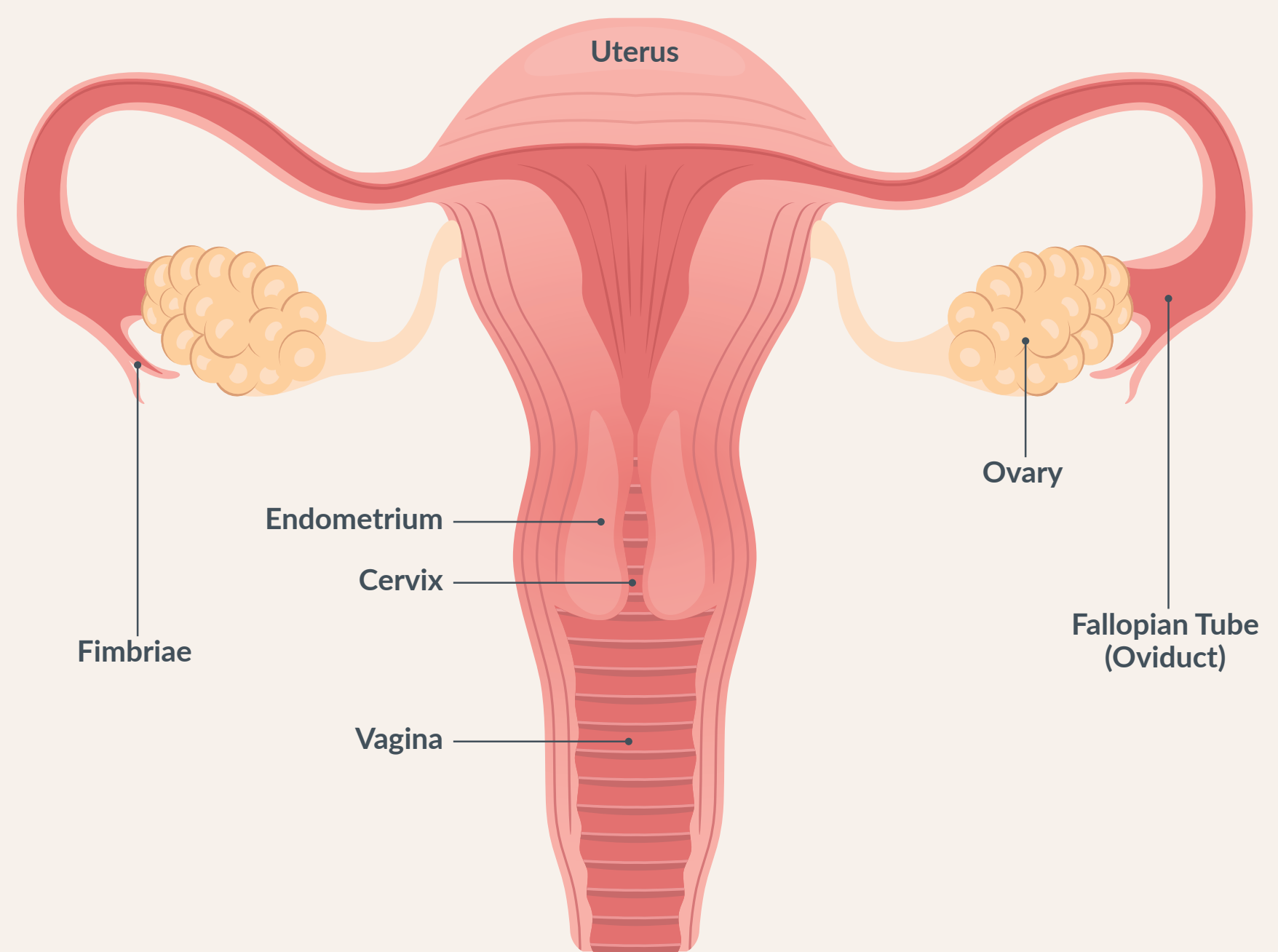


Cervical Cancer

The cancer affects the cervix, the neck of the womb that connects the uterus to the vagina

10th most common cancer affecting women | Affects 2.8% of women

Source: Singapore Cancer Registry Annual Report 2018



When to see a doctor?



You know your body best. **If you experience persistent gynaecologic symptoms that do not respond or get worse despite treatment**, take a proactive step to **seek help**.

Apart from being aware of symptoms, it is helpful to **know your risk factors** for these cancers. For instance:



Abnormal vaginal bleeding or discharge after menopause or in between



A more frequent and urgent need to urinate and/or constipation



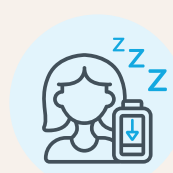
Pain in the pelvis or abdominal area



Sudden and unexplained weight loss



Feeling full quickly or trouble eating



Constant fatigue



Unexplained bloating, abdominal or back pain



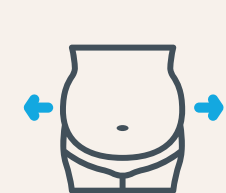
Changes in appetite and/or digestion



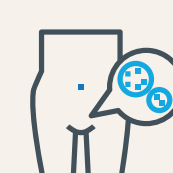
A family history of ovarian cancer or breast cancer is associated with a higher risk of ovarian cancer



Use of hormone treatment is linked to higher risk of uterine cancer



Obesity increases the risk of uterine cancer



Cervical cancer is caused by prior exposure to the human papilloma virus (HPV)



Smoking increases the risk of cervical cancer

Keep an eye out for...

Having one or more of these symptoms doesn't mean you have cancer. But if they last two weeks or longer, see your doctor for a checkup.

This understanding of symptoms and risk factors, will help you **make an informed decision on seeking advice based on your risk** (including the feasibility of genetics counselling and testing).