Incidence of Different Malignancies in Female Genital Tract: Study in 504 Women in Rural Population

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ABSTRACT
Introduction: Female genital tract malignancy is the most common carcinoma. Around 70,000 new cases of uterine cancers and 75,000 new cases of breast cancers are reported in India every year. In the developed countries ovarian cancer is the most common cancer and in developing countries, carcinoma cervix is the most common malignancy. As per the national centre for health statistics, cancer is the second leading cause of death amongst women aged between 25-44 years. The aim of present study was to establish the incidence of malignancies in female genital tract amongst women in rural areas.

Material and methods: This hospital based study was conducted in Gold field institute of medical sciences and research, Haryana during a period of one year 2014-15. The pattern and incidence of malignancy of female genital tract was noted. Biopsy specimens from the patients were taken and analysed. The demographic data of all the patients including age, site and diagnosis were noted. The record was arranged in a tabulated form and analysed using SPSS software. The incidence was expressed as percentage of total value.

Results: A total of 4166 candidates reported to the institute during a period of one year. Out of which 504 patients were that of genital carcinoma. Incidence of female genital tract carcinoma was 12.09%. Approximately 67.2% (339 patients) of cases were that of cervical cancer and 0.1% cases (1 patient) was detected with carcinoma of fallopian tube. Most common age group to be affected was 51-60 years (29.5%) followed by 61-70 years (24.8%) and 41-50 years (23.8%).

Conclusion: Carcinoma cervix was the most common female genital tract cancer with ovarian cancer taking the second rank.

Keywords: Carcinoma, Ovarian, Malignancy, Uterine

INTRODUCTION
One of the common sites of tumours in females is the female genital tract. The few common sites are cervix, ovary and endometrium.1 These malignancies are seen worldwide but their distribution varies from one place to another. Around 70,000 new cases of uterine cancers and 75,000 new cases of breast cancers are reported in India every year.2 As per the national centre for health statistics, cancer is the second leading cause of death amongst women aged between 25-44 years.3 Around 75% of the ovarian cancer patients report with advanced stage of disease leading to increased mortality.4 In the present era, due to the presence of advanced screening and treatment modalities in developed countries, there has been a drastic decline in the incidence and mortality associated with cervical cancer.1 On the contrary, in developing countries due to low resources and lack of awareness there hasn't been much improvement in the screening programmes. People of rural areas do not have much access to the health care services due to which cervical cancer is the most common genital carcinoma in developing countries.5 Despite of such a frequency and incidence, there is paucity of knowledge and data regarding this dreadful condition. The aim of present study was to establish the incidence of malignancies in female genital tract amongst women in rural areas.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
This hospital based study was conducted in the Gold Field Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Haryana, India, during a period of one year (2014-15). The females reporting to institute with gynaecological complaints were asked to take part in the study. The pattern and incidence of malignancy of female genital tract was noted. Females aged more than 20 years and less than 80 years were included in the study. Patients with any other co morbidities were excluded. Patients with any bleeding disorder, allergy to local or general anaesthesia were also not included in the study. Biopsy specimens from the patients were taken and analysed. Samples were taken by same surgeon. After histopathological examination of the sample, it was graded as a malignancy. The demographic data of all the patients including age, site and diagnosis were noted. The study was conducted after the approval from ethical committee of the institute and consent was taken from all the patients. All the data obtained from the patients was kept confidential.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
The record was arranged in a tabulated form and analysed using SPSS software. The incidence was expressed as percentage of total value.

RESULT
A total of 4166 candidates reported to the institute during a period of one year. Out of which 504 patients were that of genital carcinoma. Incidence of female genital tract carcinoma was 12.09%. Table 1 denotes the incidence of female genital cancer according to site. Approximately 67.2% (339 patients) of cases were that of cervical cancer and 0.1% cases (1 patient) was detected with carcinoma of fallopian tube. Cervical cancer was the most common female genital tract cancer. 21.8% of the

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In our study, cervical cancer was the most common cancer followed by ovarian cancer. A study done by Nkuyekyer K^4^, cervical cancer was the most common cancer followed by ovarian cancer. A study done by Nwosu SO et al^11^ amongst females in Nigeria, he concluded similar results in which cervical cancer was the most common cancer followed by ovarian cancer. Majority of the patients presented with advanced stages of malignancy due to low level of awareness and education amongst the females. There are also limited number of screening programmes in our country which could also be responsible for advanced stages.~16^-~18^

There were few limitations of the study, which include scanty data on the management outcome and follow up records were not taken into consideration.

**CONCLUSION**

Carcinoma cervix was the most common female genital tract cancer with ovarian cancer taking the second rank. With the aid of proper screening and medical therapies, appropriate and timely treatment should be provided to prevent the disease progressing to advanced stage.

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Source of Support: Nil; Conflict of Interest: None
Submitted: 07-01-2017; Published online: 17-02-2017