



UICC
HPV and
CERVICAL
CANCER
CURRICULUM

Chapter 6.c.2

Methods of treatment – Surgery

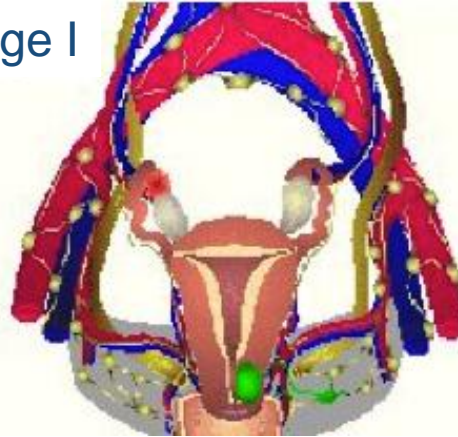
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Charité Universitätsmedizin
Berlin, Germany

Cervical cancer

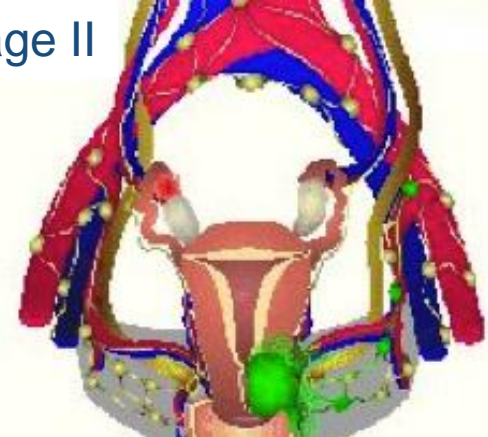
- Diagnostics
- Staging
- **Therapy**
 - **Surgery**
 - Radiation
 - Systemic therapy
- Follow-up treatment

FIGO staging system

Stage I



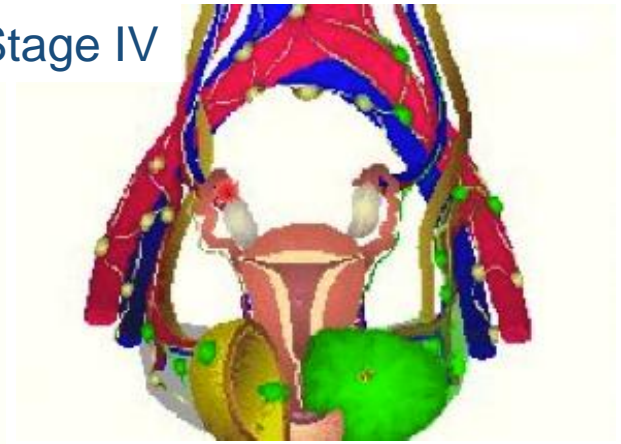
Stage II



Stage III



Stage IV



Options for primary therapy

PRIMARY THERAPY

Surgery

Surgery → Radiochemotherapy

Radiotherapy

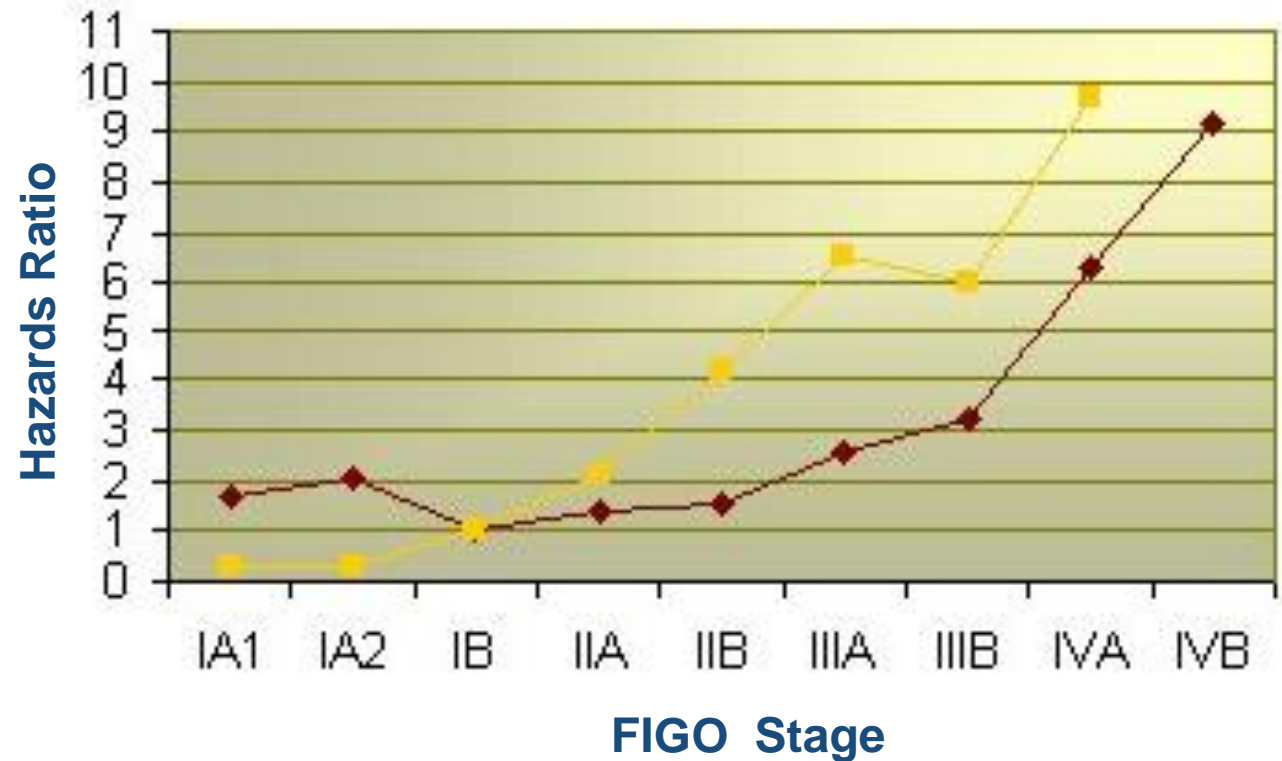
Radiochemotherapy

Radiochemotherapy → Surgery

Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy → Surgery

Therapeutic success

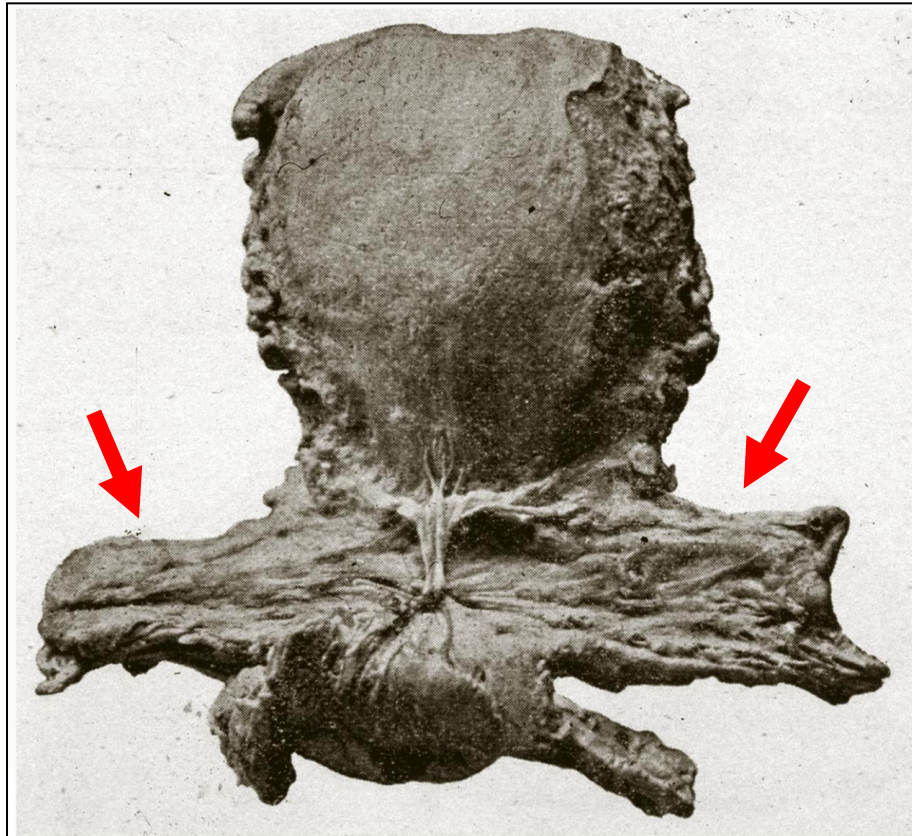


Source: FIGO Annual Report

Comparison surgery and radiotherapy in patients with FIGO stage IB

	SURGERY	RADIOTHERAPY
Survival	85%	85%
Severe complications	Urologic fistula 1 - 2%	Intestinal and urologic fistula 1.4 – 5.3%
Vagina	Little shortening	Fibrosis or possible stenosis particularly in postmenopausal women
Ovary	Can be preserved	Castration, surgical translocation outside the pelvis can save ovarian function only in 50%
Chronic effects	Atonic bladder in 3%	Fibrosis of bowels and/or bladder in 6 – 8%
Applicability	Best candidates are < 70 years, < 100 kg bodyweight and in good general condition	All patients are potential candidates
Surgical mortality	1%	< 1% (mostly via pulmonary embolism during intracavitary therapy)

Extended or radical hysterectomy



**Uterus mit Parametrien
von Fall 1 (1. VI. 1901)
F. Schautas**

Surgical therapy for cervical cancer stage IA2 - IIB

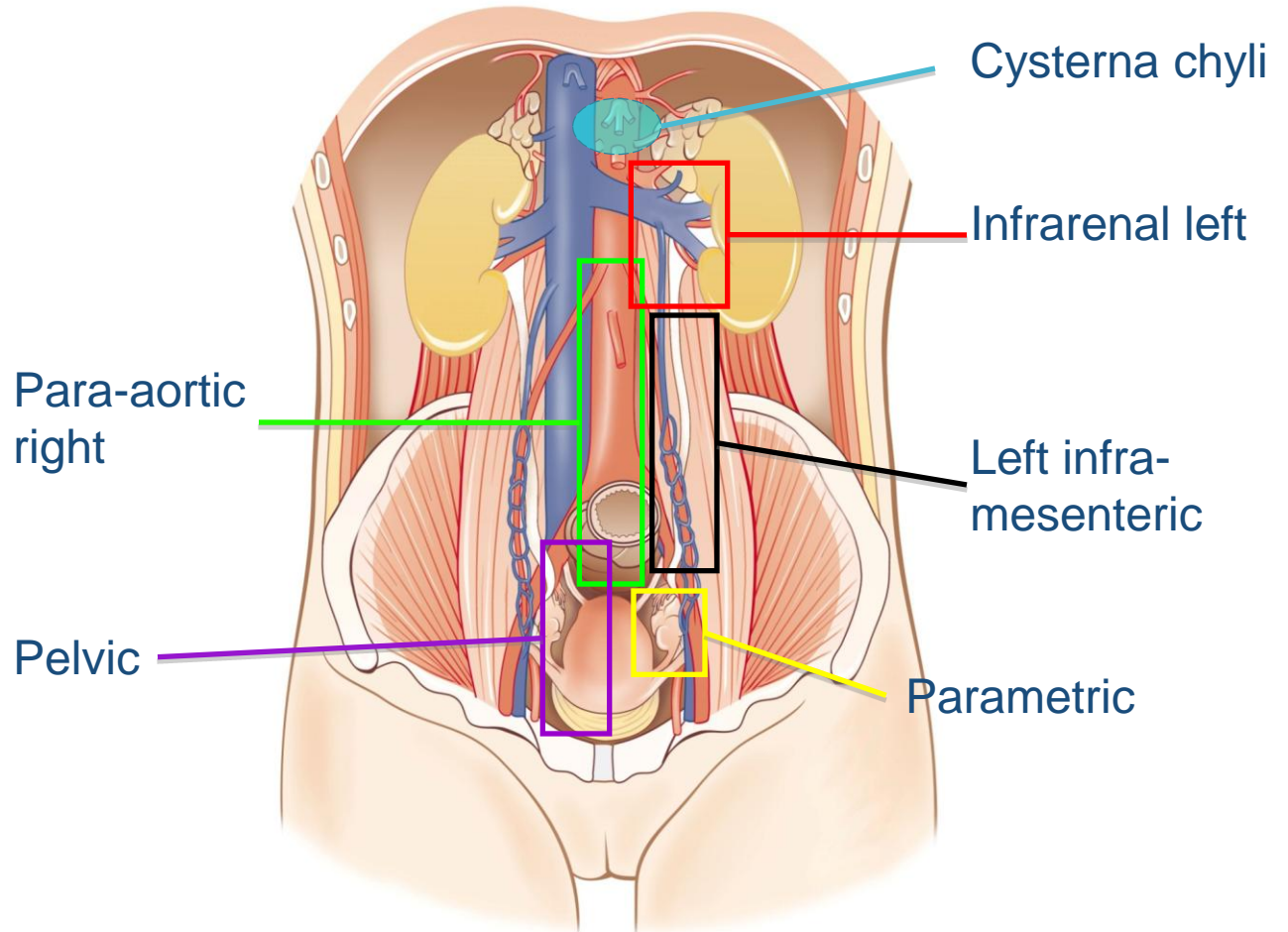


Friedrich Schauta
1849 - 1919

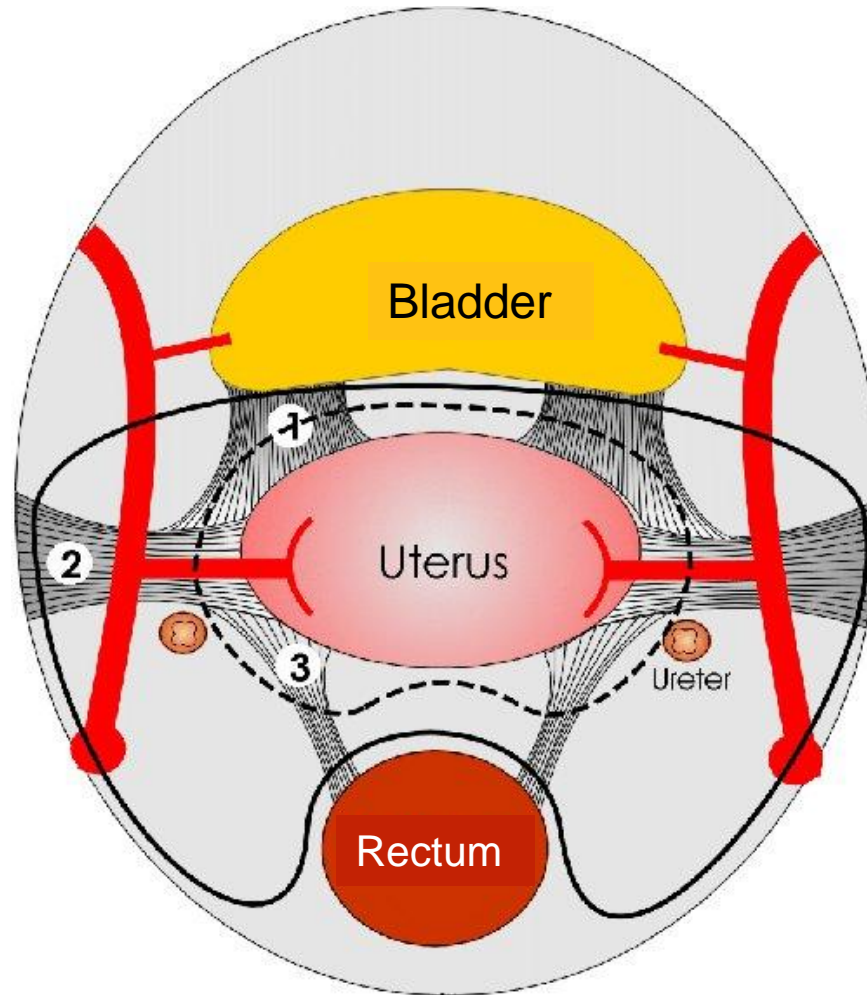


Ernst Wertheim
1864 - 1920

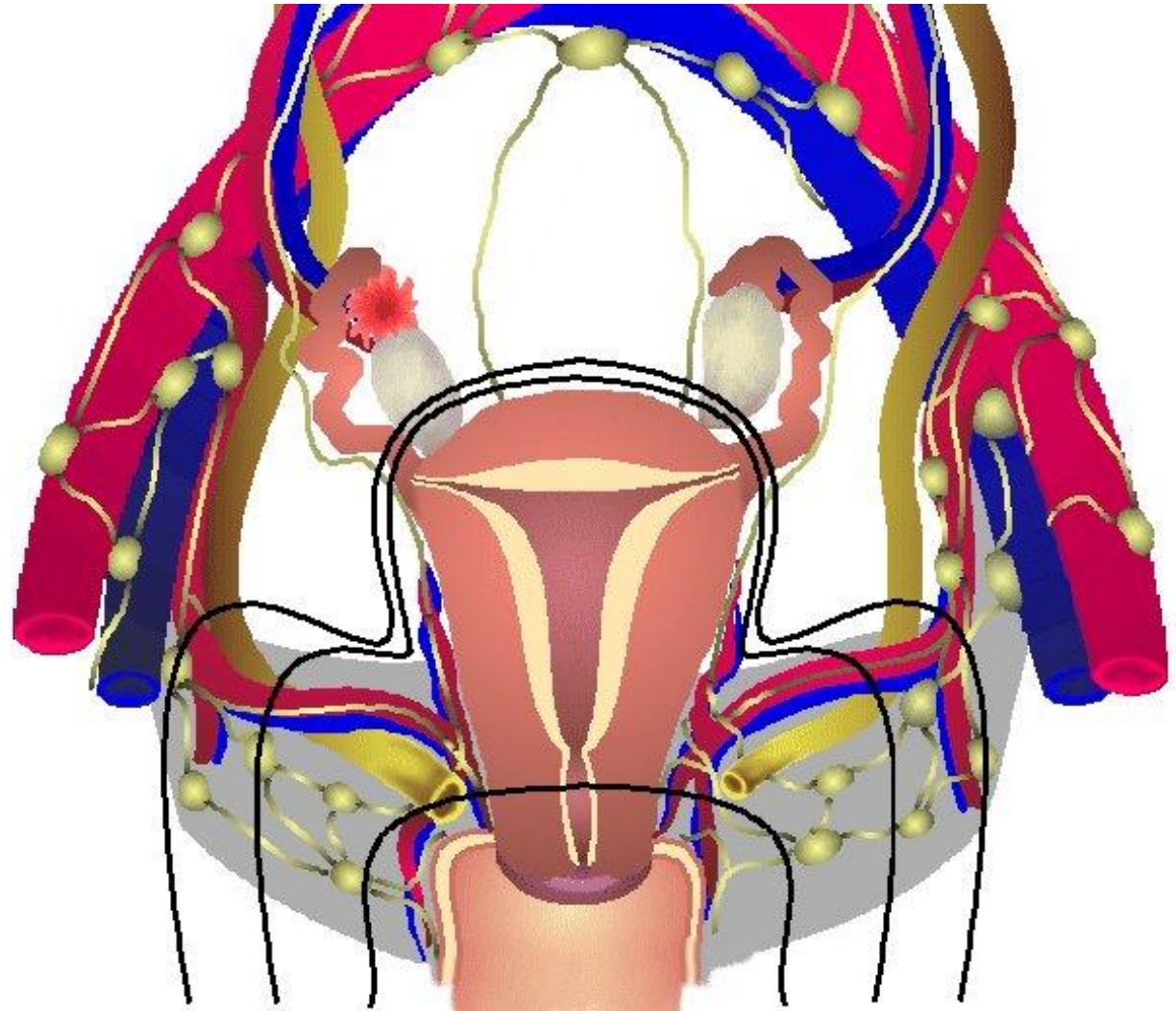
Lymphadenectomy



Radical hysterectomy (1)



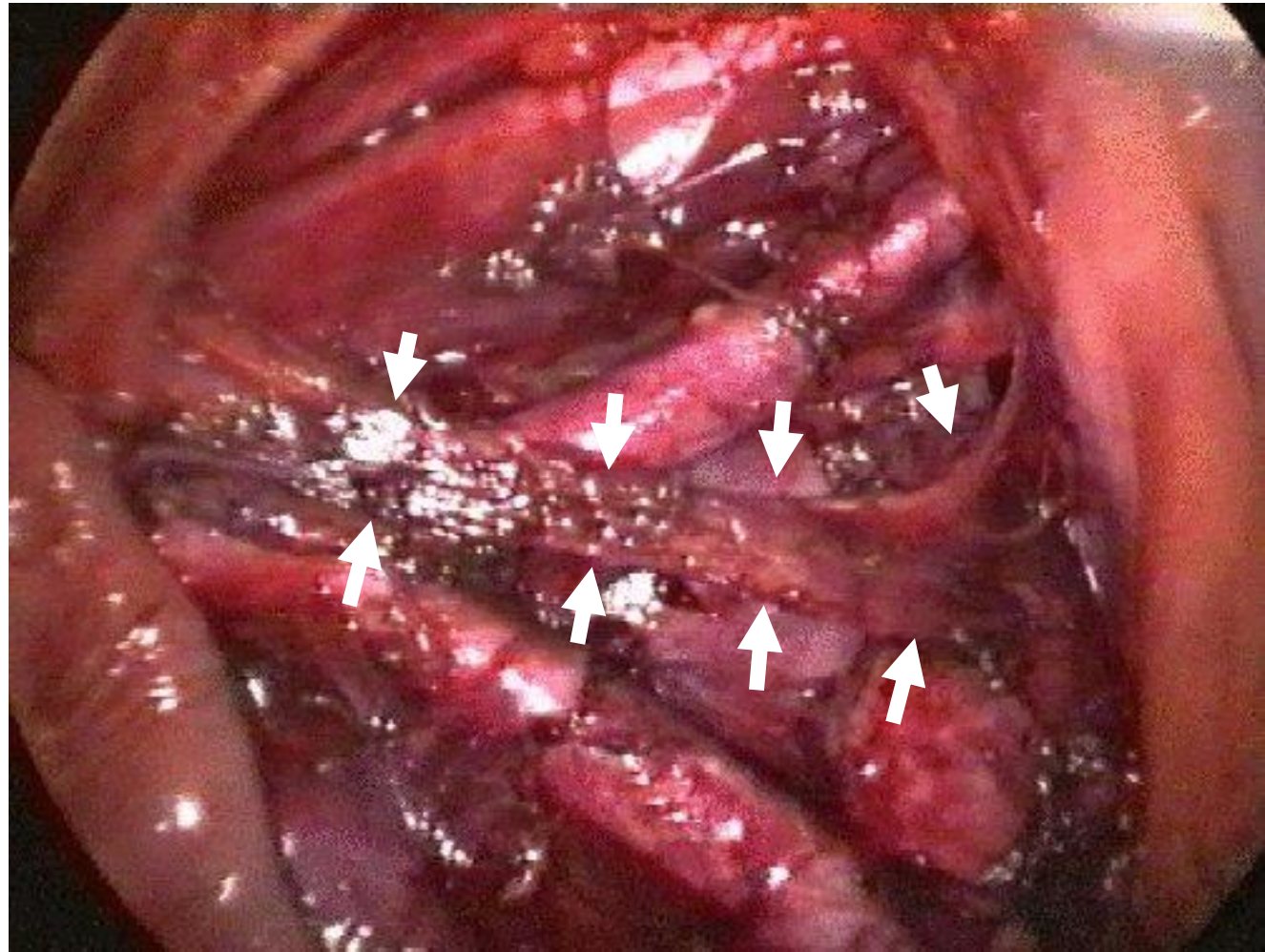
Radical hysterectomy (2)



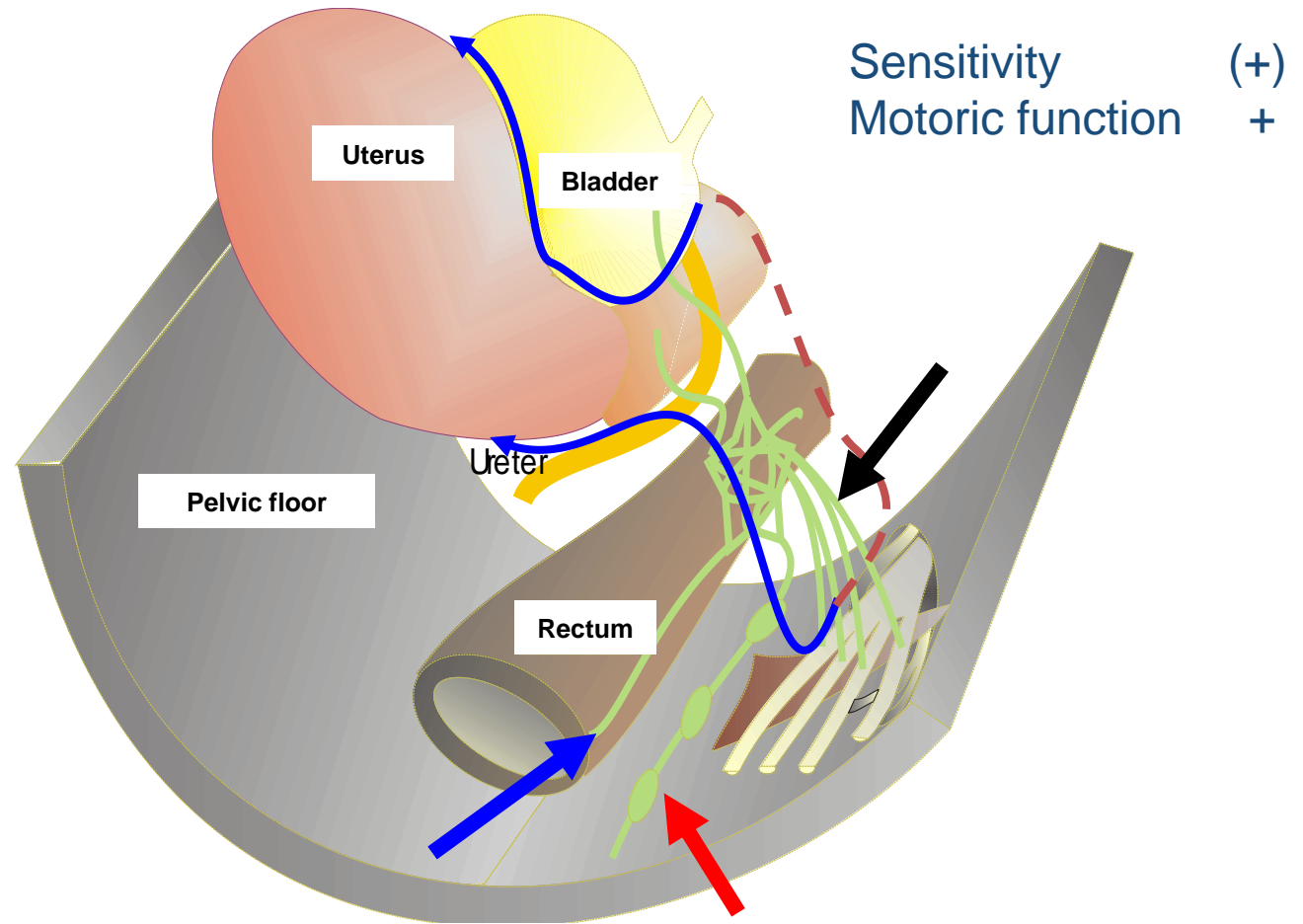
Parametrial resection



Hypogastric plexus

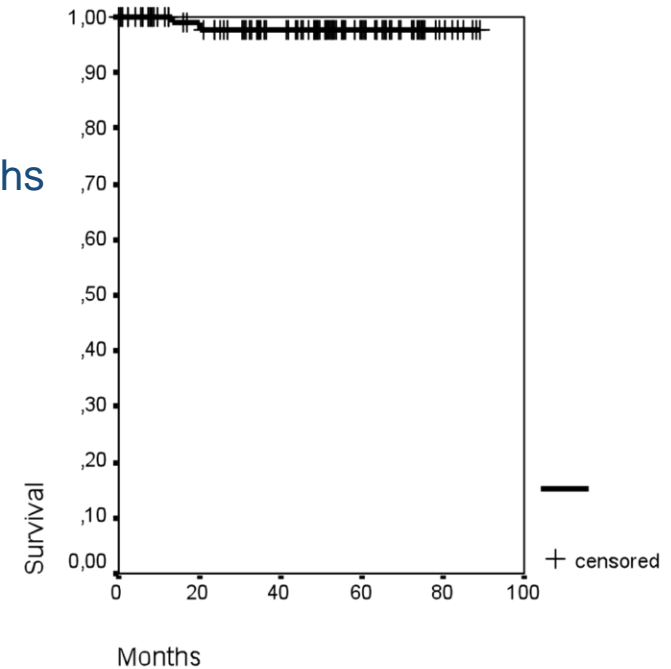


Radical vaginal hysterectomy type III – Nerve sparing



Survival rate after radical vaginal hysterectomy

- Stage IA - IB1, tumour free lymph nodes (pN0), no tumor cell invasion of blood and lymph vessels (L+V=0)
- No independent risk factors
- n = 110 patients
- Follow-up time: 44 (1-89) months
- Survival
 - >36 months: n = 70 (64%)
 - >60 months: n = 36 (33%)



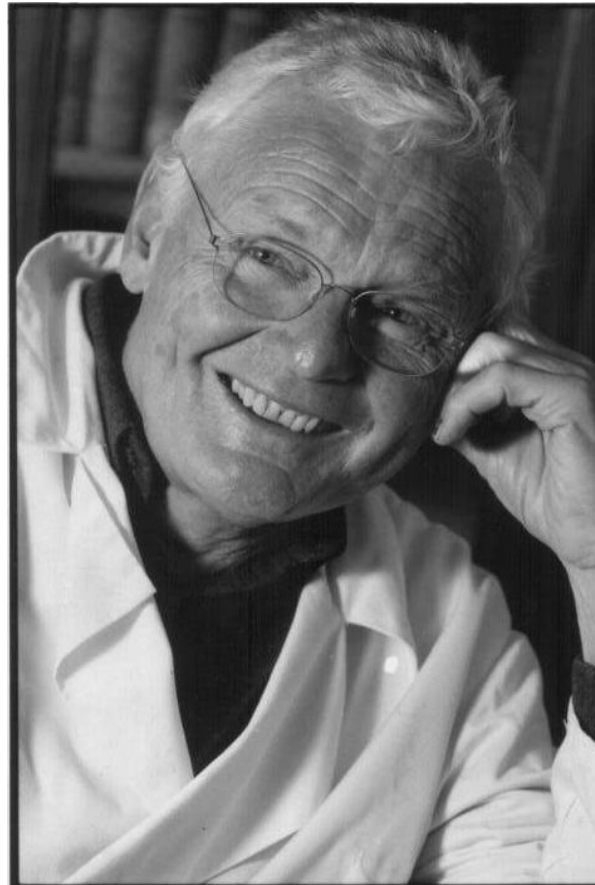
Complications following radical hysterectomy

- **Early**
 - Blood loss
 - Fistula formation
 - Ureter stenosis
 - Pulmonary embolism
 - Infection
 - Ileus

Complications following radical hysterectomy

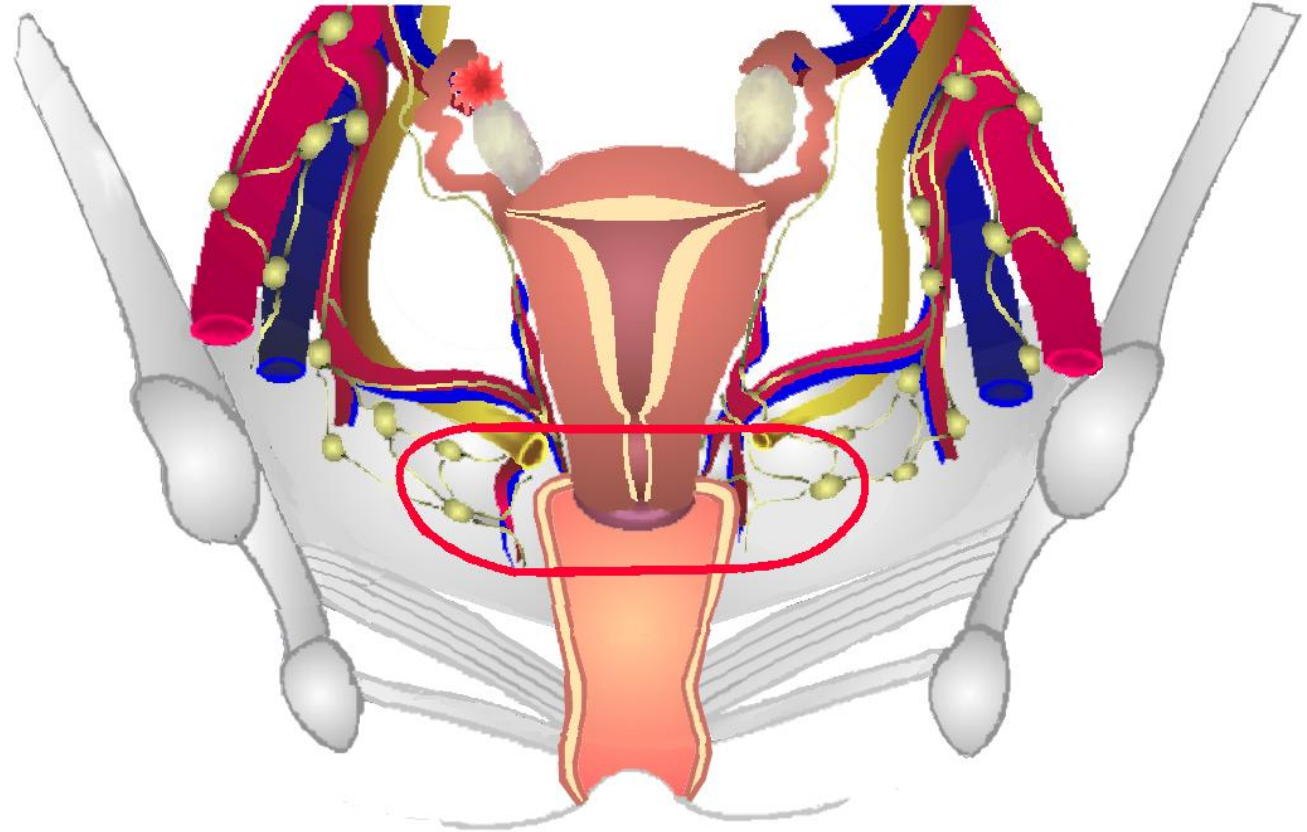
- **Late**
 - Lymphocele
 - Bladder control
 - Obstipation
 - Sensitivity

Radical trachelectomy (1)



Daniel Dargent

Radical trachelectomy (2)



Radical trachelectomy (3)

- Preconditions
 - Seeking parenthood
 - pT1A1 L1
 - **pT1A2**
 - **pT1B1 < 2 cm**
 - No blood vessel invasion
 - **Tumour-free lymph nodes (pN0)**
 - Endocervical resection with a 0.5cm margin
 - Residual cervical length 1 cm

Thank you

This presentation is available at
www.uicc.org/cervicalcancercurriculum