**State-of-the-Art Treatment**

Hoag provides patients with state-of-the-art diagnostics and tailored treatment plans. At Hoag, patients have access to the latest treatment options, including robotic-assisted surgery and advanced endoscopic surgical techniques, in addition to other therapies.

Surgery is often the most common treatment option for many gynecologic cancers. Hoag is a leader in minimally-invasive robotic surgery, and is committed to providing the highest-quality care to patients through expert use of the da Vinci® Surgical System. The combination of technological advancements provided by robotic-assisted surgery not only makes the surgery easier to perform, but more importantly, may provide a number of benefits to the patient:

- Less post-operative pain
- Decreased blood loss and lower risk of blood transfusion
- Fewer postoperative complications
- Shorter hospital stay
- Faster return to normal activities

**Expert Medical Team**

Utilizing state-of-the-art diagnostics and treatment therapies for women with gynecologic cancers is a team of highly experienced, board-certified Gynecologic Oncologists who are subspecialty trained in the treatment and management of gynecologic cancer. This team of physicians consists of four Gynecologic Oncologists:

- Lisa N. Abaid, M.D.
- John V. Brown, M.D.
- Alberto A. Mendivil, M.D.
- Mark A. Rettenmaier, M.D.

To reach one of these physicians, or to schedule a consultation, please call 949/642-1361.

**For more information**

To learn more about Hoag’s comprehensive gynecologic cancer care, visit hoag.org/cancer and click on the specific gynecologic cancer.
There are five main types of cancer that affect a woman’s reproductive organs:

Cervical, ovarian, uterine, vaginal and vulvar. Together, these cancers are referred to as gynecologic cancers. Each gynecologic cancer is unique, with different signs and symptoms, different risk factors and different prevention strategies.

Highlighted in this flyer are a few of the more prevalent gynecologic cancers, their risk factors and symptoms.

Gynecologic Cancers

Cervical Cancer

With the availability of Pap smears that screen for precancerous and cancerous changes of the cervix, cervical cancer is much less common in the United States.

Risk factors include:
- HPV (human papilloma virus)
- Having sex at an early age
- Multiple sexual partners
- Sexual partners who have multiple partners or who participate in high-risk sexual activities
- Women whose mothers took the drug DES (diethylstilbestrol) during pregnancy in the early 1960s to prevent miscarriage
- Weakened immune system
- Limited access to health care

Symptoms include:
- Many times, early cervical cancer has no symptoms. However, the two most common symptoms of cervical cancer are vaginal discharge and abnormal bleeding.

Other symptoms that may occur include:
- Bleeding or pain after intercourse
- Vaginal bleeding between periods
- Periods become heavier or last longer
- Bleeding after menopause

Uterine Cancer

Uterine cancer, also known as endometrial cancer, is cancer that forms in the lining (endometrium) of a woman’s uterus. Uterine cancer is the most common gynecologic cancer.

Risk factors include:
- Higher levels of estrogen – which stimulates growth of the endometrium – increases a woman’s risk of developing endometrial cancer. Factors that increase levels of estrogen in the body include:
  - Greater than normal years of menstruation
  - Never been pregnant
  - Irregular ovulation
  - Obesity
  - A high-fat diet
  - Diabetes
  - Certain types of ovarian tumors that produce estrogen

Symptoms include:
- Most cases of endometrial cancer develop in postmenopausal women, whose periods have stopped. The first symptom that something is wrong may be abnormal vaginal bleeding. Other signs and symptoms include:
  - Any bleeding after menopause
  - Prolonged periods or bleeding between periods
  - An abnormal, non–bloody discharge from your vagina
  - Pain during intercourse

Ovarian Cancer

The majority of ovarian cancers occur after menopause and originate from the surface (epithelial) cells of the ovary. However, ovarian cancer can arise in younger women. The lifetime risk that an American woman will develop ovarian cancer is 1 in 70. Due to the absence of an effective screening test and the vague symptoms associated with this disease, ovarian cancer is often diagnosed after it has spread into the abdominal cavity.

Risk factors include:
- The risk of ovarian cancer increases with age and peaks at approximately 70 years old.

Common risk factors include those conditions which are associated with increased ovulation:
- Few pregnancies
- Decreased fertility
- Delayed child-bearing
- A small portion of the population has an abnormal gene, which markedly increases their risk of ovarian and breast cancer

Symptoms include:
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Blooding
- Abdominal pain
- Change in bowel or bladder function

Gynecological Cancer Survival Data

Hoag Women’s Health Institute, in partnership with Hoag Family Cancer Institute, provides unparalleled gynecologic cancer care to the women of Orange County.

As you can see in the gynecologic cancer survival data, Hoag’s survival rates are greater than the national average survival rates.

Cervical Cancer

Cases: Hoag 357, SEER 33,952 • 49 yrs median age for Hoag patients

<table>
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<th>STAGE</th>
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<th>% RELATIVE 5-YR SURVIVAL</th>
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Uterine Cancer

Cases: Hoag 467, SEER 59,595 • 63 yrs median age for Hoag patients

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Ovarian Cancer

Cases: Hoag 345, SEER 33,718 • 63 yrs median age for Hoag patients

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Data per Hoag Cancer Registry and SEER (1999–2006). SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program) a premier source for cancer statistics in the United States. SEER collects information on incidence, prevalence and survival from specific geographic areas representing 28 percent of the US population.