

Cervical Cancer Reference Handout

Cervical Cancer Pathology

Squamous

70%
HPV 16 associated

Adenocarcinoma

25%
HPV 18 associated

HPV 16 & 18 cause 70% cervical cancers
HPV 31, 33, 45, 52, 58 cause 10-20% cervical cancers

test for HIV: AIDS-defining illness

Cervical Cancer Staging

Stage 1 = tumor confined to cervix

Stage 2 = tumor invades beyond cervix/uterus

Stage 3 = tumor involves pelvic sidewall, lower 1/3 vagina, pelvic/para-aortic LN or blocks the ureters causing hydronephrosis

Stage 4 = tumor involves bladder or rectum, or distant organs (lung, bones, etc)

Cervical Cancer Treatment

Very Early Stage (IA)

Surgery Alone
Conization or Simple Hysterectomy

Early Stage (I-IIA)

Surgery Alone

Fertility Sparing
Radical Trachelectomy + PLND

Non-Fertility Sparing
Radical Hysterectomy + PLND

Advanced Stage (IB-IVA)

Tumors > 4 cm

ChemoRT

= weekly cisplatin/carboplatin
+ pelvic EBRT and VBT

Metastatic (IVB)

Front Line: Cisplatin, Paclitaxel, Pembrolizumab +/- Bevacizumab

Second Line:

- Pembrolizumab (PDL1+)
- Tisotumab *Tivdak*
- Trastuzumab Deruxtecan *Enhertu* (HER2+) not FDA approved
- Topotecan, paclitaxel, bevacizumab