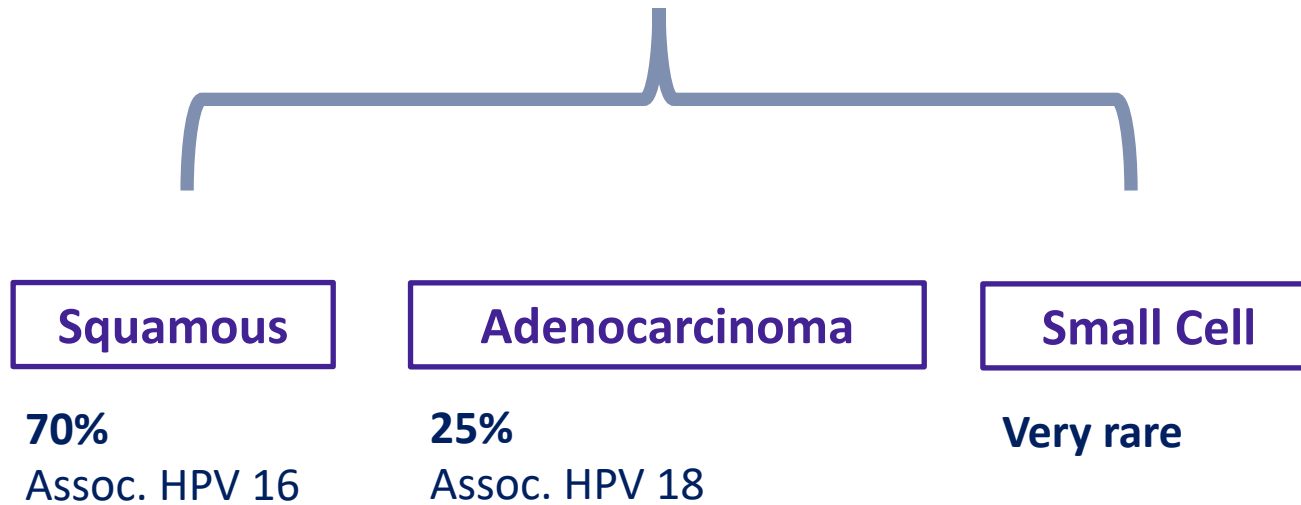


Cervical Cancer

Cervical Cancer

Histology



Pathology

HPV 16 & 18 cause 70% cervical cancers

HPV 31, 33, 45, 52, 58 cause 10-20% cervical cancers

test for HIV: AIDS-defining illness

Screening:

21-29 yo: Q3Y

30-65 yo: Q3Y or Q5Y + HPV

Vaccinations:

Approved for men and women

2 doses, 6-12 months apart

ages 9-26 (consider ages 27-45 pending risk)

Cervavix (16, 18)

Gardasil Quadrivalent (6, 11, 16, 18)

Gardasil 9 (6, 11, 16, 18 + 31, 33, 45, 52, 58)

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

Very Early Stage (IA)

Surgery Alone

Conization or Simple Hysterectomy

Early Stage (I-IIA)

Surgery Alone

Fertility Sparing

Radical Trachelectomy + PLND

* Trachelectomy = removal of cervix, vaginal cuff, parametria

Non-Fertility Sparing

Radical Hysterectomy + PLND

+ Margins, + PLN, +Parametrium, +LVI= Adjuvant ChemoRT or RT

Cervical Cancer

Advanced Stage (IB-IVA)

Tumors > 4 cm (IB3+, IIA2+)

ChemoRT

Chemo = weekly cisplatin/carboplatin

RT = EBRT and VBT

Metastatic (IVB)

Chemotherapy

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

Important Side Effects:

Bevacizumab → proteinuria, HTN, bleeding
(contraindicated if h/o TIA/strokes, bowel
obstruction/perforation)

Recurrent/Refractory Disease

- Pembrolizumab (PDL1+)
 - Tisotumab vedotin *Tivdak*
 - Trastuzumab Deruxtecan *Enhertu* (HER2+) *Not FDA approved
 - Chemotherapy: paclitaxel, topotecan, bevacizumab
-

Important Side Effects:

Tivdak → Neuropathy, ocular toxicity
Requires frequent ophtho visits + prophylactic eye drops

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