

Presentation title: Clinical and morphological management for the treatment of recurrent cervical cancer

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Abstract (250-300 words):

Cervical cancer is the first in the structure of oncogynecological pathology, while in the last decade there has been a steady increase in the incidence of cervical cancer. The aim of the study was to determine the possibilities of using stereotaxic radiation therapy technologies in treatment programs for recurrent cervical cancer based on a retrospective analysis of the primary treatment of cervical cancer. A retrospective analysis of 100 cases diagnosed with recurrent cervical cancer who received radiation therapy at the Meshalkin National Medical Research Center, Novosibirsk, Russia, in the period 2011-2022. All patients received stereotactic conformal radiation therapy using the ELEKTA AXESSE device, using modern techniques: 3D conformal radiation therapy, intensity-modulated radiation therapy, rotational volume-modulated radiation. According to the results of a retrospective analysis of the localization of relapses, locoregional relapses were most often determined - 50 patients (50%), local relapses were detected in 44 cases (44%), distant relapses - 36 patients (36%), multiple (several localizations) - 43 (43%). At the same time, late relapses (more than 24 months) were most often recorded - 48 cases (65%), while early (12-24 months) only in 15 (20%) patients, progression was noted (up to 6 months) in 11 (15%). Most often, distant metastases of cervical cancer were found in the bones and lungs (35.8% each among distant metastases), in the brain and liver (14.2% each), inguinal and supraclavicular lymph nodes.

Our study showed that one of the most effective methods for treating recurrent cervical cancer is stereotactic conformal radiation therapy, in this sample it was used regardless of age, stage of the process, type of primary treatment, and results of pathomorphological examination.

Biography (150-200 words):

Anastasia Shumeikina has her expertise in evaluation and passion in improving the health and wellbeing. Her open and contextual evaluation model based on responsive constructivists creates new pathways for improving healthcare. She has built this model after years of experience in research, evaluation, teaching both in hospital and education institutions.