



Risk Factors and Types Involved in Gynecological Cancers

Alyse Bedell*

Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Chicago, USA

*Corresponding author: Alyse Bedell, Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Chicago, USA; E-mail: AlyseBedell24298@gmail.com

Received date: 26 February, 2023, Manuscript No. AGCR-23-95648;

Editor assigned date: 28 February, 2023, Pre QC No. AGCR-23-95648(PQ);

Reviewed date: 15 March, 2023, QC No. AGCR-23-95648;

Revised date: 23 March, 2023, Manuscript No. AGCR-23-95648(R);

Published date: 30 March, 2023, DOI: 10.4172/2327-4360.1000142

Description

Gynecological cancers are a group of cancers that affect the female reproductive system, including the cervix, uterus, ovaries, fallopian tubes, vulva, and vagina. These cancers can cause a range of symptoms and can be life-threatening if not detected and treated early. In this article, we will discuss the different types of gynecological cancers, their causes, risk factors, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment options.

Types of gynecological cancers

Cervical cancer: Cervical cancer develops in the cells of the cervix, which is the lower part of the uterus that connects to the vagina. The main cause of cervical cancer is the Human Papillomavirus (HPV), which is a sexually transmitted infection. Other risk factors include smoking, having a weakened immune system, and having a history of sexually transmitted infections.

Uterine cancer: Uterine cancer, also known as endometrial cancer, develops in the lining of the uterus. It is the most common gynecological cancer in the United States. The main risk factor for uterine cancer is having high levels of estrogen, which can be caused by obesity, diabetes, and taking hormone replacement therapy.

Ovarian cancer: Ovarian cancer develops in the ovaries, which are the female reproductive organs that produce eggs. It is the most deadly gynecological cancer because it is often diagnosed at an advanced stage. Risk factors for ovarian cancer include having a family history of the disease, having a mutation in the *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene, and having never been pregnant.

Fallopian tube cancer: Fallopian tube cancer is a rare type of gynecological cancer that develops in the fallopian tubes, which are the tubes that connect the ovaries to the uterus. The cause of fallopian

tube cancer is unknown, but risk factors include having a family history of ovarian or breast cancer and having a mutation in the *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene.

Vulvar cancer: Vulvar cancer develops on the outer surface of the female genitalia, which is called the vulva. It is rare and usually affects women over the age of 60. Risk factors for vulvar cancer include having a history of Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection, having a weakened immune system, and having a history of genital warts.

Vaginal cancer: Vaginal cancer is a rare type of gynecological cancer that develops in the lining of the vagina. It is most commonly diagnosed in women over the age of 60. Risk factors for vaginal cancer include having a history of Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection, having a weakened immune system, and having a history of cervical cancer.

Risk factors

The exact causes of gynecological cancers are not known, but there are several risk factors that increase a woman's chances of developing these cancers. It is important to note that having one or more of these risk factors does not necessarily mean that a woman will develop gynecological cancer, but it may increase her risk. Women should speak with their healthcare provider about their risk factors and appropriate screening measures. Some of the most common risk factors for gynecological cancers include.

Age: The risk of gynecological cancers increases as women age. The risk of cervical cancer is highest in women between the ages of 35 and 44, while the risk of ovarian cancer increases after menopause.

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection: HPV is a sexually transmitted virus that can cause cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancers.

Family history: Women with a family history of gynecological cancers, such as ovarian or breast cancer, are at a higher risk of developing these cancers themselves.

Smoking: Smoking is a risk factor for cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancers.

Obesity: Being overweight or obese increases the risk of endometrial and ovarian cancers.

Hormonal factors: Women who have never been pregnant, started menstruation early, or experienced menopause late have a higher risk of developing certain types of gynecological cancers.

Exposure to certain chemicals: Exposure to certain chemicals, such as those used in the production of plastics, may increase the risk of ovarian cancer.

Citation: Bedell A (2023) Risk Factors and Types Involved in Gynecological Cancers. *Androl Gynecol: Curr Res* 11:1.