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# Gynecologic Cancers Basics

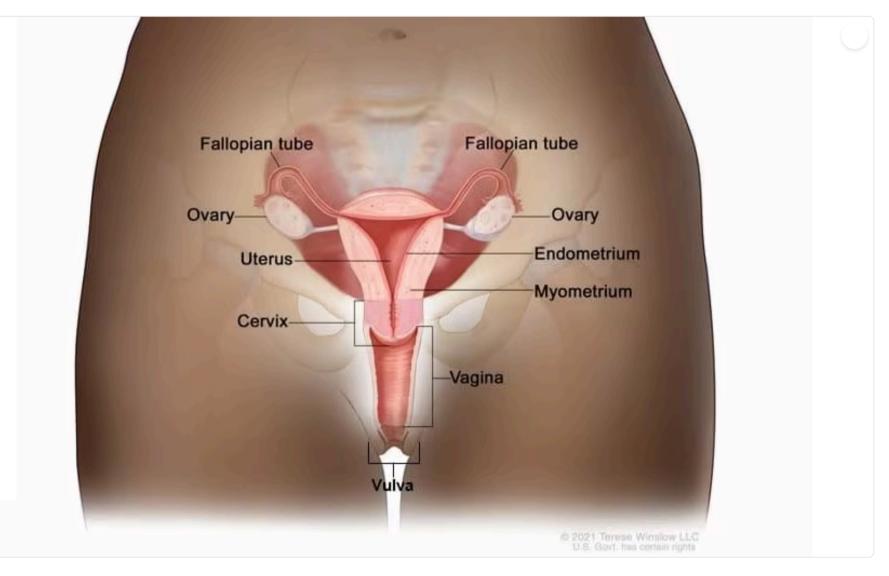
#### **KEY POINTS**

- The five main types of gynecologic cancer are: cervical, ovarian, uterine, vaginal, and vulvar
- There are several ways to treat gynecologic cancer. The treatment depends on the type of cancer and how far it has spread.



### What it is

Gynecologic cancer is a disease in which cells in a woman's reproductive organs grow out of control. The five main types of gynecologic cancer are: <u>cervical</u>, <u>ovarian</u>, <u>uterine</u>, <u>vaginal</u>, <u>and vulvar</u>. (A sixth type of gynecologic cancer is the very rare fallopian tube cancer.)



This diagram shows different parts of a woman's reproductive system.

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## Types

- Cervical cancer begins in the cervix, which is the lower, narrow end of the uterus. (The uterus is also called the womb.)
- Ovarian cancer begins in the *ovaries*, which are located on each side of the uterus. Some ovarian cancers can also begin in the fallopian tubes or peritoneum.
- <u>Uterine cancer</u> begins in the *uterus*, the pear-shaped organ in a woman's pelvis where the baby grows when she is pregnant.

- <u>Vaginal cancer</u> begins in the *vagina*, which is the hollow, tube-like channel between the bottom of the uterus and the outside of the body.
- <u>Vulvar cancer</u> begins in the *vulva*, the outer part of the female genital organs.

Each gynecologic cancer is unique, with different <u>signs and symptoms</u>, different risk factors (things that may increase your chance of getting a disease), and different <u>prevention strategies</u>.

Knowledge Is Power: Gynecologic Cancer Symptoms



Knowledge is Power: Gynecologic Cancer Symptoms

This short animated video encourages women to learn the symptoms of gynecologic cancers.

SOURCES

### CONTENT SOURCE:

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; Division of Cancer Prevention and Control