

PREGNANCY ASSOCIATED WITH CANCER OF CERVIX

By

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SUMMARY

Twelve cases of pregnancy associated with carcinoma cervix have been analysed. Carcinoma cervix with pregnancy was found comparatively in the younger age group. The youngest patient was of 21 years. The mean age of the patients was 29.9 years. Majority of the patients were in 31-35 years age group. All patients were multiparous except one who was primigravida. Two were Muslims and ten were Hindus. The period of gestation varied from 10 weeks to term. Most of the patients reported to the hospital with vaginal bleeding. Eight out of twelve cases were of FIGO stage IB. Classical Caesarean section with Wertheim's hysterectomy was done in 3 cases. In 9 cases Wertheim hysterectomy was done with pregnancy in situ. Out of 9 cases, 8 were given postoperative irradiation. Progress of these patients has been discussed.

Introduction

Association of pregnancy with carcinoma cervix is a comparatively rare occurrence. Carcinoma cervix occurs in approximately 1 in 1240 pregnancies (Jonathan, Lagasse, Charles, 1982; Roy, 1968. Carcinoma cervix in pregnant women behaves as in non-pregnant women, but it is more vascular and occurs in younger women (Dewhurst, 1972).

Twelve cases out of the total of 397 cases of cancer cervix treated in a single unit at All-India Institute of Medical Sciences were found to be associated with pregnancy. These have been analysed and presented.

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The age of the patients varied from 21 to 36 years, youngest being 21 years old (Table I).

TABLE I
Age of the Patients

Age (yrs.)	No. of patients
20-25	2
26-30	3
31-35	6
36-40	1

Majority of the women were between 31 to 35 years. Roy Chowdhury (1978) also found carcinoma cervix with pregnancy more frequently in the age group of 30 to 40 years.

All were married below 20 years of age. Ten women were Hindus and two were Muslims.

All were multiparous except one who

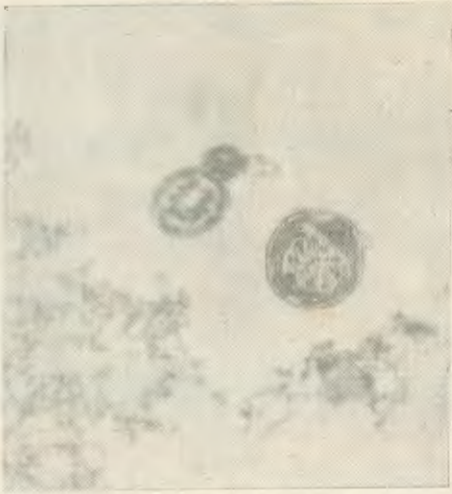


Fig. 1

Central and peripheral microtubules are missing.

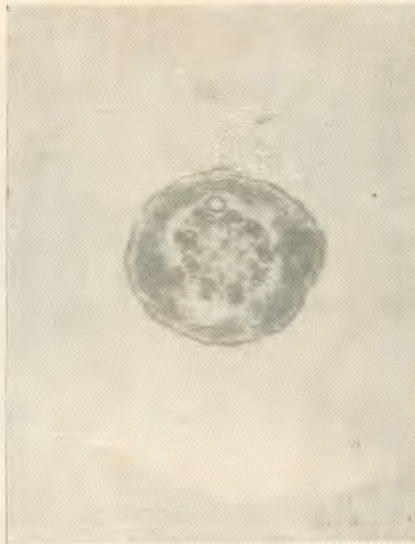


Fig. 2

Some of the outer dense fibers are absent. The central microtubules are absent. There is a translocation of a microtubule of the periphery.



Fig. 3

Cross section of the axoneme.

*Lymphogranuloma Venereum—Gayal et al.
pp. 862-868*

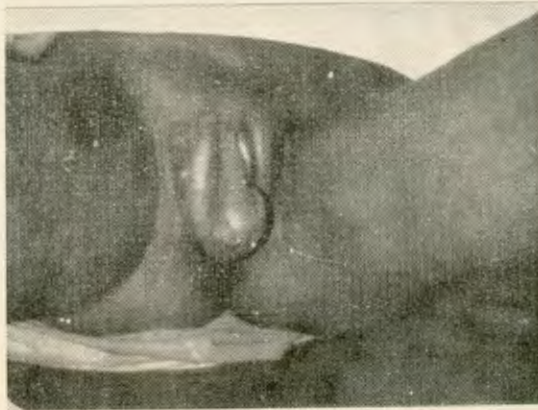


Fig. 1

Photograph shows lympho-granuloma venerium.



Fig. 1

Single placenta with two macerated fetuses with interwoven umbilical cords.

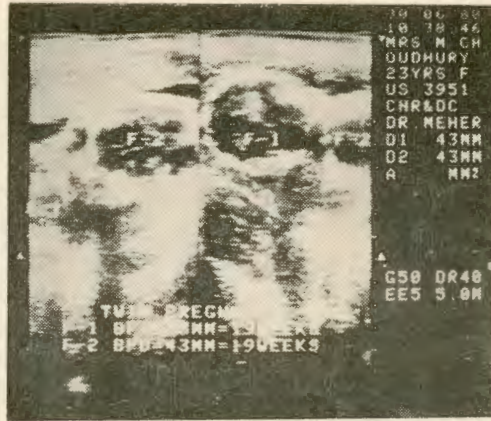


Fig. 2

Sonography picture showing two amniotic sacs.

A Case of Leiomyosarcoma—Chaudhuri et al. p. 861

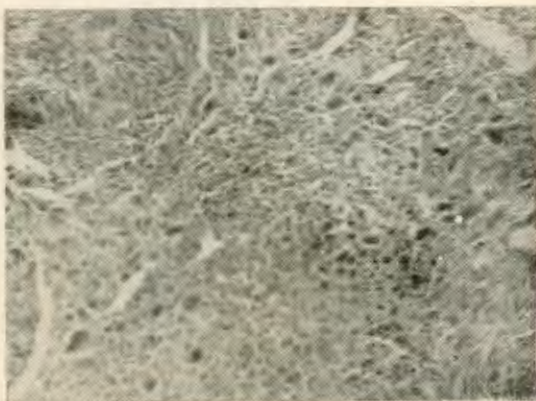


Fig. 1a

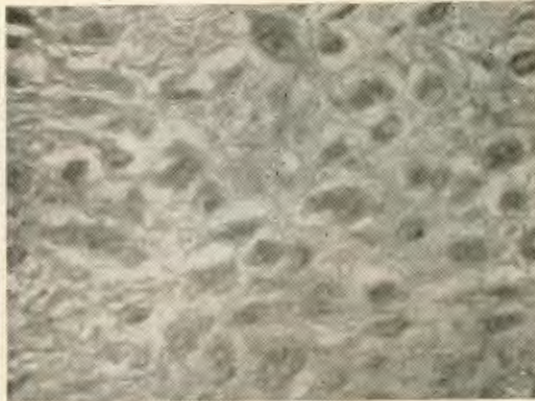


Fig. 1b

Microphotograph (Fig. 1a—low power, magnification LP x 80 and Fig. 1b—high power, magnification HP x 360) showing leiomyosarcomatous change in a Fibromyoma of uterus.



Fig. 1

Photograph showing a single foetus with multiple teeth characteristics of dermoid cyst of ovary in X-ray.



Fig. 2

Photograph of the cut section of ovary showing multiple teeth plenty of hair sebaceous material etc. characteristics of dermoid cyst.

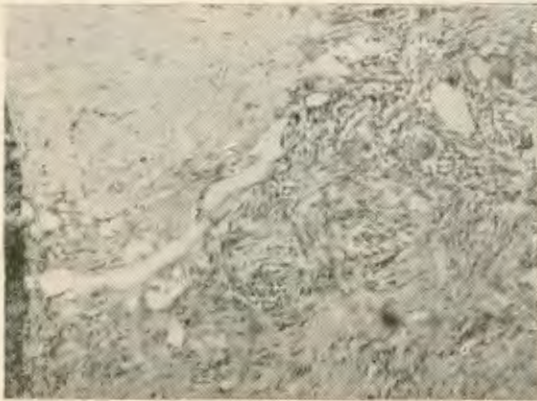


Fig. 3a

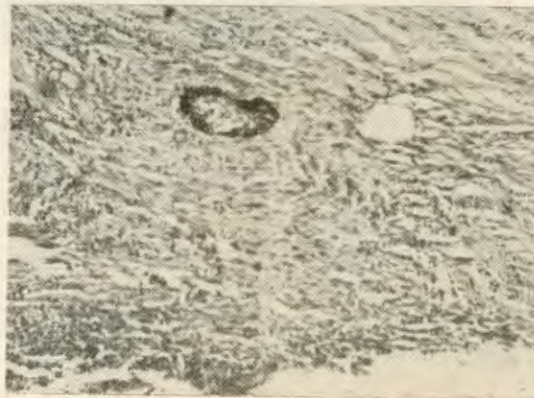


Fig. 3b

Microphotograph (low and high power) showing the picture of dermoid cyst of ovary.

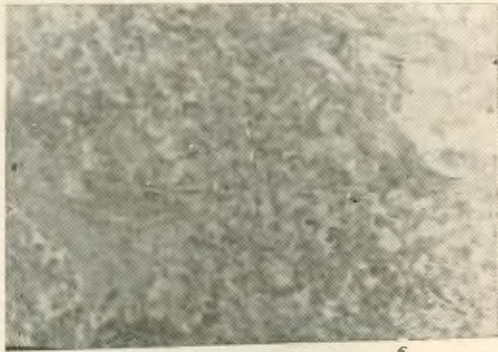


Fig. 1
Photomicrogram showing spindle cells.



Fig. 1
Vaginal metastasis in a case of choriocarcinoma.

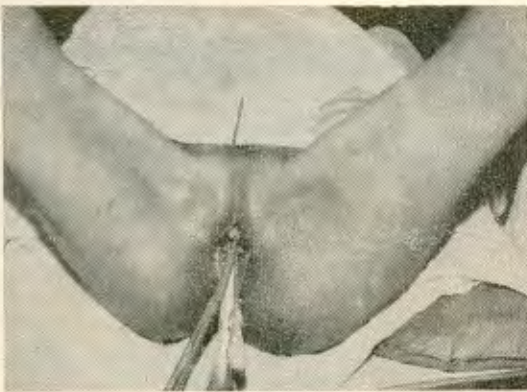


Fig. 1
Sound passed from cervix came out of the abdominal wound.



FIG 1
Fig. 1
Diagrammatic representation of uterus didelphys with unilateral imperforate Hemi vagina with haematoocolpos.



Fig. 1

Shows (lt.) fallopian tube (haematosalpinx) arrow pointing at papillary growth at 2 sites.



Fig. 2

Shows (Lt.) Fallopian tube viewed from behind, the arrow is showing normal atrophic ovary.

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Dr. V. N. PURANDARE
Editor.

was primigravida in second trimester. She was diagnosed to have cancer cervix with pregnancy within 6 months of marriage (Table II).

TABLE II
Parity of Patients

Parity	No. of patients
Para zero	1
Para 1-4	8
Para 5-8	3

Only one patient had come at term pregnancy where she could be treated immediately with good perinatal outcome (Table III).

TABLE III
Period of Gestation

No. of patients	Period of gestation (weeks)
2	10
3	12
1	14
1	16
1	20
1	24
2	28
1	Full term

One patient who was diagnosed at term pregnancy had come with slight blood stained discharge. Cervix was found to be involved with growth. Biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of carcinoma. One patient presented as APH at 7 months of gestation (Table IV).

TABLE IV
Symptomatology of Patients

Symptomatology	No. of patients
Amenorrhoea	6
Vaginal discharge	3
Post coital bleeding	1
Vaginal bleeding	6

Associated pregnancy might have been the reason for early reporting.

TABLE V
Showing FIGO Staging of Patients

FIGO stage	No. of patients
IB	8
IIa	4
IIb (early)	1

All patients in 1st and 2nd trimester had extended Wertheim's hysterectomy of the Mieg's type with pregnancy in situ. The patients with 24 weeks had classical caesarean section with Wertheim's hysterectomy (Table VI).

TABLE VI
Operative Treatment of Patients

Operative procedure	No. of patients
Extended Wertheim hysterectomy	4
Classical C.S. + Wertheim hysterectomy + RT	3
Wertheim hysterectomy + External radiation	5

TABLE VII
Histopathology

Histopathology	No. of patients
Squamous cell carcinoma	11
Adenocarcinoma	1
Infiltration of vaginal cuff	2
Lymph node involvement	2

There has been no mortality in these 12 women. Six cases were followed up for 10 years, 2 for 5 years and the remaining four were lost to follow-up.

Discussion

The relatively low incidence of carcinoma cervix in association with pregnancy, and the absence of any controlled

prospective studies requires prospective controlled studies to be conducted by a large multi institutional group such as gynaecologic oncology group, so that a meaningful data can be obtained.

It is amply emphasized in the literature that cancer cervix is caused by probably a sexually transmitted oncogene and that it occurs in married multiparous women. One patient in the present study who had been married only for 6 months and was 20 weeks pregnant at the time of diagnosis was very unusual case. She gave no history of pre-

marital sex and hence it was difficult to explain the occurrence of cancer in her so soon after marriage.

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