From accurate diagnosis and staging to the full range of today’s most advanced treatment options, the gynecologic oncology team at UMass Memorial Medical Center in Worcester provides complete, compassionate care for all types of cancers affecting the female reproductive system including:

- Cervical cancer
- Ovarian and fallopian tube cancers
- Uterine (endometrial) cancer
- Vaginal cancer
- Vulvar cancer
- Pelvic masses

UMass Memorial Health Care is the largest not-for-profit health care system in Central New England with more than 13,000 employees and nearly 2,000 physicians, many of whom are members of UMass Memorial Medical Group. Our member hospitals and entities include Clinton Hospital, HealthAlliance Hospital, Marlborough Hospital, UMass Memorial Medical Center, Wing Memorial Hospital and Medical Centers and Community Healthlink, our behavioral health agency. With our teaching and research partner, the University of Massachusetts Medical School, our extensive primary care network and our Cancer, Diabetes, Heart and Vascular, and Musculoskeletal Centers of Excellence we deliver seamless programs of quality and compassionate care for patients across our health care system.

At the UMass Memorial Health Care Cancer Center of Excellence, our philosophy of care centers on hope as we treat our patients and their loved ones with compassion and commitment throughout their cancer journey, from prevention and diagnosis through treatment, survivorship and palliative care. We encourage our patients to take part in our clinical trials in order to rapidly benefit from therapies that will be the cancer care of the future.

Combining the resources of our member and affiliated community hospitals, and our teaching and research partner, the University of Massachusetts Medical School, the Cancer Center of Excellence provides the most complete, multispecialty cancer care in Central New England and is a leader in treating breast, colorectal, lung and pancreatic cancers, and other common and rare cancers.

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Common Gynecologic Cancers

**Cervical Cancer**

Cervical cancer is increasingly uncommon thanks to early diagnosis with regular Pap tests and prevention with HPV vaccines given to young women. Cervical dysplasia (precancerous changes in the cervix) is usually found on Pap tests and, if treated, can prevent the development of cervical cancer. Treatment depends on how far the cancer has spread and can include radical hysterectomy, radiation therapy and chemotherapy.

**Ovarian Cancer**

Ovarian cancer is the fifth most common cancer among women, causing more deaths than any other reproductive cancer. It often causes unclear symptoms like bloating and changes in appetite. Treatment may include surgery and possibly chemotherapy. The surgical approach may involve removing the uterus, ovaries, fallopian tubes, nearby lymph nodes and abdominal tissue.

**Uterine (Endometrial) Cancer**

Endometrial cancer is cancer that starts in the lining of the uterus (endometrium). Endometrial cancer is the most common type of uterine cancer with most cases occurring between the ages of 60 and 70. Symptoms include postmenopausal or perimenopausal bleeding. Most patients present with early stage disease and they are often cured with surgical therapy alone. Treatment options include surgery, sometimes followed by radiation therapy or chemotherapy.

**Vaginal Cancer**

Vaginal cancer is rare and may be found after a woman complains of abnormal vaginal bleeding or a lump. Tumors of the vagina can also occur when another cancer spreads. Surgery or radiation may be used as therapy.

**Vulvar Cancer**

This type of cancer forms on a woman’s external genitals (the vulva). This may be found as a growth or irritation on the vulva. Treatment for vulvar cancer depends on how advanced the cancer is and can include surgery, radiation or chemotherapy.