



GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCER

Queensland^{1,2}

- ✦ Gynaecological cancer refers to all cancers of the female reproductive tract (cancers of the cervix, ovaries, uterus, vagina and vulva).
- ✦ 1,087 Queensland women were diagnosed with gynaecological cancer in 2013 (the most recent figures available).
- ✦ 336 Queensland women died from gynaecological cancer in 2013.
- ✦ 71 per cent of females diagnosed with gynaecological cancer will survive for at least five years (ranges from 49 per cent for ovarian cancer to almost 85 per cent for uterine cancer).
- ✦ Uterine cancer is the most commonly occurring gynaecological cancer.
- ✦ Ovarian cancer is the leading cause of death from a gynaecological cancer.
- ✦ Cervical cancer is one of the most preventable of all cancers.
- ✦ Vaginal cancer is one of the rarest cancers in the human body.

Gynaecological cancer in Queensland, 2013

Site	Incidence	Deaths
Uterus	504	73
Ovary	273	164
Cervix	187	47
Vulva	62	20
Other female genital organs	61	32
Total	1,087	336

Detection and symptoms

- ✦ If the cancer is found and treated early, there is an increased chance of surviving the disease.
- ✦ There are a number of changes women should look out for. The changes may be due to many causes other than cancer but should always be brought to the attention of a doctor.
- ✦ Women should consult their general practitioner about the following:
 - Irregular vaginal bleeding;
 - Changes to the skin of the vulva such as redness, ulceration or irritation and itching;
 - Discomfort or bleeding during or after intercourse; and
 - Pelvic pain, swollen legs or backache.

¹ Queensland Cancer Registry 2015, *Cancer in Queensland, Incidence, Mortality, Survival and Prevalence 1982-2013*. Brisbane: Cancer Council Queensland, Queensland Health and QCR.

² Queensland Cancer Statistics On-Line, 2016. Viertel Cancer Research Centre, Cancer Council Queensland (www.cancerqld.org.au/research/qcsol). Based on data released by the Queensland Cancer Registry (1982-2013; released December 2015).



Vaccine for cervical cancer

- ✳ Medical researchers have developed a vaccine to protect against cervical cancer caused by five types of the human papilloma virus (HPV).
- ✳ The vaccine, Gardasil, has been administered as part of Queensland Health's school-based vaccination program, which began in April 2007. The vaccine was provided to female students with parental consent in Years 10, 11 and 12 and to girls in Years 8, 9 and 10 in the 2008 school year. Gardasil is now available on the PBS.
- ✳ From 2013, males aged 12-13 started receiving the vaccine and those aged 14-15 were part of a catch-up program until the end of 2014.
- ✳ The vaccine was developed at the University of Queensland by Professor Ian Frazer and his research team and has demonstrated 100 per cent protection against one of the strains of human papilloma virus associated with the development of cervical cancer.
- ✳ Cancer Council Queensland has provided almost \$2 million to Professor Frazer and his team since 1988 for research into the vaccine possibilities for prevention of the cancer.
- ✳ The best defense against cervical cancer is currently still a Pap smear test, as it picks up abnormal changes in the cervix that lead to cancer.

Disclaimer: The information in this publication should not be used as a substitute for advice from a properly qualified medical professional who can advise you about your own individual medical needs. It is not intended to constitute medical advice and is provided for general information purposes only. Information on cancer, including the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of cancer, is constantly being updated and revised by medical professionals and the research community.

Cancer Council Queensland does not warrant that the information in this publication is correct, up to date or complete nor that it is suitable for any particular purpose. Your use of the information in this publication is at your own risk. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Cancer Council Queensland does not accept any liability for any reliance placed on information that is not correct, complete or up to date, or that is not suited to the purpose for which it was relied upon. If any warranty or guarantee cannot by law be excluded, then, to the extent permitted by law, Cancer Council Queensland's liability for such warranty or guarantee is limited, at Cancer Council Queensland's option, to supplying the information or materials again or paying the cost of having the information or materials supplied again.