

Our Experience in Gynecologic Cancer Prevention 2005-2015

Editorial

The Oncologic Foundation “Encuentro” decided to carry out Ovarian Cancer Prevention Campaigns. To that effect, the Foundation requested the intervention of a gynecologist and an ultrasonid specialist, since we received as a donation a state-of-the-art ultrasound scanner in 2004. This Campaign has today ten years. It started in 2005 and continues today. In three opportunities assessments were carried out that proved its usefulness, since, besides finding several cancer on Stages I and II, 5.5% of patients with benign processes was observed (blastoma), which was recommended to keep under observation. It was further observed that in some of these processes patients referred family history of breast or ovarian cancer. In these cases, we recommended genetic testing BRCA1 y and BRCA2 to solve the possibility of oophorectomy, given the relationship between these two pathologies.

The purpose of this work is the need to broadcast the possibilities of prevention, to Medical Doctors, as well as to Gynecologists and Oncologists. In this summary, we highlight the recent publication about the study of the Antimüllerian hormone in premenopausal patients, as an early diagnose of breast cancer.

Transvaginal gynecological studies were carried out in patients between 25 and 80 years old. From the ultrasound view point, it is worth mentioning that pelvic ultrasound reflects the rough morphological aspect of the ovary, but does not show the malignant or bening characteristic of the ovary. Bening tumors that we describe with the term Blastoma are usually well defined anechogenic lesions, whereas malignant lesions are distinguished for their thick walls, mural nodules and echogenic elements. The medical team comprises an oncologist and a surgeon.

The relationship created between the professional and the patients has been extremely useful to create awareness in prevention, as well as the delivery of materials about a healthy nurturing, and clinical studies.

A patient presented a blastoma of small evolution in 2011 and we conducted the first study of the Antimüllerian hormone, which is a transforming factor (TGF- β), which resulted high. And four years later, in 2015, the patient presented and advanced breast neoplasia. Present publications assert this possibility that increases breast cancer prevention.

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