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## Hysteroscopic Approach to Gynecological Oncology

Cancer prevention and early diagnosis are fundamental steps to obtain the best survival chance in oncologic patients.

The best method to obtain an early diagnosis should be high sensitivity and specificity, less expensive, and large scale applicable.

Some gynecologic cancers, like breast cancer and cervical cancer, have adequate screening methods. However, for others as endometrial and ovarian cancer, not standardize screenings are available.

In this context, the early diagnosis becomes fundamental.

Hysteroscopy is considered the standard technique for visualization of the uterine cavity and the diagnosis of intrauterine pathologies such as benign and malignant.

The principal advantage is represented by the possibility of treating a vast number of intracavitary diseases and obtaining endometrial specimens in the office, without the need for the inpatient setting.

The hysteroscopy is considered the goal standard to obtain an early diagnosis of both cancer and pre-cancerous lesions. The technological improvement furnishes innovative instruments and better imaging to obtain the best results reducing the procedure time, consequently the patient's discomfort.

The present special issue aims to give an overview of the basis and the last innovation about hysteroscopy in gynecologic cancer prevention and management.

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