Dear Colleagues,

Female genital cancers are still a serious public health problem, with 8.2 million estimate new cases in the last years. The aim of this Special Issue is to focus our attention on adequacy of screening techniques and prevention strategies for gynecologic cancers. The most successful of these screening attempts is cervical cancer screening which has managed to decrease both disease incidence and mortality, with the call for the “Elimination of Cervical Cancer” by the World Health Assembly. The prophylactic vaccination reduces HPV infections with efficacy of 91.6% (95% confidence interval [CI], 64.5%–98.0%).

No standardized screening programs are available for endometrial cancer, but healthy behaviors can prevent known risk factors as obesity, metabolic disorders, and diabetes. Identifying patients at risk, transvaginal ultrasound-measured endometrial thickness and eventual hysteroscopy can help with early diagnosis. Ovarian cancer (OC) is the most lethal gynecologic tumor, and no screening strategies have been shown to definitively decrease OC mortality. Annual transvaginal sonography (TVS) and Ca125 are not recommended for OC prevention, but it is a filed of great interest and several tests have been evaluated as potential tools of screening for OC.

In this context, focusing the research on prevention strategies is mandatory for gynecological cancers, to reduce mortality and to improve healthcare.

Key Words: Gynecologic Oncology; Vaccination; Cancer Screening Program; Cancer Prevention Program

Submission Deadline: 31 October 2023
Online Submission System: https://js.ejgo.net/ch/author/login.aspx