



Cervical Cancer Treatments Surgery, Chemotherapy, and Radiation Therapy

Raghu Nandhan*

Typical of all cancers, cervical cancer is additionally caused by excessive growth of cells either on the cervix or in any reproductive organ. Although the speed of cervical cancer cases has steadily gone down because of easy accessibility to screening and vaccines, it still takes a big toll on lives in developing countries, together with Asian nations. The bulk of cervical cancers are caused once a female comes in sexual contact or skin-to-skin contact with somebody infected by a human non-malignant neoplasm. The opposite risk factors embrace prolonged use of contraception pills and smoking. Women have a tendency to square measure up for minor and major incision based mortalities once it involves the treatment for cervical cancer.

Discussion

Over the past few decades, the incidence of cervical cancer has increased significantly. The most common cause of cervical cancer is the human papillomavirus (HPV), which is a sexually transmitted infection. The risk of developing cervical cancer is increased in women who are sexually active, have multiple sexual partners, and use oral contraceptives. The most common type of cervical cancer is squamous cell carcinoma, which accounts for about 80% of all cases. The other type is adenocarcinoma, which accounts for about 20% of all cases. The most common treatment for cervical cancer is surgery, which involves removing the cervix and uterus. Chemotherapy and radiation therapy are also used to treat cervical cancer. The choice of treatment depends on the stage of the cancer and the patient's overall health.

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***Corresponding author:** Raghu nandhan, Department of Radiation Oncology, VMMC and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, India, E-Mail: raghunandhan1990@gmail.com

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