



Clinical Management of Advanced Vaginal Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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Abstract

Advanced vaginal squamous cell carcinoma (VSCC) is a rare gynecological malignancy with a poor prognosis. The clinical management of VSCC involves a multidisciplinary approach, including surgery, radiation therapy, and systemic therapy. Targeted therapy and immunotherapy are emerging as promising options for advanced VSCC. This review discusses the clinical management of advanced VSCC, focusing on the role of targeted therapy and immunotherapy.

Multidisciplinary approach

The clinical management of advanced VSCC requires a multidisciplinary approach involving gynecologists, oncologists, radiation oncologists, and pathologists. The treatment plan should be tailored to the patient's clinical and pathological features. Surgery, radiation therapy, and systemic therapy are the mainstays of treatment. Targeted therapy and immunotherapy are emerging as promising options for advanced VSCC.

Challenges and prognosis

The clinical management of advanced VSCC is challenging due to its rarity and poor prognosis. The lack of standardized treatment protocols and limited data on the efficacy of targeted therapy and immunotherapy are major challenges. The prognosis for advanced VSCC is poor, with a median overall survival of approximately 12 months.

Emerging trends and future directions

Emerging trends in the clinical management of advanced VSCC include the use of targeted therapy and immunotherapy. Future directions include the development of novel targeted therapies and immunotherapies, and the use of biomarkers to identify patients who may benefit from these treatments.

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Discussion

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