

The Place of Radiofrequency Ablation in the Multimodal Treatment of Cervical Cancer.

Our Experience

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Abstract

Introduction: Genital cancers benefit from standardized treatment plans which include: surgery and radio/chemotherapy. Lately, treatments involving thermal ablations have entered the clinical use, as they destroy the tumors by the use of different energy sources. Our study aims at establishing a precise role of RFA in current treatment protocols of cancer of the uterine cervix.

Material and method: We performed a 5-year (2008-2013) prospective study in which we analyzed the use of RFA in patients treated for cancer of the uterine cervix at our clinic. RFA was used, on selective criteria, in bleeding tumors of the uterine cervix in patients with acute secondary anaemia (Hb=7-11g/dl). The results revealed the haemostatic role of the method, RFA being the only non surgical method through which one can achieve quick haemostasis (20 min.). 61 patients were clinically observed, with ages between 39 and 73, and the number of procedures performed was 61.

Conclusion: RFA is useful in the treatment of cancers of the uterine cervix, in all stages of the disease, and it achieves quick haemostasis. RFA can be considered an additional treatment option in neoadjuvant tumor palliation. The method can be associated with surgery and radio/chemotherapy. Its assets are low specific morbidity (1,6%) and mortality (0%). We consider that RFA is on its way to an important place in oncology treatment protocols.

Key words: radiofrequency (RFA), haemostasis, uterine cervix cancer

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