

# Breast Disorders, Reproductive Tract Disorders & Female Reproductive Cancers

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## Fibrocystic Breast Disease

- ▶ Etiology
- ▶ Signs/ Symptoms
  - Bilateral, round smooth, tenderness
- ▶ Dx
  - FNA and biopsy
- ▶ Treatment/ Nursing Interventions
  - Danazol (Cyclomen)
  - Limit caffeine
  - Ibuprofen
  - Supportive bra



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## Breast Cancer

- ▶ Types
  - Ductal Carcinoma in Situ
    - Treatment
  - Invasive Cancer
    - Infiltrating Ductal Carcinoma
    - Infiltrating Lobular Carcinoma
    - Medullary Carcinoma
    - Mucinous Carcinoma
    - Tubular Ductal Carcinoma
    - Inflammatory Carcinoma
    - Paget's Disease



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## Breast Cancer

- ▶ Risk Factors
  - Female gender
  - 1 age
  - Personal hx- ovarian, colon
  - Increase density
  - Race
  - Family hx
  - Gene mutation- BRCA1 & BRCA2
  - Early menarche
  - Late menopause
  - Nulliparity
  - Late age of first pregnancy
  - HRT
  - Hx of benign breast disease
  - Obesity
  - High fat diet
  - Alcohol Intake
  - Smoking
  - Sedentary lifestyle

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## Diagnostics

- ▶ Mammography
- ▶ FNA biopsy
- ▶ Stereotatic Needle Guided biopsy
- ▶ Sentinel Lymph Node biopsy
- ▶ Hormone Receptor Status

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## Breast Cancer

- ▶ Protective factors
- ▶ Prevention Strategies
  - Long term surveillance
  - Chemoprevention
  - Prophylactic mastectomy

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## Breast Cancer

- ▶ S/S
- ▶ Dx
  - Staging
    - TNM
    - US, FNA , stereotactic needle guided biopsy, CT, MRI, PET, bone scan
    - Sentinel lymph node biopsy
    - Hormone receptor status
  - blood work (CEA- carcinoembryonic antigen)
- ▶ Prognosis

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## Breast Cancer- Surgical Management

- ▶ Breast conservation treatment
  - Sentinel lymph node biopsy
- ▶ Mastectomy
  - Simple mastectomy
  - Modified radical mastectomy
  - Total mastectomy

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## Breast Cancer

- ▶ Nursing Care
  - Preoperative
    - Education
    - Psychosocial
  - Postoperative
    - Pain
    - Body Image
    - Coping
    - Sexual function
    - Exercise
    - Manage complication
      - Lymphedema
      - Hematoma/ Seroma formation
      - Infection

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## Breast Cancer

### ▶ Radiation Therapy

- External beam
- Brachytherapy
- Intraoperative
- Side Effects
- Nursing Care

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## Breast Cancer

### ▶ Chemotherapy

- Adjuvant chemo
  - CMF (cyclophosphamide, methotrxate, fluorouracil)
  - Anthracycline (adriamycin, epirubicin)
  - Taxanes (paclitaxel, docetaxel)
- Side Effects
- Nursing Care

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## Breast Cancer

### ▶ Hormonal Therapy

- Adjuvant hormonal therapy
  - Hormone receptor-positive tumors
  - Estrogen and progesterone receptor assay
  - ER+ or PR+
  - SERM's
  - Aromatase inhibitors
- Side Effects
  - Hot flashes, vaginal dryness, N&V, musculoskeletal symptoms, osteoporosis, fractures, endometrial cancer, thromboembolism,

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## Breast Cancer- Immunotherapy

- ▶ Targeted Therapy
  - Trastuzumab (Herceptin)
  - HER-2/neu protein
- Side Effects
  - Fever, chills, N&V, diarrhea, headache

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## Breast Cancer

- ▶ Reconstructive Surgery
  - Tissue expanders with permanent implants
  - Tissue transfer procedures
    - Transverse rectus abdominal myocutaneous flap (TRAM)/ Transverse rectus abdominis muscle flap
    - Deep inferior epigastric artery perforator (DIEP)
    - Latissimus dorsi flap
    - Gluteal free flap

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## Pelvic Floor Dysfunction

- ▶ Types
  - Cystocele
  - Rectocele
  - Enterocele
  - Uterine Prolapse
- ▶ Etiology
- ▶ Signs/ Symptoms
- ▶ Etiology
- ▶ Treatment
  - Kegals
  - Hormone Replacement therapy
  - Dietary and lifestyle modification
  - Vaginal Pessary
  - Surgery- A&P repair (anterior and posterior Colporrhaphy)
  - Hysterectomy

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## Stress Incontinence

- ▶ Etiology
- ▶ Risk Factors
- ▶ S/S
- ▶ Treatment
  - Kegal exercises
  - Weight loss
  - Smoking cessation
  - Pessary ring
  - Meds- estrogen, anticholinergics (Ditropan or Detrol)

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## Uterine Fibroids

- ▶ AKA- leiomyomas, myomas
- ▶ Pathophysiology
- ▶ Incidence
- ▶ Risk Factors
- ▶ S/S
  - Chronic pelvic pain, low back pain, anemia, bloating, constipation, infertility, AUB, SAB, dyspareunia, urinary, pelvic fullness
- ▶ Dx
- ▶ Treatment
  - Pharmacological -oral contraceptives, mifepristone
  - Uterine artery embolism (UAE)
  - Surgery - Myomectomy , laser, hysterectomy

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## Bartholin's Cyst

- ▶ Etiology
- ▶ S/S
- ▶ Treatment
  - Conservative
    - Sitz, analgesic, antibiotics
  - Surgical
    - I&D

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## Ovarian cysts

- ▶ Pathophysiology
  - Follicular
  - Luteal (corpus luteum)
  - Theca-lutein
- ▶ S/S
- ▶ Dx
- ▶ Treatment
  - Oral Contraceptives
  - Ovarian cystectomy

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## Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS)

- ▶ Pathophysiology
- ▶ Associated factors
- ▶ S/S
  - Hirsutism
  - Menstrual irregularities
  - Virilization
  - Polycystic ovaries
  - Obesity
  - Metabolic syndrome
  - Acne
- ▶ Treatment
  - Oral contraceptives
  - Glucophage
  - Infertility treatment
  - Lifestyle changes

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## Ovarian Cancer

- ▶ Epidemiology
- ▶ Pathophysiology
- ▶ S/S
- ▶ Dx
  - CA-125, US, MRI, abdominal CT
  - Staging
- ▶ Treatment
  - Surgery
  - Chemotherapy
    - Combo platinum & taxane
    - Liposomal therapy
    - Combo IV & intraperitoneal chemo

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## Endometrial Cancer

- ▶ Statistics
- ▶ Risk factors
- ▶ Types
  - Type 1- estrogen related
  - Type 2- high grade
  - Type 3- hereditary/genetic, r/t Lynch II syndrome
- ▶ Dx
- ▶ Treatment
  - Surgery, radiation, chemo, hormonal therapy
  - CA-125

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## Cervical Cancer

- ▶ Statistics
- ▶ Prevention
- ▶ Types
  - Squamous cell carcinomas
  - adenocarcinomas
- ▶ S/S
- ▶ Dx
  - Pap smear every 3 years age 21- 29, HPV co-testing , colposcopy, biopsy
  - ASC, CIN III, HGSILs, carcinoma in situ

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## Cervical Cancer

- ▶ Treatment
  - Cryotherapy
  - Cone biopsy or conization
  - Loop electrocautery excision procedure (LEEP)
  - Laser therapy
  - Surgery
    - Hysterectomy
  - Radiation therapy
    - Brachytherapy
  - Chemotherapy

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## Vaginal and Vulvar Cancer

- ▶ Vaginal cancer
  - Radiation
  - Laser surgery
  - Surgery
- ▶ Vulvar cancer
  - HPV related
  - Non-HPV related



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