

Key Points

Are gynecologic precancers and cancers in children and adolescents very rare? What are the various conditions seen?

VULVAR CANCER- Very rare. Precancer is seen more often than cancer. However, this condition is also rare. It may be associated with immunosuppressed states.



VAGINAL CANCER- While rare, it does occur.

- Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is the most common soft tissue sarcoma seen in children.
- Sarcoma botryoides) is the most common RMS.

CERVICAL CANCER- This condition is rarely seen in children and adolescents.

- Start Pap smear screening at age 21.
- Start HPV testing at age 30.

UTERINE/ENDOMETRIAL CANCER- This condition is very rare.

- Gestational trophoblastic disease
- Endometrial adenocarcinoma (potentially associated with polycystic ovarian syndrome)



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**CHILDHOOD GYNECOLOGIC
CANCER ASSOCIATION**

www.cgynca.org

Diseases of the Vulva, Vagina, Cervix, and Uterus



Information for Health Care Providers



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Childhood Gynecologic Cancer Association is a registered 501(c)3 non-profit organization interested in helping patients and families affected by vulvar, vaginal, cervical, uterine or ovarian cancer. Education is of utmost importance, for patients and families as well as for health care providers.

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VULVAR CANCER AND PRE-CANCER

Vulvar malignancies in the pediatric and adolescent population are very rare. Vulvar precancer related to human papilloma virus (HPV) is being diagnosed in the adolescent population with an increasing frequency.

SQUAMOUS Vulvar Intraepithelial Neoplasia (VIN)

TERMINOLOGY (2004)

VIN, usual type

-VIN, warty type

-VIN, basaloid type

-VIN, mixed (warty/basaloid) type

VIN, differentiated type

Currently, approximately 80% of patients with VIN are HPV positive. Patients may be asymptomatic or complain of itching or burning.

Treatment: Surgery (VIN differentiated, VIN usual), Laser (VIN Usual) (Important to encourage smoking cessation)

HPV vaccination is an important discussion to have with patients. In the adolescents with condyloma and/or VIN, discussion of HPV vaccination is still important. It is unlikely that patients will have been exposed to all types of HPV that are in the vaccines.

Vulvar cancers: melanomas, leiomyosarcomas, lymphomas and neuroendocrine tumors.

VAGINAL CANCER– Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is the most common soft tissue sarcoma seen in children. Sarcoma botryoides is the most common RMS. Other tumors include yolk sack tumor and vaginal adenocarcinoma.

CERVICAL CANCER– This condition hardly ever occurs in children and adolescents. Screening with cytology is not recommended until age 21. HPV testing is not recommended until age 30. HPV vaccination is recommended and approved for girls and boys.

UTERINE/ENDOMETRIAL CANCER– Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD) is rarely seen in children, but may occur in adolescents. Adolescents are at an increased risk for this disease. GTD consists of partial, complete molar pregnancies, placental site trophoblastic tumors and choriocarcinomas.

Endometrial adenocarcinoma in the adolescent is extremely rare.

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