

# Gynecological Oncology

Lekce angličtiny  
s americkou sestrou

Americká sestra Jennifer Granger připravila pro červnovou Sestru lekci na téma Gynecological Oncology. Správné odpovědi na jednotlivá cvičení najdete v Archivu článků na [www.g5plus.com](http://www.g5plus.com).

## Vocabulary

cervix – pochva  
disintegrate – rozpadnout se  
fallopian tubes – vejcovody  
mature – dospět  
metastatic – metastázující  
oophorectomy – odnětí vaječniku  
ovum (pl. ova) – vajíčko, zárodečná buňka  
paramount – prvořadý, rozhodující  
pituitary gland – hypofýza, podvěsek mozkový  
regression – ústup  
salpingectomy – odnětí vejcovodu  
stimulate – povzbudit, podnítit  
tubular – trubkovitý, válcovitý  
uterine cancer – rakovina dělohy  
uterus – děloha

## Gynecological Oncology Reading

Gynecology is the study of the female reproductive system. Cancers of the female reproductive system can be challenging to nursing staff as they require many physical and emotional considerations by nurses.

The female reproductive system consists of organs such as the ovaries and uterus that are necessary for pregnancy. The ovaries are small almond shaped organs located in the pelvis. The fallopian tubes lead from each ovary to the uterus. The uterus is normally the shape and size of a pear and about 3 inches long in a non-pregnant woman. The vagina is a tubular structure that leads from the uterus to the exterior of the body. Each month an ovum, or egg, matures and is released from the ovary. This is called ovulation. The ovum travels from the ovary and through the fallopian tubes. If fertilized by sperm cells, pregnancy occurs. If no sperm cells are present to fertilize the ovum, the ovum remains unfertilized and eventually disintegrates.

The events of reproduction depend on hormones from the ovaries as well as from the pituitary gland. Estrogen and progesterone come from the ovaries. Estrogen stimulates the production of ova and is responsible for the development of secondary sex characteristics, such as breasts and body hair. Progesterone is responsible for preparation and maintenance of the uterus during pregnancy. FSH, or follicle stimulating hormone, and LH, luteinizing hormone, are released from the pituitary gland and are responsible for the growth of ova in the ovaries and the production of hormones and ovulation.

Cancer of the cervix is more common in women who are sexually active earlier in life, women

with multiple sexual partners and those women with a history of sexually transmitted diseases (STD's) such as HPV, or human papillomavirus. The treatment for cervical carcinoma includes biopsy, hysterectomy, radiation therapy and chemotherapy, if the disease is more extensive or metastatic.

Cancer of the endometrium, or uterus, is often diagnosed by postmenopausal bleeding. Women most at risk for uterine cancer are those exposed to high levels of estrogen, either from estrogen pills or estrogen producing tumors with obesity. Biopsy, hysteroscopy, and dilation and curettage are the procedures used for diagnosis.

The treatment, again, includes hysterectomy, radiation and chemotherapy, depending on how advanced the disease is. Progesterone treatment can also often cause regression of endometrial cancer.

Ovarian cancer accounts for more deaths than cancers of the cervix and uterus together. This is because it is often not discovered until it is in an advanced stage.

Often it metastasizes beyond the ovary before diagnosis and causes abdominal ascites. Treatment for ovarian cancer includes surgery, oophorectomy and salpingectomy as well as chemotherapy.

Emotional considerations, such as assisting the patient to cope with the diagnosis of cancer and the possibility of losing her ability to reproduce are paramount. For postmenopausal women, it is often still important to have her reproductive organs in place. Helping patients cope with changes in their feminine, physical body as well as helping them to deal with survival of cancer is an important responsibility of every nurse caring for gynecological oncology patients.

## Exercise with the Possibility to Win

**Directions:** Answer the questions based on the reading above.

Send your answers together with your postal address by e-mail to [info@g5plus.com](mailto:info@g5plus.com). On July 15, 2008 we will publicly draw 10 winners who will be sent a present of the 500 CZK value by Johnson & Johnson company!

1. Cervical cancer is responsible for more deaths than any other reproductive cancer combined. True/False

2. Progesterone therapy can be used for treatment of endometrial cancer. True/False

3. FSH is a hormone produced by the pituitary gland and is responsible for the growth of ova in the ovaries.

True/False

4. Early sexual activity is not a risk for cervical cancer.

True/False

## Word Scramble

**Directions:** Unscramble the words and then take all the **BOLD** letters and unscramble them to make another word.

SREGETON

TESUUR

ERGETNESOOPR

LYYCOOEGGN

Final word unscramble: \_\_\_\_ (Hint: another word for ovum)

Lekci angličtiny pro vás vytvořila americká sestra Jennifer Granger, RN, BSN, lektorka společnosti G5 Plus ([www.g5plus.com](http://www.g5plus.com)). G5 Plus nabízí sestřím, fyzioterapeutům, porodním asistentkám a záchranářům odbornou předodjezdovou přípravu a následné zprostředkování zaměstnání v USA, Saúdské Arábii, Bahrajnu, Kataru a Irsku.

Jennifer Granger, RN, BSN

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