Human Papillomavirus and Gynaecological Oncology

The European Journal of Gynaecological Oncology planned a special issue with focuses on gynaecological cancer related to Papillomavirus (HPV) infection.

These neoplasms are an important burden of disease and predominate in specific populations, either by age, immunological condition or access to health care. The main gynecological cancer site is the uterine cervix, followed by the vulva and vagina. In general, second cancer with the highest proportion of HPV association is the cancer of the canal anal. Vaccination against the main high-risk oncogenic types is available since 2007 and has an irregular spread, with few sites reaching the necessary coverage of the primary target population, that is preadolescents or those before sexual initiation. Countries that have achieved success with high vaccine coverage in a sustained manner have already recorded a significant drop in cervical precursor lesions and now, significantly fewer cervical cancer cases.

Due to the existence of the tools to eliminate these cancers and the inequity of access, WHO is coordinating efforts in a challenging global campaign to expand vaccination coverage, screening for cervical precursor lesions, and treatment access, to achieve a significant impact by 2030. Besides, screening should progressively shift to DNA-HPV testing, crucial for the previously vaccinated population that is reaching the target age of existing programs.

Therefore, this special issue is planned for May 2021. The theme will be ‘Human Papillomavirus and Gynaecological Oncology’ and I have included the official call for papers below. If you would be able to contribute, we would be delighted to hear from you.

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