



Gynecological Cancer Surgeries in a Public-Sector Tertiary Hospital, Pakistan: Our Experience

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INTRODUCTION

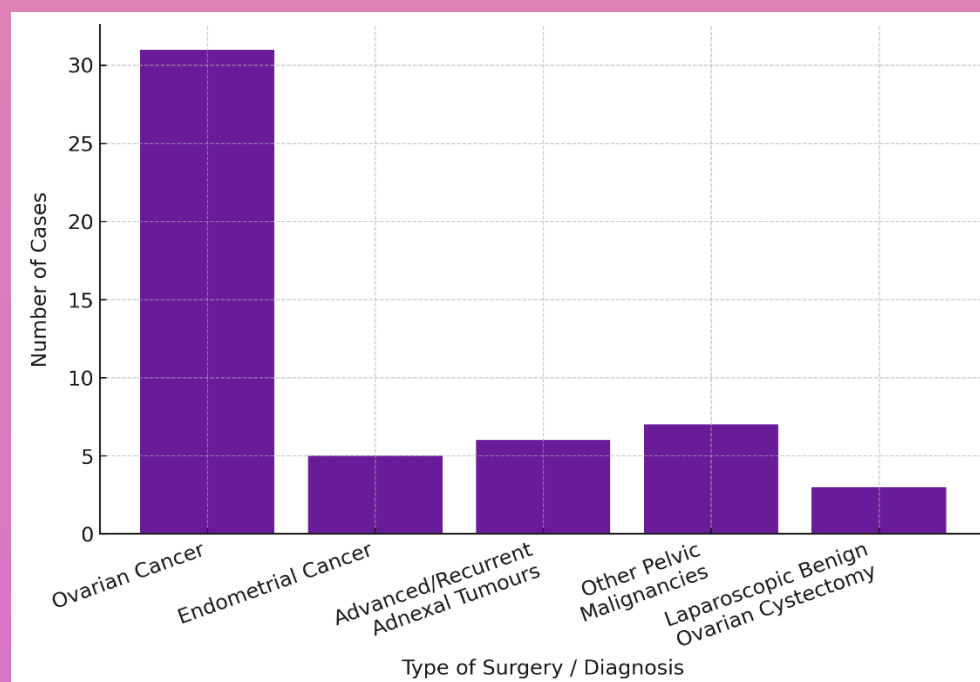
- Gynaecological malignancies pose a major health burden in low- and middle-income countries.
- Late-stage presentation, limited resources, and sociocultural barriers contribute to poor outcomes.

METHODS

- All patients who underwent definitive surgical procedures for gynaecological cancers between January 2022-June 2025 were included.
- Patient age and tumour type, Stage at presentation, Surgical approach (open, minimally invasive, cytoreductive), Operative time, blood loss, hospital stay, and Complications and early oncological outcomes were studied.

RESULTS (N-52)

Type of Surgery / Diagnosis	N
Ovarian Cancer	31
Endometrial Cancer	5
Advanced / Recurrent Adnexal Tumours	6
Other Pelvic Malignancies (recurrent ovarian & peritoneal disease)	7
Laparoscopic Benign Ovarian Cystectomy	3



CONCLUSION

- Public-sector tertiary hospitals can deliver effective gynaecological oncology surgeries even with constrained resources.
- Strengthening early detection, expanding minimally invasive options, and improving peri-operative support can enhance outcomes.
- Institutional experience reporting is essential for developing national cancer care strategies in Pakistan.

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