Title: Cervical Cancer and Renal Failure

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Cervical cancer is one of the most common cancers in women, in developing countries, constituting a real public health problem.
Acute renal failure

In patients with ca cervix results in an ethical dilemma, as renal clearance may often only be accomplished through invasive palliative procedures such as percutaneous nephrostomy, which in some cases may compromise quality of life.
Introduction/Background

• Hydronephrosis is associated with substantial morbidity, and is potentially associated with poorer survival as well.
• Women with cervical cancer often develop this complication as a result of tumor or lymph node encroachment, inflammation, or scarring at the pelvic rim.
Methodology

- This is a descriptive study involving patients with Ca cervix at Texas Cancer Centre 3 year case reviews from JAN 2014-DEC 2017. The medical records of 1,453 total cases ca cervix were reviewed out of whom 1,098 were admitted.
Results

• Total number of deaths due to cancer of cervix were 771 out of which 755 had severe oliguric renal failure constituting to 98%.

• This was the case despite dialysis, nephrostomy tube insertion and radiotherapy.
Results/Findings

• Our observation at TCC showed renal failure is a deadly complication of advanced cervical cancer.

• Patients with hydronephrosis and oliguric renal failure experienced notable morbidity and mortality.
Conclusions/Recommendations

The seriousness of the complication suggests there is room to improve daily clinical practice for the treatment of cervical cancer patients. Patients might benefit from better counseling related to this morbidity.
Conclusions/Recommendations

- Note that in advanced stages of cervical cancer, treatment is always challenging, and thus interventions should prioritize the patient’s quality of life.
- Some of the tubes dislodge, get infected, uncomfortable to carry around or never drain at all, compromising quality of life and increasing cost of treatment.
Conclusions/Recommendations

• Considering the high mortality found among patients with advanced ca cervix, particularly if complicated by obstructive ARF, studies are needed to evaluate the factors that may influence the survival and quality of life of such patients.
Conclusions/Recommendations

Further research in this area is warranted; overall there has not been a great deal of research undertaken on the topic. FIGO may have to review staging of these patients as they sometimes fare off worse than stage IV.
Thank you for listening!