

UTERINE CANCER

About Uterine Cancer

Uterine cancer is the most common gynecologic cancer. Uterine cancer rates are highest among black women and are increasing among all women, especially black women. Uterine cancer happens when normal cells in the uterus change into abnormal cells and grow out of control. The uterus (also called the womb) is the part of a woman's body that holds a baby if she is pregnant. The uterus has a thin inner lining layer and a thick outer layer. **CANCER BEGINS IN OUR CELLS.**

There are different types of uterine cancer, but most uterine cancer starts in cells in the thin inner lining. Uterine cancer can occur in women of any age but is much more common in women who have gone through menopause. Menopause is the time in a woman's life when she stops having menstrual periods.

Uterine cancer, also known as endometrial cancer, is a type of cancer that develops in the lining of the uterus, called the endometrium. It is the most common type of cancer that affects the female reproductive system. As an AI language model, I can provide you with some general information about uterine cancer, but it's important to consult with a healthcare professional or gynecologic oncologist for accurate and personalized information.

Here are some key points about uterine cancer:

1. Risk factors: Several factors can increase the risk of developing uterine cancer. These include advanced age (most cases occur after menopause), obesity, hormonal imbalances (such as estrogen dominance), a history of endometrial hyperplasia (abnormal thickening of the uterine lining), a personal or family history of uterine, ovarian, or colon cancer, certain genetic conditions (such as Lynch syndrome), and taking estrogen without progesterone.
2. Symptoms: The most common symptom of uterine cancer is abnormal vaginal bleeding, especially after menopause. Other symptoms may include irregular

menstrual bleeding in premenopausal women, pelvic pain or discomfort, pain during intercourse, a feeling of fullness in the lower abdomen, and unexplained weight loss.

3. **Diagnosis:** If uterine cancer is suspected, a healthcare professional will typically perform a physical examination, inquire about symptoms and medical history, and order diagnostic tests. These tests may include transvaginal ultrasound to visualize the uterus, endometrial biopsy to obtain a sample of the uterine lining for analysis, imaging tests (such as CT scan or MRI) to determine the extent of the cancer, and possibly other tests to assess the spread of the cancer.
4. **Staging and treatment:** Once uterine cancer is diagnosed, it is staged to determine the extent of the disease and guide treatment decisions. Treatment options may include surgery to remove the uterus (hysterectomy), radiation therapy, chemotherapy, hormone therapy, and targeted therapy. The specific treatment plan depends on factors such as the stage of the cancer, the individual's overall health, and their preferences.
5. **Prognosis:** The prognosis for uterine cancer varies depending on factors such as the stage of the cancer at diagnosis, the grade of the tumor (how abnormal the cancer cells look under a microscope), the presence of any metastasis (spread to other parts of the body), and the individual's overall health. Early detection and timely treatment can improve outcomes.

It's important to remember that only a healthcare professional can provide a definitive diagnosis and appropriate guidance regarding uterine cancer. If you have any concerns or notice any unusual symptoms, I encourage you to seek medical attention for a proper evaluation. Regular check-ups, discussions of symptoms, and appropriate screenings (such as pelvic exams or transvaginal ultrasounds) are important for early detection and timely management of uterine cancer.

- **Cancer Treatment Vitamin Support Package
UPON REQUEST**

ADDITIONAL TREATMENTS UPON REQUEST

Symptoms

The most common symptom of uterine cancer is abnormal vaginal bleeding.

Abnormal vaginal bleeding includes:

- Bleeding in between menstrual cycles (at times other than during a period)
- Menstrual bleeding that is heavier than usual
- Any vaginal bleeding in a woman who has already gone through menopause

These symptoms can be caused by conditions that are not cancer. But if you have these symptoms, tell your doctor or nurse.

ABOUT UTERINE CANCER

The uterine cancer diagnosis usually comes as a bombshell. Women struggle to find the best ways to treat the problem. They consider a variety of invasive surgeries as well as conventional chemotherapy and radiation. Unfortunately, not many women realize that they have other options. Bombarding the body with high doses of toxic chemicals is rarely the only way to treat uterine cancer. Holistic alternative treatments are often effective and less damaging than conventional treatments.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF UTERINE CANCER?

Uterine cancer mostly occurs during the postmenopausal period. However, sometimes it may be identified before the menstrual cycles are over. The most [common symptom of uterine cancer](#) is abnormal vaginal bleeding.

Since such bleeding can be a symptom of various conditions, it's vital to get a gynecologist's advice rather than self-diagnosing anything. Other uterine cancer symptoms include abnormal vaginal discharge, pain during urination, painful sexual intercourse. At the later stages of cancer, women may experience weight loss and pain in the pelvic area.

There are [several tests to diagnose uterine cancer](#). The doctor will take blood tests, do an endometrial biopsy (a small piece of tissue is taken from the uterus and checked for cancerous cells). An ultrasound may be done to find the location of the sample for biopsy. If the cells are cancerous, a woman may need to go through x-ray, CT scan, and/or MRI to identify the stages of cancer.

CONVENTIONAL UTERINE CANCER TREATMENTS

Conventional uterine cancer treatments most often include hysterectomy (surgical uterus removal). Additionally, the fallopian tubes and ovaries are often removed using the laparoscopic method.

The lymph nodes located near the cancerous growth may be removed as well. Lymph nodes are closely examined to find cancerous cells. If any are found, it means the disease may have attacked other organs.

After the surgery, many women are treated with traditional radiation sessions, chemotherapy, and hormonal therapy. Some patients undergo a combination of all three. Radiation therapy may include external and internal radiation with a variety of unpleasant side effects. Hormonal therapy often involves administering synthetic progesterone to prevent cancer cell growth. Hormones are usually offered to women, who can't or won't undergo surgery or radiation treatments.

ALTERNATIVE UTERINE CANCER TREATMENTS

There are advantages to using alternative treatments. Side effects are minimal, compared to conventional treatments. Alternative treatments boost the immune system function helping the body fight uterine cancer on its own. Such treatments include: Insulin Potentiated Therapy (IPT) to kill the cancer cells directly, Heat and Ozone treatments to make conditions unfavorable for the cancer cells. Homoeopathy – we prepare a remedy directly from your pathology slides that we use to treat cancer. Mind exercises - meditation, Reiki, faith, inspiration Body exercises – appropriate physical activities as often as possible. Proper diet – healthy diet filled with vitamins to stimulate the immune system Supplements - natural supplements recommended by the doctor to help the body fight the foreign invader

DO YOU WANT TO PUT UP A GOOD FIGHT AND SUCCESSFULLY TREAT UTERINE CANCER?

Our clinic uses a holistic approach to help many uterine cancer patients. If you would like to find out about alternative uterine cancer treatments, call us to schedule an appointment today.

Conventional Treatment

Most women with uterine cancer have surgery to remove the uterus, ovaries, and the tubes connecting the ovaries to the uterus (fallopian tubes). During surgery, the doctor will also check the area and organs around the uterus to see

if the cancer has spread. He or she might remove other organs that look abnormal.

Some women will not need further treatment after surgery if surgery removes the cancer. But other women might need further treatment with one or both of the following:

- HHH Therapy or Chemotherapy – Chemotherapy is the medical term for medicines that kill cancer cells or stop them from growing.
- HHH Therapy or Radiation therapy – Radiation kills cancer cells. Radiation can be given from a machine that is outside the body. Or a doctor can put a source of radiation directly into the vagina.

After treatment, patients will be checked every so often to see if the cancer comes back. A doctor or nurse will ask you about symptoms and do an exam. Follow-up tests can include blood tests and imaging tests such as X-rays. Imaging tests create pictures of the inside of the body.

Integrative medicine for Uterine Cancer