

Abstract

Vulvar cancer accounts for only 5% of gynaecological malignancies and belongs to uncommon gynaecological tumours. The incidence is around 4/100,000 women and the mortality reaches almost 2/100,000 women and has not changed a lot during last decades. The therapy of genital warts and premalignant lesions of the vulva does not lead to significant drop of recurrence despite various therapeutic modalities.

Three different data sets of women were included into this work. The first set focuses on data of HPV distribution across different vulvar lesions, where 54 genital warts, 102 vulvar precancer lesions, 49 vulvar cancers and 44 vulvar dystrophies were included respectively. Second set focuses on epidemiology and the importance of surgical margins in the treatment of vulvar H-SIL, where 65 women were included. The last set is focused on the problems of HPV and non-HPV associated vulvar cancers in relation to recurrence. 133 vulvar cancers were included into the data set and 105 vulvar cancers were analysed with the portion of 53 HPV associated and 52 non-HPV associated vulvar cancers.

The main objective is to analyse own data sets and expand the knowledge of predictive factors of vulvar lesions. Our findings will be applied in clinical practice with the intention to optimise diagnostic-therapeutic management of genital warts, premalignant lesions and vulvar carcinomas.