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Gynecological cancers, including cervical, endometrial, ovarian, vaginal, and vulvar cancers, pose a significant threat to women's health. The incidence of these malignancies has been reported to be on the rise, with an increase in the number of registered patients for all gynecological malignancies. This trend is not limited to a specific region, as reports indicate an increasing incidence of gynecological cancers in developing countries, emphasizing the need for more attention to gynecological cancer care in these areas. Ovarian, endometrial, and cervical tumors are highlighted as the main types of gynecological cancer, with ovarian cancer being a highly malignant tumor prone to metastasis and recurrence. Despite advances in surgical and medical therapy, epithelial ovarian cancer remains a leading cause

of death among all gynecologic cancers. The impact of gynecological malignancies on the overall health of patients is significant and the importance of assessing and addressing the impact of treatments on patients' well-being is stressed in numerous articles. The management of gynecological cancers involves exploring novel therapeutic strategies that may help increase the overall survival of patients.

The present issue of HJOG is dedicated in gynecological cancer and focuses also in infertility which is a complex and distressing condition that affects a significant portion of the population. The prevalence of infertility and its associated factors vary across different populations and regions and it should be considered as a multifaceted issue with significant psychological, physiological, and socioeconomic implications.

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