

# The possibility of bowel metastasis in patient of cervical cancer.

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## Abstract

**Bowel metastasis refers to the spread of cancer from the original site of cervical cancer to the bowel. While uncommon, bowel metastasis can occur in patients with cervical cancer, particularly in advanced cases. In these cases, cancer cells can invade the wall of the bowel, leading to a range of symptoms and complications. Studies have shown that the risk of bowel metastasis in patients with cervical cancer increases with the stage of the cancer, as well as with the presence of other factors such as lymph node involvement and tumor size. Symptoms of bowel metastasis may include abdominal pain, changes in bowel habits, and bleeding from the rectum.**

**Keywords:** Radiation therapy, Radiation enteritis, Bowel metastasis.

## Introduction

The diagnosis of bowel metastasis in patients with cervical cancer typically involves imaging tests such as CT scans, MRIs, or PET scans, as well as biopsies of affected tissue. Treatment options may include surgery to remove the affected bowel tissue, as well as chemotherapy or radiation therapy to target cancer cells. Overall, while bowel metastasis is a relatively rare complication of cervical cancer, it is important for healthcare providers to be aware of the possibility of this condition in patients with advanced or metastatic disease, and to consider appropriate diagnostic and treatment strategies [1].

Bowel metastasis refers to the spread of cancer cells from the primary tumor site to the bowel. It is a common occurrence in patients with cervical cancer, which is the fourth most common cancer among women worldwide. Bowel metastasis can occur in the early or advanced stages of cervical cancer, and it can significantly affect the prognosis and treatment options for the patient.

Cervical cancer develops in the cervix, which is the lower part of the uterus that connects to the vagina. It typically begins as abnormal cells on the surface of the cervix, which can grow and invade nearby tissues. If left untreated, these cells can spread to other parts of the body through the lymphatic system or bloodstream. Bowel metastasis occurs when cancer cells from the primary tumor site in the cervix spread to the bowel, which includes the small and large intestines [2].

The possibility of bowel metastasis in patients with cervical cancer depends on several factors, including the stage of the cancer, the histologic type, and the presence of lymph node involvement. In early-stage cervical cancer, the risk of bowel metastasis is relatively low, as the cancer cells are usually confined to the cervix and nearby tissues. However, in advanced-stage cervical cancer, the risk of bowel metastasis

increases significantly, as the cancer cells have the potential to spread to distant organs and tissues.

The histologic type of cervical cancer can also affect the likelihood of bowel metastasis. Squamous cell carcinoma, which accounts for about 80-90% of all cervical cancer cases, is less likely to metastasize to the bowel than adenocarcinoma, which accounts for the remaining 10-20% of cases. Adenocarcinoma is more likely to spread to the upper gastrointestinal tract, including the esophagus and stomach, as well as the colon and rectum.

Lymph node involvement is another factor that can affect the risk of bowel metastasis in patients with cervical cancer. Lymph nodes are small, bean-shaped structures that are part of the lymphatic system, which helps to fight infections and remove waste products from the body. In cervical cancer, cancer cells can spread to the lymph nodes, which can increase the risk of distant metastases, including bowel metastasis. The more lymph nodes that are involved, the higher the risk of distant metastases [3].

Symptoms of bowel metastasis in patients with cervical cancer can vary depending on the location and extent of the metastasis. Some patients may experience abdominal pain, bloating, constipation, diarrhea, or rectal bleeding. Others may have no symptoms at all, especially in the early stages of metastasis.

Diagnosis of bowel metastasis in patients with cervical cancer typically involves a combination of imaging tests, such as Computed Tomography (CT) scans and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), as well as biopsies of the affected tissue. These tests can help to determine the location and extent of the metastasis, as well as the histologic type of the cancer cells. Treatment of bowel metastasis in patients with cervical cancer depends on several factors, including the location and

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extent of the metastasis, the histologic type of the cancer cells, and the patient's overall health and medical history. In some cases, surgery may be recommended to remove the metastasis and any affected tissue. This may involve a partial or total colectomy, depending on the location of the metastasis. Chemotherapy and radiation therapy may also be used to shrink the tumor and prevent further spread of cancer cells [4].

In conclusion, bowel metastasis is a common occurrence in patients with cervical cancer, particularly in advanced-stage disease. The risk of metastasis depends on several factors, including the stage and histologic type of the cancer, as well as lymph node involvement. Symptoms of bowel metastasis can vary, and diagnosis typically the treatment approach for bowel metastasis in a patient with cervical cancer may vary, depending on several factors, including the extent of the metastasis, the patient's overall health, and the presence of other medical conditions. Treatment may involve surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, or a combination of these approaches. Overall, the possibility of bowel metastasis in a patient with cervical cancer underscores the importance of regular cancer screening and timely diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer [5].

## Conclusion

The possibility of bowel metastasis in a patient with cervical cancer cannot be ruled out entirely, as cervical cancer can spread to other parts of the body through the lymphatic system and blood vessels. However, the likelihood of bowel

metastasis may depend on several factors, including the stage of cervical cancer, the location of the primary tumor, and the patient's overall health. It is essential to consult with a medical professional regarding the possibility of bowel metastasis in a patient with cervical cancer. If bowel metastasis is suspected, further diagnostic tests, such as imaging studies, may be necessary to confirm the diagnosis and determine the extent of the metastasis.

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