Professional Master's Degree

Gynecologic Oncology

tech technological university

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Professional Master's Degree

Gynecologic Oncology

- Modality: **online**
- Duration: **12 months**
- Certificate: **TECH Technological University**
- Dedication: **16h/week**
- Schedule: **at your own pace**
- Exams: **online**

Website: **www.techtitute.com/pk/medicine/professional-master-degree/master-gynecologic-oncology**

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01

Introduction

The social and emotional burden of gynecologic cancer in today's society, is making it an area of increasing scientific and professional interest. Advances in surgery and gynecologic oncology make it essential for specialists to receive ongoing professional development in order to continue providing excellent patient care. This Professional Master's Degree provides an opportunity to bring your expertise up to date in a practical way.

New circumstances in Gynecologic Oncology have pushed us to introduce new educational programs that meet the real needs of experienced professionals, so that they can incorporate new advances into their daily practice"

Gynecologic Oncology has undergone remarkable development in the past few years. Both gynecology and oncology face increasingly complex challenges due to the development of diagnostic and therapeutic techniques. Professionals must also get to grips with technological and IT innovations and the use of biomaterials and new, much more conservative surgical procedures.

These developments force specialists to constantly update their knowledge and understanding, by studying the available evidence and developing new skills. This allows them to keep up with technological and social changes to improve patient healthcare.

The Professional Master's Degree in Gynecologic Oncology allows the specialist to access this information in a practical way, without sacrificing scientific rigor, adapting the process to their personal and professional needs.

This Professional Master's Degree in Gynecologic Oncology contains the most complete and up-to-date scientific program on the market"

This **Professional Master's Degree in Gynecologic Oncology** contains the most complete and up-to-date scientific program on the market. Its most notable features are:

- More than 80 clinical cases, recorded with POV (Point of View) systems from different angles, presented by experts in gynecology and other disciplines: Their graphic, schematic, and eminently practical contents providing scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- The presentation of practical workshops on procedures and techniques
- An algorithm-based interactive learning system for decision-making in the clinical situations presented throughout the program
- Action protocols and clinical practice guidelines, which cover the most important modern developments in this specialist area
- All of this will be complemented by theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and assignments for individual reflection
- Special emphasis on test-based medicine and research methodologies in surgical procedures
- Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection

This Professional Master's Degree may be the best investment you can make when selecting a refresher program for two reasons: in addition to updating your knowledge in Gynecologic Oncology, you will obtain a Professional Master's Degree from TECH Technological University"

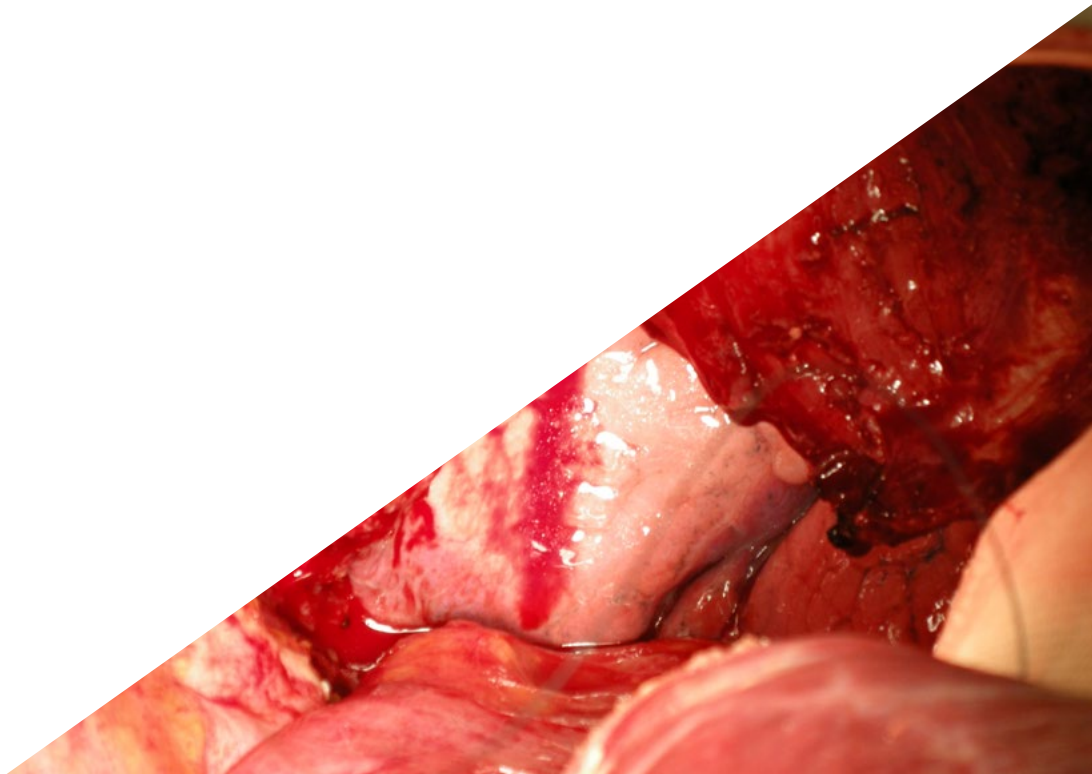
Increase your decision-making confidence by updating your knowledge with this Professional Master's Degree.

Improve your medical-surgical practice in gynecologic oncology with this targeted program.

The teaching staff comprises a team of renowned health professionals who bring their professional experience to the program, in addition to recognized specialists belonging to leading scientific societies.

The multimedia content developed with the latest educational technology will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide an immersive program to prepare for real situations.

This program is designed around Problem-Based Learning, whereby the professional must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise throughout the program. To do this, they will be assisted by an innovative, interactive video system created by renowned and experienced experts in the field of gynecology and oncology with extensive teaching experience.



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Objectives

This professional refresher and recertification program is one of the first in the world and achieves the triple objective of updating scientific-technical knowledge (Relearning), updating specialists' professional skills (Reskilling), and updating professional certificates and accreditations (Recertification).

This refresher program will generate a sense of assurance in surgical and medical practice, which will help you grow professionally"

General Objective

- Gain up-to-date, specialist knowledge on the procedures and techniques performed in gynecologic oncology, incorporating the latest advances in order to enhance daily medical practice

Make the most of this opportunity and take the next step to get up to date on the latest developments in Gynecologic Oncology"

Specific Objectives

Module 1. Biological Principles of Cancer

- Recognize and understand the molecular bases of carcinogenesis as well as its development and metastasis production
- Define the basis of cellular growth regulation
- Understand the role of carcinogens in the formation of genital cancer
- Gain up-to-date knowledge of cancer genetics
- Understand the cellular mechanisms of programmed cell death and apoptosis and their interaction with malignant pathology
- Interpret the mechanisms of cancer production and distant metastasis at a molecular level
- Identify the origins of genetic disorders that provoke cancer
- Identify the epigenetic changes and oncogenes related to genital tract tumor pathology
- Explain the tumor neoformation mechanisms in blood vessels
- Recognize respiratory symptoms, such as those caused by pleural effusion, in the treatment of gynecologic cancer

Module 2. Principles of Chemotherapy Treatment, Adverse Effects and New Therapies

- Identify the essentials for the use of chemotherapy in gynecologic oncology as well as adverse effects and complications
- Identify the basic factors involved in chemotherapy
- Highlight the influence of chemotherapy in the cellular cycle
- Identify the action mechanisms of antineoplastic agents
- Recognize the mechanisms for the resistance to medical treatments for gynecologic cancer
- Gain up-to-date knowledge of toxicity and side effects
- Review the available antineoplastic drugs and their characteristics
- Identify cases in which patient observation can be used without using adjuvant treatment
- Understand the role of new tests such as positron emission tomography for cervical cancer
- Evaluate the role of tumor markers such as the Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC) Antigen
- Acquire up-to-date knowledge of the role of laparoscopy in performing a radical hysterectomy and the para-aortic lymphadenectomy for non-early tumor stages
- Evaluate the use of medical and surgical therapy in metastatic, recurrent or persistent illness
- Study and analyze the postoperative care of patients for early identification of any complications
- Appropriately assess the role of chemotherapy in gestational trophoblastic disease
- Manage the progression of pelvic tumor disease in the most effective way

Module 3. Endometrial Cancer I

- Identify the different types of endometrial cancer and perform the appropriate diagnostic and disease extension methods
- Gain up-to-date knowledge on the epidemiology etiopathogenesis of endometrial cancer
- Evaluate patients with a family history of hereditary carcinomas such as Lynch Syndrome
- Understand the diagnostic process for endometrial cancer
- Implement new molecular diagnostic tests for premalignant and malignant endometrial pathology
- Understand and implement appropriate surgical treatments for endometrial cancer
- Establish the different uses of the surgical approach both by laparotomy and laparoscopy for endometrial cancer, and update knowledge on the application of robotic surgery for endometrial cancer
- Review adjuvant therapeutic options after primary treatment of endometrial cancer
- Analyze the role of radiotherapy and adjuvant chemotherapy for endometrial cancer
- Understand the applications of hormonal treatment for endometrial cancer

Module 4. Endometrial Cancer II

- Evaluate the distinct types of patients with endometrial cancer in order to implement the most appropriate treatment in each individual case
- Recognize precancerous endometrial lesions and apply the most appropriate treatment
- List the different histological types of endometrial cancer and the different tumor types
- Recognize and interpret the different imaging tests needed for the diagnosis and staging of endometrial cancer
- Interpret the distinct tumor markers and their use in the possible screening of endometrial cancer
- Classify endometrial pathology using FIGO prognostic classification
- Classify the different high and low-risk endometrial tumors
- Study the new surgical techniques for treating high-risk endometrial cancer
- Gain up-to-date knowledge on the treatment of some specific endometrial tumors such as the clear cell and serious papillary types
- Review how to deal with recurring endometrial cancer including surgery, radiotherapy and / or chemotherapy as well as evidence on the follow-up treatment and prognosis for endometrial tumors

Module 5. Cervical Cancer I

- Identify pre-invasive pathologies of the cervix and correctly apply early diagnosis methods
- Study laparoscopic removal of pelvic sentinel lymph nodes
- Determine the etiology and etiopathogenesis of cervical cancer and its stages of development
- Gain up-to-date knowledge of the various diagnostic imaging techniques for cervical cancer such as magnetic resonance and scanning
- Acquire up-to-date knowledge of the treatment for preinvasive cervical lesions including surgery and immunotherapy
- Identify the role of the sentinel node in cervical cancer and the pelvic sentinel node labeled with indocyanine green
- Gain up-to-date knowledge of the use of concurrent and neoadjuvant chemotherapy in cervical cancer
- Compare the characteristics of squamous cell carcinoma and cervical adenocarcinoma

Module 6. Cervical Cancer II

- Classify and treat cervical cancers in the most appropriate way
- Know the risk factors for contracting the human papillomavirus
- Review the application of techniques for early diagnosis of cervical cancer and hereditary-familial diseases affecting the cervix
- Evaluate the role of FIGO and TNM classification in cervical cancer and its prognostic role
- Review the different invasive surgical techniques for cervical cancer, especially the different types of radical hysterectomy with or without nerve preservation
- Identify the indications of chemotherapy and radiotherapy in cervical cancer
- Gain up-to-date knowledge of the invasive cervical adenocarcinoma and adenocarcinoma in situ

Module 7. Ovarian Cancer I

- Identify patients at risk of ovarian cancer and perform a precise preoperative diagnosis
- Review the epidemiology and etiopathogenesis of ovarian and fallopian tube cancer
- Review the possibilities of screening by ultrasound and tumor markers for the early detection of ovarian cancer
- Establish new criteria for pathological and molecular classification of ovarian cancer
- Evaluate the different clinical manifestations, highlighting the value of ultrasound, magnetic resonance imaging and scanning in the diagnosis of ovarian cancer
- Analyze the role of tumor serological markers CA125, CA19.9, CEA, HE4 and other rare tumor serological markers in ovarian cancer
- Specifically analyze the role of complete cytoreduction and its prognostic implications
- Analyze the role of interval surgery in ovarian cancer and establish the most appropriate adjuvant chemotherapy steps and biological treatments for each case
- Identify the possibilities available for the follow-up of patients with ovarian cancer
- Analyze the arguments on the management of ovarian and fallopian tube cancer

Module 8. Ovarian Cancer II

- Apply the most appropriate surgical or chemotherapy treatment for each case of ovarian cancer
- Evaluate STIC tubal lesions as precursors of ovarian cancer
- Gain up-to-date knowledge on hereditary-familial ovarian cancer and new predisposing genetic mutations
- Indicate the distinct pathological types of ovarian and fallopian tube cancer and relate them to the different diagnostic tests for studying the extension and initial diagnosis of each one
- Classify the different types of ovarian cancer according to the FIGO classification and determine the general approach surgical procedures
- Evaluate when a patient should preferentially receive neoadjuvant chemotherapy for ovarian cancer
- Analyze the role of radiotherapy and hormone therapy in endometrial cancer
- Review and gain up-to-date knowledge on intraperitoneal chemotherapy and hyperthermic therapy for ovarian and peritoneal cancer

Module 9. Vulvar Cancer I

- Identify the premalignant pathology in the vulva and apply the appropriate diagnostic techniques in each case
- Interpret normal colposcopic and vulvar examination, and interpret abnormal findings on both colposcopic and vulvoscopic examination
- Describe the etiology of vulva cancer and its relationship to recurrent HPV infection
- Assess the role of possible vulvar cancer screening and hereditary risk factors in pathological alterations
- Describe the different histological types of vulvar cancer and the most efficient tests for diagnosis and extension study
- Review the use of tumor markers in vulvar cancer

- Review the procedure for addressing a primary vulvar lesion
- Update on the management of advanced vulvar cancer, both primary tumor and lymph node chains
- Evaluate how to deal with a recurrent vulva carcinoma
- Review the follow-up care of vulvar cancer patients for early detection of recurrences
- Study the characteristics and treatment of Bartholin's gland tumors and basal cell carcinomas of the vulva

Module 10. Vulvar Cancer II

- Diagnose Invasive Paget's Disease of the vulva: Decide on the most appropriate course of action for each case of the disease
- Review the etiopathogenesis of precancerous lesions of the vulva and VIN and VAIN lesions
- Review staging of vulvar cancer according to FIGO classification
- Review the prevalence, and identify the types, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment of non-invasive Paget's disease in the vulvar area
- Relate the clinical manifestations of invasive carcinoma of the vulva to its dissemination routes
- Review the treatment and handling of the inguinal and pelvic ganglionic chains
- Assess the sentinel lymph node technique for vulvar pathology
- Analyze the role of chemotherapy and radiotherapy in advanced vulvar cancer
- Study the prognosis of the different types of vulva carcinoma
- Evaluate the clinical and diagnostic characteristics as well as how to manage melanoma of the vulva
- Review the clinical aspects of verrucous carcinoma of the vulva and the different types of vulvar sarcoma, as well as their characteristics and management

Module 11. Uterine Sarcoma I

- Identify and classify the different anatomopathological forms of uterine sarcoma
- Appropriately manage early and advanced stage sarcomatous pathology of the uterus and adequately assess its prognosis
- Revise the epidemiology of a uterine sarcoma
- Acquire up-to-date knowledge of the anatomopathologic characteristics of the different histologic types of uterine sarcoma
- Evaluate the role of tumor markers in sarcoma of the uterus
- Review the indications and surgical techniques, as well as radiotherapy and chemotherapy, for the treatment of early stage uterine leiomyosarcoma
- Study the prognostic factors in uterine leiomyosarcoma
- Review the treatment and management of the early stages of endometrial stromal sarcoma

Module 12. Uterine Sarcoma II

- Identify and classify the different anatomopathological forms of uterine sarcoma
- Identify the risk factors associated with the development of a uterine sarcoma
- Review the different clinical manifestations of uterine sarcomas and the use of magnetic resonance in the diagnosis procedures
- Classify the uterine sarcomas according to the the international FIGO classification model
- Gain up-to-date knowledge on the management of recurrent or metastatic disease in uterine leiomyosarcoma
- Analyze the management of recurrent endometrial stromal sarcoma
- Study the treatment of a metastatic disease and the prognostic factors of an endometrial stromal sarcoma
- Review the treatment and management of the early stages of undifferentiated endometrial sarcoma

Module 13. Fertility Preservation

- Determine the different fertility preservation techniques in young patients and their oncological implications
- Identify the options for preserving fertility in gynecologic cancer, as well as gamete preservation
- Revise the surgical techniques for preserving fertility in each of the cancers affecting the female genital tract
- Gain up-to-date knowledge on the management of pregnant patients with gynecologic cancer
- Review new options for preserving ovarian tissue
- Gain up-to-date knowledge on the current status of uterine transplantation and the most recent results obtained to date

Module 14. Uncommon Gynecologic Tumors

- Identify the different types of less common genital tumors and the corresponding treatment and evolution
- Revise the clinical manifestations and diagnosis of vaginal cancer
- Review the different histological types and classify the different types of vaginal cancer
- Evaluate and create an appropriate diagnostic and management plan for vaginal cancer
- Establish the follow-up plan for vaginal cancer to be able to detect and recurrences
- Identify the prognosis for each type of vaginal cancer
- Review the epidemiology of gestational trophoblastic disease and the clinical features of hydatidiform mole
- Study the clinical characteristic of gestational trophoblastic neoplasia
- Appropriately evaluate the different forms of gestational trophoblastic disease with imaging techniques
- Gain up-to-date knowledge of the histologic shapes of molar and invasive forms
- Appropriately perform staging of placental invasive disease
- Study the different types of surgical treatment suitable for treating the different forms of molar disease in pregnancy
- Recognise and implement the most appropriate methods for the monitoring of molar disease in pregnancy
- Appropriately classify the prognosis of gestational trophoblastic disease
- Identify and assess the different tumors that can metastasize in the female genital tract
- Study the handling of metastasized cancers in the genital tract
- Analyze and treat neuroendocrine tumors in the female genital tract
- Review the handling of tumors of the rectovaginal septum, as well as symptomatology associated with gynecologic tumors
- Evaluate the pain levels and the different types and the treatment for these types of tumors
- Assess the presence of ascites in the context of gynecologic tumors in an appropriate way
- Classify edema and manage it appropriately
- Identify deep vein thrombosis and evaluate the most appropriate anticoagulant treatment for each case

Module 15. Palliative Care and Nutrition

- Study and understand the principles of palliative care and terminal phase of an oncological illness
- Evaluate the usefulness of PET-CT for the assessment of metabolism for suspected malignant lesions
- Gain up-to-date knowledge of gastrointestinal symptomology
- Identify distant metastasis and assess how to manage it
- Describe the indications and the surgical technique specific to palliative pelvic exenteration
- Manage comprehensive care for a dying patient and learning how to help them in the final phase of the disease
- Study and treat patients with anxiety and depression in a specific way

03

Skills

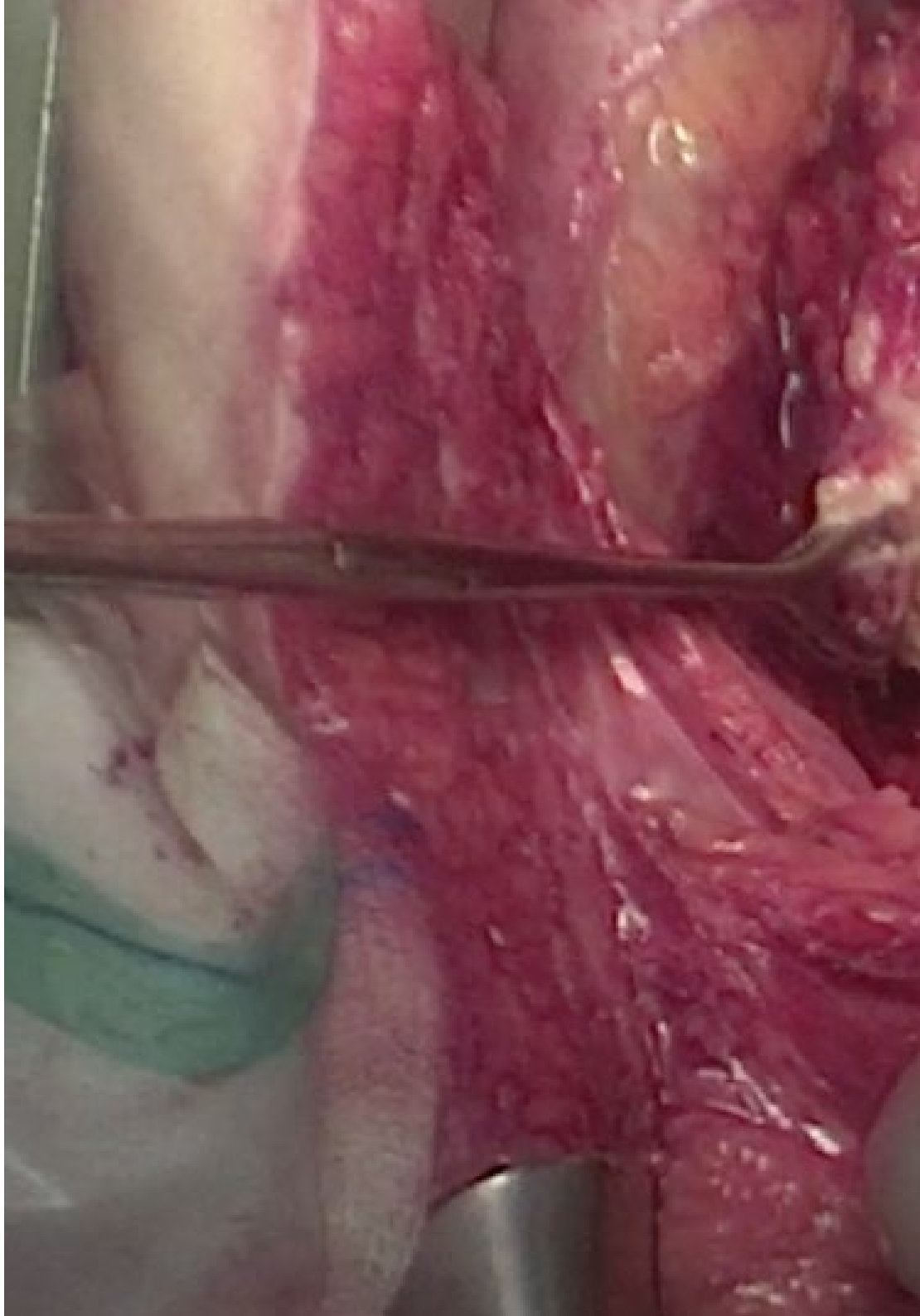
After passing the assessments on the Professional Master's Degree in Gynecologic Oncology, the student will have acquired the professional skills required for quality, up-to-date practice based on the most recent scientific evidence.

With this program you will be able to master new diagnostic and treatment procedures for gynecologic oncology patients"

General Skills

- Possess and understand knowledge that provides a basis or opportunity to be original in the development and/or application of ideas, often in a research context
- Know how to apply acquired knowledge and problem-solving skills in new or unfamiliar environments within broader (or multidisciplinary) contexts related to the area of study
- Consolidate knowledge and face the complexity of making decisions based on incomplete or limited information, keeping in mind the social and ethical responsibilities linked to the application of knowledge and judgements
- Know how to communicate conclusions, knowledge, and supporting arguments to specialist and non-specialist audiences in a clear and unambiguous way
- Acquire the learning skills that will enable further study in a largely self-directed or autonomous manner

A unique and targeted program that will provide you with superior professional development in this field"



Specific Skills

- Develop as a professional in terms of working with other health professionals, acquiring excellent team-working skills
- Recognize the need to maintain your professional skills and keep them up to date, with special emphasis on autonomous and continuous learning of new information
- Develop the capacity for critical analysis and professional research. Describe the biological principles of oncology procedures
- Identify and classify the different types of cancer found in the female reproductive system
- Determine the epidemiology and principal characteristics of oncology processes in women
- Establish the diagnostic and treatment procedures for the different types of cancer affecting women based on the latest advances in gynecologic oncology
- Identify the signs and symptoms specific to uterine sarcoma and the latest diagnostic and therapeutic procedures used to address them
- Describe the surgical procedures related to the different types of cancers affecting women
- Know how to adequately preserve the fertility of a woman with cancer
- Identify new research paths and literature updates on gynecologic oncology
- Identify the signs and symptoms specific to uncommon tumors in women and highlight the latest diagnostic and therapeutic procedures used to address them
- Implement appropriate palliative care, in accordance with the latest scientific evidence
- Highlight the main pathologies associated with eating disorders and the actions aimed at their prevention and treatment

04

Structure and Content

The syllabus has been designed by a team of professionals aware of the importance of medical education in Gynecologic Oncology and who are committed to excellent teaching using new educational technologies.

This Professional Master's Degree will allow you to learn about the latest advances in Gynecologic Oncology using the latest educational technology"

Module 1. Biological Principles of Cancer

1.1. Cell Growth Regulation
1.2. Carcinogenesis and Carcinogens
1.3. Genetics of Cancer
1.4. Mechanisms of Apoptosis and Programmed Cell Death
1.5. Molecular Mechanisms of Cancer Production and Metastasis
1.6. Origin of Genetic Alterations
1.7. Epigenetic Changes and Oncogenes
1.8. Angiogenesis

Module 2. Principles of Chemotherapy, Adverse Effects and New Therapies

2.1. Introduction
2.2. Justification for the Use of Chemotherapy
2.3. Development of Cancer and the Influence of Chemotherapy
  2.3.1. Tumor Growth
  2.3.2. Cellular Cycle
  2.3.3. Specific Drugs for Each of the Cellular Phases
2.4. Factors that Influence Treatment
  2.4.1. Tumor Characteristics
  2.4.2. Patient Tolerance
  2.4.3. Treatment Objectives
  2.4.4. Pharmacological Factors and Administration Routes
2.5. Principles of Drug Resistance
2.6. Combined Therapies
2.7. Treatment or Dose Adjustments
2.8. Drug Toxicity
2.9. General Management of Chemotherapy Side Effects and Complications
2.10. Antineoplastic Agents in Gynecology
  2.10.1. Alkylating Agents
  2.10.2. Antibiotics
  2.10.3. Antimetabolites
  2.10.4. Plant Alkaloids

2.10.5. Topoisomerase 1 Inhibitors
2.10.6. Antiangiogenic Drugs
2.10.7. PARP Inhibitors
2.10.8. Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors
2.10.9. Other Drugs
2.11. Future Indications

Module 3. Endometrial Cancer I

3.1. Epidemiology and Etiopathogenesis
3.2. Precancerous Lesions
3.3. Hereditary Carcinoma
3.4. Anatomical Pathology and Different Types of Tumors
3.5. Diagnostic Process
3.6. Imaging Tests, Tumor Markers and Possible Screening
3.7. Molecular Diagnostic Tests
3.8. FIGO Classification and Others

Module 4. Endometrial Cancer II

4.1. Introduction
4.2. General Aspects of Surgical Treatment
4.3. Low-Risk Tumors (Stage I, Grade 1)
4.4. High-Risk Tumors (Grade 2-3, Serous or Clear Cells)
4.5. Laparotomy vs. Laparoscopy
4.6. Introduction of Robotic Surgery
4.7. Surgical Technique for High-Risk Tumors
4.8. Adjuvant Treatment
4.8.1. Observation without Additional Treatment
4.8.1.1. Low-Risk, Early-Stage, Low-Grade
4.8.2. Adjuvant Radiotherapy
4.8.2.1. Early-Stage, Intermediate and High-Risk
4.8.2.2. Advanced Stages
4.8.3. Adjuvant Chemotherapy
4.8.4. Peculiarities of Serous and Clear Cell Carcinoma
4.9. Hormonal Treatment
4.10. Recurrent Endometrial Cancer
4.10.1. Surgical Management
4.10.2. Radiotherapy
4.10.3. Chemotherapy
4.11. Endometrial Cancer Monitoring
4.12. Prognosis

Module 5. Cervical Cancer I

5.1. Epidemiology and Etiopathogenesis of the Disease
5.2. Precancerous Lesions and the Evolutionary Process
5.3. Risk Factors for Contracting the Disease
5.4. Notions about Cervical Pathology and HPV
5.5. Normal Colposcopy and Vulvoscopy
5.6. Abnormal Colposcopy and Vulvoscopy
5.7. Cervical Cancer Screening
5.8. Hereditary Carcinoma
5.9. Forms of Presentation in Anatomical Pathology
5.10. Diagnostic Process: Imaging Tests and Tumor Markers
5.11. Role of New Technologies such as PET-CT
5.12. FIGO and TNM Classification for Cervical Carcinoma

Module 6. Cervical Cancer II

6.1. Treatment of Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN)
6.1.1. CIN Surgery
6.1.2. CIN Immunotherapy
6.2. Treatment of Invasive Cervical Cancer
6.2.1. Radical Hysterectomy with Nerve Preservation
6.2.2. Less Radical Hysterectomy
6.2.3. Radical Endoscopic Hysterectomy
6.2.4. Selective Sentinel Node Biopsy
6.2.5. Para-Aortic Advanced Stage Lymphadenectomy Staging

6.3. Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy
- 6.3.1. Concurrent Chemoradiotherapy
- 6.3.2. Enhanced Forms of Radiotherapy
- 6.3.3. Forms of Chemotherapy for Concurrent Treatment
- 6.3.4. Preoperative Chemoradiotherapy
- 6.3.5. Adjuvant Therapy after a Radical Hysterectomy
- 6.3.6. Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy
- 6.3.7. Adjuvant Therapy after Neoadjuvant and Previous Surgery

6.4. Treatment of Metastasis, Recurrent or Persistent Disease
- 6.4.1. Surgical Management
- 6.4.2. Chemotherapy

6.5. Management of Cervical Adenocarcinoma
- 6.5.1. Adenocarcinoma in Situ (AIS)
- 6.5.2. Comparison between Squamous Cell Carcinomas and Adenocarcinomas
- 6.5.3. Surgery vs. Radiotherapy in Invasive Adenocarcinoma
- 6.5.4. Chemotherapy

6.6. Monitoring

Module 7. Ovarian Cancer I

7.1. Epidemiology of Ovarian and Fallopian Tube Cancer
7.2. Etiopathogenesis and Tubal Origin, New Trends
7.3. Precancerous Lesions in the Fallopian Tubes
7.4. Ovarian Cancer Screening
7.5. Hereditary Carcinoma and How to Evaluate It
7.6. Histological Forms and Pathological Anatomy
7.7. Diagnostic Process
- 7.7.1. Clinical Symptoms
- 7.7.2. Ultrasound
- 7.7.3. Computerized Tomography
- 7.7.4. Magnetic Resonance
- 7.7.5. Positron Emission Tomography

7.8. Serum Tumor Markers
- 7.8.1. CA125
- 7.8.2. HE4
- 7.8.3. CA19-9
- 7.8.4. CEA
- 7.8.5. Other Markers

7.9. FIGO Classification of the Disease

Module 8. Ovarian Cancer II

8.1. General Surgical Treatment
8.2. Complete Cytoreduction and Primary Debulking
8.3. Neoadjuvant Treatment and When to Choose It
8.4. Interval and Second Look Treatments
8.5. Adjuvant Therapy: Carboplatin-Taxol and Other Options
8.6. Radiotherapy: What Role Does It Play?
8.7. Potential Hormonal Therapy for Ovarian Cancer
8.8. Prognosis and Disease-Free Interval
8.9. Monitoring and Treatment of Relapses
8.10. Controversial Issues in the Management of Ovarian Cancer
8.11. Peritoneal Carcinomas: Hyperthermic Therapy
8.12. Intraperitoneal Chemotherapy: Indications and Results

Module 9. Vulvar Cancer I

9.1. Epidemiology and Relationship with HPV
9.2. Etiopathogenesis and Precancerous Lesions
9.3. VIN I, II, III: VAIN and Other Lesions
9.4. Vulvar Cancer Screening
9.5. Hereditary Carcinoma
9.6. Anatomical Pathology and Histological Types
9.7. Imaging Tests and Extension Study
9.8. Tumor Markers: SCC

Module 10. Vulvar Cancer II

10.1. Introduction
10.2. Vulvar Paget's Disease
  10.2.1. General Aspects
  10.2.2. Paget's Disease Type 1
    10.2.2.1. Prevalence
    10.2.2.2. Clinical Characteristics
    10.2.2.3. Diagnosis
    10.2.2.4. Treatment
  10.2.3. Paget's Disease Type 2 and 3
10.3. Invasive Paget's Disease
  10.3.1. General Aspects
  10.3.2. Prognosis
10.4. Invasive Vulvar Carcinoma
  10.4.1. Squamous Cell Carcinoma
  10.4.2. Clinical Characteristics
  10.4.3. Diagnosis
  10.4.4. Dissemination Pathways
  10.4.5. Staging
  10.4.6. Treatment
    10.4.6.1. Primary Lesion Management
    10.4.6.2. Local Control after Primary Surgical Treatment
    10.4.6.3. Management of Ganglionic Chains
    10.4.6.4. Postoperative Care
      10.4.6.4.1. Early Postoperative Complications
      10.4.6.4.2. Late Postoperative Complications
    10.4.6.5. Use of Sentinel Lymph Node
      10.4.6.5.1. Advanced Disease
      10.4.6.5.2. General Aspects
      10.4.6.5.3. Management of Ganglionic Chains
      10.4.6.5.4. Primary Tumor Management

10.4.6.5.4.1. Surgery
10.4.6.5.4.2. Radiotherapy
10.4.6.5.4.3. Chemotherapy
10.4.6.6. Role of Radiotherapy in Vulvar Cancer
10.4.7. Recurrent Vulvar Cancer
10.4.8. Prognosis
10.4.9. Monitoring
10.5. Vulvar Melanoma
10.5.1. Introduction
10.5.2. Clinical Characteristics
10.5.3. Pathologic Anatomy
10.5.4. Staging
10.5.5. Treatment
10.5.5.1. Primary Lesion Management
10.5.5.2. Management of Ganglionic Chains
10.5.6. Prognosis
10.6. Bartholin's Gland Carcinoma
10.6.1. General Aspects
10.6.2. Treatment
10.6.3. Prognosis
10.7. Basal Cell Carcinoma
10.8. Verrucous Carcinoma
10.9. Vulva Sarcoma
10.9.1. Introduction
10.9.2. Leiomyosarcoma
10.9.3. Epithelioid Sarcoma
10.9.4. Rhabdomyosarcoma
10.9.5. Merkel Cell Carcinoma

Module 11. Uterine Sarcoma I

11.1. Introduction
11.2. Epidemiology
11.2.1. Incidence
11.2.2. Age
11.2.3. Histological Distribution
11.2.4. Racial Distribution
11.3. Risk Factors
11.3.1. Heritage
11.3.2. Hormone Therapy
11.3.3. Radiation Exposure
11.4. Anatomical Pathology
11.4.1. Leiomyosarcoma
11.4.2. STUMP
11.4.3. Benign Metastasizing Leiomyoma
11.4.4. Carcinosarcoma
11.4.5. Endometrial Stromal Neoplasms
11.4.6. Stromal Nodule
11.4.7. Endometrial Stromal Sarcoma
11.4.8. Mullerian Adenosarcoma
11.5. Clinical Manifestations
11.6. Imaging Tests
11.6.1. Magnetic Resonance
11.6.2. Tumor Markers
11.7. FIGO Staging
11.8. Conclusions

Module 12. Uterine Sarcoma II

12.1. Introduction
12.2. Uterine Leiomyosarcoma
  12.2.1. Early Stages
    12.2.1.1. Surgery
    12.2.1.2. Adjuvant Radiotherapy
    12.2.1.3. Chemotherapy
  12.2.2. Recurrent or Metastatic Disease
    12.2.2.1. Surgery
    12.2.2.2. Chemotherapy
    12.2.2.3. Hormone Therapy
  12.2.3. Prognostic Factors
12.3. Endometrial Stromal Sarcoma
  12.3.1. Early Stages
    12.3.1.1. Surgery
    12.3.1.2. Pelvic Radiotherapy
    12.3.1.3. Hormone Therapy
  12.3.2. Recurrent or Metastatic Disease
    12.3.2.1. Surgery
    12.3.2.2. Chemotherapy or Radiotherapy
  12.3.3. Prognostic Factors
12.4. Undifferentiated Endometrial Sarcoma
  12.4.1. Early Stages
    12.4.1.1. Surgery
    12.4.1.2. Adjuvant Radiotherapy
    12.4.1.3. Chemotherapy
  12.4.2. Recurrent or Metastatic Disease
    12.4.2.1. Surgery
    12.4.2.2. Chemotherapy or Radiotherapy
  12.4.3. Prognostic Factors
12.5. Conclusions

Module 13. Fertility Preservation

13.1. Indications of Fertility Preservation
13.2. Gametes Preservation
13.3. Role of Assisted Reproduction Techniques
13.4. Conservative Surgical Treatment
13.5. Oncological Prognosis after Fertility Conservation
13.6. Reproductive Results
13.7. Management of Pregnant Women with Gynecologic Cancer
13.8. New Lines of Research and Literature Updates
13.9. Conservation of Ovarian Tissue
13.10. Uterine and Gonadal Tissue Transplantation

Module 14. Rare Gynecologic Tumors

14.1. Vaginal Cancer
  14.1.1. Introduction
  14.1.2. Clinical Manifestations
  14.1.3. Diagnosis
  14.1.4. Anatomical Pathology
    14.1.4.1. Squamous Carcinoma
    14.1.4.2. Adenocarcinoma
    14.1.4.3. Sarcoma
    14.1.4.4. Melanoma
  14.1.5. Tumor Staging
  14.1.6. Treatment of Disease
    14.1.6.1. Surgery
    14.1.6.2. Radiotherapy
    14.1.6.3. Treatment Complications
  14.1.7. Monitoring
  14.1.8. Prognosis

14.2. Gestational Trophoblastic Disease
- 14.2.1. Introduction and Epidemiology
- 14.2.2. Clinical Forms
  - 14.2.2.1. Hydatidiform Mole
    - 14.2.2.1.1. Complete Hydatidiform Mole
    - 14.2.2.1.2. Partial Hydatidiform Mole
  - 14.2.2.2. Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasm
    - 14.2.2.2.1. After Molar Pregnancy
      - 14.2.2.2.1.1. Persistent Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasm
    - 14.2.2.2.2. After Non-Molar Pregnancy
      - 14.2.2.2.2.1. Choriocarcinoma
      - 14.2.2.2.2.2. Placental Site Trophoblastic Tumor
- 14.2.3. Diagnosis
  - 14.2.3.1. Human Chorionic Gonadotropin
  - 14.2.3.2. Ultrasound Study
    - 14.2.3.2.1. Complete Mole
    - 14.2.3.2.2. Partial Mole
    - 14.2.3.2.3. Invasive Mole
    - 14.2.3.2.4. Choriocarcinoma and Placental Site Tumor
  - 14.2.3.3. Other Imaging Techniques
- 14.2.4. Pathologic Anatomy
  - 14.2.4.1. Hydatidiform Mole
    - 14.2.4.1.1. Complete Mole
    - 14.2.4.1.2. Partial Mole
  - 14.2.4.2. Invasive Mole
  - 14.2.4.3. Choriocarcinoma
  - 14.2.4.4. Placental Site Trophoblastic Tumor
  - 14.2.4.5. Epithelioid Trophoblastic Tumor
- 14.2.5. Staging
- 14.2.6. Treatment
  - 14.2.6.1. Chemotherapy
    - 14.2.6.1.1. Low-Risk Disease
    - 14.2.6.1.2. High-Risk Disease and Metastasis
    - 14.2.6.1.3. Chemoresistant Disease
  - 14.2.6.2. Surgery
    - 14.2.6.2.1. Molar Evacuation
    - 14.2.6.2.2. Hysterectomy
    - 14.2.6.2.3. Myometrial Resection
    - 14.2.6.2.4. Pulmonary Resection
    - 14.2.6.2.5. Craniotomy
    - 14.2.6.2.6. Other Surgical Procedures
    - 14.2.6.2.7. Selective Arterial Embolization
- 14.2.7. Post-Treatment Monitoring
  - 14.2.7.1. Monitoring after Molar Evacuation
  - 14.2.7.2. Monitoring after Gestational Neoplasm Treatment
- 14.2.8. Prognosis

14.3. Metastatic Tumor in the Genital Tract
- 14.3.1. Introduction
- 14.3.2. Clinical Manifestations
  - 14.3.2.1. Secondary Tumors in the Uterine Body or Cervix
    - 14.3.2.2.1. Originating from Genital or Pelvic Organs
    - 14.3.2.2.2. Originating from Extragenital or Pelvic Organs
  - 14.3.2.2. Secondary Vaginal Tumors
  - 14.3.2.3. Secondary Vulvar Tumors
  - 14.3.2.4. Secondary Ovarian Tumors
- 14.3.3. Diagnosis

14.3.4. Anatomical Pathology
14.3.4.1. Gastrointestinal Tumors
14.3.4.1.1. Intestinal Cancer Metastasis
14.3.4.1.2. Krukenberg Tumor
14.3.4.2. Ovarian Lymphoma
14.3.5. Treatment and Prognosis
14.4. Neuroendocrine Tumors
14.4.1. Introduction
14.4.2. Anatomical Pathology
14.4.2.1. Well-Differentiated Tumors
14.4.2.2. Poorly-Differentiated Tumors
14.4.3. Clinical Manifestations and Diagnosis
14.4.3.1. Small Cell Carcinoma of the Vulva and Vagina
14.4.3.2. Small Cell Carcinoma of the Uterus
14.4.3.3. Neuroendocrine Carcinoma of the Cervix
14.4.3.3.1. Small Cell Neuroendocrine Carcinoma
14.4.3.3.2. Large Cell Neuroendocrine Carcinoma
14.4.3.4. Ovarian, Fallopian Tube and Wide Ligament Tumor
14.4.3.4.1. Ovarian Carcinoid Tumor
14.4.3.4.1.1. Insular Carcinoid Tumor
14.4.3.4.1.2. Trabecular Carcinoid Tumor
14.4.3.4.1.3. Mucinous Carcinoid Tumor
14.4.3.4.1.4. Strumal Carcinoid Tumor
14.4.3.4.2. Small Cell Lung Type
14.4.3.4.3. Undifferentiated Non-Small Cell Carcinoma
14.4.4. Treatment
14.4.5. Monitoring
14.4.6. Prognosis
14.5. Rectovaginal Septum Tumors

Module 15. Palliative Care and Nutrition

15.1. Introduction
15.1.1. Symptomology Associated with Gynecologic Tumors
15.2. Pain
15.3. Gastrointestinal Symptoms
15.3.1. Diarrhea
15.3.2. Constipation
15.3.3. Malignant Intestinal Obstruction
15.3.3.1. Conservative Treatment
15.3.3.2. Surgical Management
15.4. Ascites
15.5. Respiratory Symptoms
15.5.1. Pleural Effusion
15.6. Edema
15.7. Anorexia and Weight Loss
15.8. Deep Vein Thrombosis
15.9. Pelvic Disease Progression
15.9.1. Vaginal Bleeding
15.9.2. Fistulas
15.10. Palliative Pelvic Exenteration
15.11. Metastasis to Other Organs
15.11.1. Liver
15.11.2. Brain
15.11.3. Bone
15.11.3.1. Hypercalcemia
15.12. Anxiety and Depression
15.13. Palliative Care

05

Methodology

This academic program offers students a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: **Relearning.**

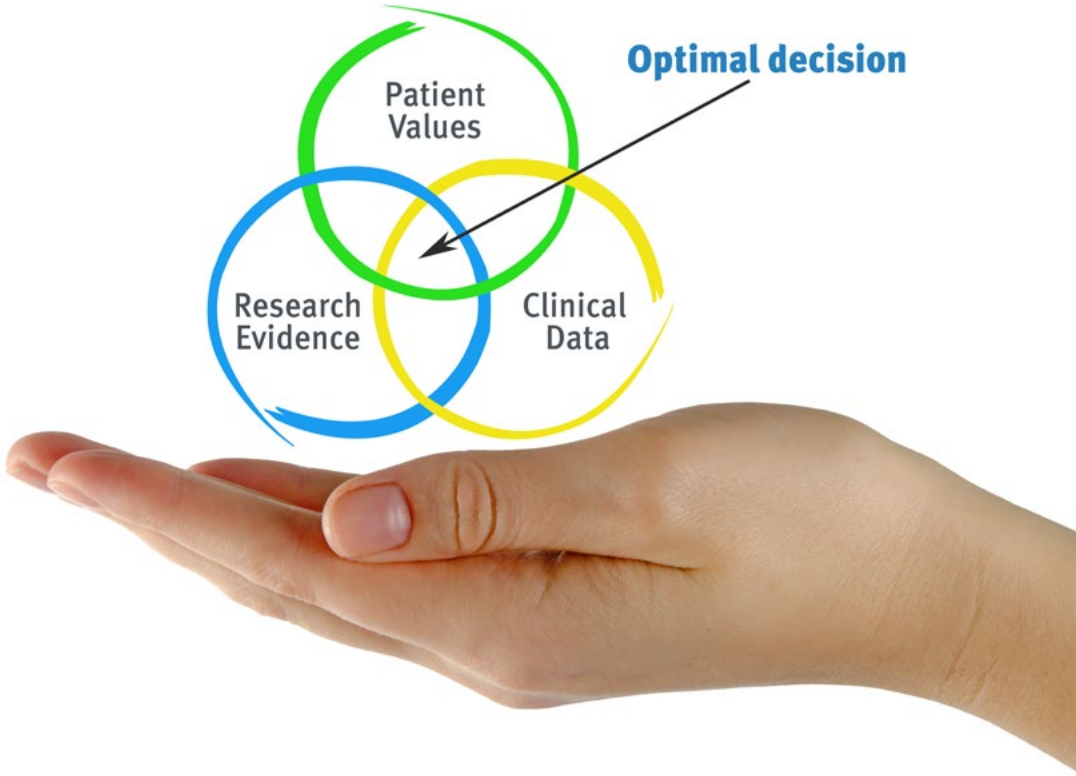
This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the **New England Journal of Medicine** have considered it to be one of the most effective.

Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"

At TECH we use the Case Method

What should a professional do in a given situation? Throughout the program, students will face multiple simulated clinical cases, based on real patients, in which they will have to do research, establish hypotheses, and ultimately resolve the situation. There is an abundance of scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method. Specialists learn better, faster, and more sustainably over time.

With TECH you will experience a way of learning that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world.



According to Dr. Gérvas, the clinical case is the annotated presentation of a patient, or group of patients, which becomes a "case", an example or model that illustrates some peculiar clinical component, either because of its teaching power or because of its uniqueness or rarity. It is essential that the case is based on current professional life, trying to recreate the real conditions in the physician's professional practice.

Did you know that this method was developed in 1912, at Harvard, for law students? The case method consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make decisions and justify their decisions on how to solve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method"

The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

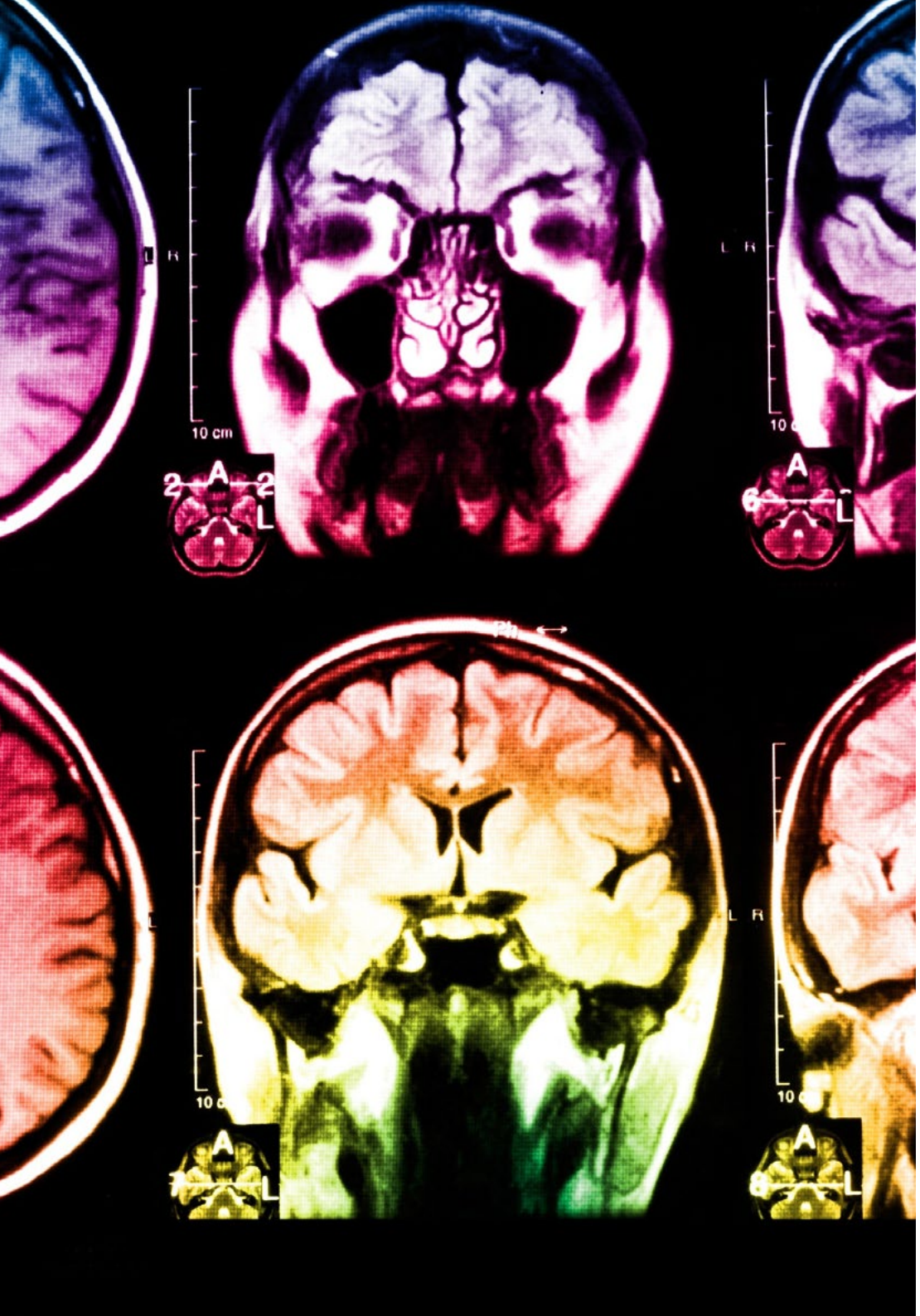
1. Students who follow this method not only achieve the assimilation of concepts, but also a development of their mental capacity, through exercises that evaluate real situations and the application of knowledge.
2. Learning is solidly translated into practical skills that allow the student to better integrate into the real world.
3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life.
4. Students like to feel that the effort they put into their studies is worthwhile. This then translates into a greater interest in learning and more time dedicated to working on the course.

Relearning Methodology

At TECH we enhance the case method with the best 100% online teaching methodology available: Relearning.

This university is the first in the world to combine the study of clinical cases with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining a minimum of 8 different elements in each lesson, a real revolution with respect to the mere study and analysis of cases.

Professionals will learn through real cases and by resolving complex situations in simulated learning environments. These simulations are developed using state-of-the-art software to facilitate immersive learning.



At the forefront of world teaching, the Relearning method has managed to improve the overall satisfaction levels of professionals who complete their studies, with respect to the quality indicators of the best online university (Columbia University).

With this methodology, more than 250,000 physicians have been trained with unprecedented success in all clinical specialties regardless of surgical load. Our pedagogical methodology is developed in a highly competitive environment, with a university student body with a strong socioeconomic profile and an average age of 43.5 years old.

Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your specialization, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

The overall score obtained by TECH's learning system is 8.01, according to the highest international standards.

This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:

Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.

Surgical Techniques and Procedures on Video

TECH introduces students to the latest techniques, the latest educational advances and to the forefront of current medical techniques. All of this in direct contact with students and explained in detail so as to aid their assimilation and understanding. And best of all, you can watch the videos as many times as you like.

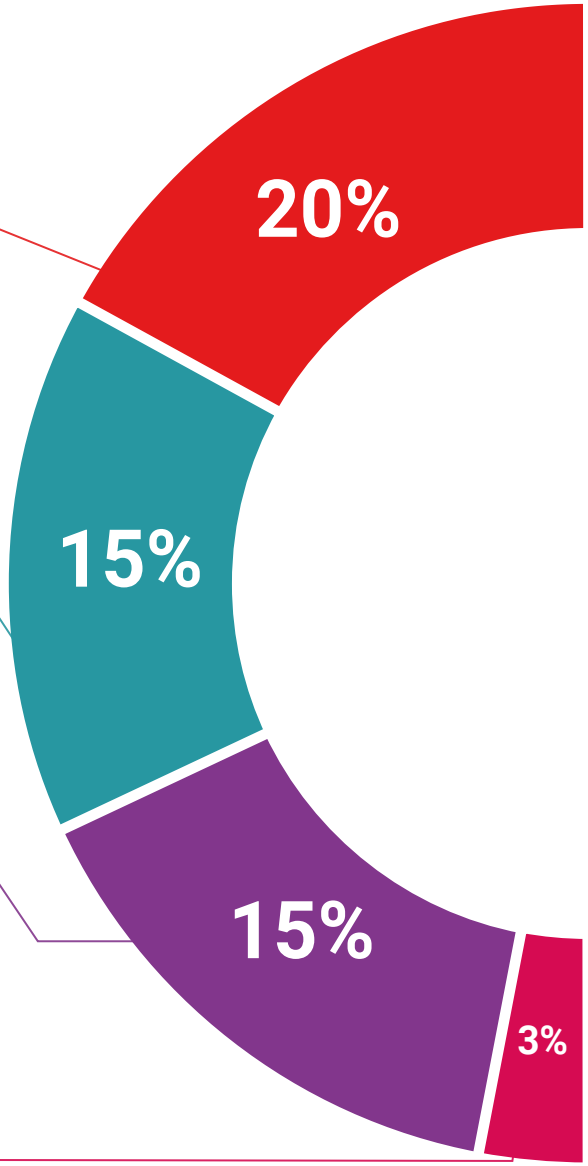
Interactive Summaries

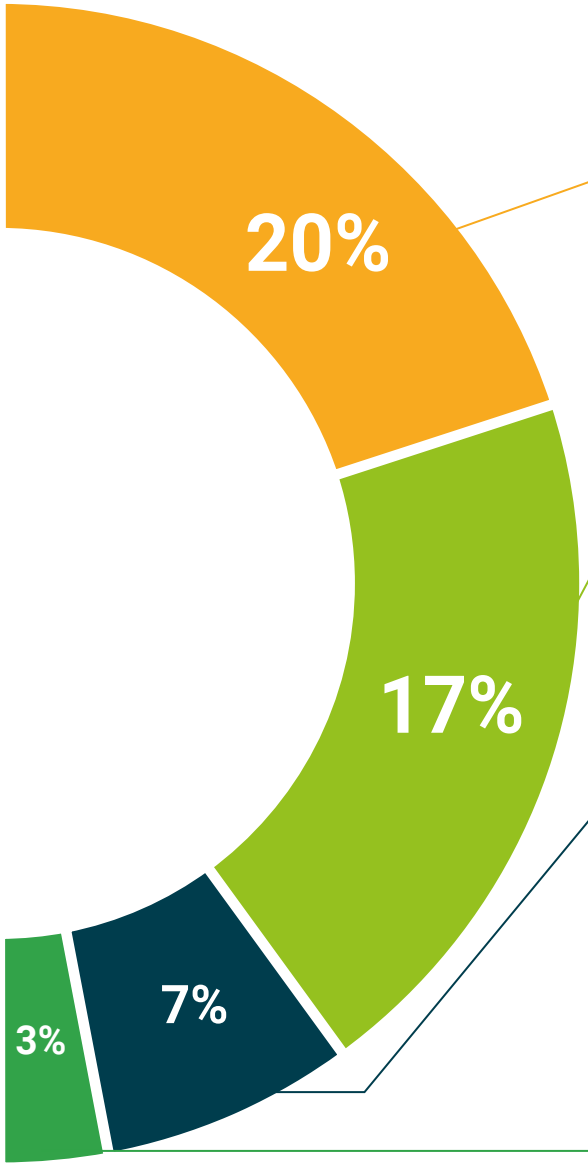
The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".

Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.





Expert-Led Case Studies and Case Analysis

Effective learning ought to be contextual. Therefore, TECH presents real cases in which the expert will guide students, focusing on and solving the different situations: a clear and direct way to achieve the highest degree of understanding.

Testing & Retesting

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.

Classes

There is scientific evidence on the usefulness of learning by observing experts. The system known as Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.

Quick Action Guides

TECH offers the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical, and effective way to help students progress in their learning.

06

Certificate

The Professional Master's Degree in Gynecologic Oncology guarantees you, in addition to the most rigorous and updated training, access to a Professional Master's Degree issued by TECH Technological University.

Successfully complete this program and receive your university degree without travel or laborious paperwork"

This **Professional Master's Degree in Gynecologic Oncology** contains the most complete and up-to-dated scientific program on the market.

After the student has passed the assessments, they will receive their corresponding **Professional Master's Degree** issued by **TECH Technological University** via tracked delivery.

The certificate issued by **TECH Technological University** will reflect the qualification obtained in the Professional Master's Degree, and meets the requirements commonly demanded by labor exchanges, competitive examinations, and professional career evaluation committees.

Title: **Professional Master's Degree in Gynecologic Oncology**

Official Nº of hours: **1,500 h.**


tech technological university

Awards the following

CERTIFICATE

to

Mr./Ms. _____, with identification number _____.

For having successfully passed and accredited the following program

PROFESSIONAL MASTER'S DEGREE

in

Gynecologic Oncology

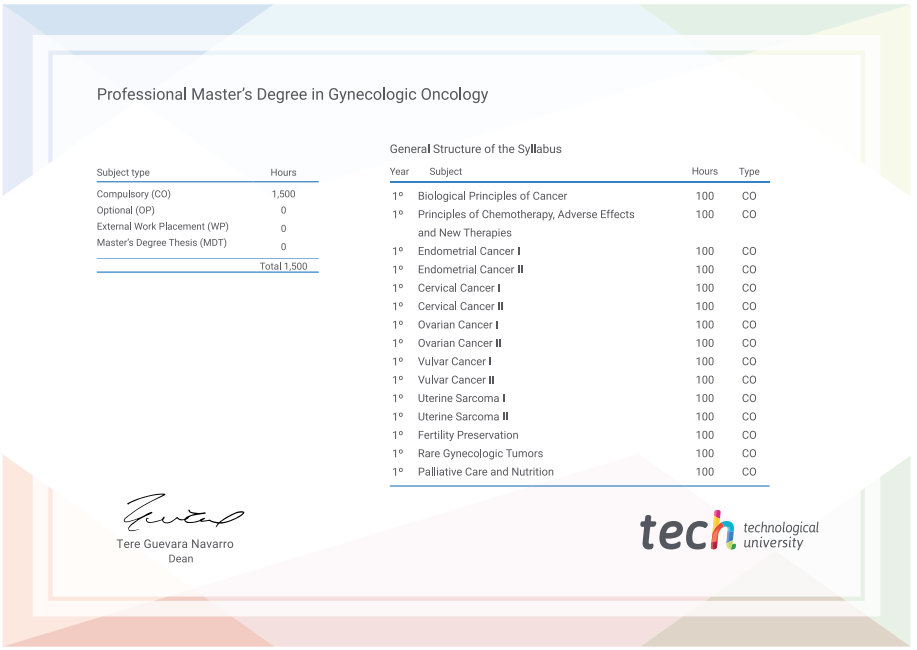
This is a qualification awarded by this University, equivalent to 1,500 hours, with a start date of dd/mm/yyyy and an end date of dd/mm/yyyy.

TECH is a Private Institution of Higher Education recognized by the Ministry of Public Education as of June 28, 2018.

June 17, 2020

Tere Guevara Navarro
Dean

This qualification must always be accompanied by the university degree issued by the competent authority to practice professionally in each country. Unique TECH Code: AFWORD23S techtitute.com/certificates


Professional Master's Degree in Gynecologic Oncology

Subject type	Hours
Compulsory (CO)	1,500
Optional (OP)	0
External Work Placement (WP)	0
Master's Degree Thesis (MDT)	0
	Total 1,500

General Structure of the Syllabus

Year	Subject	Hours	Type
1º	Biological Principles of Cancer	100	CO
1º	Principles of Chemotherapy, Adverse Effects and New Therapies	100	CO
1º	Endometrial Cancer I	100	CO
1º	Endometrial Cancer II	100	CO
1º	Cervical Cancer I	100	CO
1º	Cervical Cancer II	100	CO
1º	Ovarian Cancer I	100	CO
1º	Ovarian Cancer II	100	CO
1º	Vulvar Cancer I	100	CO
1º	Vulvar Cancer II	100	CO
1º	Uterine Sarcoma I	100	CO
1º	Uterine Sarcoma II	100	CO
1º	Fertility Preservation	100	CO
1º	Rare Gynecologic Tumors	100	CO
1º	Palliative Care and Nutrition	100	CO

Tere Guevara Navarro
Dean

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*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper certificate issued with an apostille, TECH EDUCATION will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.

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Professional Master's Degree

Gynecologic Oncology

- Modality: **online**
- Duration: **12 months**
- Certificate: **TECH Technological University**
- Dedication: **16h/week**
- Schedule: **at your own pace**
- Exams: **online**

Professional Master's Degree

Gynecologic Oncology

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