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Pathological diagnosis of gynecological cancer

Abstract

Mongolia has a population of 3.2 million and is one of the highest ranked countries in the world regarding cancer incidence and mortality. Common cancers in our country includes Liver, Stomach and Cervical cancer which is very different than in other developed countries and can be controlled by screening. These sad statistics directly related to our country's economy and medical system development. Mongolia has only one national institute to serve oncology services in the country which is the National Cancer Center, and there are less than 50 pathologists working in whole country. Clinical pathology is the key position for cancer diagnosis and screening in our country but we have very low chances to update our knowledge and subspecialize in pathology. Basic science is poorly developed in our clinical centers and there are many clinical doctors that don't understand basic pathology and its importance. Therefore, updated pathological experience and subspecialization of pathologists are very important in our country. Incidence of preventable cancers, especially cervical cancer is high in our country. We have cytology-based screening program in all over provinces and from last year our center is conducting combined HPV detection and cytology screening method. So, my observership will give me more detailed experience of developed countries screening program.

The purpose of this fellowship is to update my knowledge on diagnosis of gynecologic cancers. Modern pathological techniques are fast developing and diagnostic criteria for cancer are becoming more specific. Therefore, it is very important for our pathologists to observe and experience modern pathology techniques in developed country.

I have 3 main objectives:

- GY cancer diagnosis (clinical observership)
- GY cancer research (molecular characterization of uterine sarcoma)
- Pathological screening of cervical cancer (observe cervical cancer screening program at host institution)