

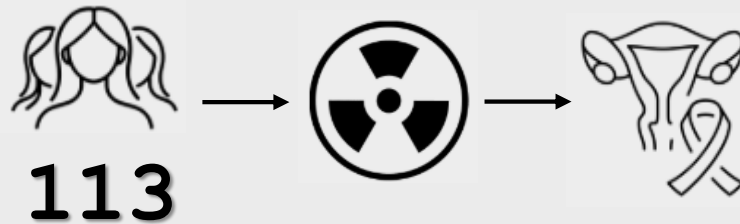
Women who did not use vaginal dilators and were not sexually active were more likely to develop vaginal stenosis, while women without vaginal stenosis were more likely to be sexually active.

**AIMS OF STUDY** - The aim of this study was to analyze the risk factors for vaginal stenosis in women after six months of radiotherapy treatment for gynecological pelvic cancer.

## METHODS

This is a cross-sectional study

Ethics Committee under opinion 3.621,243



6  
months

sexual activity  
CTCAE v4.03



Chi square test  
Multiple logistic  
regression

## Results

- age of  $52.4 \pm 13.6$  years
- 100% brachytherapy
- 50% were sexually active
- Women without vaginal stenosis were more likely to be sexually active (OR=5.20, CI95% 12.59; 2.15;  $p=0.001$ )
- not being sexually active increases the chance of developing vaginal stenosis (OR=3.97; CI 95% 9.08; 1.73  $p=0.001$ )
- Not using vaginal dilators increases the chance of developing vaginal stenosis (OR=3.52; CI 95% 8.04; 1.54;  $p=0.003$ )

## FINAL MESSAGE

The results of this study may help advance evidence on the presence of vaginal stenosis for women after treatment of gynecologic pelvic cancer. Specific programs focused on health education related to the use of vaginal dilators, as well as sexual education and the prevention of vaginal stenosis may be useful in a rehabilitation context to improve the effects caused by cancer treatment.

Tatiana de Bem Fretta<sup>1</sup>

Anke Bergmann<sup>2</sup>

Cristine Homsí Jorge<sup>1</sup>

Mirella Dias<sup>3</sup>

1- Ribeirão Preto Medical School

2- National Cancer Institute

3- Oncology Research Center