Vulvar Cancer Early Detection, Diagnosis, and Staging

Detection and Diagnosis

Finding cancer early -- when it's small and before it has spread -- often allows for more treatment options. Some early cancers may have signs and symptoms that can be noticed, but that's not always the case.

- Can Vulvar Cancer Be Found Early?
- Signs and Symptoms of Vulvar Cancers and Pre-Cancers
- Tests for Vulvar Cancer

Stages and Outlook (Prognosis)

After a cancer diagnosis, staging provides important information about the extent of cancer in the body and anticipated response to treatment.

- Vulvar Cancer Stages
- Vulvar Cancer Survival Rates

Questions to Ask About Vulvar Cancer

Here are some questions you can ask your cancer care team to help you better understand your cancer diagnosis and treatment options.

- Questions to Ask Your Doctor About Vulvar Cancer

Can Vulvar Cancer Be Found Early?

Having pelvic exams and knowing any signs and symptoms of vulvar cancer greatly
improve the chances of early detection and successful treatment. If you have any of the problems discussed in Signs and Symptoms of Vulvar Cancers and Pre-Cancers, you should see a doctor. If the doctor finds anything abnormal during a pelvic examination, you may need more tests to figure out what is wrong. This may mean referral to a gynecologist (specialist in problems of the female genital system).

Knowing what to look for can sometimes help with early detection, but it is even better not to wait until you notice symptoms. Get regular well-women exams.

There is no standard screening for this disease.

- References

See all references for Vulvar Cancer

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**Signs and Symptoms of Vulvar Cancers and Pre-Cancers**

Symptoms depend on whether it is a cancer or pre-cancer and what kind of vulvar cancer it is.

**Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia**

Most women with vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN) have no symptoms at all. When a woman with VIN does have a symptom, it is most often itching that does not go away or get better. An area of VIN may look different from normal vulvar skin. It is often thicker and lighter than the normal skin around it. However, an area of VIN can also appear red, pink, or darker than the surrounding skin.

Because these changes are often caused by other conditions that are not precancerous, some women don't realize that they might have a serious condition. Some try to treat the problem themselves with over-the-counter remedies. Sometimes doctors might not even recognize the condition at first.
**Invasive squamous cell cancer of the vulva**

Almost all women with invasive vulvar cancers will have symptoms. These can include:

- An area on the vulva that looks different from normal – it could be lighter or darker than the normal skin around it, or look red or pink.
- A bump or lump, which could be red, pink, or white and could have a wart-like or raw surface or feel rough or thick
- Thickening of the skin of the vulva
- Itching
- Pain or burning
- Bleeding or discharge not related to the normal menstrual period
- An open sore (especially if it lasts for a month or more)

Verrucous carcinoma, a subtype of invasive squamous cell vulvar cancer, looks like cauliflower-like growths similar to genital warts.

These symptoms are more often caused by other, non-cancerous conditions. Still, if you have these symptoms, you should have them checked by a doctor or nurse.

**Vulvar melanoma**

Patients with vulvar melanoma can have many of the same symptoms as other vulvar cancers, such as:

- A lump
- Itching
- Pain
- Bleeding or discharge

Most vulvar melanomas are black or dark brown, but they can be white, pink, red, or other colors. They can be found throughout the vulva, but most are in the area around the clitoris or on the labia majora or minora.

Vulvar melanomas can sometimes start in a mole, so a change in a mole that has been present for years can also indicate melanoma. The **ABCD**E rule can be used to help tell a normal mole from one that could be melanoma.

**Asymmetry:** One-half of the mole does not match the other.

**Border irregularity:** The edges of the mole are ragged or notched.
**Color:** The color over the mole is not the same. There may be differing shades of tan, brown, or black and sometimes patches of red, blue, or white.

**Diameter:** The mole is wider than 6 mm (about 1/4 inch).

**Evolving:** The mole is changing in size, shape, or color.

The most important sign of melanoma is a change in size, shape, or color of a mole. Still, not all melanomas fit the ABCDE rule.

If you have a mole that has changed, ask your doctor to check it out.

**Bartholin gland cancer**

A distinct mass (lump) on either side of the opening to the vagina can be the sign of a Bartholin gland carcinoma. More often, however, a lump in this area is from a Bartholin gland cyst, which is much more common (and is not a cancer).

**Paget disease**

Soreness and a red, scaly area are symptoms of Paget disease of the vulva.

- [References](#)
  [See all references for Vulvar Cancer](#)

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## Tests for Vulvar Cancer

### Medical history and physical exam

The first step is for the doctor to take your complete medical history to check for risk factors and symptoms. Then your doctor will physically examine you, including a pelvic
exam. He or she will feel your uterus, ovaries, cervix, and vagina for anything irregular. Your doctor will also look at your vagina and cervix (with a speculum) and may do a Pap test and an HPV test.

Biopsy

Certain signs and symptoms might strongly suggest vulvar cancer, but many of them can be caused by changes that aren't cancer. The only way to be sure cancer is present is for the doctor to do a biopsy. To do this, a small piece of tissue from the changed area is removed and examined under a microscope. A pathologist (a doctor specially trained to diagnose diseases with laboratory tests) will look at the tissue sample with a microscope to see if cancer or pre-cancer cells are present and, if so, what type it is.

The doctor might use a colposcope or a hand-held magnifying lens to select areas to biopsy. A colposcope is an instrument that stays outside the body and has magnifying lenses. It lets the doctor see the surface of the vulva closely and clearly. The vulva is treated with a dilute solution of acetic acid (like vinegar) that causes areas of vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN) and vulvar cancer to turn white. This makes them easier to see through the colposcope. Examining the vulva with magnification is called vulvoscopy.

Less often, the doctor might wipe the vulva with a dye (called toluidine blue) to find areas of abnormal vulvar skin to biopsy. This dye causes skin with certain diseases -- including VIN and vulvar cancer -- to turn blue.

Once the abnormal areas are found, a numbing medicine (local anesthetic) is injected into the skin so you won’t feel pain. If the abnormal area is small, it may be completely removed (called an excisional biopsy). Sometimes stitches are needed afterward.

If the abnormal area is larger, a punch biopsy is used to take a small piece of it. The instrument used looks like a tiny apple corer and removes a small, cylinder of skin about 4 mm (about 1/6 inch) across. Stitches aren’t usually needed after a punch biopsy. Depending on the results of the punch biopsy, more surgery may be needed.

To learn more, see Testing Biopsy and Cytology Specimens for Cancer.

Seeing a specialist

If your biopsy shows that you have vulvar cancer, your health care provider will refer you to a gynecologic oncologist, a specialist in female reproductive system cancers.
This specialist will also look at your complete personal and family medical history to learn about related risk factors and symptoms of vulvar cancer. The doctor will do a complete physical exam to evaluate your general state of health, paying special attention to the lymph nodes, particularly those in your groin region, to check for signs of cancer spread.

Depending on the biopsy results, more tests may be done to find out the size of the tumor, how deeply it has grown into tissues at the place it first started, if it has grown into nearby organs, and if it has metastasized (spread to other parts of your body). This is called staging. The stage of your cancer is the most important factor in selecting the right treatment plan. (See Vulvar Cancer Stages for more details.)

Here are some of the tests that may be done:

### Imaging tests

Imaging tests use sound waves, x-rays, magnetic fields, or radioactive substances to create pictures of the inside of your body.

**Chest x-ray**

An x-ray of your chest may be done to see if cancer has spread to your lungs.

**Computed tomography (CT) scan**

A CT scan is an x-ray test that makes detailed cross-sectional images of your body. CT scans are not often needed, but they might be done in women with large vulvar tumors or enlarged lymph nodes. They can also be helpful in deciding whether to do a sentinel lymph node procedure to check groin lymph nodes for cancer spread. (This is discussed in more detail in Surgery for Vulvar Cancer).

**Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)**

An MRI uses radio waves and strong magnets instead of x-rays to make images of the body. Like a CT scanner, it produces cross sectional slices of the body. MRI images are very useful in examining pelvic tumors. They can show enlarged lymph nodes in the groin. But, they’re rarely used in patients with early vulvar cancer.

**Positron emission tomography (PET) scan**
A **PET scan** uses a form of radioactive sugar that's put into the blood. Body cells take in different amounts of the sugar, depending on how fast they're growing. Cancer cells grow quickly and are more likely to take up larger amounts of the sugar than normal cells. A special camera is then used to create a picture of areas of radioactivity in the body.

This test can be helpful for spotting collections of cancer cells, and seeing if the cancer has spread to lymph nodes. The picture from a PET scan is not as detailed as a CT or MRI scan, but it provides helpful information about whether abnormal areas seen on these other tests are likely to be cancer or not.

PET scans are also useful when your doctor thinks the cancer has spread, but doesn’t know where (although they aren’t useful for finding cancer spread in the brain). PET scans can be used instead of several different x-rays because they scan your whole body. Often, a machine that combines a PET scanner and a CT scanner (called a PET/CT) is used, which gives more information about areas of cancer and cancer spread.

**Other tests to look for cancer**

These tests aren't often used, but if the doctor suspects the cancer has spread to nearby organs, other tests may be used to look for it. These tests let the doctor directly look inside your body for signs of cancer. You may be given drugs to put you into a deep sleep (general anesthesia) while the test is done.

**Cystoscopy**

The doctor uses a lighted tube to check the inside lining of your bladder. Some advanced cases of vulvar cancer can spread to the bladder, so any suspicious areas noted during this exam are biopsied. This procedure also can be done using a local anesthetic, where the area is just numbed, but some patients may need general anesthesia.

**Proctoscopy**

This lets the doctor look at the inside of the rectum using a thin, lighted tube. Some advanced cases of vulvar cancer can spread to the rectum. Any suspicious areas are biopsied.

**Examination of the pelvis while under anesthesia**
Putting the patient into a deep sleep (under anesthesia) allows the doctor to do a more thorough exam that can better evaluate how much the cancer has spread to internal organs of the pelvis.

**Blood tests**

Your doctor might also order certain blood tests to help get an idea of your overall health and how well certain organs, like your liver and kidneys, are working.

- References

See all references for Vulvar Cancer


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Vulvar Cancer Stages

After a woman is diagnosed with vulvar cancer, doctors will try to figure out if it has spread, and if so, how far. This process is called staging. The stage of a cancer describes the amount of cancer in the body. It helps determine how serious the cancer is and how best to treat it. Doctors also use a cancer's stage when talking about survival statistics.

Vulvar cancer stages range from stage I (1) through IV (4). As a rule, the lower the number, the less the cancer has spread. A higher number, such as stage IV, means cancer has spread more. Although each person’s cancer experience is unique, cancers with similar stages tend to have a similar outlook and are often treated in much the
same way.

**How is the stage determined?**

The 2 systems used for staging vulvar cancer, the FIGO (International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics) system and the AJCC (American Joint Committee on Cancer) TNM staging system are basically the same.

They both stage (classify) this cancer based on 3 pieces of information:

- The extent (size) of the tumor (T): How large and deep has the cancer grown? Has the cancer reached nearby structures or organs like the bladder or rectum?
- The spread to nearby lymph nodes (N): How many lymph nodes has the cancer spread to and has it grown outside of those lymph nodes?
- The spread (metastasis) to distant sites (M): Has the cancer spread to distant lymph nodes or distant organs?

Numbers or letters after T, N, and M provide more details about each of these factors. Higher numbers mean the cancer is more advanced. Once a person’s T, N, and M categories have been determined, this information is combined in a process called stage grouping to assign an overall stage.

The staging system in the table below uses the pathologic stage (also called the surgical stage). It is determined by examining tissue removed during an operation. Sometimes, if surgery is not possible right away, the cancer will be given a clinical stage instead. This stage is based on the results of a physical exam, biopsy, and imaging tests done before surgery. For more information see Cancer Staging.

The system described below is the most recent AJCC system, effective January 2018.

These systems are not used to stage vulvar melanoma, which is staged like melanoma of the skin. Information about melanoma staging can be found in Melanoma Skin Cancer.

Vulvar cancer staging can be complex, so ask your doctor to explain it to you in a way you understand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AJCC stage</th>
<th>Stage grouping</th>
<th>FIGO stage</th>
<th>Stage description*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>Ta N0</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>The cancer is in the vulva or the perineum (the space between the rectum and the vagina) or both and has grown no more than 1 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>T1 or T2</td>
<td>N1 or N2a or N2b</td>
<td>M0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIA</td>
<td>T1 or T2</td>
<td>N1</td>
<td>M0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIA</td>
<td>T1 or T2</td>
<td>N2c</td>
<td>M0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVB</td>
<td>Any T</td>
<td>Any N</td>
<td>M0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cancer is in the vulva or perineum or both and is either more than 2 cm (0.8 inches) or it has grown more than 1 mm (0.04 inches) into underlying tissue (stroma) (T1b).

The cancer has spread either to 3 or more nearby lymph nodes, with all areas of cancer spread less than 5 mm (N2a); OR the cancer has spread to 2 or more lymph nodes with each area of spread 5 mm or greater (N2b).

The cancer has spread beyond nearby tissues to the bladder, rectum, pelvic bone, or upper part of the urethra or vagina (T3).

The cancer has spread beyond nearby tissues to the bladder, rectum, pelvic bone, or upper part of the urethra or vagina (T3).

The cancer has spread to distant lymph nodes (pelvic) or organs

It has not spread to nearby lymph nodes (N0) or to distant sites (M0).

It has not spread to nearby lymph nodes (N0) or to distant sites (M0).

It has not spread to distant sites (M0).

It has not spread to distant sites (M0).

It has not spread to distant sites (M0).
| Any N M1 | such as lung or bone (M1). The cancer can be any size and might or might not have spread to nearby organs (Any T). It might or might not have spread to nearby lymph nodes (Any N). |

* The following additional categories are not listed on the table above:

- TX: Main tumor cannot be assessed due to lack of information.
- T0: No evidence of a primary tumor.
- NX: Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed due to lack of information.

**References**

See all references for Vulvar Cancer

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**Vulvar Cancer Survival Rates**

The 5-year survival rate refers to the percentage of patients who **live at least 5 years** after their cancer is diagnosed. Five-year survival rates are used to produce a standard way of discussing prognosis. Of course, many people live much longer than 5 years.

Relative survival rates assume that people will die of other causes and compare the observed survival with that expected for people without vulvar cancer. This is a more accurate way to describe the outlook for patients with a particular type and stage of cancer.

Keep in mind that 5-year survival rates are based on patients diagnosed and initially treated more than 5 years ago. Improvements in treatment often result in a more favorable outlook for women more recently diagnosed with vulvar cancer.
Survival rates are often based on previous outcomes of large numbers of people who
had the disease, but they cannot predict what will happen in any particular person’s
case. Many other factors may affect a person’s outlook, such as the type of vulvar
cancer, the patient’s age and general health, the treatment received, and how well the
cancer responds to treatment. Your doctor can tell you how the numbers below may
apply to your situation.

These numbers come from the National Cancer Institute’s SEER program. SEER does
not list survival rates by FIGO (or AJCC) stage. Instead, it divides vulvar cancers into 3
summary stages:

- **Local (stages I and II):** The cancer is only in the vulva, without spread to lymph
  nodes or nearby tissues.
- **Regional (stages III and IVA):** The cancer has spread to nearby lymph nodes or
tissues, but hasn’t spread to distant organs.
- **Distant (stage IVB):** The cancer has spread to distant organs or tissues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Relative 5-Year Survival Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distant</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References**

Howlader N, Noone AM, Krapcho M, Miller D, Bishop K, Kosary CL, Yu M, Ruhl J,
Tatalovich Z, Mariotto A, Lewis DR, Chen HS, Feuer EJ, Cronin KA (eds). SEER
Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2014, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD,
submission, posted to the SEER web site, April 2017.


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Questions to Ask Your Doctor About
Vulvar Cancer

It is important for you to have honest, open discussions with your cancer care team. They want to answer all of your questions, no matter how trivial you might think they are. Here are some questions to consider:

- What type of vulvar cancer do I have?
- Has my cancer spread beyond the vulva?
- What is the stage of my cancer and what does that mean?
- What treatments are appropriate for me? What do you recommend? Why?
- What should I do to be ready for treatment?
- What risks or side effects should I expect?
- Can anything be done to minimize my risks?
- Will I be able to have children after my treatment?
- Will I be able to enjoy normal sexual relations?
- What are the chances my cancer will recur (come back) with the treatments we have discussed?
- Should I follow a special diet?
- What is my expected prognosis, based on my cancer as you view it?
- What do I tell my children, husband, parents, and other family members?

In addition to these sample questions, be sure to write down some questions of your own. For instance, you might want specific information about anticipated recovery times so that you can plan your work schedule. Or you may want to ask about second opinions or about clinical trials for which you may qualify.

Other health care professionals, such as nurses and social workers, may have the answers to some of your questions. You can find more information about communicating with your health care team in The Doctor-Patient Relationship.

- References

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