

The objective of our study was to find out, confirm or disprove fact if post operative study (tertiary prophylaxis) of women with primary diagnosis of cervix carcinoma can influence their long-lasting live on. In other words we needed to establish whether regular examination of women who were performed an operation for therapy of cervix carcinoma can thanks to presumptive and prompt discovery of potential relapse and duplicity, and thereby easier and more successful solution of their problems influences positively the time of live on of these women.

The study was performed in Radiotherapeutical and Oncological department of the 3. Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Královské Vinohrady. In total 47 patients who have diagnosed primary cervix carcinoma between 1.1 1994 and 31.12.1996 were involved in our study. Number of relapses was 8 (17%), 9 patients died (19,2%) – 6 of them because of relapse. Duplicity was recorded in 1 patient.

We concluded that our study did not prove more important influence of record of possible relapse of cervix carcinoma on long-lasting live on of women. Study on the other hand confirmed that development of relapse of illness in patient with primary diagnosis of cervix carcinoma exacerbates significantly prognosis of live on of these women (from 8 patients who relapsed 6 died, per contra in 39 women who did not relapse died only 3!). As far as record of duplicity is concerned, the influence of tertiary prophylaxis can not be interpreted because of small number of women in our study (the only one case of duplicity of cervix carcinoma was recorded e.g. 2,1%).