Introduction/Background Almost all types of cancers can appear at any age. They are very often related to the aging of tissues and lifestyle habits (smoking, alcohol consumption, UV exposure...). However, some types of cancers are diagnosed in young adults (under 25 years old), and their number has increased by 5 to 10% over the last 20 years. How many cancers are diagnosed each year in young adults? How can we explain their occurrence? Are the treatments the same? What are the chances of survival in this age group?

Methodology Our work consists of a retrospective study carried out at the Hassan 2 University Hospital of Fez, between January 2016 and December 2021, involving 8 cases of gynecomammary cancer in young adults operated in our department aged between 15 and 25 years.

Results The average age was 22.37 years, with extremes between 17 and 25 years, these patients represented 10.95% of the total number of young adults operated on in our department during this period, 62.5% of these patients had breast cancer (invasive breast carcinoma), 12.5% had endometrical cancer (high-grade serous endometroid-like ADK of the ovary), 12.5% had cervical cancer (squamous cell carcinoma) and 12.5% had ovarian cancer (germ cell tumor).

Conclusion Early detection is the best way of the disease management, instead of proceeding to a systematic screening in a specific age group (mammography, smear...), we should be able to adapt the screening according to the risk indicators and allow women with an increased risk, regardless of their age, to be screened earlier.