UNC | LINEBERGER COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CENTER

UNC CANCER CARE

Endometrial Cancer

Case Study

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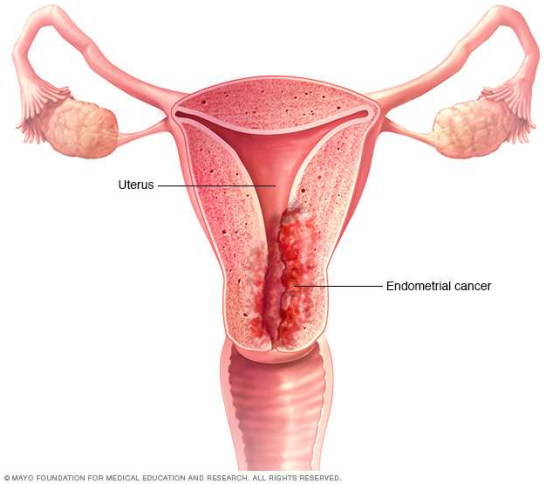
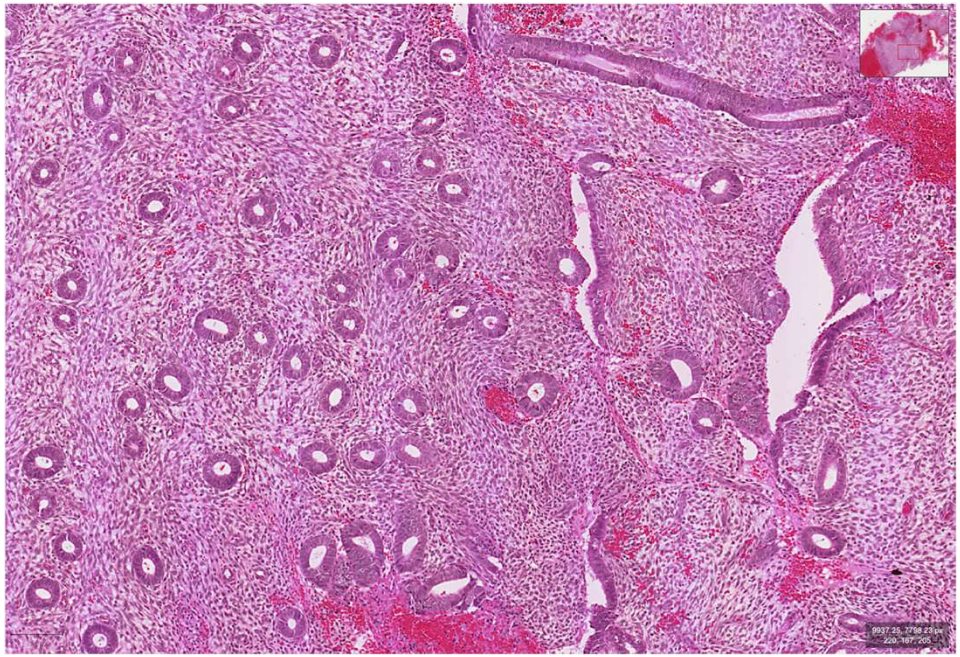


Case #1

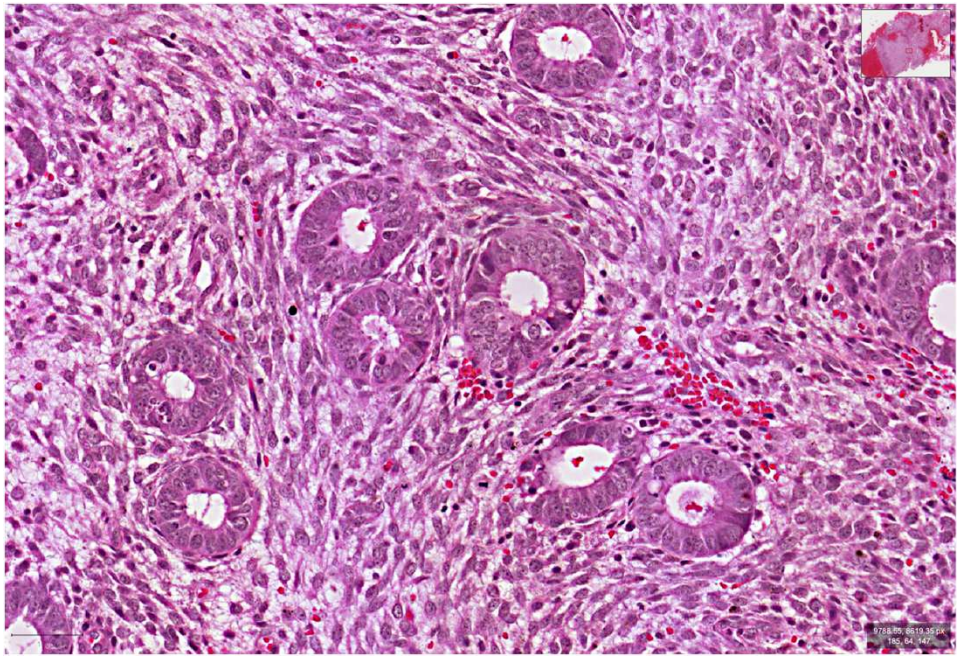
- **A 37-year-old woman experiencing irregular bleeding schedules an appointment with her gynecologist after being unable to get pregnant for nearly a year. She has a long history of irregular periods and has a body mass index of 35 kg/m^2 ("obese"). She has been experiencing severe cramping and fatigue.**

- **At her doctor's office, a urine pregnancy test and ultrasound confirm that she isn't pregnant but shows an enlarged uterus with a thickened endometrium (lining of the uterus). Her doctor performs a biopsy of the endometrium, which we will review.**

Normal endometrium (reference point)

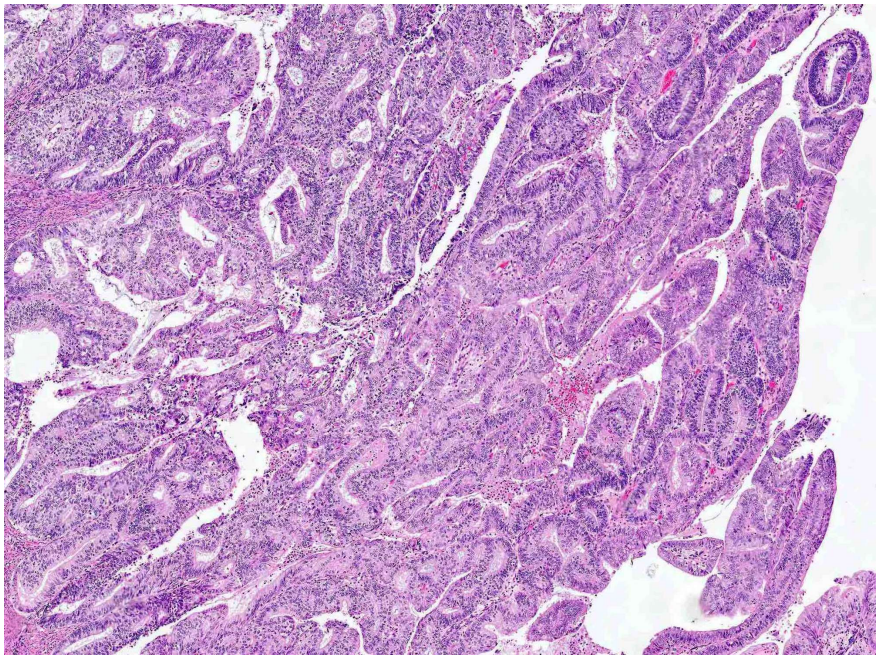


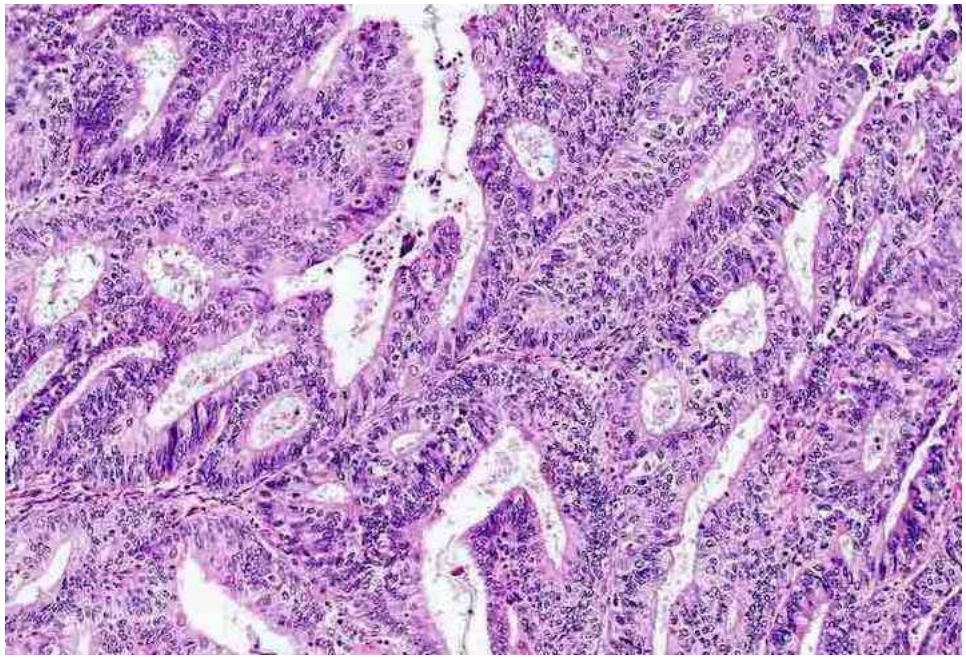
Low magnification



High magnification

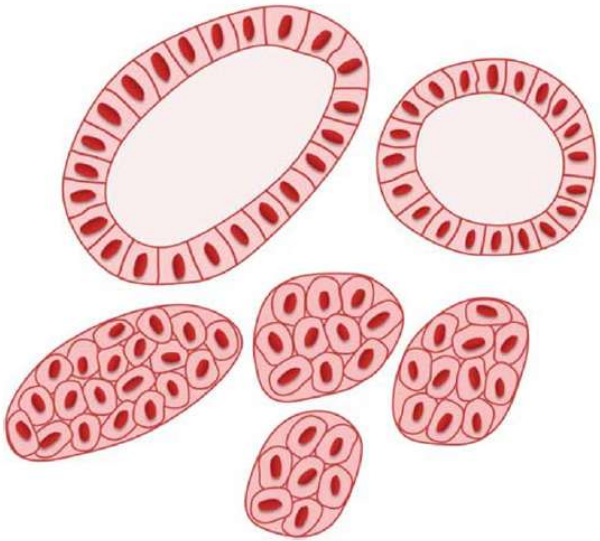
Low-grade endometrial cancer





Case #1

- **What differences and similarities do you notice?**
- **What will be her recommended treatment?**
- **What clinical features might change her treatment?**



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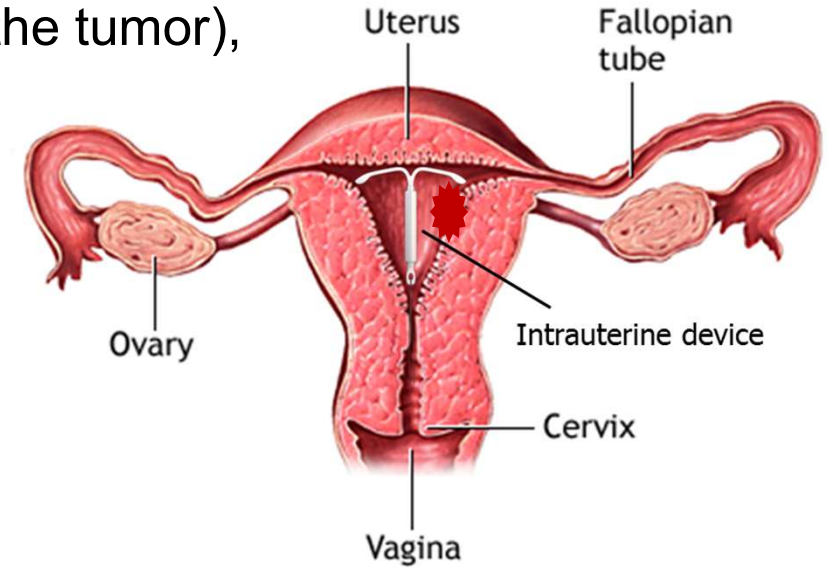
Low-grade early-stage endometrioid endometrial cancer

Surgery (hysterectomy) is standard treatment for low-grade, early-stage endometrial cancers.

For overall needs of the patient (rather than just the tumor), sometimes other treatments are needed instead.

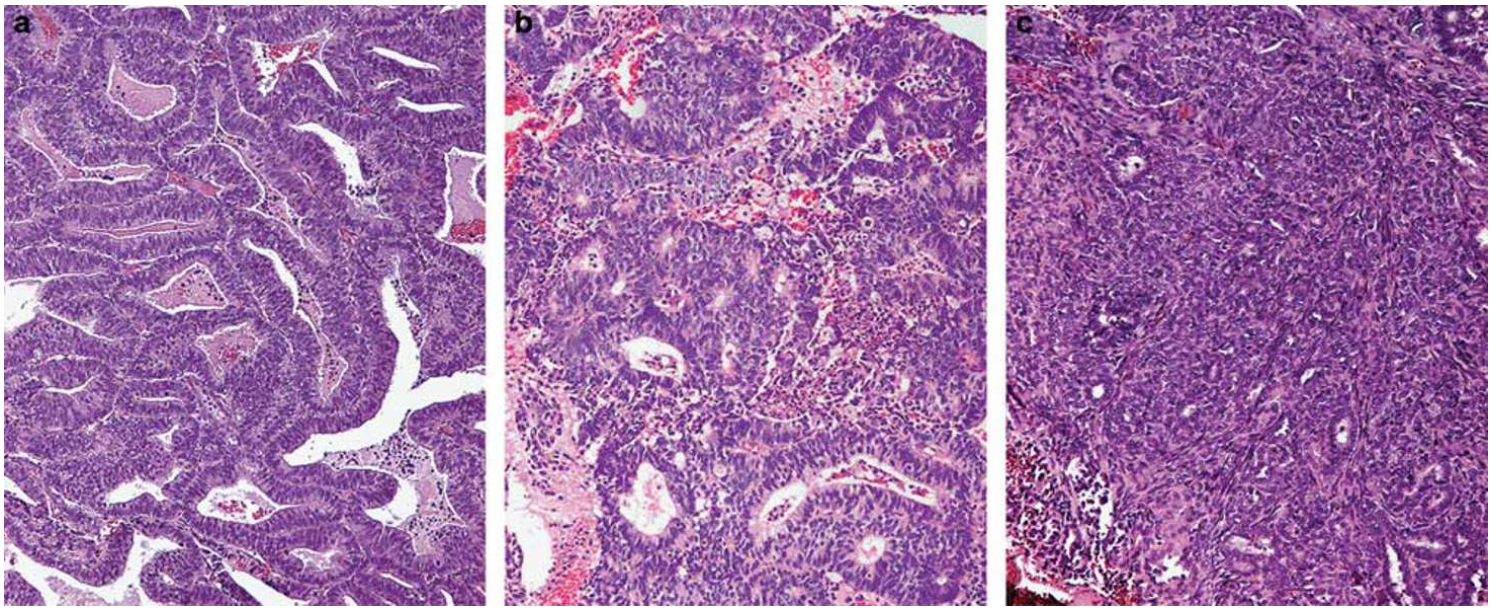
Synthetic progesterone



Case outcome

- **Patient receives levonorgestrel (progestin) intrauterine device (LIUD) for low-grade endometrial cancer. Repeat biopsy after 3 months shows complete response (benign endometrium) and this continues during repeat biopsies every 3 months.**
- **LIUD is removed after 1+ year. Doctor also provides recommendation for weight loss and referral to oncofertility specialist.**
- **Approximately 2.5 years after diagnosis, the patient went on to delivery a healthy full-term baby.**
- **Hysterectomy or replacement of LIUD was recommended after completion of childbearing.**

Different path (diagnosis and outcome) for these?



Grade 1 **Grade 2** **Grade 3**

- Tumor grade, depth of invasion, metastasis, and specific subtype drive treatment options
- What other factors influence treatment?

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