About Endometrial Cancer



Endometrial cancer is the most common gynecologic cancer in Canada.¹

The disease is found in the inner lining of the uterus, known as the endometrium, and represents 👻 of all uterine cancers.²

Vaginal bleeding or discharge not related to menstruation



Vaginal bleeding after menopause



Difficult or painful urination

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Pain during sexual intercourse

Cancer tumour on wall of endometrial lining of womb



Pain in the pelvic area



Common Risk Factors⁴

Unopposed estrogen exposure

Obesity

Signs and Symptoms^{3,5}

- Late menopause
- Nulliparity
- Use of unopposed estrogen
- Use of tamoxifen

Patients with

- Polycystic ovary syndrome
- Lynch syndrome
- Type 2 diabetes



Diagnostics^{6,7}

to confirm suspected endometrial cancer may include pelvic/transvaginal ultrasound and requires tissue sampling via endometrial biopsy or hysteroscopy with dilation and curettage.

Outcomes for patients diagnosed with early-stage disease are favourable, while prognosis is poorer for patients diagnosed with advanced disease or for those who experience disease recurrence.

Treatment^{8,9,10}

Surgery is the primary treatment for early-stage disease, and most patients with advanced disease are also treated with platinum-based chemotherapy. Radiation therapy, hormonal agents, or biologic/ targeted therapies are additional options for some patients with advanced disease.



Patients and Prevalence



An estimated 7,600 Canadian women were diagnosed with

The 5-year overall survival is estimated to be

Endometrial cancer is the most common gynecologic cance in Canada and the 2nd most fatal.

endometrial cancer in 2021, and 1,235 have died from the disease.1

T-cell attacking cancer tumour

Abnormal vaginal bleeding is the most common symptom of endometrial cancer.⁵

More than 90% of diagnoses are in women

> 50 years of

age, after menopause, and the median age is 63 years old.7

83%; however, it is below 20% for those with metastatic disease.1

References

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