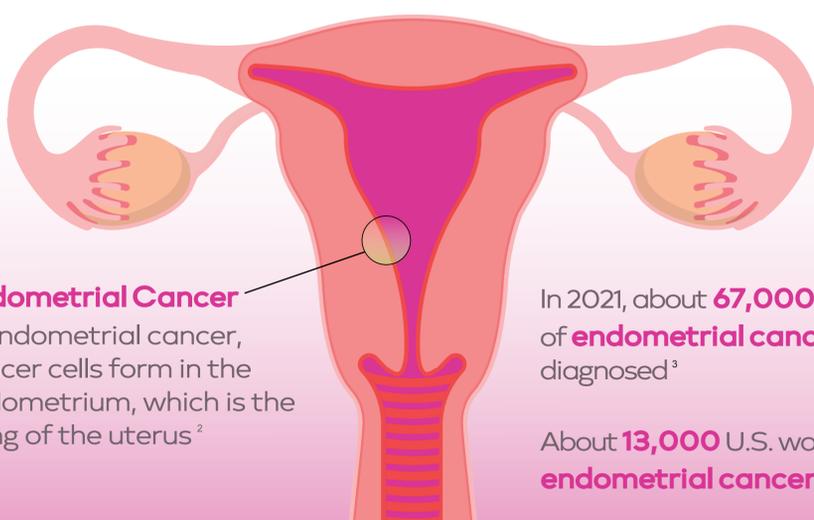


# What You Need To Know About Endometrial Cancer

## About Endometrial Cancer

**Endometrial cancer** is the most common cancer of the reproductive system and the fourth most common cancer in women in the United States<sup>1</sup>



### Endometrial Cancer

In endometrial cancer, cancer cells form in the endometrium, which is the lining of the uterus<sup>2</sup>

In 2021, about **67,000** new cases of **endometrial cancer** were diagnosed<sup>3</sup>

About **13,000** U.S. women died from **endometrial cancer**<sup>3</sup>

## Who is at risk?

**63**

The average age at diagnosis is **63 years old**

In the past few decades, there has been a sustained rise in cases among women under the age of 50 years<sup>4</sup>

**57%**

In the US, **57%** of all **endometrial cancers** are attributable to **obesity**

Obesity and conditions associated with metabolic syndrome, including diabetes and polycystic ovary syndrome, are risk factors for the development of endometrial cancer<sup>4</sup>

**48**

Women with genetic syndromes, such as Lynch and Cowden's, have an increased risk of endometrial cancer. Specifically, women with Lynch syndrome have a lifetime risk of endometrial cancer of **40 to 60%**, with a median age at onset of **48 years**<sup>4</sup>

Identification of genetic syndromes have become increasingly important in patients with endometrial cancer

**24%**

**Racial health disparities** impact death rates from **endometrial cancer**

Black women under the age of 50 years, as compared with white women in the same age group, with early-stage tumors had a 24% higher likelihood of dying from endometrial cancer<sup>1</sup>

## Screening and Treatment

There is no standard or **routine screening** test for endometrial cancer.<sup>5</sup>



Current endometrial cancer standard-of-care treatments include:



**Hysterectomy** (Surgery)

**Endometrial Scraping** (D&C)

**Radiation**

**Chemotherapy**

**Hormone therapy**

**Targeted therapy**

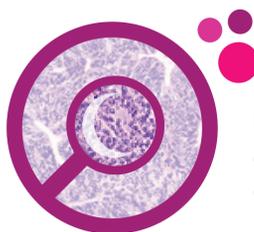
**Immunotherapy**<sup>6</sup>



**Hysterectomy**

The most successful treatment for early cancer is **total**

**hysterectomy** in which the **uterus, cervix, ovaries, and fallopian tubes** are removed. In addition, any suspicious lymph nodes and other tissue and organs are biopsied and also may be removed. This surgery is most likely to prevent the cancer from coming back.<sup>7</sup>



**Early detection tests** can help find some types of cancer at an early stage when there is the greatest chance for curative or remedial treatment

## Sources

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