

HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF ENDOMETRIUM CANCERS

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Introduction: Endometrial cancer is the fourth most common cancer of the genital tract, while it is the fourth most common malignancy in women. The aim of this study is to share the surgical treatment and results of cases who applied to our gynecological oncology clinic due to cancer, which is so common.

Materials and Methods: All patients diagnosed with endometrial cancer and treated surgically between 2014-2021 were examined in this study, which was retrospectively planned in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Sivas Cumhuriyet University Faculty of Medicine. The results regarding the clinical, surgical and histopathological features of the patients were shared. Eighteen patients with sarcoma as a result of pathology and 2 patients with a second primary tumor were not included in the study.

Results: The mean age of the patients included in our study was 59.28 ± 11.45433 . TAH + BSO procedure was performed in 181 patients, VAH procedure in 1 patient, endoscopic curettage in 16 patients, and endoscopic biopsy procedures in 2 patients. According to their diagnosis, 99 of the patients were endometrioid carcinoma and 25 of them were endometrioid carcinoma with squamous differentiation. It was stated that 2 patients were adenocarcinoma but the type was not specified. It was observed that 30 of them were endometrioid type, 7 of them squamous type and 1 of them serous type. In addition, we have 2 patients diagnosed with serous carcinoma in 12 patients, mucinous carcinoma in 3 patients, clear cell carcinoma in 12 patients, mixed carcinoma in 6 patients and malignant epithelial tumors. When mixed tumor grading is included, the number of grade 1 103 cases, grade 2 cases is 33, and grade 3 is 34. According to the histopathological results, the depth of myometrium invasion was found to be $8.554954955 \pm 7.386300184$ and the myometrial wall thickness was $17.71621622 \pm 6.829107092$. Cervical extension was observed in 30 materials, while lymphovascular involvement was observed in 44 materials. While endometrial hyperplasia was detected in 98 patients, the material of 102 patients was evaluated as atrophic endometrium. Nabothian cysts were detected in 129 cases, squamous metaplasia in 87 materials, and chronic cervicitis in 132 cases. Myometrial involvement was 132, corpus albicans 136, right ovary 136, right tuba 137, left ovary 135, left tuba 136.

Conclusion: Endometrial cancer is the most common gynecological cancer. Tumor size, depth of myometrial invasion and histopathological grade are used to evaluate the risk of the disease. The importance of the depth of invasion was observed in FIGO 2009 in terms of staging and treatment.