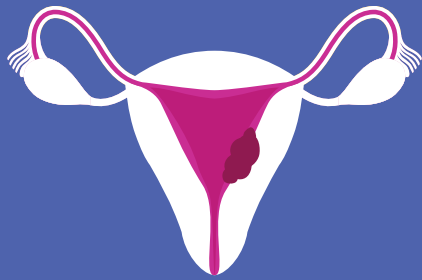


# What is Endometrial Cancer?



Endometrial cancer is found in the inner lining of the uterus, known as the endometrium.<sup>i</sup>

## Signs and Symptoms<sup>i</sup>



Vaginal bleeding or discharge not related to menstruation



Vaginal bleeding after menopause



Difficult or painful urination



Pain during sexual intercourse



Pain in the pelvic area

## Patients and Prevalence



Endometrial cancer is the **6<sup>th</sup> most common cancer** in women worldwide and the **most common type of cancer** that affects the female reproductive organs.<sup>ii</sup>



There are approximately **417,000 new cases reported each year** worldwide.<sup>ii</sup>



**Diagnoses of endometrial cancer have increased worldwide** in recent years, with rates doubling from 2000-2010.<sup>iii</sup>



Of gynaecological cancers, endometrial cancer has the **3<sup>rd</sup> highest mortality rate**.<sup>ii</sup>



The incidence of endometrial cancer is highest in **postmenopausal women**, with a median age of **61 years**.<sup>iv</sup>

## Addressing Challenges in Advanced or Recurrent Disease



Continued research into new therapies is needed for patients with advanced or recurring endometrial cancer who progress on or after platinum-based chemotherapy, because prognoses for these patients have historically been poor.<sup>v</sup>

Endometrial cancer has the highest rate of mismatch repair deficiency (dMMR) and microsatellite instability (MSI-H) of all tumours.<sup>vi, vii</sup>

Tumours with dMMR have increased mutation rates, making these tumours more likely to respond to a class of therapies called programmed death 1 (PD-1) and programmed death receptor ligands 1 (PD-L1).<sup>vi, vii</sup>

<sup>i</sup> Endometrial Cancer Treatment (PDQ®)—Patient Version. National Cancer Institute. <https://www.cancer.gov/types/uterine/patient/endometrial-treatment-pdq>. Accessed January 2021.

<sup>ii</sup> Sung H, Ferlay J, Siegel R et al. Global cancer statistics 2020: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2021. doi:10.3322/caac.21660

<sup>iii</sup> Lortet-Tieulent J, Ferlay J, Bray F, Jemal A. International Patterns and Trends in Endometrial Cancer Incidence, 1978–2013. *JNCI: Journal of the National Cancer Institute.* 2017;110(4):354–361. doi:10.1093/jnci/djx214

<sup>iv</sup> TV Ajithkumar. Oxford desk reference. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 2011.

<sup>v</sup> Endometrial Cancer Treatment (PDQ®)—Health Professional Version. National Cancer Institute. <https://www.cancer.gov/types/uterine/hp/endometrial-treatment-pdq>. Accessed January 2021.

<sup>vi</sup> Bonneville R, Krook M, Kautto E et al. Landscape of Microsatellite Instability Across 39 Cancer Types. *JCO Precis Oncol.* 2017;(1):1–15. doi:10.1200/ppo.17.00073

<sup>vii</sup> Le DT, Uram JN, Wang H, et al. PD-1 blockade in tumors with mismatch-repair deficiency. *N Engl J Med.* 2015;373(20):1979–1979. doi:10.1056/nejmc1510353