

KNOW THE SIGNS: UTERINE / ENDOMETRIAL CANCER

- Endometrial cancer, also known as uterine cancer, is the most common gynecologic cancer
- 85% of women with endometrial cancer survive because of early detection
- Three out of four women are diagnosed at Stage I
- Endometrial cancer usually occurs around the time of menopause, but younger women are also at risk

Symptoms

- Abnormal vaginal bleeding; younger women should note irregular or heavy vaginal bleeding
- Bleeding after menopause
- A watery pink or white discharge from the vagina
- Two or more weeks of persistent pain in the lower abdomen or pelvic area
- Pain during sexual intercourse

Over **90%** of women diagnosed with endometrial cancer say that they experienced **abnormal vaginal bleeding** prior to their diagnosis.

Please see a gynecologist or gynecologic oncologist and ask about an endometrial biopsy if you experience any of these symptoms.

Risk Factors

- Taking estrogen alone without progesterone
- Obesity
- Late menopause (after age 52)
- Diabetes
- Never becoming pregnant
- Hypertension
- A family history of endometrial or colon cancer
- Use of tamoxifen

Stages of Endometrial Cancer



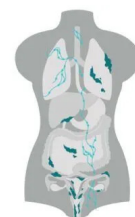
Stage 1: The cancer is found only in the uterus. It has not spread to the cervix (opening of the uterus).



Stage 2: The cancer has spread from the uterus to the cervix (opening of the uterus), but it has not gone any farther.



Stage 3: The cancer has spread outside the uterus itself. It may have spread to nearby lymph nodes, ovaries, fallopian tubes, and vagina, but it has not gone outside the pelvic area. It has not spread to the bladder or rectum.



Stage 4: The cancer has spread into the bladder or rectum and/or to other body parts outside the pelvis, such as the abdomen or lungs.

Risk Reduction

- Exercise regularly
- Keep your blood pressure and blood sugar under control
- Manage your weight

If endometrial cancer is suspected or diagnosed, consult a gynecologic oncologist. Women treated by gynecologic oncologists are more likely to get appropriate surgery and have a higher cure rate.