

Interdisciplinary Diagnosis, Therapy and Follow-up of Patients with Endometrial Cancer. Guideline (S3-Level, AWMF Registry Nummer 032/034-OL, April 2018) – Part 1 with Recommendations on the Epidemiology, Screening, Diagnosis and Hereditary Factors of Endometrial Cancer

Interdisziplinäre Diagnostik, Therapie und Nachsorge der Patientinnen mit Endometriumkarzinom. Leitlinie (S3-Level, AWMF-Register-Nummer 032/034-OL, April 2018) – Teil 1 mit Empfehlungen zur Epidemiologie, Früherkennung, Diagnostik und hereditären Faktoren des Endometriumkarzinoms



Authors

Günter Emons¹, Eric Steiner², Dirk Vordermark³, Christoph Uleer⁴, Nina Bock¹, Kerstin Paradies⁵, Olaf Ortman⁶, Stefan Aretz⁷, Peter Mallmann⁸, Christian Kurzeder⁹, Volker Hagen¹⁰, Birgitt van Oorschot¹¹, Stefan Höcht¹², Petra Feyer¹³, Gerlinde Egerer¹⁴, Michael Friedrich¹⁵, Wolfgang Cremer¹⁶, Franz-Josef Prott¹⁷, Lars-Christian Horn¹⁸, Heinrich Prömpeler¹⁹, Jan Langrehr²⁰, Steffen Leinung (†)²¹, Matthias W. Beckmann²², Rainer Kimmig²³, Anne Letsch²⁴, Michael Reinhardt²⁵, Bernd Alt-Epping²⁶, Ludwig Kiesel²⁷, Jan Menke²⁸, Marion Gebhardt²⁹, Verena Steinke-Lange³⁰, Nils Rahner³¹, Werner Lichtenegger³², Alain Zeimet³³, Volker Hanf³⁴, Joachim Weis³⁵, Michael Mueller³⁶, Ulla Henschler³⁷, Rita K. Schmutzler³⁸, Alfons Meindl³⁹, Felix Hilpert⁴⁰, Joan Elisabeth Panke⁴¹, Vratislav Strnad⁴², Christiane Niehues⁴³, Timm Dauelsberg⁴⁴, Peter Niehoff⁴⁵, Doris Mayr⁴⁶, Dieter Grab⁴⁷, Michael Kreißl⁴⁸, Ralf Witteler²⁷, Annemarie Schorsch⁴⁹, Alexander Mustea⁵⁰, Edgar Petru⁵¹, Jutta Hübner⁵², Anne Derke Rose⁴³, Edward Wight⁵³, Reina Tholen⁵⁴, Gerd J. Bauerschmitz¹, Markus Fleisch⁵⁵, Ingolf Juhasz-Boess⁵⁶, Lax Sigurd⁵⁷, Ingo Runnebaum⁵⁸, Clemens Tempfer⁵⁹, Monika J. Nothacker⁶⁰, Susanne Blödt⁶⁰, Markus Follmann⁶¹, Thomas Langer⁶¹, Heike Raatz⁶², Simone Wesselmann⁶³, Saskia Erdogan¹

Affiliations

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Klinik für Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe, Universitätsmedizin Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany | 11 Interdisziplinäres Zentrum Palliativmedizin, Universitätsklinikum Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany |
| 2 Frauenklinik, GPR Klinikum Rüsselsheim am Main, Rüsselsheim, Germany | 12 Xcare, Praxis für Strahlentherapie, Saarlouis, Saarlouis, Germany |
| 3 Radiotherapy, Universität Halle/Saale, Halle/Saale, Germany | 13 Klinik für Strahlentherapie und Radioonkologie, Vivantes Klinikum Neukölln, Berlin, Germany |
| 4 Facharzt für Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe, Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany | 14 Zentrum für Innere Medizin, Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany |
| 5 Konferenz Onkologischer Kranken- und Kinderkrankenpflege, Hamburg, Germany | 15 Frauenklinik, HELIOS-Klinikum Krefeld, Krefeld, Germany |
| 6 Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe, Universität Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany | 16 Praxis für Frauenheilkunde Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany |
| 7 Institut für Humangenetik, Universität Bonn, Zentrum für erbliche Tumorerkrankungen, Universitätsklinikum Bonn, Bonn, Germany | 17 Facharzt für Radiologie und Strahlentherapie, Wiesbaden, Germany |
| 8 Frauenheilkunde, Uniklinik Köln, Köln, Germany | 18 Institut für Pathologie, Universitätsklinikum Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany |
| 9 Frauenklinik, Universitätsspital Basel, Basel, Switzerland | 19 Klinik für Frauenheilkunde, Universitätsklinikum Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany |
| 10 Klinik für Innere Medizin II, St.-Johannes-Hospital Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany | 20 Klinik für Allgemein-, Gefäß- und Viszeralchirurgie, Martin-Luther-Krankenhaus, Berlin, Germany |
| | 21 Muldentalkliniken, Grimma, Germany |

- 22 Dept. of OB/Gyn, University Hospital Erlangen, Erlangen, Germany
- 23 Women's Department, University Hospital of Essen, Essen, Germany
- 24 Medizinische Klinik mit Schwerpunkt Hämatologie und Onkologie, Charité, Campus Benjamin Franklin, Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany
- 25 Klinik für Nuklearmedizin, Pius Hospital Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany
- 26 Klinik für Palliativmedizin, Universitätsmedizin Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany
- 27 Obstetrics and Gynecology, Reproductive Medicine, University of Muenster, Germany, Münster, Germany
- 28 Institut für Diagnostische und Interventionelle Radiologie, Universitätsmedizin Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany
- 29 Frauenselbsthilfe nach Krebs e. V., Erlangen, Erlangen/Forchheim, Germany
- 30 MGZ – Medizinisch Genetisches Zentrum, München und Medizinische Klinik und Poliklinik IV, Campus Innenstadt, Klinikum der Universität München, München, Germany
- 31 Institut für Humangenetik, Universitätsklinikum Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany
- 32 Frauenklinik Charité, Campus Virchow-Klinikum, Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany
- 33 Frauenheilkunde, Medizinische Universität Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria
- 34 Frauenklinik Nathanstift – Klinikum Fürth, Fürth, Germany
- 35 Stiftungsprofessur Selbsthilfeforschung, Tumorzentrum/CCC Freiburg, Universitätsklinikum Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
- 36 Universitätsklinik für Frauenheilkunde, Inselspital Bern, Bern, Switzerland
- 37 Praxis für Physiotherapie, Hannover, Germany
- 38 Center for Familial Breast and Ovarian Cancer, University Hospital of Cologne, Cologne, Germany
- 39 Frauenklinik am Klinikum rechts der Isar, München, Germany
- 40 Mammazentrum, Krankenhaus Jerusalem, Hamburg, Germany
- 41 Medizinischer Dienst des Spitzenverbandes Bund der Krankenkassen e. V., Essen, Germany
- 42 Strahlenklinik, Universitätsklinikum Erlangen, CCC ER-EMN, Universitäts-Brustzentrum Franken, Erlangen, Germany
- 43 Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund, Berlin, Germany
- 44 Winkelwaldklinik Nordrach, Fachklinik für onkologische Rehabilitation, Nordrach, Germany
- 45 Strahlenklinik, Sana Klinikum Offenbach, Offenbach, Germany
- 46 Pathologisches Institut, LMU München, München, Germany
- 47 Frauenklinik Klinikum Harlaching, München, Germany
- 48 Universitätsklinik für Radiologie und Nuklearmedizin, Universitätsklinikum Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Germany
- 49 Frauenselbsthilfe nach Krebs e. V., Bad Soden, Germany
- 50 Universitätsmedizin Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany
- 51 Frauenheilkunde, Medizinische Universität Graz, Graz, Austria
- 52 Klinikum für Innere Medizin II, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Jena, Germany
- 53 Frauenklinik des Universitätsspitals Basel, Basel, Switzerland
- 54 Deutscher Verband für Physiotherapie, Referat Bildung und Wissenschaft, Köln, Germany
- 55 Landesfrauenklinik, HELIOS Universitätsklinikum Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany
- 56 Klinik für Frauenheilkunde, Geburtshilfe und Reproduktionsmedizin, Universitätsklinikum des Saarlandes und Medizinische Fakultät der Universität des Saarlandes, Homburg, Saar, Germany
- 57 Institut für Pathologie, Landeskrankenhaus Graz West, Graz, Austria
- 58 Frauenklinik, Universitätsklinikum Jena, Jena, Germany
- 59 Marien Hospital Herne – Universitätsklinikum der Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Herne, Germany
- 60 AWMF-IMWi, AWMF, Berlin, Germany
- 61 Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Office des Leitlinienprogramms Onkologie, Berlin, Germany
- 62 Institut für Klinische Epidemiologie & Biostatistik (CEB), Basel, Switzerland
- 63 Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft e. V., Berlin, Germany

Key words

endometrial cancer, epidemiology, genetics, guideline, screening, hereditary factors

Schlüsselwörter

Endometriumkarzinom, Epidemiologie, Genetik, Leitlinie, Screening, erbliche Faktoren

received 21.8.2018

accepted 22.8.2018

Bibliography

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1055/a-0713-1218>

Geburtsh Frauenheilk 2018; 78: 949–971 © Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York | ISSN 0016-5751

Correspondence

Prof. Dr. med. Günter Emons
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Universitätsmedizin Göttingen, Klinik für Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe
Robert-Koch-Straße 40, 37075 Göttingen, Germany
emons@med.uni-goettingen.de



Deutsche Version unter:

<https://doi.org/10.1055/a-0713-1218>

ABSTRACT

Summary The first German interdisciplinary S3-guideline on the diagnosis, therapy and follow-up of patients with endometrial cancer was published in April 2018. Funded by German Cancer Aid as part of an Oncology Guidelines Program, the lead coordinators of the guideline were the German Society of Gynecology and Obstetrics (DGGG) and the Gynecological Oncology Working Group (AGO) of the German Cancer Society (DKG).

Purpose The use of evidence-based, risk-adapted therapy to treat low-risk women with endometrial cancer avoids unnecessarily radical surgery and non-useful adjuvant radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy. This can significantly reduce therapy-induced morbidity and improve the patient's quality of life as well as avoiding unnecessary costs. For women with endometrial cancer and a high risk of recurrence, the guideline defines the optimal surgical radicality together with the appropriate chemotherapy and/or adjuvant radiotherapy where required. The evidence-based optimal use of different therapeutic modalities should improve survival rates and the quality of life of these patients. The S3-guideline on endometrial cancer is intended as a basis for certified gynecological cancer centers. The aim is that the quality indicators established in this guideline will be incorporated in the certification processes of these centers.

Methods The guideline was compiled in accordance with the requirements for S3-level guidelines. This includes, in the first instance, the adaptation of source guidelines selected using the DELBI instrument for appraising guidelines. Other consulted sources include reviews of evidence which were compiled from literature selected during systematic searches of literature databases using the PICO scheme. In addition, an external biostatistics institute was commissioned to carry out a systematic search and assessment of the literature for one area of the guideline. The identified materials were used by the interdisciplinary working groups to develop suggestions for Recommendations and Statements, which were then modified during structured consensus conferences and/or additionally amended online using the DELPHI method with consent being reached online. The guideline report is freely available online.

Recommendations Part 1 of this short version of the guideline presents recommendations on epidemiology, screening, diagnosis and hereditary factors. The epidemiology of endometrial cancer and the risk factors for developing endometrial cancer are presented. The options for screening and the methods used to diagnose endometrial cancer including the pathology of the cancer are outlined. Recommendations are given for the prevention, diagnosis, and therapy of hereditary forms of endometrial cancer.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Zusammenfassung Im April 2018 erschien die erste deutsche interdisziplinäre S3-Leitlinie für die Diagnostik, Therapie und Nachsorge der Patientinnen mit Endometriumkarzinom. Von der Deutschen Krebshilfe im Rahmen des Leitlinienprogramms Onkologie gefördert, wurde sie von der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe (DGGG) und der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Onkologische Gynäkologie (AGO) der Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft (DKG) federführend koordiniert.

Ziele Durch eine evidenzbasierte risikoadaptierte Therapie können bei den Frauen mit Endometriumkarzinom mit geringem Risiko eine unnötige Radikalität bei der Operation und nicht sinnvolle adjuvante Strahlen- und/oder Chemotherapie vermieden werden. Dies reduziert zum einen deutlich die therapieinduzierte Morbidität und erhöht die Lebensqualität der Patientinnen. Auf der anderen Seite werden unnötige Kosten vermieden. Für die Frauen mit einem Endometriumkarzinom mit hohem Rezidivrisiko definiert die Leitlinie die optimale operative Radikalität sowie die ggf. erforderliche Chemotherapie und/oder adjuvante Strahlentherapie. Durch den evidenzbasierten optimalen Einsatz der verschiedenen Therapiemodalitäten sollten Überleben und Lebensqualität dieser Patientinnen verbessert werden. Die S3-Leitlinie zum Endometriumkarzinom soll eine Grundlage für die Arbeit der zertifizierten gynäkologischen Krebszentren sein. Die auf dieser Leitlinie basierenden Qualitätsindikatoren sollen in den Zertifizierungsprozess dieser Zentren einfließen.

Methoden Die Leitlinie wurde gemäß den Anforderungen eines S3-Niveaus erarbeitet. Dies umfasst zum einen die Adaptation der mittels des DELBI-Instruments selektierten Quellleitlinien. Zum anderen Evidenzübersichten, die anhand der in systematische Recherchen nach dem PICO-Schema in ausgewählten Literaturdatenbanken selektierten Literatur erstellt wurden. Ergänzend wurde ein externes Biostatistik-Institut mit der systematischen Literaturrecherche und -Bewertung eines Teilbereichs beauftragt. Diese Ergebnisse dienten den interdisziplinären Arbeitsgruppen als Basis für die Erarbeitung von Vorschlägen für Empfehlungen und Statements, welche in strukturierten Konsensuskonferenzen und/oder ergänzend im DELPHI-Verfahren auch online modifiziert und konsentiert wurden. Der Leitlinienreport ist online frei verfügbar.

Empfehlungen Der Teil 1 dieser Kurzversion der Leitlinie zeigt Empfehlungen zur Epidemiologie, Früherkennung, Diagnostik und hereditären Faktoren: Die Epidemiologie des Endometriumkarzinoms und Risikofaktoren für seine Entstehung werden dargestellt. Die Möglichkeiten der Früherkennung und die Methoden der Diagnostik des Endometriumkarzinoms, einschließlich der Pathologie, werden behandelt. Es werden Empfehlungen zur Prävention, Diagnostik und Therapie von hereditären Formen des Endometriumkarzinoms gegeben.

I Guideline Information

Editors

Oncology Guidelines Program of the Association of Scientific Medical Societies in Germany (Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften e.V., AWMF), German Cancer Society (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft e.V., DKG) and German Cancer Aid (Deutsche Krebshilfe, DKH).

Lead professional societies

The German Society for Gynecology and Obstetrics (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe, DGGG) and the German Cancer Society (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, DKG) represented by the Gynecological Oncology Working Group (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Gynäkologische Onkologie, AGO).

This guideline was developed in cooperation with the Guideline Program of the DGGG, OEGGG and SGGG. For further information see bottom of this article.

Funding

This guideline received funding from the charity German Cancer Aid to support the German Guideline Program in Oncology (GGPO).

Citation format

Interdisciplinary Diagnosis, Therapy and Follow-up of Patients with Endometrial Cancer. Guideline of the DGGG and the DKG (S3-Level, AWMF Registry Nummer 032/034-OL, April 2018) – Part 1 with Recommendations on the Epidemiology, Screening, Diagnosis and Hereditary Factors of Endometrial Cancer. *Geburtsh Frauenheilk* 2018; 78: 949–971

► **Table 1** Steering committee.

	Name	City
1.	Prof. Dr. med. Günter Emons (guideline coordinator)	Göttingen
2.	Prof. Dr. med. Eric Steiner (deputy guideline coordinator)	Rüsselsheim
3.	Dr. med. Nina Bock (editor)	Göttingen
4.	Kerstin Paradies	Hamburg
5.	Dr. med. Christoph Uleer	Hildesheim
6.	Prof. Dr. med. Dirk Vordermark	Halle/Saale

Guideline documents

The complete long version together with a summary of the conflicts of interest of all of the authors, a short version, the guideline report, and the search for external literature are available in German on the homepage of the Oncology Guidelines Program under: <https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/leitlinien/endometriumkarzinom/>, last accessed on 13.08.2018.

Guideline authors

The working groups who contributed to this guideline consisted of members of the guideline steering committee (► **Table 1**), specialists nominated by participating professional societies and organizations (► **Table 2**), and experts invited to participate by the steering committee (► **Table 3**), and they are the authors of this guideline. Only mandate holders nominated by participating professional societies and organizations were eligible to vote on a chapter-by-chapter basis during the voting process (consensus

► **Table 2** Participating professional societies and organizations.

Participating professional societies and organizations	Mandate holder	Deputy
ADT (Association of German Tumor Centers [AG Deutscher Tumorzentren])	Prof. Dr. med. Olaf Ortmann, Regensburg	
AET (DKG Working Group for Hereditary Tumor Disease [AG Erbliche Tumorerkrankungen der DKG])	Prof. Dr. med. Stefan Aretz, Bonn	Prof. Dr. med. Rita Katharina Schmutzler, Köln Prof. Dr. med. Alfons Meindl, Munich (only once in 06/2015)
AGO (Gynecological Oncology Working Group of the DGGG and DKG [Arbeitsgemeinschaft Gynäkologische Onkologie in der DGGG und DKG])	Prof. Dr. med. Peter Mallmann, Cologne	
AGO Study Group (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Gynäkologische Onkologie [AGO] Studiengruppe)	PD Dr. med. Christian Kurzeder, Basel	Prof. Dr. med. Felix Hilpert, Hamburg
AIO (Internal Oncology Working Group [Arbeitsgemeinschaft Internistische Onkologie der DKG])	Dr. med. Volker Hagen, Dortmund	PD Dr. med. Anne Letsch, Berlin
APM (Palliative Medicine Working Group of the German Cancer Society [Arbeitsgemeinschaft Palliativmedizin der Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft])	Prof. Dr. med. Birgitt van Oorschot, Würzburg	Dr. med. Joan Elisabeth Panke, Essen
ARO (Radiological Oncology Working Group [Arbeitsgemeinschaft Radiologische Onkologie der DKG])	Prof. Dr. med. Stefan Höcht, Saarlouis	Prof. Dr. med. Vratislav Strnad, Erlangen
ASORS (Supportive Measures in Oncology, Rehabilitation and Social Medicine Working Group [AG Supportive Maßnahmen in der Onkologie, Rehabilitation und Sozialmedizin der DKG])	Prof. Dr. med. Petra Feyer, Berlin Prof. Dr. med. Gerlinde Egerer, Heidelberg (till 10/2015)	Dr. med. Christiane Niehues, Berlin (02–10/2016) Dr. med. Timm Dauelsberg, Nordrach

Continued next page

► **Table 2** Participating professional societies and organizations. (Continued)

Participating professional societies and organizations	Mandate holder	Deputy
BLFG (Federal Association of Senior Physicians in Gynecology and Obstetrics [Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Leitender Ärztinnen und Ärzte in der Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe])	Prof. Dr. med. Michael Friedrich, Krefeld	
BNGO (Professional Association of Gynecological Oncologists in Private Practice in Germany [Berufsverband Niedergelassener Gynäkologischer Onkologen in Deutschland])	Dr. med. Christoph Uleer, Hildesheim	
BVF (Professional Association of Gynecologists [Berufsverband der Frauenärzte])	Dr. med. Wolfgang Cremer, Hamburg	
BVDST (Federal Association of German Radiotherapists [Bundesverband Deutscher Strahlentherapeuten])	Prof. Dr. med. Franz-Josef Prott, Wiesbaden	Prof. Dr. med. Peter Niehoff, Offenbach
BV Pathologie (Federal Association of German Pathologists [Bundesverband Deutscher Pathologen])	Prof. Dr. med. Lars-Christian Horn, Leipzig	Prof. Dr. med. Doris Mayr, Munich
DEGRO (German Society for Radiation Oncology [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Radioonkologie])	Prof. Dr. med. Dirk Vordermark, Halle	
DEGUM (German Society for Ultrasound in Medicine [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ultraschall in der Medizin])	Prof. Dr. med. Heinrich Prömpeler, Freiburg	Prof. Dr. med. Dieter Grab, Munich
DGAV (German Society for General and Visceral Surgery [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Allgemein- und Viszeralchirurgie])	Prof. Dr. med. Jan Langrehr, Berlin	
DGCH (German Society of Surgery [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie])	Prof. Dr. med. Steffen Leinung, Grimma († 25.11.2016)	
DGE (German Society of Endocrinology [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Endokrinologie])	Prof. Dr. med. Matthias W. Beckmann, Erlangen	
DGGG (German Society of Gynecology and Obstetrics [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe])	Prof. Dr. med. Rainer Kimmig, Essen	
DGHO (German Society of Hematology and Medical Oncology [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Medizinische Onkologie])	PD Dr. med. Anne Letsch, Berlin	Dr. med. Volker Hagen, Dortmund
DGN (German Society of Nuclear Medicine [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nuklearmedizin])	Prof. Dr. med. Michael J. Reinhardt, Oldenburg	Prof. Dr. med. Michael Kreißl, Magdeburg
DGP (German Society for Palliative Medicine [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Palliativmedizin])	Prof. Dr. med. Bernd Alt-Epping, Göttingen	
DGP (German Society of Pathology [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Pathologie])	Prof. Dr. med. Lars-Christian Horn, Leipzig	Prof. Dr. med. Doris Mayr, Munich
DMG (German Menopause Society [Deutsche Menopause Gesellschaft])	Prof. Dr. med. Ludwig Kiesel, Münster	Dr. med. Ralf Witteler, Münster
DRG (German Roentgen Society [Deutsche Röntgengesellschaft])	Prof. Dr. med. Jan Menke, Göttingen	
FSH (Self-help Group for Women after Cancer [Frauenselbsthilfe nach Krebs])	Marion Gebhardt, Forchheim	Annemarie Schorsch, Bad Soden
GFH (German Society of Human Genetics [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Humangenetik])	Dr. med. Verena Steinke-Lange, Munich	Dr. med. Nils Rahner, Düsseldorf (einmalig 04/2016)
KOK (Working Group of the DKG: Conference of Oncological Nursing and Pediatric Nursing [Arbeitsgemeinschaft der DKG: Konferenz Onkologische Kranken- und Kinderkrankenpflege])	Kerstin Paradies, Hamburg	
NOGGO (Northeast German Society of Gynecological Oncology [Nord-Ostdeutsche Gesellschaft für Gynäkologische Onkologie])	Prof. Dr. med. Werner Lichtenegger, Berlin	Prof. Dr. med. Alexander Mustea, Greifswald
OEGGG (Austrian Society of Gynecology and Obstetrics [Österreichische Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe])	Prof. Dr. med. Alain-Gustave Zeimet, Innsbruck	Prof. Dr. med. Edgar Petru, Graz
PRIO (Prevention and Integrative Oncology Working Group of the DKG [Arbeitsgemeinschaft der DKG Prävention und integrative Medizin in der Onkologie])	Prof. Dr. med. Volker Hanf, Fürth	Prof. Dr. med. Jutta Hübner, Jena
PSO (German Psycho-oncology Working Group [Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Psychoonkologie])	Prof. Dr. phil. Joachim B. Weis, Freiburg	Dr. med. Anne D. Rose, Berlin
SGGG (Swiss Society of Gynecology and Obstetrics [Schweizer Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe])	Prof. Dr. med. Michael D. Mueller, Berne	PD Dr. med. Edward Wight, Basel
ZVK (Central Association of Physiotherapists [Zentralverband der Physiotherapeuten/Krankengymnasten])	Ulla Henscher, Hanover	Reina Tholen, Cologne

► **Table 3** Experts who contributed in an advisory capacity, methodological advisors and other contributors.

	City
Experts	
PD Dr. Dr. med. Gerd J. Bauerschmitz	Göttingen
Prof. Dr. med. Markus Fleisch	Düsseldorf
Prof. Dr. med. Ingolf Juhasz-Böss	Homburg/Saar
Prof. Dr. med. Sigurd Lax	Graz
Prof. Dr. med. Ingo Runnebaum	Jena
Prof. Dr. med. Clemens Tempfer	Herne
Methodological advice	
Dr. med. Monika Nothacker, MPH , AWMF Institute for Medical Knowledge Management (AWMF-IMWi)	Berlin
Dipl. Biol. Susanne Blödt, MScPH , AWMF Institute for Medical Knowledge Management (AWMF-IMWi)	Berlin
Dr. med. Markus Follmann, MPH, MSc , Office of the Oncology Guidelines Program c/o DKG	Berlin
Dipl.-Soz. Wiss Thomas Langer , Office of the Oncology Guideline Program c/o DKG	Berlin
Dr. med. Heike Raatz, MSc , Basel Institute for Clinical Epidemiology & Biostatistics (compilation of an evidence report, see guideline documents)	Basel
Dr. med. Simone Wesselmann, MBA , German Cancer Society – Certification Department (coordination of the compilation of quality indicators)	Berlin
Other contributors	
Dr. med. Nina Bock (guideline secretariat, guideline assessment, selection and assessment of the literature)	Göttingen
Saskia Erdogan (guideline secretariat, assessment of the literature)	Göttingen

process) after they had disclosed and excluded any conflicts of interest [1]. The guideline was compiled with the direct participation of two patient representatives.

Physicians of the Competence Oncology Center of the National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Funds (Kompetenz Centrum Onkologie des GKV-Spitzenverbandes) and the Medical Service of German Health Funds (MDK-Gemeinschaft) were involved in an advisory capacity during the formulation of specific aspects of this S3-guideline which were relevant for social medicine.

They did not participate in the voting on individual recommendations and are not responsible for the contents of this guideline.

Abbreviations

ACR	American College of Radiology
AEH	atypical endometrial hyperplasia
AG	working group (Arbeitsgruppe)
AWMF	Association of Scientific Medical Societies in Germany (Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften e. V.)
ÄZQ	Medical Center for Quality in Medicine (Ärztliches Zentrum für Qualität in der Medizin)

BMI	body mass index
CEB	Basel Institute for Clinical Epidemiology & Biostatistics of the University of Basel
CEBM	Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine (Oxford, UK)
CS	Cowden syndrome
CT	computed tomography
DELBI	German Guideline Assessment Instrument
DELPHI	multistage survey method
DKG	German Cancer Society (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft e. V.)
DKH	German Cancer Aid (Deutsche Krebshilfe e. V.)
EC	expert consensus
FIGO	International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
GoR	grade of recommendation
HCS	hereditary cancer syndrome
HNPCC	hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer
HT/HRT	hormone therapy in perimenopause and post-menopause (hormone replacement therapy)
IKNL	Integraal Kankercentrum Nederland
LoE	level of evidence
LS	Lynch syndrome
MMR	mismatch repair
MMMT	malignant Müllerian mixed tumor/malignant mesodermal mixed tumor: carcinosarcoma
MRI	magnetic resonance imaging
OL	Oncology Guidelines Program
PCOS	polycystic ovarian syndrome
PET-CT	positron emission tomography + computed tomography
PHTS	PTEN hamartoma tumor syndrome
PMB	postmenopausal bleeding
SEE-FIM	section and extensively examine the FIMbriated end of the fallopian tube
ST	statement
UICC	Union internationale contre le cancer
WHO	World Health Organization

II Guideline Application

Purpose and objectives

The most important reason for compiling this interdisciplinary guideline is the high epidemiological significance of endometrial cancer and its associated burden of disease. Evidence-based risk-adapted therapy to treat low-risk women with endometrial cancer can avoid unnecessarily radical surgery and non-useful adjuvant radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy. This reduces therapy-induced morbidity, improves patients' quality of life and avoids unnecessary costs. For women with endometrial cancer and a high risk of recurrence, the guideline defines the optimal surgical radicality and the appropriate adjuvant chemotherapy and/or adjuvant radiotherapy. The evidence-based optimal use of different therapy modalities should improve survival rates and the quality of life of these patients.

Targeted areas of patient care

The guideline covers outpatient and inpatient care.

Target patient groups

The recommendations of the guideline are aimed at all women with endometrial cancer and their relatives.

Target user groups

The recommendations of the guideline are addressed to all physicians and professionals who provide care to patients with endometrial cancer. In the first instance, this group includes gynecologists, general practitioners, radiologists, pathologists, radio-oncologists, hematologists/oncologists, psycho-oncologists, palliative care professionals and nursing staff.

Other target groups are:

- Scientific medical societies and professional organizations;
- Advocacy groups for affected women (women's health organizations, patient and self-help organizations);
- Quality assurance institutions and projects at federal and *Länder* levels (AQUA, the Institute for Applied Quality Improvement and Research in Healthcare, the Association of German Tumor Centers, etc.);
- Health policy institutions and decision-makers at federal and *Länder* levels;
- Funding agencies.

Period of validity and update procedure

This guideline is valid from April 1, 2018 through to April 1, 2023. Regular updates are planned; if changes are urgently required, amendments will be developed which will be published in the latest version of the guideline. The aim is currently to update the guideline every two years.

III Methodology of the Guideline

Basic principles

The method used to prepare this guideline was determined by the class to which this guideline was assigned. The AWMF Guidance Manual (version 1.1, <https://www.awmf.org/leitlinien/awmf-regelwerk/awmf-regelwerk-offline.html>, last accessed on 13.08.2018) differentiates between the lowest (S1), the intermediate (S2) and the highest (S3) class [4]. The lowest class is defined as a set of recommendations for action compiled by a non-representative group of experts. In 2004, the S2 class was subdivided into two subclasses: a systematic evidence-based subclass (S2e) and a structural consensus-based subclass (S2k). The highest class (S3) combines both approaches. This guideline is classified as: S3.

Grading of evidence

Identified trials used in this guideline were assessed using the 2011 version of the system developed by the Oxford Centre for Evidence-based Medicine. This classifies studies according to various clinical questions (benefit of therapy, prognostic value, diagnostic validity). Further information is available online at: <http://www.cebm.net/index.aspx?o=5653>, last accessed on 13.08.2018.

Grading of recommendations

The level of recommendation expresses the degree of certainty that the expected benefit of the intervention will outweigh the possible damage caused (net benefit) and that the expected positive effects will reach a level which will be relevant for the patient. Negative recommendations (must not) indicate the certainty that there will be no benefit or the result may potentially be damaging (► **Table 4**). The grading of recommendations incorporates the results of evaluated trials, the applicability of study results to target patient groups, the feasibility in daily clinical practice and ethical obligations and patient preferences [2, 3].

► **Table 4** Grading of recommendations.

Level of recommendation	Description	Syntax
A	Strong recommendation	shall/shall not
B	Recommendation	should/should not
0	Recommendation open	may/can

Recommendations

Recommendations are thematically grouped key sentences with a recommendation for action, which were developed by the guideline group and voted on in a formal consensus procedure.

Statements

Statements are expositions or explanations of specific facts, circumstances or problems with no direct recommendations for action. Statements are adopted after a formal consensus process using the same approach as that used when formulating recommendations and can be based either on study results or expert opinions.

Expert consensus (EC)

Recommendations for which no systematic search of the literature was carried out are referred to as expert consensus (EC). As a rule, these recommendations cover approaches considered to be good clinical practice where no scientific studies are necessary or could be expected.

IV Guideline

1 Epidemiology and risk factors, prevention of endometrial cancer

1.1 Epidemiology and risk factors

1.1.1 Age

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
3.1	The risk of developing endometrial cancer increases with age.	ST	1	[5]

1.1.2 Hormone therapy (HRT) without a progestogen for endometrial protection

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
3.2	Hormone therapy with estrogens alone, without gestagen protection, is a risk factor for the development of endometrial cancer in women who have not undergone hysterectomy. The effect depends on the duration of administration.	ST	2	[6–11]

1.1.3 Hormone therapy with a progestogen for endometrial protection

1.1.3.1 Continuous combined estrogen-progestogen therapy

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
3.3	A reduction in the risk of endometrial cancer was observed for women who received continuous combined hormone therapy with conjugated equine estrogens and medroxyprogesterone acetate as the progestogen over an average period of 5.6 years.	ST	2	[12]
3.3.1	Continuous combined hormone therapy administered for <5 years may be considered safe with regard to the risk of developing endometrial cancer.	ST	2	6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14]

1.1.3.2 Long-term administration of continuous combined HRT

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
3.4	An increased risk of developing endometrial cancer was observed following the long-term administration of continuous combined hormone therapy >6 years or >10 years.	ST	3	[9, 10]

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
3.5	The administration of progesterone or dydrogesterone in the context of continuous combined hormone therapy may increase the risk of developing endometrial cancer.	ST	3	[13]

1.1.3.3 Sequential combined estrogen/progestogen therapy

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
3.6	Sequential combined hormone therapy may increase the risk of developing endometrial cancer. The effect depends on the duration, type and dosage of the administered progestogen.	ST	3	[6, 7, 9–11, 14]
3.7	Sequential combined hormone therapy administered for <5 years which includes the administration of a synthetic progestogen for at least 12–14 days per month may be considered safe with respect to the risk of developing endometrial cancer.	ST	3	[6, 7, 11]

1.1.4 Tibolone

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
3.8	An increased risk of developing endometrial cancer has been observed for tibolone.	ST	3	[6, 11, 15]

1.1.5 Tamoxifen

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
3.9	Therapy with tamoxifen is a risk factor for developing endometrial cancer. The effect is dependent on the duration of administration.	ST	1	[17–20]

1.1.6 Oral contraceptives

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
3.10	Oral contraceptives reduce the risk for the development of endometrial carcinoma. The strength of the effect is dependent on the duration of intake.	ST	2	[21, 22]

1.1.7 Ovarian stimulation therapy

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
3.11	Ovarian stimulation therapy increases the risk of endometrial cancer compared to population-based controls, but not compared with infertile women.	ST	4	[23, 24]

1.1.8 Other biological risk factors

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
3.12	Late age at menarche and late age at the birth of the last child are associated with a reduced risk of developing endometrial cancer; late onset of menopause is associated with an increased risk of developing endometrial cancer.	ST	3	[25–27]
3.13	Diabetes mellitus, disturbance of glucose tolerance, metabolic syndrome and polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) increase the risk of developing endometrial cancer.	ST	3	[28–42]
3.14	An increased body mass index (BMI) increases the risk of developing endometrial cancer.	ST	3	[43–48]
3.15	A positive family history of endometrial cancer and and/or colon cancer is associated with a higher risk of developing endometrial cancer.	ST	3	[49]

1.1.9 Risk-reducing factors

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
3.16	Physical activity is associated with a reduced risk of developing endometrial cancer.	ST	3	[50–54]
3.17	The use of intrauterine devices (IUDs; copper spirals or therapeutic levonorgestrel spirals) is associated with a reduced risk of developing endometrial cancer.	ST	3	[55, 56]

2 Screening and Diagnosis of Endometrial Cancer

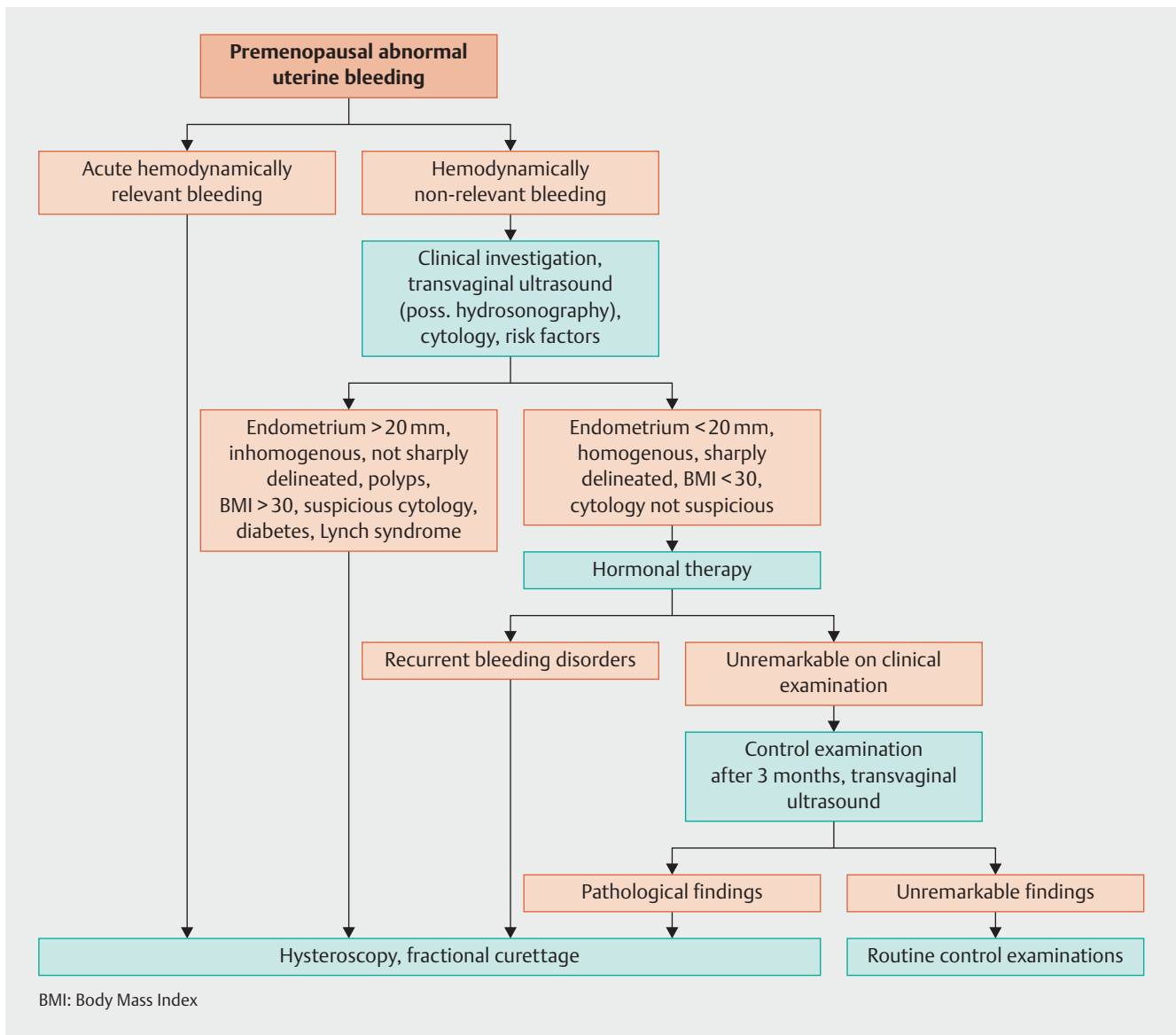
2.1 Screening/diagnosis of asymptomatic women

2.1.1 Asymptomatic women with no increased risk

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.1	The available data do not show that screening using transvaginal ultrasound in asymptomatic women with no increased risk of endometrial cancer reduces endometrial cancer-specific mortality.	EC		
4.2	Transvaginal ultrasonography must not be carried out for purposes of early detection of endometrial cancer in asymptomatic women who are not at increased risk for endometrial carcinoma.	EC		

2.1.2 Asymptomatic women with an increased risk

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.3	The available data do not show that transvaginal ultrasound screening in asymptomatic women who have an increased risk of developing endometrial cancer (e.g., women with Lynch syndrome, obesity, diabetes mellitus, hormone therapy, metabolic syndrome, PCOS) reduces endometrial cancer-specific mortality.	EC		
4.4	The available data do not show that screening of asymptomatic women who have an increased risk of developing endometrial cancer (e.g., women with Lynch syndrome, obesity, diabetes mellitus, hormone therapy, metabolic syndrome, PCOS) using endometrial biopsy, pipelle sampling, Tao brush cytology, tumor marker sampling, fractional curettage or hysteroscopy reduces endometrial cancer-specific mortality.	ST	4	[57, 58]
4.5	Transvaginal ultrasound examinations must not be carried out for early detection of endometrial carcinoma in asymptomatic women who are at increased risk for endometrial carcinoma (such as those with Lynch syndrome, obesity, diabetes mellitus, hormone therapy, metabolic syndrome, PCOS).	EC		



► Fig. 1 Algorithm for “Investigating abnormal premenopausal uterine bleeding” [80]. [rerif]

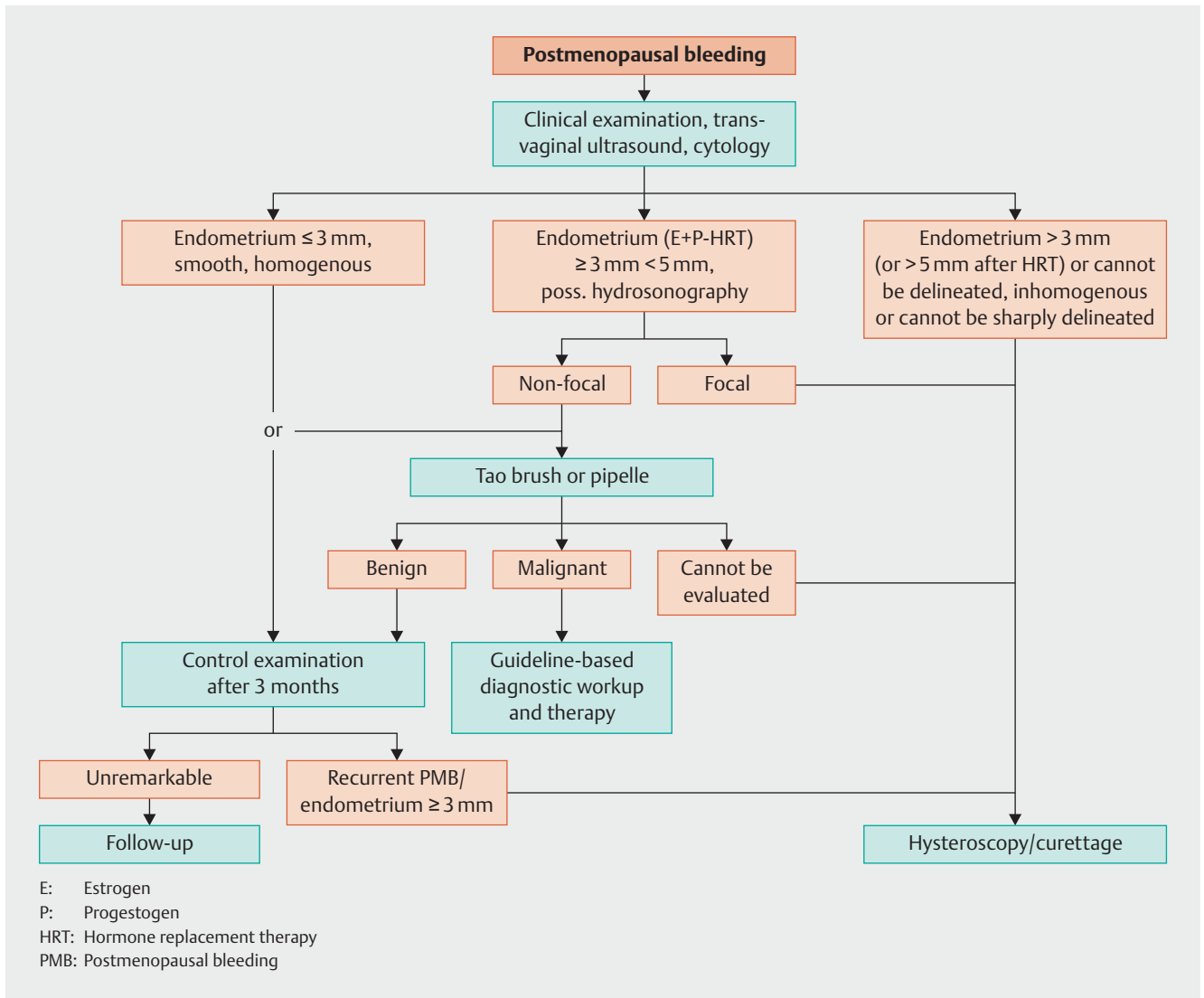
2.1.3 Asymptomatic women and tamoxifen therapy

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.6	Asymptomatic patients receiving tamoxifen therapy must not be examined by transvaginal ultrasound to screen for endometrial cancer.	A	3	[59–63]

2.2 Investigations for abnormal premenopausal uterine bleeding

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.7	The risk of premenopausal women with abnormal uterine bleeding developing endometrial cancer or atypical endometrial hyperplasia is below 1.5%.	ST	2	[64]

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.8	In women with premenopausal abnormal uterine bleeding who do not have any risk factors (suspicious cytology, obesity, Lynch syndrome, diabetes, polyps, etc.), an attempt at conservative treatment should initially be made, provided that the bleeding is not hemodynamically relevant. If conservative therapy fails, hysteroscopy/curettage should be carried out.	EC		
4.9	Hysteroscopy combined with fractional curettage is the gold standard for obtaining a reliable diagnosis of endometrial cancer.	ST	3	[65–67]



► Fig. 2 Algorithm for “Diagnostic approach when bleeding occurs in perimenopausal or postmenopausal women” [80]. [rerif]

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.10	In a number of small series of symptomatic patients, diagnostic procedures such as pipelle sampling and Tao brush cytology offered positive and negative predictive values for diagnosing endometrial cancer which were comparable to those obtained with curettage plus hysteroscopy. However, larger comparative studies are still lacking.	ST	3	[68]
4.10.1	These diagnostic procedures are not at present comprehensively available on a quality-assured basis throughout Germany.	EC		

2.3 Procedures for postmenopausal bleeding (PMB)

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.11	When a woman presents with PMB for the first time and her endometrial thickness is ≤ 3 mm, then she should undergo sonographic and clinical examination after three months.	B	1	[69]
4.12	Histological investigations must be carried out if the clinical symptoms persist or reoccur or if there is an increase in endometrial thickness.	EC		

2.4 Diagnostic imaging procedures

2.4.1 General remarks on imaging procedures

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.13	Surgical staging with histopathological evaluation is the reference method used to diagnose the local spread of endometrial cancer. Imaging is the primary diagnostic method used to detect distant metastases outside the usual surgical area.	EC		

2.4.2 Basic diagnostic imaging procedures

2.4.2.1 Chest X-ray

The IKNL and ACR guidelines recommend taking chest X-rays in 2 different views when making a primary diagnosis of endometrial cancer [71, 72]. It is a basic investigative procedure which primarily aims to assess the patient's cardiopulmonary status preoperatively and to detect and evaluate any rare pulmonary metastases. Preoperative chest radiographs show initial findings which can be used during potential follow-up examinations.

Although pulmonary metastases are rare at the first manifestation of endometrial cancer, they lead to FIGO stage IV. In a retrospective multicenter study, Amkreutz et al. [73] reported that pulmonary metastases of endometrial cancer were detected in the chest radiographs of 1.3% (7 of 541) patients. All affected patients had high-risk subtypes of endometrial cancer (serous, clear-cell or poorly differentiated endometrioid), and the incidence of pulmonary metastases was 4.1% for these subtypes. No pulmonary metastases were detected in the chest radiographs of patients with low-risk endometrial cancer subtypes. 243 patients did not undergo thoracic imaging as a primary diagnostic procedure. The authors concluded that thoracic imaging was not required to detect metastasis in patients with low-risk subtypes of endometrial cancer. According to the study by Amkreutz et al. [73], around 4% of patients with high-risk subtypes had pulmonary metastasis, and the detection of metastases could be therapeutically relevant for these patients.

2.4.2.2 Abdominal ultrasound

Abdominal ultrasound is part of the basic workup, particularly to assess the internal organs including any possible preexisting urinary transport disorder. Evaluating the lesser pelvis and the retroperitoneum is difficult because of the superimposition of intestinal gases. This guideline concurs with the ACR guideline [72] which considers transabdominal ultrasound to be an unsuitable method for staging endometrial cancer.

2.4.2.3 Transvaginal ultrasound

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.14	After obtaining histological confirmation of primary endometrial cancer, transvaginal ultrasound should be carried out to evaluate the extent of myometrial infiltration and cervical infiltration.	B	3	[70]
4.15	Preoperative imaging using transvaginal ultrasound is done to document findings and plan the surgical procedure, even if definitive loco-regional staging is only possible following histological examination after surgery.	EC		

2.4.3 Tomography as a diagnostic workup method to determine local spread

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.16	If the transvaginal ultrasound findings show limited imaging quality, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) should be offered for preoperative assessment of the extent of infiltration into the myometrium and cervix in patients with primary endometrial carcinoma.	B	3	[70]
4.17	Tomography should be carried out if non-invasive assessment of loco-regional lymph nodes is necessary. ^{1,2}	B	3	[71, 72, 74–77]
4.18	For primary radiotherapy, MRI should be used for the diagnostic workup to determine the extent of local spread, where possible. ³	EC		

¹ For example, as a diagnostic imaging workup method prior to primary radiotherapy or to plan the surgical procedure in patients with advanced disease (cT3).

² Transabdominal and transvaginal ultrasound are not suitable for this.

³ If carrying out an MRI is not possible, then the alternatives are either CT or PET-CT.

2.4.4 Imaging procedures for distant metastasis

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.19	If there is a reasonable suspicion of distant metastasis, tomography (and bone scintigraphy if necessary) should be carried out to evaluate distant metastasis and plan treatment.	B	3	[71, 72, 76]

2.5 Pathology

► **Table 5** The dualistic model of endometrial cancer.

	Type I endometrial cancer	Type II endometrial cancer
Estrogen-associated	yes	no
Endometrium	usually hyperplastic	usually atrophic; SEIC
Receptor positivity (estrogens/progesterone)	usually positive	usually negative or weakly positive
Age	55–65 years	65–75 years
Prognosis	depends on the stage, usually favorable	depends on the stage, usually poor
Stage	usually FIGO stage I	usually FIGO stage II–IV
Histological subtype	endometrioid + variants; mucinous	serous, clear-cell
Molecular alterations	PTEN inactivation microsatellite instability β-catenin mutations K-ras mutations	p53 mutations E-cadherin inactivation PIK3CA alterations
Molecular types (TCGA)	POLE ultramutated, microsatellite instability hypermutated, copy number low	copy number high (serous-like)

► **Table 6** 2014 WHO classification of endometrial hyperplasia compared to earlier classifications [78].

Dallenbach-Hellweg classification	1994/2003 WHO classification	2014 WHO classification
Glandular cystic hyperplasia Grade 1 adenomatous hyperplasia	Simple hyperplasia without atypia	Endometrial hyperplasia without atypia
Grade 2	Complex hyperplasia without atypia	
Grade 3	Simple atypical endometrial hyperplasia Complex atypical endometrial hyperplasia	Atypical endometrial hyperplasia/EIN*

* EIN = endometrial intraepithelial neoplasia

2.5.1 Morphology of endometrial cancer

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.20	The terminology and morphological workup of endometrial hyperplasia must be based on the most current version of the WHO classification.	EC		

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.21	Carcinosarcomas (malignant Müllerian mixed tumors, MMMT) are classified as carcinomas based on their molecular pathology. The histological evaluation of carcinosarcomas must be done in accordance with the most recent effective WHO classification. FIGO and TNM staging must be done in the same way as for endometrial cancer.	EC		

► **Table 7** Histopathological classification of endometrial cancer [78, 79].

Endometrioid adenocarcinoma
Endometrioid adenocarcinoma variants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> secretory variant ciliated cell variant villoglandular variant variant with squamous differentiation
Mucinous adenocarcinoma
Serous adenocarcinoma
Clear-cell adenocarcinoma
Mixed carcinoma
Undifferentiated carcinoma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> monomorphic type dedifferentiated type
Neuroendocrine tumors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> well differentiated neuroendocrine tumor (carcinoid) poorly differentiated small-cell neuroendocrine carcinoma poorly differentiated large-cell neuroendocrine carcinoma
Other carcinomas

Carcinosarcomas of the endometrium used to be discussed in the S2K-guideline “Sarcomas of the Uterus”, Version 1.0, 2015, AWMF Registry Number: 015/074, <http://www.awmf.org/leitlinien/detail/II/015-074.html>; they are now described in the S3-guideline “Diagnosis, Therapy and Follow-up of Patients with Endometrial Cancer” [80].

2.5.2 Staging of endometrial cancer

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.22	Staging of endometrial cancers must be done in accordance with the most recent FIGO/TNM classifications.	EC		

2.5.3 Frozen section analysis for endometrial cancer, malignant Müllerian mixed tumors and AEH

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.23	Intraoperative histological examination may be carried out if there is a suspicion of stage pT1b and/or pT2 disease.	EC		
4.24	If the surgeon is of the opinion that frozen section analysis is needed to assess the depth of myometrial infiltration and/or infiltration of the endocervical stroma of the endometrial cancer, then these two parameters must be assessed macroscopically and microscopically.	EC		
4.25	Frozen section analysis must not be carried out for the purpose of grading or to determine the histological tumor type.	EC		
4.26	The fallopian tubes and ovaries must be assessed macroscopically during intraoperative frozen section analysis; findings suspicious for metastasis must be examined histologically.	EC		

2.5.4 Tissue workup

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.27	Tissue samples obtained by (fractional) curettage or endometrial biopsy must be completely embedded.	EC		
4.28	The report on the findings of (fractional) curettage or endometrial biopsy must provide information on the evidence for and type of endometrial hyperplasia. If a carcinoma is detected, its histological tumor type must be defined based on the current WHO classification. If there is evidence of tumor tissue in the cervical part of the fractional curettage specimen, every effort must be made to find evidence of or exclude endocervical stroma infiltration.	EC		
4.29	The morphological workup of hysterectomy specimens must be carried out in such a way that all therapeutically and prognostically relevant parameters can be determined. The diagnostic workup must be based on the currently valid WHO classification of tumor types and the current TNM classification for staging.	EC		

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.30	The report on findings for hysterectomy specimens obtained from patients with endometrial cancer must include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ histological type according to the WHO classification ▪ for mixed tumors: information about the ratio (percentage) of the specimen compared to the overall tumor ▪ the tumor grade ▪ evidence/absence of lymph node invasion or vascular invasion (L and V status) ▪ evidence/absence of perineural invasion (Pn status) ▪ staging (pTNM) ▪ metric information about the depth of invasion compared to the myometrial thickness, in mm ▪ three-dimensional tumor size, in cm ▪ if vaginal invasion is present, metric data about the minimum distance to the vaginal resection margin ▪ R classification (UICC) 	EC		
4.31	According to the WHO classification, mixed carcinomas of the endometrium are defined as tumors with two or more histological subtypes which are found in > 5% of the total tumor area on microscopic examination. The histological report on the findings must include the respective percentages of the individual histological subtypes.	EC		

2.5.5 Workup and diagnosis of omentectomy specimens in endometrial cancer

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.32	The ovaries of patients with endometrial cancer should be completely embedded and must include the hilum of the ovary. The workup of the fallopian tubes should be guided by the SEE-FIM protocol.	EC		

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.33	<p>At least one representative paraffin block must be investigated during the pathological workup of an omentectomy specimen from a patient with endometrial cancer and macroscopic tumor infiltration.</p> <p>Four to six paraffin blocks (several sections can be embedded in a single block) must be examined if there is no macroscopic tumor infiltration.</p> <p>All other abnormal findings (e.g. intraomentary lymph nodes) must be studied macroscopically and examined histologically.</p>	EC		

2.5.6 Workup and diagnosis of lymphadenectomy specimens in endometrial cancer

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.34	All resected lymph nodes in lymphadenectomy specimens obtained during surgery of a patient with endometrial cancer must be completely embedded and examined histologically.	EC		
4.35	Lymph nodes with a maximum extent of up to approx. 0.3 cm should be embedded in their entirety and larger lymph nodes should be either halved along their longitudinal axis or sliced into sections and also completely embedded.	EC		
4.36	<p>Isolated tumor cells are defined as the detection of individual tumor cells or tumor cell complexes with a maximum diameter of < 0.2 mm.</p> <p>Micrometastases are defined as the histological confirmation of tumor cells in lymph nodes with diameters of ≥ 0.2 mm but not bigger than 0.2 cm.</p>	EC		

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.37	<p>The report on the findings of lymphadenectomy specimens obtained from patients with endometrial cancer must include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information about the number of affected lymph nodes compared to the number of resected lymph nodes mapped to the location where the respective lymph node was resected (pelvic, para-aortal), Information about the diameter of the largest lymph node metastasis in mm/cm, Information about the absence/evidence of any extracapsular spread of lymph node metastasis, Information about any evidence of isolated tumor cells in the lymph node as well as any evidence of lymph node invasion in perinodal fatty tissue and/or the lymph node capsule. 	EC		

2.5.7 Sentinel lymph nodes (investigated in the context of clinical studies)

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
4.38	In the setting of research studies, sentinel lymph nodes that are removed in patients with endometrial carcinoma must be fully embedded and examined in step sections. In addition, immunohistochemical examinations must be carried out ("ultrastaging") on sentinel lymph nodes that are negative on hematoxylin-eosin (HE) morphology.	EC		

2.5.8 Morphological prognostic factors

A detailed discussion of morphological prognostic factors is available (in German) in the long version of the guideline [80].

A risk stratification for endometrial cancer based morphological factors developed in consensus by the European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO), the European Society for Radiotherapy & Oncology (ESTRO) and the European Society of Gynaecological Oncology (ESGO) is summarized in ► **Table 8** [81, 82].

► **Table 8** Risk stratification of endometrial cancer according to the European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO), the European Society for Radiotherapy & Oncology (ESTRO) and the European Society of Gynaecological Oncology (ESGO) [81, 82].

Risk group	Characteristics
Low risk	endometrioid endometrial cancer, G1, G2, < 50% myometrial infiltration, L0
Low-intermediate risk	endometrioid endometrial cancer, G1, G2, ≥ 50% myometrial infiltration, L0
High-intermediate risk	endometrioid endometrial cancer, G3, < 50% myometrial infiltration, L0 or L1 endometrioid endometrial cancer, G1, G2, L1, </≥ 50% myometrial infiltration
High risk	endometrioid endometrial cancer, G3, ≥ 50% myometrial infiltration, L0 or L1, FIGO/TNM stage II/T2 endometrioid endometrial cancer, FIGO/TNM stage III/T3, R0 non-endometrioid endometrial cancer (serous/clear-cell, undifferentiated, MMMT)

3 Hereditary Endometrial Cancer

3.1 Hereditary tumor syndrome with an increased risk of endometrial cancer

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
10.1	Hereditary cancer syndromes (HCS) with a confirmed, significantly higher risk of developing endometrial cancer include Lynch syndrome (hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, HNPCC) and Cowden syndrome (CS) or PTEN hamartoma tumor syndrome (PHTS). Carriers of these HCS also have an increased risk of developing other syndrome-specific intestinal and extra-intestinal, benign and malignant tumors.	ST	3	[83–92]

► **Table 9** Tumor risks and mutation detection rates.

	Lynch syndrome (LS)	Cowden syndrome (CS)
Inheritance	autosomal-dominant	autosomal-dominant
Causative genes	MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PMS2, EPCAM	PTEN
Frequency in the general population	1 : 300–500	1 : 200 000? [93]
Frequency in unselected patient cohorts with endometrial cancer	2–4%	< 0.5%
Frequency in patients with endometrial cancer < 50 years	9–10%	
Endometrial cancer of the lower uterine segment	14–29% [91]	
Spectrum of mutations in LS-associated endometrial cancer	PMS2: 5%, MLH1: 16% MSH2: 26%, MSH6: 53%	
Lifetime risk of endometrial cancer up to the 70th year of life (general population around 2.6%) [107]	Overall: 16–54% MLH1: 18–54%, MSH2: 21–30% MSH6: 16–49%, PMS2: 12–15% [83, 86, 94–97]	19–28% [98, 99]
Average patient age at onset of LS-/CS-associated endometrial cancer (years)	Overall: 50 years MLH1: 44 (29–54), MSH2: 50 (36–66) MSH6: 55 (26–69), PMS2: 57 (44–69) [84, 87–89, 100]	48–53 [101, 102]
Metachronous cancer after a diagnosis of endometrial cancer	10 years: 25%, 15 years: 50%, 20 years: > 50% [84, 85, 87, 103]	
Endometrioid type	57–85%	84% [102]
Other common tumors/tumor spectrum	colorectal cancer, duodenal cancer, gastric cancer, ovarian cancer, brain tumors, urothelial carcinoma	thyroid cancer, breast cancer, renal cancer, brain tumors, skin tumors

3.2 Risk determination

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
10.2	An important tool for assessing a genetically caused increased risk of endometrial carcinoma is a medically obtained patient history and family history, taking specific clinical criteria into account (in Lynch syndrome: Amsterdam I/II criteria, revised Bethesda criteria).	EC		

3.3 Procedure on suspicion of a hereditary form of endometrial cancer

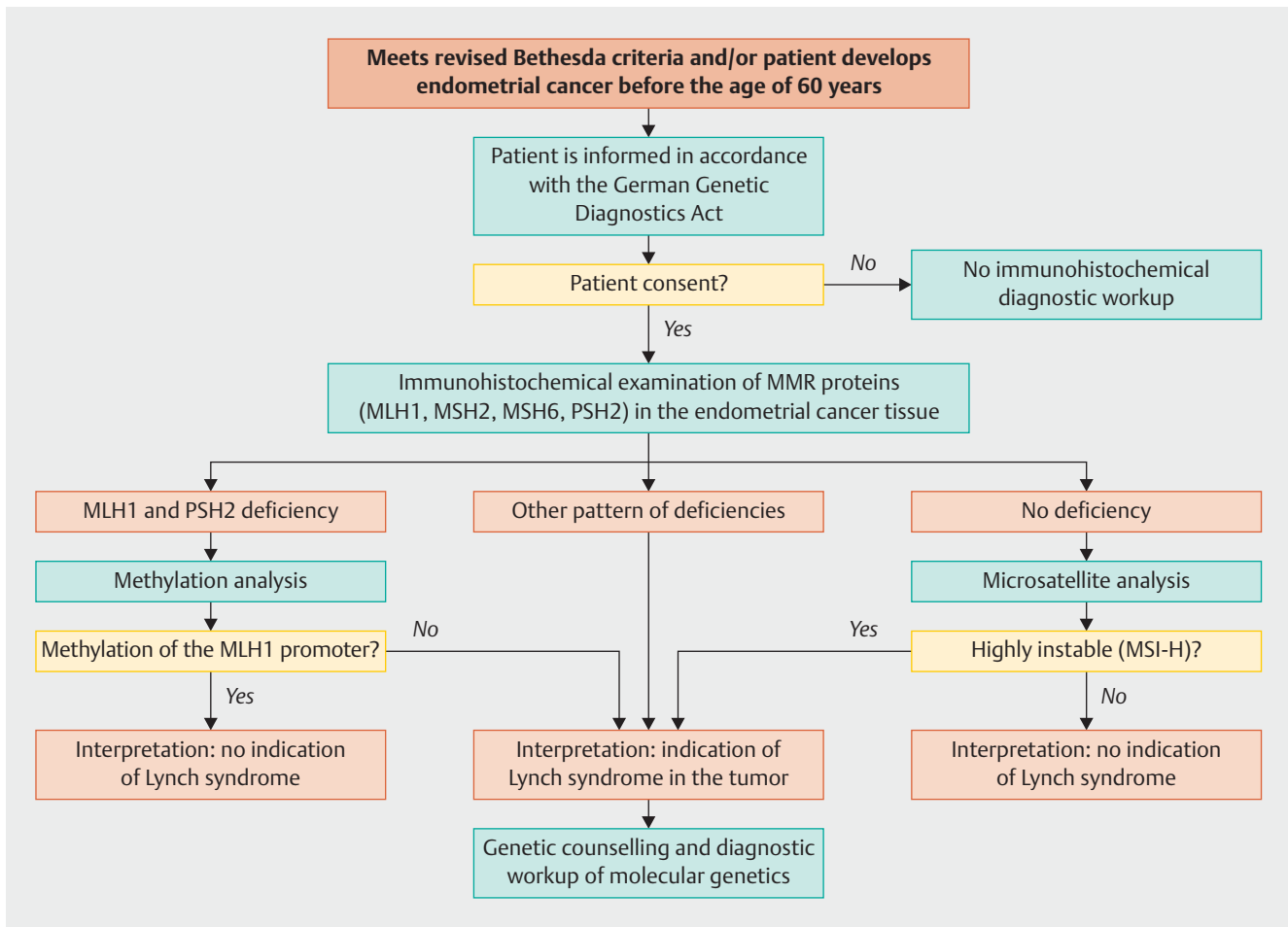
No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
10.3	If there is a suspicion that the patient has a hereditary form of endometrial cancer, the patient should be referred to a certified gynecological cancer center.	EC		

3.4 Psychosocial care

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
10.4	Persons who have already developed disease, carriers, and people at risk for monogenic hereditary disease and an increased risk of developing endometrial cancer and other malignancies should be made aware of their options and the benefit of psychosocial counselling and care.	EC		

3.5 Clarifying clinically suspicious findings

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
10.5	If at least one criterion of the revised Bethesda criteria has been met, the (molecular) pathology of the tumor tissue must be investigated further for changes typical for Lynch syndrome. This includes investigating the immunohistochemical expression of DNA mismatch repair proteins, microsatellite analysis and possibly the methylation of MLH1 promoters.	A	3	[84, 87 – 89, 100]
10.6	A (molecular-)pathological examination for Lynch syndrome in tumor tissue should be carried out in patients under the age of 60 in whom an endometrial carcinoma is diagnosed.	B	3	[84, 87 – 89, 100, 104]
10.6.1	It is still a matter of controversy whether these examinations of tumor material require medical information and counseling to be provided and consent to be given in accordance with the requirements of the law on genetic diagnosis. Until an authoritative interpretation of the gene diagnosis law relative to Lynch syndrome screening in endometrial carcinoma tumor material becomes available, the appropriate information and consent in accordance with the genetic diagnosis law should be ensured before the above molecular-pathological analyses of tumor material are carried out.	EC		
10.7	In patients from families in which the Amsterdam criteria are met, but whose tumor tissue does not show the abnormalities typical of Lynch syndrome, Lynch syndrome is not excluded. For further assessment and additional diagnosis if appropriate, genetic counseling should therefore be carried out.	EC		



► Fig. 3 Diagnostic workup of tumor samples to investigate for Lynch syndrome [80]. [rerif]

3.6 Search for germline mutations

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
10.8	If a patient has abnormal molecular pathology findings suspicious for Lynch syndrome, the patient must be offered the option of searching for germline mutations in the probably affected MMR gene(s).	A	3	[84, 87–89, 100]
10.8.1	If the clinical criteria for another hereditary tumor syndrome with a higher risk of developing endometrial cancer have been met, the search for mutations in the probably affected genes must be carried out directly.	EC		

3.7 Procedure when evidence of mutations is absent or uncertain

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
10.9	If molecular genetic testing was unable to clearly identify a pathogenic germline mutation, this does not mean that the patient has no hereditary tumor syndrome.	EC		

3.8 Primary prevention for high-risk groups

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
10.10	Due to the lack of any data for these special risk groups, no separate recommendations can be given regarding the benefits of dietary measures or chemoprevention for primary prevention in these groups compared to the normal population.	EC		

3.9 Procedure for persons at risk for Lynch or Cowden syndrome

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
10.11	Individuals who are at risk for Lynch syndrome or Cowden syndrome must be recommended to receive human genetics counseling before the start of the recommended screening/early detection examinations.	EC		
10.12	As soon as the causative mutation in the family is known, the patient must be encouraged to inform potentially affected family members about their increased risk.	EC		
10.13	If tests have excluded a familial mutation in a person at risk, then the general cancer screening procedures apply.	EC		

3.10 Endometrial cancer screening in patients with Lynch or Cowden syndrome

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
10.14	To date, there is no evidence that screening for the early detection of endometrial cancer offers longer survival to patients with LS and CS. The limited data do not permit any inferences to be made concerning recommendations for or against any specific screening tests for the early detection of endometrial cancer in patients with Lynch syndrome or Cowden syndrome.	ST	4	[57, 58, 71, 105, 106]

3.11 Syndrome-specific screening procedures for patients or high-risk carriers of Lynch or Cowden syndrome

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
10.15	Due to the broad tumor spectrum, syndrome-specific screening procedures, particularly the option of having a colonoscopy, must be recommended to patients and high-risk persons with Lynch syndrome or Cowden syndrome. Detailed information is available in the respective guidelines.	EC		

3.12 Procedure for carriers of Lynch or Cowden syndrome

No.	Recommendation	GoR	LoE	Sources
10.16	The advantages and disadvantages of prophylactic hysterectomy – and bilateral adnexectomy as well if appropriate in Lynch syndrome patients – must be discussed with carriers of Lynch syndrome and Cowden syndrome starting at age 40, or 5 years before the earliest age at diagnosis in the family, particularly when a surgical intervention for a different indication is planned.	EC		

Conflict of Interest

For conflict of interests see guideline report: https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Downloads/Leitlinien/Endometriumkarzinom/LL_Endometriumkarzinom_Leitlinienreport_1.0.pdf, last accessed on 13.08.2018.

References

- [1] Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF). Diagnostik, Therapie und Nachsorge der Patientinnen mit Endometriumkarzinom Leitlinienreport 1.0, 2018, AWMF Registernummer: 032/034-OL. 2018. Online: <https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/leitlinien/endometriumkarzinom/>; last access: 13.08.2018
- [2] Atkins D, Best D, Briss PA et al. Grading quality of evidence and strength of recommendations. *BMJ* 2004; 328: 1490
- [3] Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften (AWMF). Ständige Kommission Leitlinien. AWMF-Regelwerk „Leitlinien“. 2012. Online: <https://www.awmf.org/leitlinien/awmf-regelwerk.html>; last access: 13.08.2018
- [4] Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften e.V. (AWMF), Ärztliches Zentrum für Qualität in der Medizin (ÄZQ), Gemeinsame Einrichtung von Bundesärztekammer und Kassenärztlicher Bundesvereinigung. Deutsches Instrument zur methodischen Leitlinien-Bewertung (DELBI). Fassung 2005/2006 + Domäne 8 (2008). Online: <https://www.leitlinien.de/mdb/edocs/pdf/literatur/delbi-fassung-2005-2006-domaene-8-2008.pdf>; last access: 13.08.2018
- [5] Robert Koch-Institut; Gesellschaft der epidemiologischen Krebsregister in Deutschland e.V., Hrsg. Krebs in Deutschland 2011/2012. 10. Ausgabe. Berlin: Robert Koch-Institut, Gesellschaft der epidemiologischen Krebsregister in Deutschland e.V.; 2015
- [6] Beral V, Bull D, Reeves G. Endometrial cancer and hormone-replacement therapy in the Million Women Study. *Lancet* 2005; 365: 1543–1551
- [7] Nelson HD, Humphrey LL, Nygren P et al. Postmenopausal hormone replacement therapy: scientific review. *JAMA* 2002; 288: 872–881
- [8] Grady D, Gebretsadik T, Kerlikowske K et al. Hormone replacement therapy and endometrial cancer risk: a meta-analysis. *Obstet Gynecol* 1995; 85: 304–313
- [9] Razavi P, Pike MC, Horn-Ross PL et al. Long-term postmenopausal hormone therapy and endometrial cancer. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2010; 19: 475–483

- [10] Lacey JV jr., Brinton LA, Lubin JH et al. Endometrial carcinoma risks among menopausal estrogen plus progestin and unopposed estrogen users in a cohort of postmenopausal women. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2005; 14: 1724–1731
- [11] Allen NE, Tsilidis KK, Key TJ et al. Menopausal hormone therapy and risk of endometrial carcinoma among postmenopausal women in the European Prospective Investigation Into Cancer and Nutrition. *Am J Epidemiol* 2010; 172: 1394–1403
- [12] Chlebowski RT, Anderson GL, Sarto GE et al. Continuous combined estrogen plus progestin and endometrial cancer: The Women's Health Initiative Randomized Trial. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2015; 108: pii: djv350. doi:10.1093/jnci/djv350
- [13] Fournier A, Dossus L, Mesrine S et al. Risks of endometrial cancer associated with different hormone replacement therapies in the E3N cohort, 1992–2008. *Am J Epidemiol* 2014; 180: 508–517
- [14] Doherty JA, Cushing-Haugen KL, Saltzman BS et al. Long-term use of postmenopausal estrogen and progestin hormone therapies and the risk of endometrial cancer. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2007; 197: 139.e1–139.e7
- [15] Manson JE, Chlebowski RT, Stefanick ML et al. Menopausal hormone therapy and health outcomes during the intervention and extended poststopping phases of the Women's Health Initiative randomized trials. *JAMA* 2013; 310: 1353–1368
- [16] Ettinger B, Kenemans P, Johnson SR et al. Endometrial effects of tibolone in elderly, osteoporotic women. *Obstet Gynecol* 2008; 112: 653–659
- [17] Nelson HD, Smith ME, Griffin JC et al. Use of medications to reduce risk for primary breast cancer: a systematic review for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. *Ann Intern Med* 2013; 158: 604–614
- [18] Braithwaite RS, Chlebowski RT, Lau J et al. Meta-analysis of vascular and neoplastic events associated with tamoxifen. *J Gen Intern Med* 2003; 18: 937–947
- [19] Al-Mubarak M, Tibau A, Templeton AJ et al. Extended adjuvant tamoxifen for early breast cancer: a meta-analysis. *PLoS One* 2014; 9: e88238
- [20] DeMichele A, Troxel AB, Berlin JA et al. Impact of raloxifene or tamoxifen use on endometrial cancer risk: a population-based case-control study. *J Clin Oncol* 2008; 26: 4151–4159
- [21] Collaborative Group on Epidemiological Studies on Endometrial Cancer. Endometrial cancer and oral contraceptives: an individual participant meta-analysis of 27 276 women with endometrial cancer from 36 epidemiological studies. *Lancet Oncol* 2015; 16: 1061–1070
- [22] Gierisch JM, Coeytaux RR, Urrutia RP et al. Oral contraceptive use and risk of breast, cervical, colorectal, and endometrial cancers: a systematic review. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2013; 22: 1931–1943
- [23] Parazzini F, Pelucchi C, Talamini R et al. Use of fertility drugs and risk of endometrial cancer in an Italian case-control study. *Eur J Cancer Prev* 2010; 19: 428–430
- [24] Siristatidis C, Sergentanis TN, Kanavidis P et al. Controlled ovarian hyperstimulation for IVF: impact on ovarian, endometrial and cervical cancer – a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Hum Reprod Update* 2013; 19: 105–123
- [25] Setiawan VW, Pike MC, Karageorgi S et al. Age at last birth in relation to risk of endometrial cancer: pooled analysis in the epidemiology of endometrial cancer consortium. *Am J Epidemiol* 2012; 176: 269–278
- [26] Karageorgi S, Hankinson SE, Kraft P et al. Reproductive factors and postmenopausal hormone use in relation to endometrial cancer risk in the Nurses' Health Study cohort 1976–2004. *Int J Cancer* 2010; 126: 208–216
- [27] Dossus L, Allen N, Kaaks R et al. Reproductive risk factors and endometrial cancer: the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition. *Int J Cancer* 2010; 127: 442–451
- [28] Friberg E, Orsini N, Mantzoros CS et al. Diabetes mellitus and risk of endometrial cancer: a meta-analysis. *Diabetologia* 2007; 50: 1365–1374
- [29] Barone BB, Yeh HC, Snyder CF et al. Long-term all-cause mortality in cancer patients with preexisting diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2008; 300: 2754–2764
- [30] Huang Y, Cai X, Qiu M et al. Prediabetes and the risk of cancer: a meta-analysis. *Diabetologia* 2014; 57: 2261–2269
- [31] Zhang ZH, Su PY, Hao JH et al. The role of preexisting diabetes mellitus on incidence and mortality of endometrial cancer: a meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2013; 23: 294–303
- [32] Liao C, Zhang D, Mungo C et al. Is diabetes mellitus associated with increased incidence and disease-specific mortality in endometrial cancer? A systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort studies. *Gynecol Oncol* 2014; 135: 163–171
- [33] Luo J, Beresford S, Chen C et al. Association between diabetes, diabetes treatment and risk of developing endometrial cancer. *Br J Cancer* 2014; 111: 1432–1439
- [34] Gnagnarella P, Gandini S, La Vecchia C et al. Glycemic index, glycemic load, and cancer risk: a meta-analysis. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2008; 87: 1793–1801
- [35] Mulholland HG, Murray LJ, Cardwell CR et al. Dietary glycaemic index, glycaemic load and endometrial and ovarian cancer risk: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Br J Cancer* 2008; 99: 434–441
- [36] Choi Y, Giovannucci E, Lee JE. Glycaemic index and glycaemic load in relation to risk of diabetes-related cancers: a meta-analysis. *Br J Nutr* 2012; 108: 1934–1947
- [37] Nagle CM, Olsen CM, Ibiebele TI et al. Glycemic index, glycemic load and endometrial cancer risk: results from the Australian National Endometrial Cancer study and an updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *Eur J Nutr* 2013; 52: 705–715
- [38] Fearnley EJ, Marquart L, Spurdle AB et al. Polycystic ovary syndrome increases the risk of endometrial cancer in women aged less than 50 years: an Australian case-control study. *Cancer Causes Control* 2010; 21: 2303–2308
- [39] Gottschau M, Kjaer SK, Jensen A et al. Risk of cancer among women with polycystic ovary syndrome: a Danish cohort study. *Gynecol Oncol* 2015; 136: 99–103
- [40] Chittenden BG, Fullerton G, Maheshwari A et al. Polycystic ovary syndrome and the risk of gynaecological cancer: a systematic review. *Reprod Biomed Online* 2009; 19: 398–405
- [41] Haoula Z, Salman M, Atiomo W. Evaluating the association between endometrial cancer and polycystic ovary syndrome. *Hum Reprod* 2012; 27: 1327–1331
- [42] Barry JA, Azizia MM, Hardiman PJ. Risk of endometrial, ovarian and breast cancer in women with polycystic ovary syndrome: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Hum Reprod Update* 2014; 20: 748–758
- [43] Ward KK, Roncancio AM, Shah NR et al. The risk of uterine malignancy is linearly associated with body mass index in a cohort of US women. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2013; 209: 579.e1–579.e5
- [44] Crosbie EJ, Zwahlen M, Kitchener HC et al. Body mass index, hormone replacement therapy, and endometrial cancer risk: a meta-analysis. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2010; 19: 3119–3130
- [45] Renehan AG, Tyson M, Egger M et al. Body-mass index and incidence of cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective observational studies. *Lancet* 2008; 371: 569–578
- [46] Bergstrom A, Pisani P, Tenet V et al. Overweight as an avoidable cause of cancer in Europe. *Int J Cancer* 2001; 91: 421–430
- [47] Reeves KW, Carter GC, Rodabough RJ et al. Obesity in relation to endometrial cancer risk and disease characteristics in the Women's Health Initiative. *Gynecol Oncol* 2011; 121: 376–382
- [48] Dobbins M, Decorby K, Choi BC. The Association between Obesity and Cancer Risk: A Meta-Analysis of Observational Studies from 1985 to 2011. *ISRN Prev Med* 2013; 2013: 680536

- [49] Win AK, Reece JC, Ryan S. Family history and risk of endometrial cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Obstet Gynecol* 2015; 125: 89–98
- [50] Keum N, Ju W, Lee DH et al. Leisure-time physical activity and endometrial cancer risk: dose-response meta-analysis of epidemiological studies. *Int J Cancer* 2014; 135: 682–694
- [51] Gierach GL, Chang SC, Brinton LA et al. Physical activity, sedentary behavior, and endometrial cancer risk in the NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study. *Int J Cancer* 2009; 124: 2139–2147
- [52] Moore SC, Gierach GL, Schatzkin A et al. Physical activity, sedentary behaviours, and the prevention of endometrial cancer. *Br J Cancer* 2010; 103: 933–938
- [53] Voskuil DW, Monninkhof EM, Elias SG et al. Physical activity and endometrial cancer risk, a systematic review of current evidence. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2007; 16: 639–648
- [54] Schmid D, Leitzmann MF. Television viewing and time spent sedentary in relation to cancer risk: a meta-analysis. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2014; 106: pii: dju098. doi:10.1093/jnci/dju098
- [55] Soini T, Hurskainen R, Grenman S et al. Cancer risk in women using the levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system in Finland. *Obstet Gynecol* 2014; 124: 292–299
- [56] Felix AS, Gaudet MM, La Vecchia C et al. Intrauterine devices and endometrial cancer risk: a pooled analysis of the Epidemiology of Endometrial Cancer Consortium. *Int J Cancer* 2015; 136: E410–E422
- [57] Manchanda R, Saridogan E, Abdelraheim A et al. Annual outpatient hysteroscopy and endometrial sampling (OHES) in HNPCC/Lynch syndrome (LS). *Arch Gynecol Obstet* 2012; 286: 1555–1562
- [58] Helder-Woolderink JM, De Bock GH, Sijmons RH et al. The additional value of endometrial sampling in the early detection of endometrial cancer in women with Lynch syndrome. *Gynecol Oncol* 2013; 131: 304–308
- [59] Saccardi C, Gizzo S, Patrelli TS et al. Endometrial surveillance in tamoxifen users: role, timing and accuracy of hysteroscopic investigation: observational longitudinal cohort study. *Endocr Relat Cancer* 2013; 20: 455–462
- [60] Gao WL, Zhang LP, Feng LM. Comparative study of transvaginal ultrasonographic and diagnostic hysteroscopic findings in postmenopausal breast cancer patients treated with tamoxifen. *Chin Med J (Engl)* 2011; 124: 2335–2339
- [61] Bertelli G, Valenzano M, Costantini S et al. Limited value of sonohysterography for endometrial screening in asymptomatic, postmenopausal patients treated with tamoxifen. *Gynecol Oncol* 2000; 78: 275–277
- [62] Gerber B, Krause A, Muller H et al. Effects of adjuvant tamoxifen on the endometrium in postmenopausal women with breast cancer: a prospective long-term study using transvaginal ultrasound. *J Clin Oncol* 2000; 18: 3464–3470
- [63] Fung MF, Reid A, Faught W et al. Prospective longitudinal study of ultrasound screening for endometrial abnormalities in women with breast cancer receiving tamoxifen. *Gynecol Oncol* 2003; 91: 154–159
- [64] Pennant ME, Mehta R, Moody P et al. Premenopausal abnormal uterine bleeding and risk of endometrial cancer. *BJOG* 2017; 124: 404–411
- [65] Huang GS, Gebb JS, Einstein MH et al. Accuracy of preoperative endometrial sampling for the detection of high-grade endometrial tumors. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2007; 196: 243.e1–243.e5
- [66] Leitao MM jr., Kehoe S, Barakat RR et al. Accuracy of preoperative endometrial sampling diagnosis of FIGO grade 1 endometrial adenocarcinoma. *Gynecol Oncol* 2008; 111: 244–248
- [67] Clark TJ, Mann CH, Shah N et al. Accuracy of outpatient endometrial biopsy in the diagnosis of endometrial cancer: a systematic quantitative review. *BJOG* 2002; 109: 313–321
- [68] Al-Azemi M, Labib NS, Motawy MM et al. Prevalence of endometrial proliferation in pipelle biopsies in tamoxifen-treated postmenopausal women with breast cancer in Kuwait. *Med Princ Pract* 2004; 13: 30–34
- [69] Timmermans A, Opmeer BC, Khan KS et al. Endometrial thickness measurement for detecting endometrial cancer in women with postmenopausal bleeding: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Obstet Gynecol* 2010; 116: 160–167
- [70] Savelli L, Ceccarini M, Ludovisi M et al. Preoperative local staging of endometrial cancer: transvaginal sonography vs. magnetic resonance imaging. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol* 2008; 31: 560–566
- [71] IKNL; IKN. Endometriumcarcinoom. Versie: 3.0, 24.10.2011. Landelijke richtlijn. *Oncoline*; 2011. Online: <https://oncoline.nl/endometriumcarcinoom>; last access: 13.08.2018
- [72] Lalwani N, Dubinsky T, Javitt MC et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® pretreatment evaluation and follow-up of endometrial cancer. *Ultrasound Q* 2014; 30: 21–28
- [73] Amkreutz LC, Mertens HJ, Nurseta T et al. The value of imaging of the lungs in the diagnostic workup of patients with endometrial cancer. *Gynecol Oncol* 2013; 131: 147–150
- [74] Selman TJ, Mann CH, Zamora J et al. A systematic review of tests for lymph node status in primary endometrial cancer. *BMC Womens Health* 2008; 8: 8
- [75] Chang MC, Chen JH, Liang JA et al. 18F-FDG PET or PET/CT for detection of metastatic lymph nodes in patients with endometrial cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Eur J Radiol* 2012; 81: 3511–3517
- [76] Kakhki VR, Shahriari S, Treglia G et al. Diagnostic performance of fluorine 18 fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography imaging for detection of primary lesion and staging of endometrial cancer patients: systematic review and meta-analysis of the literature. *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2013; 23: 1536–1543
- [77] Antonsen SL, Jensen LN, Loft A et al. MRI, PET/CT and ultrasound in the preoperative staging of endometrial cancer – a multicenter prospective comparative study. *Gynecol Oncol* 2013; 128: 300–308
- [78] Zaino R, Carinelli SG, Ellenson LH. Tumours of the uterine Corpus: epithelial Tumours and Precursors. In: Kurman RJ CM, Herrington CS, Young RH, eds. *WHO Classification of Tumours of female reproductive Tract*. Lyon: IARC Press; 2014: 125–126
- [79] Kurman RJ, Carcangiu ML, Herrington CS, Young RH. *WHO Classification of Tumours of female reproductive Organs*. Lyon: IARC Press; 2014
- [80] Leitlinienprogramm Onkologie (Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft, Deutsche Krebshilfe, AWMF). Diagnostik, Therapie und Nachsorge der Patientinnen mit Endometriumkarzinom, Langversion 1.0, 2018, AWMF Registernummer: 032/034-OL. 2018. Online: <https://www.leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/leitlinien/endometriumkarzinom/>; last access: 13.08.2018
- [81] Colombo N, Creutzberg C, Amant F et al. ESMO-ESGO-ESTRO Consensus Conference on Endometrial Cancer: Diagnosis, Treatment and Follow-up. *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2016; 26: 2–30
- [82] Bendifallah S, Canlorbe G, Huguet F et al. A risk scoring system to determine recurrence in early-stage type 1 endometrial cancer: a French multicentre study. *Ann Surg Oncol* 2014; 21: 4239–4245
- [83] ten Broeke SW, Brohet RM, Tops CM et al. Lynch syndrome caused by germline PMS2 mutations: delineating the cancer risk. *J Clin Oncol* 2015; 33: 319–325
- [84] Buchanan DD, Tan YY, Walsh MD et al. Tumor mismatch repair immunohistochemistry and DNA MLH1 methylation testing of patients with endometrial cancer diagnosed at age younger than 60 years optimizes triage for population-level germline mismatch repair gene mutation testing. *J Clin Oncol* 2014; 32: 90–100
- [85] Carcangiu ML, Radice P, Casalini P et al. Lynch syndrome – related endometrial carcinomas show a high frequency of nonendometrioid types and of high FIGO grade endometrioid types. *Int J Surg Pathol* 2010; 18: 21–26
- [86] Dowty JG, Win AK, Buchanan DD et al. Cancer risks for MLH1 and MSH2 mutation carriers. *Hum Mutat* 2013; 34: 490–497

- [87] Egoavil C, Alenda C, Castillejo A et al. Prevalence of Lynch syndrome among patients with newly diagnosed endometrial cancers. *PLoS One* 2013; 8: e79737
- [88] Hampel H, Frankel W, Panescu J et al. Screening for Lynch syndrome (hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer) among endometrial cancer patients. *Cancer Res* 2006; 66: 7810–7817
- [89] Leenen CH, van Lier MG, van Doorn HC et al. Prospective evaluation of molecular screening for Lynch syndrome in patients with endometrial cancer ≤ 70 years. *Gynecol Oncol* 2012; 125: 414–420
- [90] Lu KH, Schorge JO, Rodabaugh KJ et al. Prospective determination of prevalence of lynch syndrome in young women with endometrial cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2007; 25: 5158–5164
- [91] Westin SN, Lacour RA, Urbauer DL et al. Carcinoma of the lower uterine segment: a newly described association with Lynch syndrome. *J Clin Oncol* 2008; 26: 5965–5971
- [92] Win AK, Lindor NM, Winship I et al. Risks of colorectal and other cancers after endometrial cancer for women with Lynch syndrome. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2013; 105: 274–279
- [93] Nelen MR, Kremer H, Konings IB et al. Novel PTEN mutations in patients with Cowden disease: absence of clear genotype-phenotype correlations. *Eur J Hum Genet* 1999; 7: 267–273
- [94] Barrow E, Hill J, Evans DG. Cancer risk in Lynch Syndrome. *Fam Cancer* 2013; 12: 229–240
- [95] Senter L, Clendenning M, Sotamaa K et al. The clinical phenotype of Lynch syndrome due to germ-line PMS2 mutations. *Gastroenterology* 2008; 135: 419–428
- [96] Kempers MJ, Kuiper RP, Ockeloen CW et al. Risk of colorectal and endometrial cancers in EPCAM deletion-positive Lynch syndrome: a cohort study. *Lancet Oncol* 2011; 12: 49–55
- [97] Lynch HT, Riegert-Johnson DL, Snyder C et al. Lynch syndrome-associated extracolonic tumors are rare in two extended families with the same EPCAM deletion. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2011; 106: 1829–1836
- [98] Riegert-Johnson DL, Gleeson FC, Roberts M et al. Cancer and Lhermitte-Duclos disease are common in Cowden syndrome patients. *Hered Cancer Clin Pract* 2010; 8: 6
- [99] Tan MH, Mester JL, Ngeow J et al. Lifetime cancer risks in individuals with germline PTEN mutations. *Clin Cancer Res* 2012; 18: 400–407
- [100] Ferguson SE, Aronson M, Pollett A et al. Performance characteristics of screening strategies for Lynch syndrome in unselected women with newly diagnosed endometrial cancer who have undergone universal germline mutation testing. *Cancer* 2014; 120: 3932–3939
- [101] Bubien V, Bonnet F, Brouste V et al. High cumulative risks of cancer in patients with PTEN hamartoma tumour syndrome. *J Med Genet* 2013; 50: 255–263
- [102] Mahdi H, Mester JL, Nizialek EA et al. Germline PTEN, SDHB-D, and KLLN alterations in endometrial cancer patients with Cowden and Cowden-like syndromes: an international, multicenter, prospective study. *Cancer* 2015; 121: 688–696
- [103] Clarke BA, Cooper K. Identifying Lynch syndrome in patients with endometrial carcinoma: shortcomings of morphologic and clinical schemas. *Adv Anat Pathol* 2012; 19: 231–238
- [104] Snowsill T, Huxley N, Hoyle M et al. A systematic review and economic evaluation of diagnostic strategies for Lynch syndrome. *Health Technol Assess* 2014; 18: 1–406
- [105] Auranen A, Joutsiniemi T. A systematic review of gynecological cancer surveillance in women belonging to hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer (Lynch syndrome) families. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand* 2011; 90: 437–444
- [106] Lecuru F, Le Frere Belda MA et al. Performance of office hysteroscopy and endometrial biopsy for detecting endometrial disease in women at risk of human non-polyposis colon cancer: a prospective study. *Int J Gynecol Cancer* 2008; 18: 1326–1331
- [107] Daniels MS. Genetic testing by cancer site: uterus. *Cancer J* 2012; 18: 338–342

Guideline Program

Editors

Leading Professional Medical Associations



**German Society of Gynecology and Obstetrics
(Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie
und Geburtshilfe e. V. [DGGG])**

Head Office of DGGG and Professional Societies
Hausvogteiplatz 12, DE-10117 Berlin
info@dggg.de
<http://www.dggg.de/>

President of DGGG

Prof. Dr. Birgit Seelbach-Göbel
Universität Regensburg
Klinik für Geburtshilfe und Frauenheilkunde
St. Hedwig-Krankenhaus Barmherzige Brüder
Steinmetzstraße 1–3, DE-93049 Regensburg

DGGG Guidelines Representatives

Prof. Dr. med. Matthias W. Beckmann
Universitätsklinikum Erlangen, Frauenklinik
Universitätsstraße 21–23, DE-91054 Erlangen

Prof. Dr. med. Erich-Franz Solomayer
Universitätsklinikum des Saarlandes
Geburtshilfe und Reproduktionsmedizin
Kirrberger Straße, Gebäude 9, DE-66421 Homburg

Guidelines Coordination

Dr. med. Paul Gaß, Christina Meixner
Universitätsklinikum Erlangen, Frauenklinik
Universitätsstraße 21–23, DE-91054 Erlangen
fk-dggg-leitlinien@uk-erlangen.de
<http://www.dggg.de/leitlinienstellungennahmen>



**Austrian Society of Gynecology and Obstetrics
(Österreichische Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie
und Geburtshilfe [OEGGG])**

Innrain 66A, AT-6020 Innsbruck
stephanie.leutgeb@oeggg.at
<http://www.oeggg.at>

President of OEGGG

Prof. Dr. med. Petra Kohlberger
Universitätsklinik für Frauenheilkunde Wien
Währinger Gürtel 18–20, AT-1180 Wien

OEGGG Guidelines Representatives

Prof. Dr. med. Karl Tamussino
Universitätsklinik für Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe Graz
Auenbruggerplatz 14, AT-8036 Graz

Prof. Dr. med. Hanns Helmer
Universitätsklinik für Frauenheilkunde Wien
Währinger Gürtel 18–20, AT-1090 Wien



**Swiss Society of Gynecology and Obstetrics
(Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie
und Geburtshilfe [SGGG])**

Gynécologie Suisse SGGG
Altenbergstraße 29, Postfach 6, CH-3000 Bern 8
sekretariat@sggg.ch
<http://www.sggg.ch/>

President of SGGG

Dr. med. David Ehm
FMH für Geburtshilfe und Gynäkologie
Nägeligasse 13, CH-3011 Bern

SGGG Guidelines Representatives

Prof. Dr. med. Daniel Surbek
Universitätsklinik für Frauenheilkunde
Geburtshilfe und feto-maternale Medizin
Inselspital Bern
Effingerstraße 102, CH-3010 Bern

Prof. Dr. med. René Hornung
Kantonsspital St. Gallen, Frauenklinik
Rorschacher Straße 95, CH-9007 St. Gallen