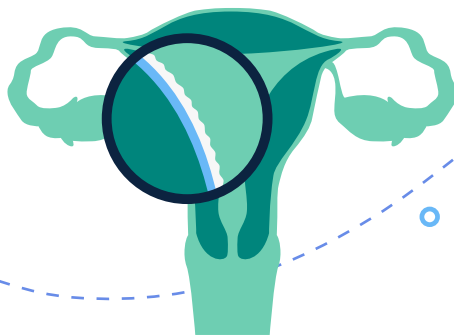


Understanding Endometrial Cancer

Endometrial cancer begins in

the lining of the uterus
(endometrium).



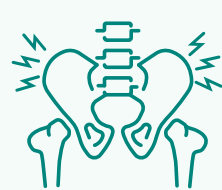
~9 in 10 postmenopausal adults with endometrial cancer

had vaginal spotting or bleeding as an early sign of cancer.* Unusual vaginal discharge may also be a sign of endometrial cancer.

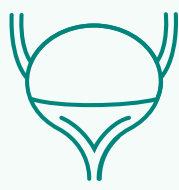
*Based on an analysis of 129 studies spanning 1977-2017.

Signs, symptoms and diagnosis

If endometrial cancer isn't caught early, it can show up in other ways:



Pelvic discomfort



Pain when peeing



Pain during sex



Losing weight without trying



If you notice any of these changes, it's a good idea to talk to your doctor—just to be safe.

1

NOTICE

Notice changes to your body as they happen.

2

LEARN

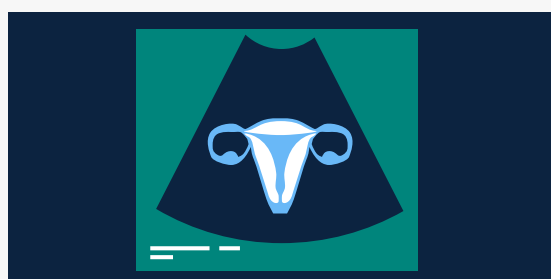
Learn about your risk factors for endometrial cancer.

3

VISIT

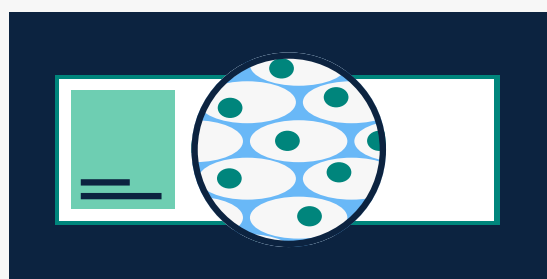
Visit your doctor for regular gynecologic care even after menopause.

Any spotting, bleeding or unusual discharge after menopause should prompt doctors to check for—or rule out—endometrial cancer using the following tests:



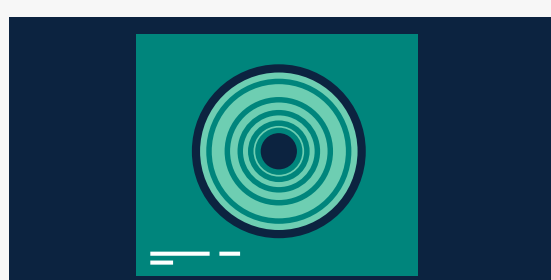
Ultrasound

A scan that takes pictures of the inside of your uterus to check for a tumor and to see if the lining is thicker than it should be



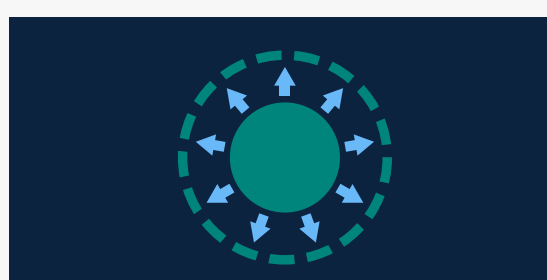
Biopsy

A thin flexible tube is inserted through the vagina and into the uterus to collect a tissue sample from the endometrium



Hysteroscopy

A tiny camera for viewing is inserted into the uterus to look for abnormal areas

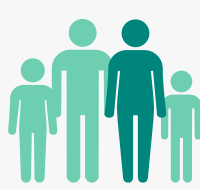


Dilation and curettage (D&C)

The cervix is dilated to collect tissue from the inner lining of the uterus

Biopsy is the most used test for endometrial cancer and is very accurate for those who have gone through menopause. Talk to your doctor about your options. Together, you can choose the test that's right for you.

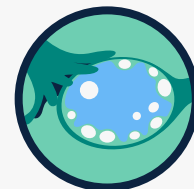
Some risk factors may include



Family history of Lynch syndrome or Cowden syndrome



High-fat diet and lack of exercise



Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS)



Type 2 diabetes



Estrogen-only hormone replacement therapy in adults with a uterus



No history of pregnancy



If you think you may be at risk, it's important to talk to your doctor.

Our commitment

We are dedicated to pursuing innovative breakthrough science to help support the lives of people living with gynecologic cancers.

