

ASSESSMENT OF THE RISK OF METASTASIS IN PATIENTS WITH ENDOMETRIAL CARCINOMA

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Endometrial cancer can be detected early, and it is considered a disease with good prognosis. In some patients, it may have an aggressive course with an unfavorable outcome. The reason for lethal outcome may be the progression and metastasis of malignant disease as well as common comorbidities in this group of patients.

The aim of the study was to define the risk factors for metastasis in patients with endometrial carcinoma.

The study is a retrospective one. It included 200 patients with endometrial carcinoma. Several parameters were recorded: patient's age, histological type of the tumor, grade of disease, stage of disease at the time of the initiation of treatment, applied therapy and the emergence of local recurrence and distant metastases.

Standard statistical procedures were used: Student's t-test, analysis of variance, univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis. Quantitative statistical analysis was carried out on the computer. Estimation was performed using SPSS software version 10.0 and StatCalc program of EPI-INFO software package version 6.

The appearance of metastatic disease in 200 patients with endometrial cancer was monitored. Metastatic disease was registered in 76 patients (38.2%). The percentage of patients with metastases is proportional to the stage of the disease and is 74.1% for stage I, 60% for stage II, and 25.8% for stage III. All patients with stage IV had metastatic disease at the time of the diagnosis.

Patients with metastases have significantly higher risk of lethal outcome. Risk factors for metastatic disease are: older age, higher stage of disease, suboptimal cytoreduction, deep myometrial invasion, use of adjuvant chemotherapy. *Acta Medica Medianae* 2016;55(3):5-12.

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