Corpus Uterus Cancer

Figure 7

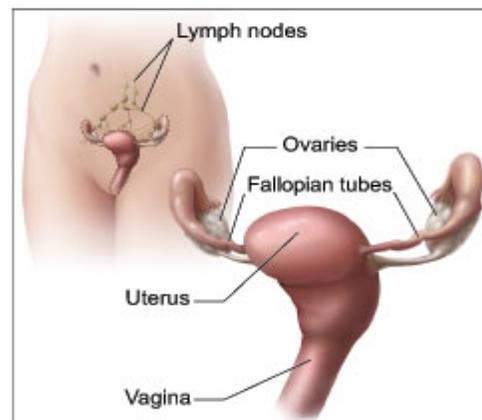**Definition:** The uterus is a hollow organ in the pelvis of females.[1] There are three parts: the top is called the *fundus*, the middle is called the *corpus*, and the bottom part is the cervix.[1] The wall of the uterus has two layers; an inner *endometrium* layer, and an outer *myometrium* layer.[1] Corpus uteri cancers can form in any of the tissues that make up the uterus.[1]

Background: From 2002 to 2006, there was a yearly average of approximately **1,769** newly diagnosed cases of corpus uteri cancers in Ohio.[2] During this same time period, Ohio experienced approximately **316** deaths each year due to corpus uteri cancers.[2]

Approximately 1 in 39 females will develop uterine cancer.[3] There are risk factors associated with this cancer, however most cannot be avoided in order to reduce the risk of corpus uterus cancer.

Cuyahoga County Data:
- The average annual number of newly diagnosed corpus uteri cancers cases from 2002-2006 was **258**, with an age-adjusted incidence rate of **29.9** per 100,000 people.

- This is **higher** than the **26.4** incidence rate for Ohio and **higher** than the **23.3** incidence rate for the Nation.

- The average annual number of corpus uteri cancers deaths from 2002-2006 was **55**, with an age-adjusted mortality rate of **5.5** per 100,000 people.

- This is **higher** than the **4.4** mortality rate for Ohio and **higher** than the **4.1** mortality rate for the Nation.

Table 7a Corpus Uterus Cancer
Average Annual Number of Cancer Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates* for 2002-2006

Incidence	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Cuyahoga County			258	29.9	258	29.9
Ohio			1,769	26.4	1,769	26.4
National SEER				23.3		23.3

* Rate is calculated per 100,000 people.

Table 7b Corpus Uterus Cancer
Average Annual Number of Cancer Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates* for 2002-2006

Mortality	Male		Female		Total	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Cuyahoga County			55	5.5	55	5.5
Ohio			316	4.4	316	4.4
National SEER				4.1		4.1

* Rate is calculated per 100,000 people.

Figure 7a

Corpus Uterus Cancer
Average Annual Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates
2002 - 2006 (per 100,000 people)

Legend (*See Footnote)
- Lowest (11.0 - 19.7)
- Next Lowest (19.8 - 27.5)
- Intermediate (27.6 - 34.2)
- Next Highest (34.3 - 40.5)
- Highest (40.6 - 52.9)
- Data Suppressed

Cuyahoga County Board of Health
Office of Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Informatics
Data Source: The Ohio Department of Health
Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS) and
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Plane Ohio North
June 2, 2011

0   1.5   3   6 Miles

Figure 7b

Corpus Uterus Cancer
Average Annual Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates
2002 - 2006 (per 100,000 people)

Legend (*See Footnote)
- Lowest (3.4 - 4.4)
- Next Lowest (4.5 - 6.1)
- Intermediate (6.2 - 8.0)
- Next Highest (8.1 - 10.1)
- Highest (10.2 - 18.9)
- Data Suppressed

Cuyahoga County Board of Health
Office of Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Informatics
Data Source: The Ohio Department of Health
Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS) and
Bureau of Vital Statistics
State Plane Ohio North
June 2, 2011

0   1.5   3   6 Miles
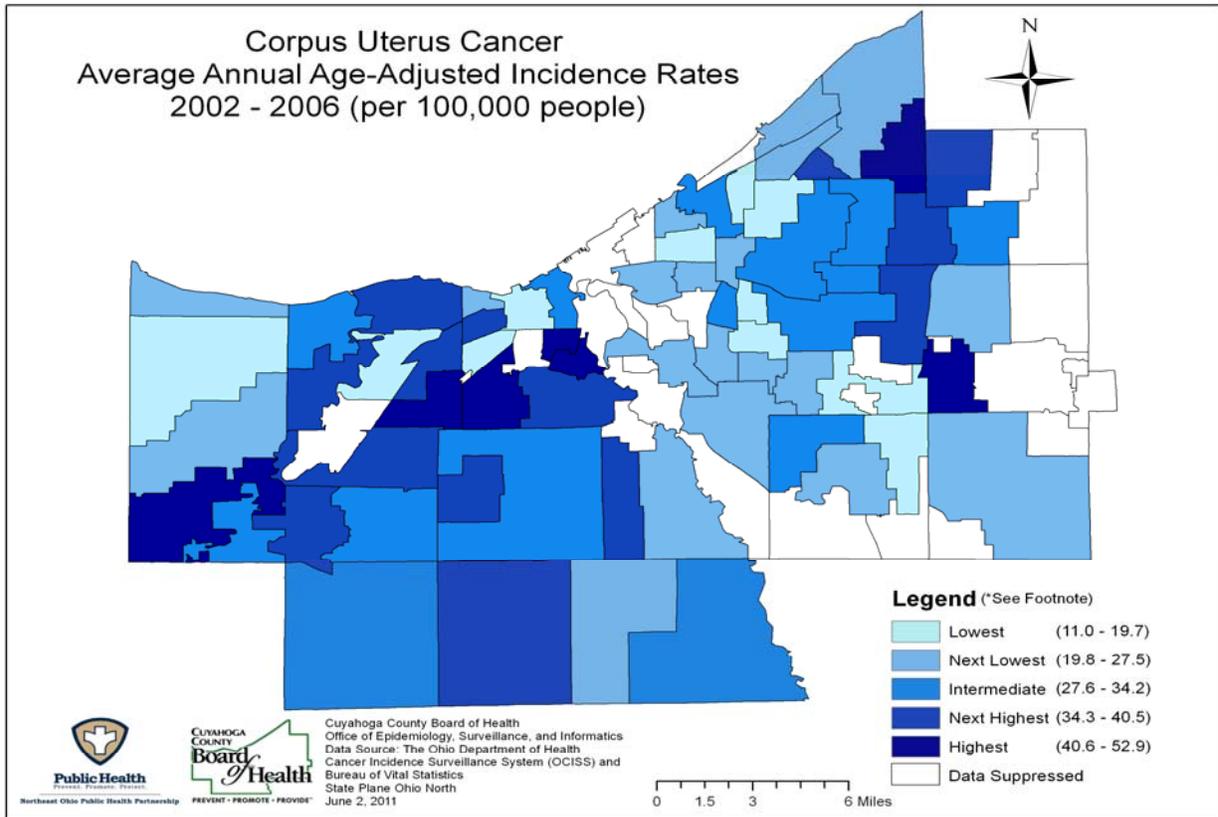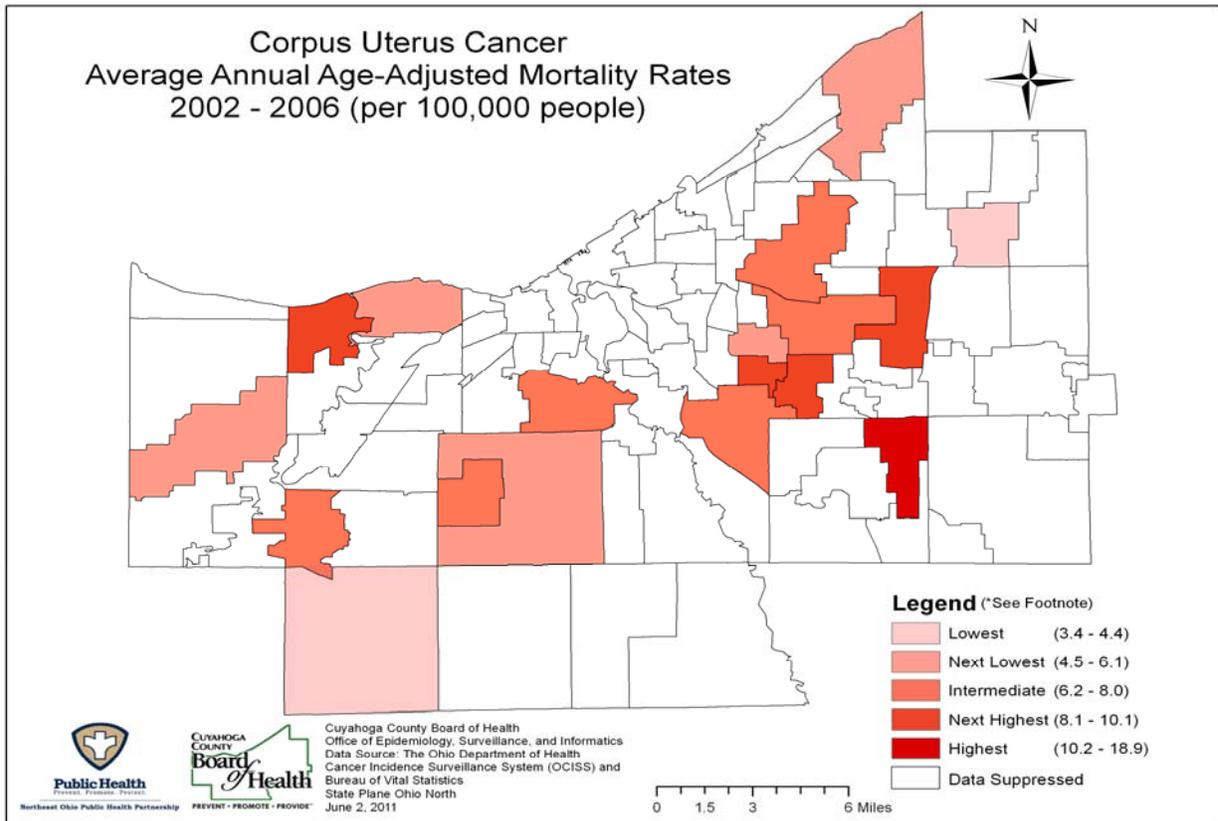
*Data were suppressed to help maintain confidentiality and /or due to concerns over unstable numbers. See methods/limitations section for additional details.
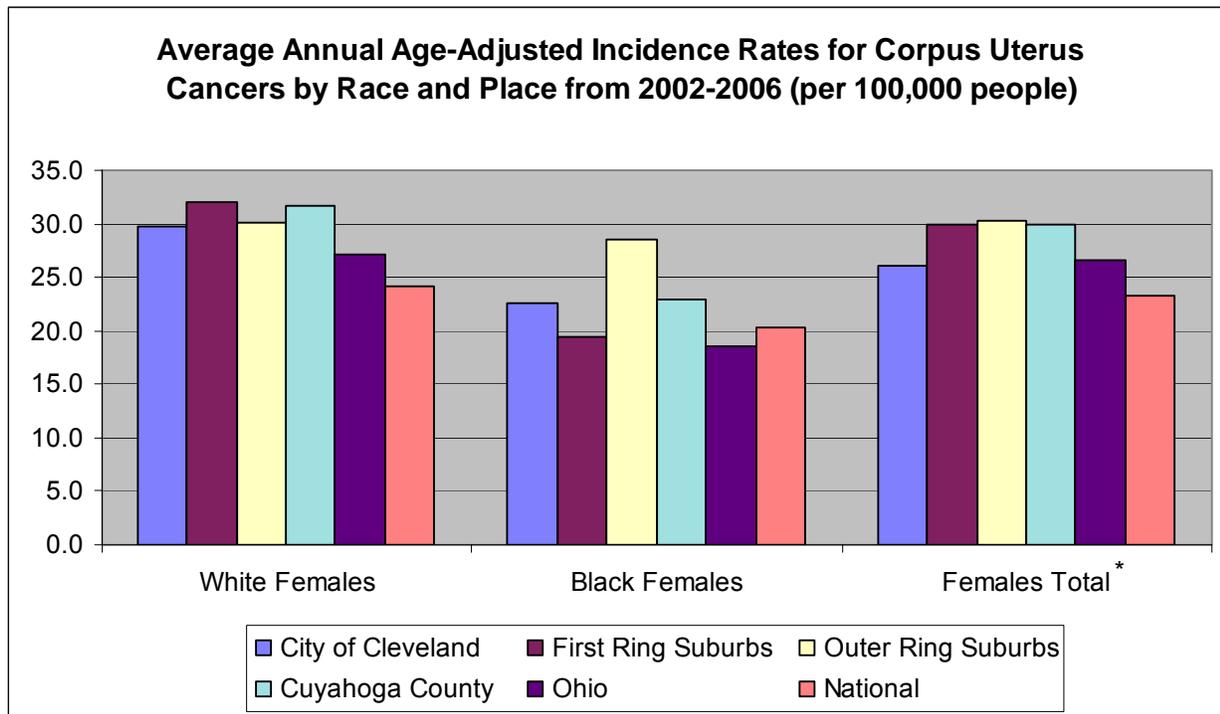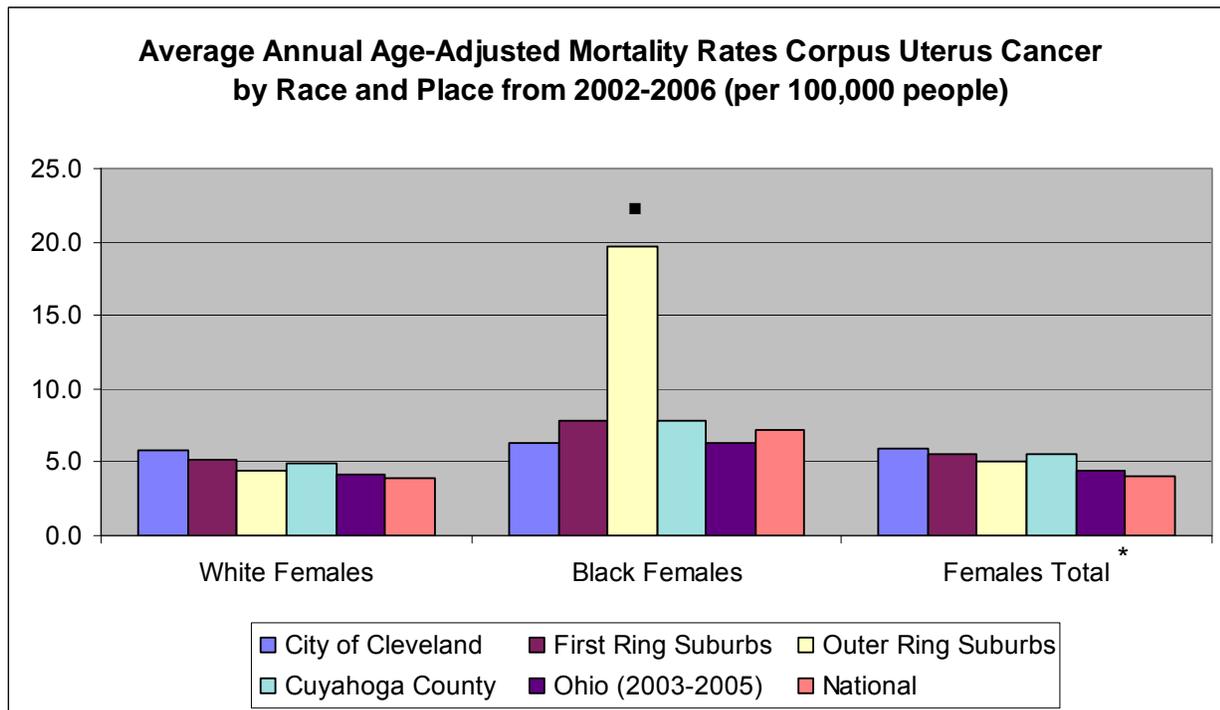
Chart 7a

Average Annual Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for Corpus Uterus Cancers by Race and Place from 2002-2006 (per 100,000 people)

Legend:
- City of Cleveland
- First Ring Suburbs
- Outer Ring Suburbs
- Cuyahoga County
- Ohio
- National

Categories: White Females, Black Females, Females Total *

Chart 7b

Average Annual Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates Corpus Uterus Cancer by Race and Place from 2002-2006 (per 100,000 people)

Legend:
- City of Cleveland
- First Ring Suburbs
- Outer Ring Suburbs
- Cuyahoga County
- Ohio (2003-2005)
- National

Categories: White Females, Black Females, Females Total *

▲ Rates are statistically significantly higher when compared to Cuyahoga County.
▼ Rates are statistically significantly lower when compared to Cuyahoga County.
■ Rates are not compared to Cuyahoga County when there are <20 cases total for 2002-2006 due to instability.
*All races are included in the age-adjusted rate calculations and confidence interval analyses for total females.

Risk Factors

Females: In the United States, 1 in 39 females will <u>develop</u> corpus uterus cancers and 1 in 189 females will <u>die</u> from corpus uterus cancers.[3]

Several risk factors may contribute to the development of corpus uterus cancers. They include:[1]

- **Abnormal overgrowth of the endometrium**
- **Obesity**
- **Reproductive and menstrual history**—There is an increased risk of uterine cancer if at least one of the following apply: women whom have never had children, women whom had their first menstrual period before age 12, or women who went through menopause after age 55.
- **History of taking estrogen without progesterone**
- **History of taking tamoxifen**
- **History of having radiation therapy to the pelvis**
- **Family history of uterine cancer**

Symptoms[1]

- Abnormal vaginal bleeding, spotting, or discharge
- Pain or difficulty when emptying the bladder
- Pain during intercourse
- Pain in the pelvic area

Screening, Prevention and Early Detection

<u>Screening and Prevention:</u>[4]

Corpus uterus cancers are generally not preventable, and there are currently no tests available for detection. Knowing the signs and symptoms of corpus uterus cancer and discussing them with a physician may be the best way to find these cancers at an early stage. The Pap test (which screens for cervical cancers) can occasionally find some early uterine sarcomas, however, it is not a reliable test for these types of cancers.

Staging

Stage at Diagnosis describes the severity of a person's cancer and the extent to which it has or has not spread throughout the body.[5] Cancer staging is important in helping physicians plan appropriate treatment, as well as to estimate a patient's prognosis.[5] Cancer diagnosed in the *in situ* and localized stages are generally referred to as early-stage tumors, whereas regional and distant tumors are referred to as late-stage tumors.[2] Detecting cancers at an early stage may increase long-term survival and can lead to a reduction in mortality.[2]

The National Cancer Institute groups staging into five main categories:[5]

- *In situ*: Abnormal cells are present only in the layer of cells in which they developed. In this report, *in situ* cases are only included for bladder cancer.
- **Localized**: Cancer is limited to the organ in which it began, without evidence of spread.

- **Regional**: Cancer has spread beyond the primary site to nearby lymph nodes or organs and tissues.
- **Distant**: Cancer has spread from the primary site to distant organs or distant lymph nodes.
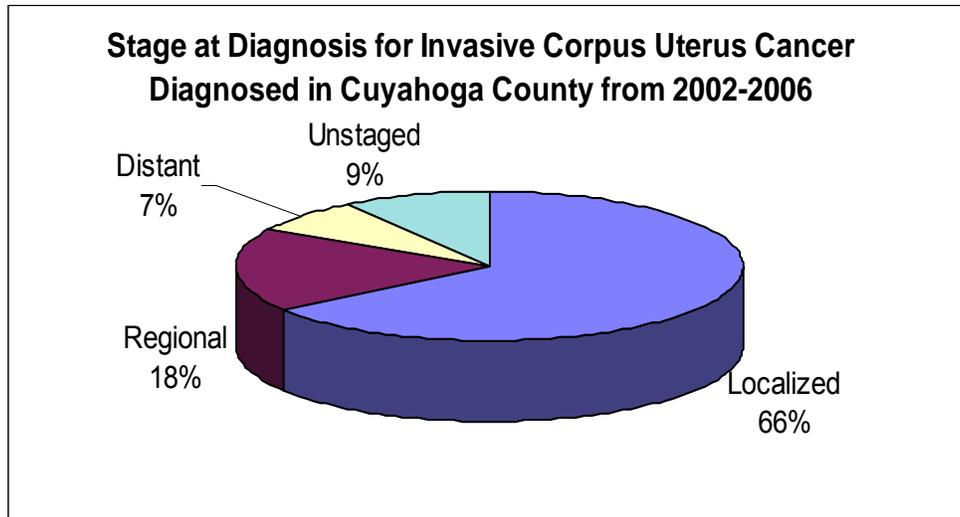- **Unstaged/Unknown**: There is not enough information to determine the stage.

Chart 7c

Stage at Diagnosis for Invasive Corpus Uterus Cancer Diagnosed in Cuyahoga County from 2002-2006

- Unstaged 9%
- Distant 7%
- Regional 18%
- Localized 66%

Table 7c

5-year Relative Survival* by Stage at Diagnosis for Corpus Uterus Cancer in the United States for 1999-2006, All Races, Both Sexes[6]	
Stage at Diagnosis	**5-year Relative Survival (%)**
Localized (confined to primary site)	95.5
Regional (spread to regional lymph nodes)	67.5
Distant (cancer has metastasized)	17.1
Unknown/Unstaged	55.5

*Relative survival compares observed survival for those with cancer to the expected survival for those without cancer.

More information

National Cancer Institute http://www.cancer.gov/
American Cancer Society http://www.cancer.org
Ohio Department of Health http://www.odh.ohio.gov/

Resources

1. National Cancer Institute. What you need to know about cancer of the uterus.
    http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/wyntk/uterus/page3. (Accessed December 13, 2010).
2. *Cancer Incidence and Mortality among Ohio Residents, 2002-2006*. Ohio Cancer
    Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Department of Health and The Ohio State
    University, Columbus, Ohio, December 2009.
    http://www.odh.ohio.gov/ASSETS/79F9E92E210F477D885F8EAC864E2F27/0206Monograph_Final.pdf.
3. The American Cancer Society. Lifetime Risk of Developing or Dying From Cancer.
    http://www.cancer.org/Cancer/CancerBasics/lifetime-probability-of-developing-or-dying-from-cancer.
    (Accessed January 10, 2011).
4. The American Cancer Society. Uterine Sarcoma Detailed Guide.
    http://www.cancer.org/Cancer/UterineSarcoma/DetailedGuide/index. (Accessed December 13, 2010).
5. National Cancer Institute. Cancer Staging.
    http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/Detection/staging. (Accessed December 23, 2010).
6. Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results. SEER Stat Fact Sheets: Corpus Uteri.
    http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/corp.html. (Accessed December 13, 2010).
7. National Cancer Institute. What you need to know about ovarian cancer. Uterus images
    from http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/wyntk/ovary/page2. (Accessed December 13, 2010).