Epidemiological profile of patients diagnosed with endometrial carcinosarcoma, in a public hospital in the east of São Paulo

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Introduction

Carcinosarcoma (CSA) comprise a group of tumor with components of epithelial and mesenchymal origin, predominantly epithelial, and are currently classified as endometrial carcinoma. These represent less than 5% of uterine tumors and exhibit aggressive behavior.

It affects women between 60 and 70 years, presenting as main symptoms: vaginal bleeding and abdominal-pelvic pain.

Risk Factors: nuliparity, obesity, estrogen use and previous pelvic radiotherapy.

Objectives

To identify the epidemiological profile of patients treated at a public service in the eastern zone of São Paulo with the diagnosis of endometrial carcinosarcoma.

Methods

Eletronic chart review of patient's medical records who underwent follow-up at the Oncology Gynecology Santa Marcelina Hospital in Itaquera's ambulatory from 2001 to 2017, with the diagnosis of CSA. A database analyzing the age, parity, smoking, the main complaint, the preview use of post-menopausal hormone, the treatment performed, recurrence and death was elaborated.

Results

In total, 14 patients were attended, aged between 57 and 86 years (mean of 73.4 years). In 80% of cases vaginal bleeding after menopause was the main symptom. The vast majority were multiparous and had not used hormone replacement therapy. All of them underwent a surgical treatment and 12 cases went through adjuvant therapy with radiotherapy, chemotherapy, brachytherapy, or their associations (85.7% adjuvancy). Six patients developed recurrence (42.8%), with local recurrences (14.2%) and remote recurrences (28.5%), all of them progressing to death within 2 years of follow-up.

Table 1. Pacients characteristics

Characteristics	Pacients (N=14)
Mean age	73.4 (between 57 and 86 years)
Main symptoms	
vaginal bleeding	80.0%
abdominal-pelvic pain.	20.0%
Comorbidities	
Yes	85.7%
No	14.0%
Recurrence	42.8%
Local recurrences	14.2%
Remote recurrences (28.5%)	28.5%
Adjuvancy	85.7%
Death	42.8%

Conclusions

As described in the literature, patient's epidemiological profiles are similar in terms of age, initial symptom of postmenopausal vaginal bleeding and high death rate possibly due to late diagnosis and difficulty to access specialized public services. They differ when compared: parity and use of hormonal therapy.

References

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