

UTERINE CANCER



National Cancer Control Programme
Ministry of Health



Global Burden

New patients diagnosed
420,368 (in 2022)

Deaths due to uterine cancer
97,723 (in 2022)



Uterine Cancer in Sri Lanka 2005 – 2021

According to 2021 data, uterine cancer is the 6th most common cancer among women in Sri Lanka.



Age Standardized Incidence Rates of Uterine Cancer in Sri Lanka, 2005-2021

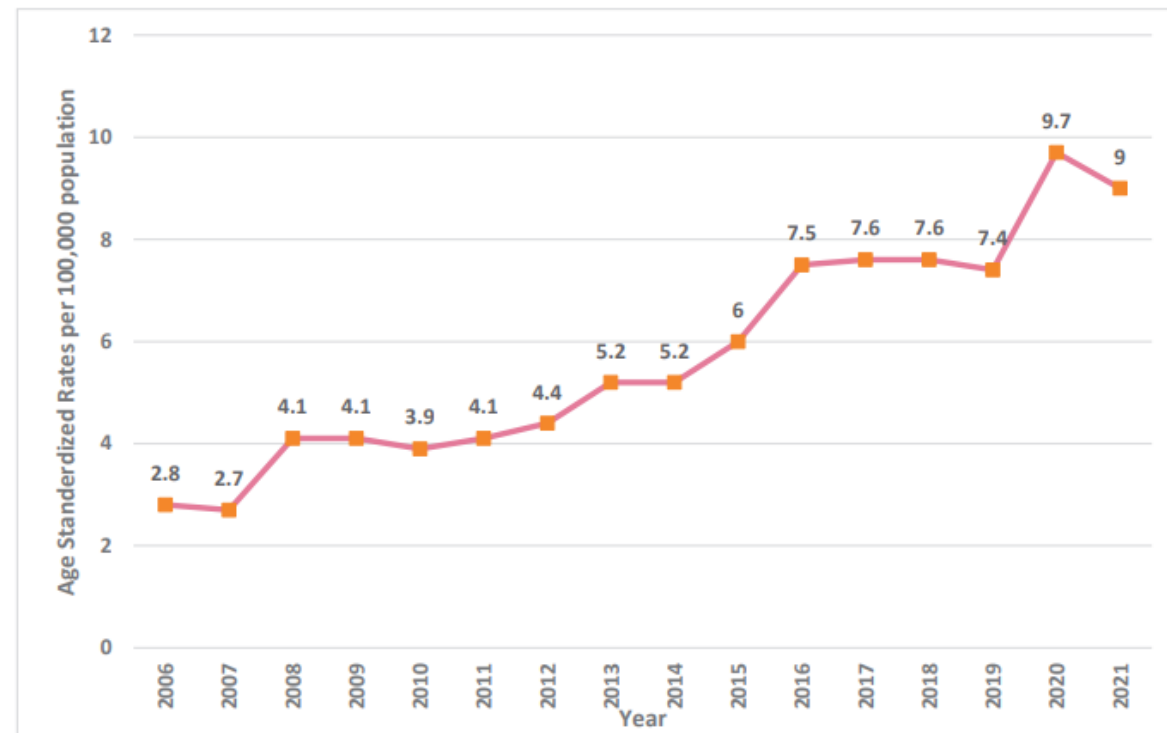
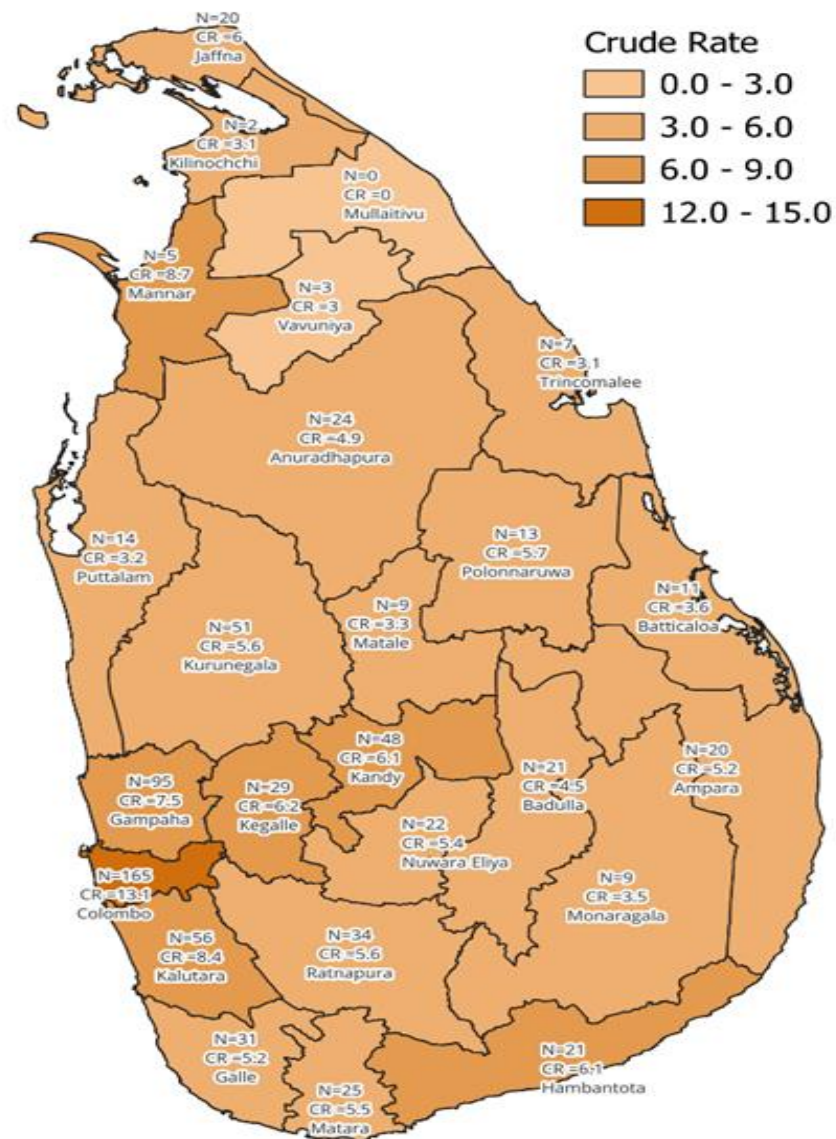


Figure 42: Age Standardized Incidence Rates of Uterine cancer in Sri Lanka, 2006-2021

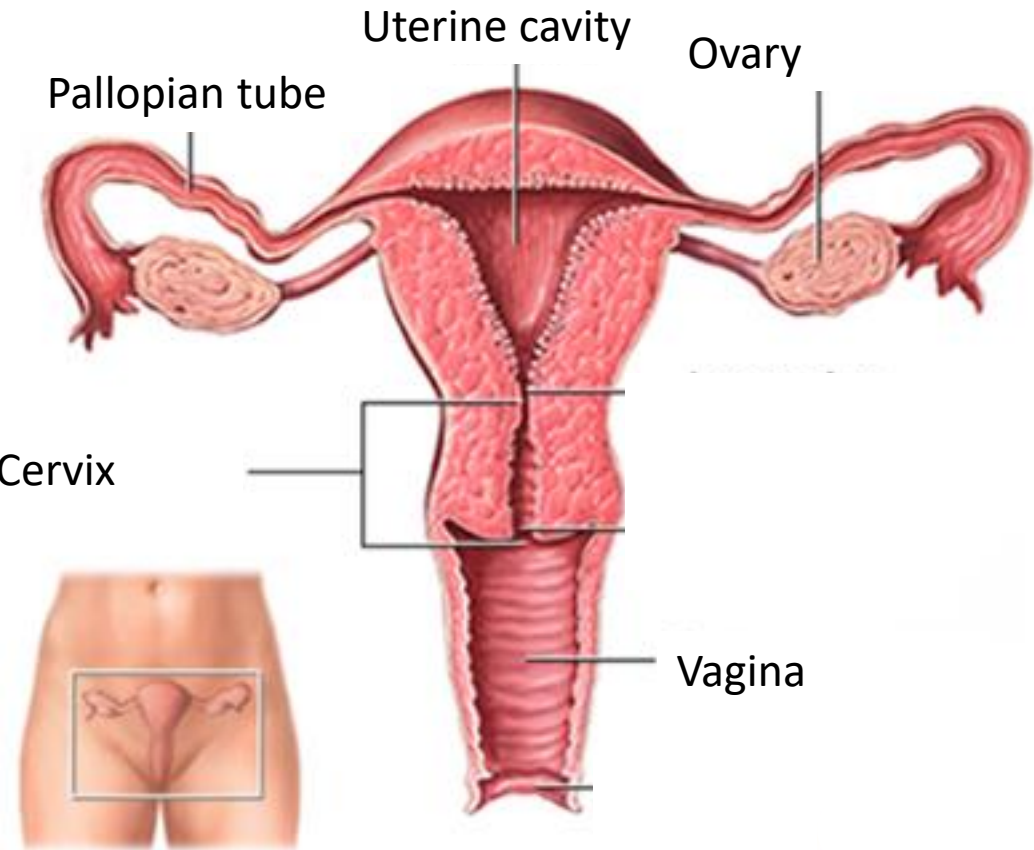
Uterine Cancer in Sri Lanka 2021



Uterus (Female)



Parts of the Uterus



Risk factors

1. Hormonal Factors

(Exposure to estrogen without adequate progesterone)

increase endometrial proliferation.

- Early menarche or late menopause
- Never having children
- Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT) – Estrogen only
- Tamoxifen therapy (Used to treat breast cancer)
- Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS)





Risk factors

2. Lifestyle related factors

- Obesity
- Physical inactivity
- Diet: high fat and low fibre diet

3. Family history / Genetics

- Lynch Syndrome (Hereditary Non-Polyposis Colorectal Cancer, HNPCC)
- Family History of Endometrial or Colorectal Cancer



Risk factors

4. Certain NCDs

- Diabetes
- Hypertension

5. Other factors

- Age – Women between 50-60y of age, after menopause
- Radiotherapy: Pelvic radiation



Protective factors

1. Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCPs):

When OCPs contain progesterone, it counteracts estrogen's stimulating effects on the uterine lining, thereby lowering the risk of endometrial cancer.

2. Having children

3. Physical activity and healthy diet



Clinical Features



. Abnormal uterine bleeding

Post Menopausal Bleeding

Intermenstrual bleeding

Irregular or heavy menstrual bleeding

. Vaginal discharges

- Can be watery, pink or whitish
- Between menstrual bleeding or after menopause

Clinical Features



3. Dysmenorrhea

4. Frequent passing of urine or difficulty in passing urine

Due to compression of the bladder

Early detection of uterine cancer

- ★ Screening tests are not recommended for asymptomatic and low-risk women.
- ★ Because of low incidence and lack of effective testing tools.

Tests recommended for high-risk or symptomatic women

- TVS: Used to assess the endometrial thickness
- Pipelle Aspiration
- Hysteroscopy
- D & C



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