



Resistance to Chemotherapy in Uterine Cancer: Mechanisms and Current therapies for Systemic treatment of Gynaecologic Malignancies

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Uterine cancer, also known as endometrial cancer, is a type of cancer that originates in the lining of the uterus,

who have reached or are approaching menopause. Uterine cancer develops when the cells in the endometrium begin to grow uncontrollably, forming a tumor. This type of cancer can present various symptoms, such as abnormal vaginal bleeding (including post-menopausal bleeding), pelvic pain, and unusual vaginal discharge. While the exact cause of uterine cancer is not always clear, several risk factors, including hormonal imbalances, obesity, a family history of uterine or colon cancer, and certain medical conditions like polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), may increase the likelihood of its development.

cancer, including its risk factors, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention strategies [1-4].

1. **Risk Factors:** Uterine cancer risk factors encompass hormonal imbalances, obesity, advanced age, family history of uterine or colon cancer, and conditions like polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Understanding these risk factors is crucial for early detection and prevention.

2. **Symptoms:** Early identification is vital for effective treatment. Common symptoms include abnormal vaginal bleeding, particularly post-menopausal bleeding, pelvic pain, and unusual vaginal discharge.

3. **Diagnosis:** Diagnosis involves a combination of medical imaging (ultrasound, MRI, CT scans) and biopsy to confirm the presence, type, and stage of cancer.

4. **Classification:** Uterine cancer is categorized into endometrioid carcinoma (the most common type) and uterine sarcoma (a rarer, more aggressive form).

Conclusion

3. Jennifer MO, Lyudmila M (2016) Cystic Cervicitis: A Case Report and Literature