

# Survival analysis of endometrium cancer patients from three main cancer referral centres in Malaysia

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Endometrium cancer is the second-highest gynecologic cancer reported globally and the third most common cancer with a lifetime risk of 1 among 144 women in Malaysia. This study aimed to describe the survival rates of endometrium cancer patients in a wider population of Malaysia, particularly from Peninsular Malaysia. **Methods:** Medical records of histopathologically confirmed endometrium cancer patients diagnosed between 1st January 2014 and 31st December 2016 from Hospital Kuala Lumpur, Institut Kanser Negara and University of Malaya Medical Centre were retrospectively reviewed and their mortality status as of 31st December 2019 was matched for survival analysis. **Results:** The overall survival analysis was based on 103 deaths from a total of 337 cancer patients (30.6%) as of December 2019. The overall survival time at 75% was 2.9 years (did not reach a median survival) and demonstrated a plateau at 65.4% beginning at approximately 5 years. The three- and five-year survival rates were recorded at 75% and 65% respectively. Univariate analysis showed that tumour grade, staging, ECOG status, treatment methods, lymphovascular invasion, and lymph node status were found to be associated with the patient's prognosis. **Conclusion:** Results from this study provided better insight into the survival rates of endometrium cancer patients in Malaysia due to the wide referral received by each hospital. More data particularly from East Malaysia is needed where limited access to medical care experienced in certain areas could hinder early diagnosis of the disease, despite the slow growth and significant symptoms presented by the patients.