



Implementation Possibilities of Reproductive Potential in Patients with Endometrial Cancer G2 with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) and Infertility on the Example of a Clinical Case

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Abstract

A clinical case demonstrates the possibilities of treating endometrial cancer and, in the subsequent implementation of reproductive function.

Introduction

PCOS occurs in 5% to 10% of women. Difficulties in the implementation of reproductive function in patients with PCOS are associated with several factors - with anovulation, which leads to infertility, as well as endometrial pathology, which occurs in 70% of cases, while endometrial cancer in patients with PCOS occurs in 5% to 7%.

Description of the Clinical Case

Patient A., 26 years old, diagnosed with PCOS, primary infertility, endometrial polyp (according to ultrasound for two years) turned to Professor Krasilnikov S.E. for hysteroscopy of the endometrial polyp. According to the pathomorphological conclusion dated December 18th, 2017. N42180 - moderately differentiated (G2) adenocarcinoma in the polyp.

Considering the age of the patient, the desire to maintain reproductive function, the absence of a history of pregnancies, in January 2018 the patient was referred to the Tomsk National Research Medical Center for a revision of the pathological material and a repeated endometrial biopsy under hysteroscopy control.

According to the revision dated January 15th, 2018 N6736/17 - moderately differentiated (G2) adenocarcinoma in the polyp, histological examination after repeated hysteroscopy N562-68/18 dated January 22nd, 2018 - endometrial hyperplasia without atypia.

Patient's diagnosis is Endometrial cancer IA st T1aN0M0.

By the decision of the council: Doctors recommended organ-preserving treatment, then a levonorgestrel-containing intrauterine system was installed and treatment with gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonists was carried out for 6 months with control hysteroscopies, the treatment was carried out during 2018-2019.

After completing the oncological stage of treatment, the patient was referred to the clinic of Professor Pasma for the implementation of the reproductive function.

In August 2019 there was hysteroscopy, photodynamic therapy of the uterine cavity, according to the histological examination of August 26th, 2019 No. 33445 - complex endometrial hyperplasia without atypia. To assess resistance to hormone therapy, immunohistochemical study No. 2618/20 dated January 31st, 2020 was carried out - diffuse expression of antibodies to progesterone receptors.

At a consultation consisting of an oncologist, an obstetrician-gynecologist, a reproductive specialist with the participation of Professor Pasma NM. an attempt at spontaneous conception

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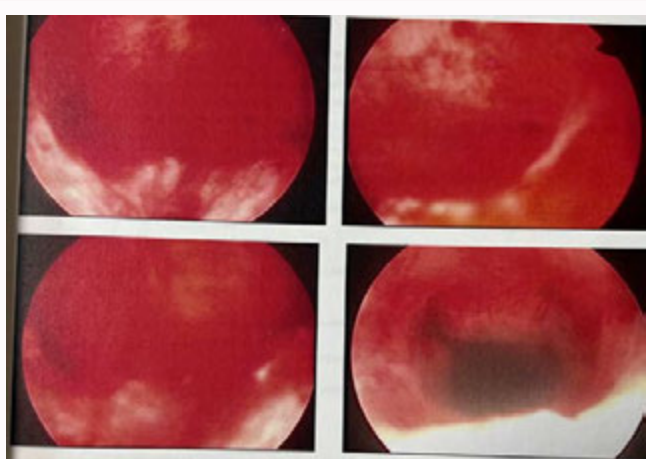


Figure 1: Hysteroscopy, chronic endometritis, photodynamic therapy, August 2019.

is recommended, with ineffectiveness after 1 month - controlled induction of ovulation - a short protocol (clomiphene citrate 50 mg from 2 to 6 days + GONAL) and artificial insemination with husband's sperm. Also, the examination revealed polymorphism of hemostasis genes - heterozygous F13, homozygous PAI-1 and MTHRR, heterozygous.

Laparoscopy, ovarian drilling, hysteroscopy was performed on February 8th, 2022. Two months later artificial insemination with the husband's sperm had successfully performed in a natural cycle. During pregnancy were diagnosed: Gestational diabetes mellitus, the target level of glycated hemoglobin is less than 6%. Isthmico-cervical insufficiency, correction with a circular suture, obstetric pessary.

Finally, patient had timely operative delivery during pregnancy I at 37 weeks 3 days, urgent caesarean section in the Novosibirsk Regional Perinatal Center on December 21st, 2022. Volume of blood loss = 400 ml, boy 3,900 g, 52 cm, 8/8 Apgar scores. There are currently no data for recurrence and progression.

Conclusions

1) When treating patients with PCOS, it is recommended to perform hysteroscopy, a histological examination to diagnose the state of the endometrium and identify endometrial pathology before using assisted reproductive technologies.

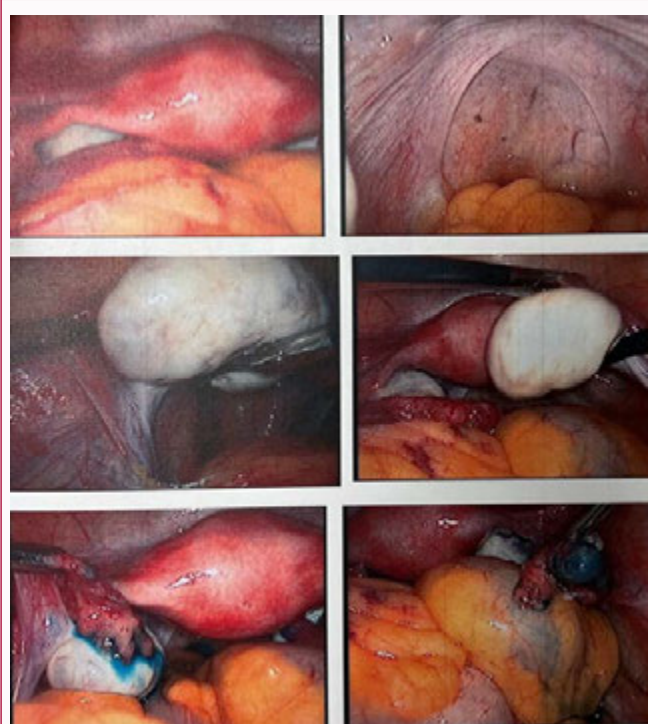


Figure 2: Laparoscopy, ovarian drilling, February 2022.

2) In patients diagnosed with cancer of the uterine body and PCOS, it is possible to carry out organ-preserving treatment without violating oncological principles.

3) The decision on pregnancy planning and management of pregnancy and childbirth is made at a consultation with the participation of an oncologist, an obstetrician-gynecologist, and a reproductologist.