

## References

- AJCC Staging for Uterine Endometrial Carcinoma. 2002.

## Results

Endometrial carcinoma represents the most common cancer of the female genital tract in women in developed countries. The incidence per 100,000 people is estimated at 11.1 for females aged 50–59, increasing significantly to 100.0 for women aged 70 and above.

The aim of our study was to evaluate the importance of immunohistochemical staining for estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor, and Ki-67 index in the differentiation of endometrial carcinomas from other types of tumors. We also wanted to determine the prognostic value of these markers in patients with endometrial carcinoma.

Our results confirm that immunohistochemical staining for estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor, and Ki-67 index are useful in differentiating endometrial carcinomas from other tumors. However, the prognostic value of these markers in patients with endometrial carcinoma is still unclear.

Thus far there has been no consensus concerning the prognostic value of these markers in endometrial carcinoma. Our results demonstrate the existence of two groups of endometrial carcinomas according to their Ki-67 index. The first group consists of tumors with a low Ki-67 index (less than 15%), while the second group consists of tumors with a high Ki-67 index (more than 15%).

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## Conclusion

1. Endometrial carcinoma is a heterogeneous tumor with different prognostic value of immunohistochemical staining for estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor, and Ki-67 index.

## Conflict of interest