

Pretreatment Evaluation & Followup of Endometrial Cancer

Endometrial carcinoma (EC) (<https://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info/endometrial-cancer>) occurs when cancer cells form in the inner lining of the uterus, the endometrium. Imaging tests are used to develop treatment plans and monitor disease following treatment.

MRI pelvis (<https://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info/mri-abdomen-pelvis>) with and without contrast is usually appropriate for initial staging. Ultrasound (US) pelvis (<https://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info/abdominus>) transvaginal, CT pelvis (<https://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info/abdominct>) with contrast, and MRI pelvis without contrast may also be appropriate.

For pretreatment evaluation of low-grade tumors, US pelvis transabdominal, MRI abdomen pelvis with and without contrast, MRI pelvis without contrast, CT chest (<https://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info/chestct>) abdomen pelvis with contrast, and PET/CT (<https://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info/pet>) skull base to mid-thigh may be appropriate.

For evaluation of high-grade tumors, MRI pelvis with and without contrast, CT chest abdomen pelvis with contrast, PET/CT, or MRI pelvis with and without contrast is usually appropriate. US abdomen, US pelvis, MRI abdomen with and without contrast, MRI abdomen pelvis without contrast, and CT chest abdomen pelvis without intravenous contrast may be appropriate.

Imaging tests are not usually appropriate for follow-up of asymptomatic individuals with treated low- or intermediate-risk EC.

For follow-up of asymptomatic individuals with treated high-risk EC, x-ray chest, CT chest abdomen pelvis with contrast, and CT chest abdomen pelvis without contrast may be appropriate.

For individuals with clinically suspected recurrence of EC after treatment, MRI abdomen pelvis with and without contrast, CT chest abdomen pelvis with contrast, and PET/CT are usually appropriate. US abdomen, x-ray chest (<https://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info/chestrad>), MRI abdomen pelvis without contrast, and CT chest abdomen pelvis may also be appropriate.

For more information, visit the Endometrial Cancer (<https://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info/endometrial-cancer>) page.

— By Selin Ege Yalcindag, BS and Sharon L. D’Souza, MD, MPH. This information originally appeared in the *Journal of the American College of Radiology*.

Disclaimer

This information is copied from the RadiologyInfo Web site (<http://www.radiologyinfo.org>) which is dedicated to providing the highest quality information. To ensure that, each section is reviewed by a physician with expertise in the area presented. All information contained in the Web site is further reviewed by an ACR (American College of Radiology) - RSNA (Radiological Society of North America) committee, comprising physicians with expertise in several radiologic areas.

However, it is not possible to assure that this Web site contains complete, up-to-date information on any particular subject. Therefore, ACR and RSNA make no representations or warranties about the suitability of this information for use for any particular purpose. All information is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty.

Please visit the RadiologyInfo Web site at <http://www.radiologyinfo.org> to view or download the latest information.

Note: Images may be shown for illustrative purposes. Do not attempt to draw conclusions or make diagnoses by comparing these images to other medical images, particularly your own. Only qualified physicians should interpret images; the radiologist is the physician expert trained in medical imaging.

Copyright

This material is copyrighted by either the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA), 820 Jorie Boulevard, Oak Brook, IL 60523-2251 or the American College of Radiology (ACR), 1891 Preston White Drive, Reston, VA 20191-4397. Commercial reproduction or multiple distribution by any traditional or electronically based reproduction/publication method is prohibited.

Copyright © 2024 Radiological Society of North America, Inc.