

How Can You Access Personalized Care?

- Ensure your doctor has experience treating endometrial cancer. Consider a second opinion with a specialist.
- Request all essential testing, including biomarker testing, and discuss how the results may impact prognosis and therapy options.
- Understand ALL of the treatments available to you – including clinical trials.
- Make sure to have a friend or loved one present during discussions, so you can talk about the information later and feel confident when making care decisions.
- Don't hesitate to share your opinion and to ask questions about available treatment options. Remember, YOU should be at the center of your endometrial cancer care.

Glossary Terms

**Biomarker Testing (molecular testing):** Laboratory testing that identifies certain genes, proteins, or other molecules in a sample of tissue, blood, or other body fluid. In cancer, it may also be used to evaluate treatment or to make a prognosis.

**CDK (cyclin-dependent kinase) Inhibitor:** A targeted treatment that inhibits the function of CDKs.

**Immunotherapy:** Type of therapy that harnesses one's own immune system to help the body fight cancer, infection, and other diseases.

**Microsatellite Instability (MSI):** Prognostic marker found in endometrial and colorectal cancers. The presence of MSI may help determine a treatment plan.

**PARP Inhibitors:** A type of targeted treatment that inhibits the enzyme poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase.

**Personalized Medicine:** Also called precision medicine, is a type of care that is based on the genetic makeup and individual characteristics of a patient's disease.

**Somatic Mutations:** Mutations that can occur in any of the cells of the body but are not hereditary. These mutations may, in some cases, cause cancer or other diseases.

**Standard of Care:** An established guideline that is consensus among experts as the most appropriate and/or effective treatment for a specific type and stage of cancer.

**Targeted Therapy:** A type of personalized medicine that works by blocking specific mutations and by preventing cancer cells from growing and dividing, without affecting normal cells.

**Vaginal Brachytherapy:** A radioactive source enclosed in a cylinder is temporarily inserted into the vagina to deliver radiation therapy.

Biomarkers That May Impact Treatment Options Include:	Treatment Decision Factors Include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Microsatellite instability (MSI high)</li> <li>▪ Mismatch repair defects (dMMR)</li> <li>▪ HER-2 mutation</li> <li>▪ MTOR mutation</li> <li>▪ Estrogen or progesterone receptors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Baseline health and function of a patient, including their existing medical conditions</li> <li>▪ Pathology results</li> <li>▪ Surgical staging results</li> <li>▪ Microsatellite status</li> </ul>

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