Fertility-preserving treatment in women with early endometrial cancer: the Chinese experience

Yao Wang
Jia-xin Yang
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing 100730, China

Abstract: Endometrial cancer (EC) is the most common malignant tumor of the female reproductive tract in developed countries and the second most common gynecologic malignancy in China. Although EC is most often diagnosed in postmenopausal women, the increase in obesity rates and other lifestyle changes has been accompanied by an increase in the prevalence of EC among younger women. Approximately 4% of patients are diagnosed before the age of 40 years and before having given birth. Such patients may have a strong desire to preserve their fertility despite oncologic risks and thus may be reluctant to undergo standard treatment for EC, which includes hysterectomy, bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, and surgical staging. Therefore, more conservative treatment approaches may need to be discussed, along with their associated oncologic and reproductive outcomes. In fact, various studies have confirmed the effectiveness and safety of conservative treatment in EC. This review aimed to provide a concise yet informative overview of the current status of fertility-preserving treatment for EC in China, as well as to summarize the latest and ongoing research efforts in this area.

Keywords: endometrial cancer, conservative treatment, Chinese, fertility

Introduction
Endometrial cancer (EC) is the leading gynecologic malignancy in developed countries. In recent years, with the increase in global obesity rates, the incidence rate of EC in China has also risen, with ~63,400 newly diagnosed cases in 2015.1 While EC is more prevalent in postmenopausal women, 7.1% of patients are diagnosed between the ages of 20 and 44 years.2 As a substantial number of reproductive-age women are delaying childbearing, the rate of EC diagnosis in nulliparous women has been increasing as well. In fact, it is estimated that 70%–88% of women with EC in this population have not completed childbearing at the time of diagnosis.3 In addition, since the adoption of the two-child per family policy in China, an increasing number of EC patients have a strong desire to preserve their fertility. However, the standard management for EC involves hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy with or without pelvic lymphadenectomy, which deprives patients of the chance of future pregnancy. Conservative treatment has emerged as an important alternative for younger EC patients who desire to retain their fertility despite oncologic risks. Therefore, the effectiveness of conservative treatment for EC represents an important topic of discussion.

In younger women with EC, conservative treatment is feasible because many ECs diagnosed in this population are early-stage, well-differentiated endometrioid endometrial carcinomas with favorable prognosis.2 Indeed, several studies have confirmed
the effectiveness of conservative treatment for EC, reporting that younger patients with low-grade EC had excellent survival regardless of the primary therapy chosen (hormone therapy vs primary surgery).

In China, the conservative treatment of gynecological malignancies is based on the “Standardization study on the preservation of reproductive function in gynecological malignant tumors”, a key project of the “Eleventh Five-Year Plan” (2006–2010), supported by the National Science and Technology Foundation. Since then, major clinical centers in China have begun providing fertility-preserving treatments to women with early-stage cervical, endometrial, or ovarian cancers. However, the effectiveness of such treatments varies substantially in clinical practice, and clinicians often find it challenging to address certain issues. In 2014, the Gynecologic Oncology Branch of the Chinese Medical Association established the clinical diagnostic and therapeutic guidelines for fertility-preserving treatment of gynecological malignancies, in order to provide patients and medical practitioners with up-to-date scientific evidence and recommendations for effective therapeutic strategies. Since then, the conservative treatment of gynecological malignancies has received increasing attention, and many related studies are currently underway. The present review summarizes the current state of fertility-preserving treatment for EC in China and provides a literature overview reflecting the latest research trends in this direction.

Candidates for conservative treatment

The guidelines developed by the Gynecologic Oncology Branch of the Chinese Medical Association establish the eligibility of early-stage EC patients for fertility-preserving treatment based on the following: 1) age ≤ 40 years; 2) strong desire to preserve fertility; 3) diagnosis of well-differentiated endometrioid adenocarcinoma; 4) lesions confined to the endometrium, without myometrial infiltration or extraperitoneal metastasis; 5) positive progesterone receptor (PR) status for patients who are candidates for progestin therapy; 6) no contraindications to progestin for patients who are candidates for progestin therapy; 7) good compliance and full understanding of the advantages and risks associated with conservative treatment.

Currently, domestic and international guidelines agree that only patients with highly differentiated endometrioid adenocarcinoma, strong fertility desire, and no myometrial invasion may be considered for conservative therapy, because such patients have a low risk of cancer progression during conservative treatment. In fact, even if disease progression occurs, such patients have a 5-year survival rate comparable to that of women who received definitive surgery at diagnosis. New research indicates that well-differentiated G1 endometrioid adenocarcinoma with minimal myometrial invasion can be treated with conservative hysterectomy surgery. However, due to the limited number of cases studied to date, the safety and efficacy of conservative treatment in this particular population remain to be confirmed. In addition, only the Chinese guideline maintains the age requirement (aged ≤ 40 years) for EC patients to be considered candidates for conservative treatment. With the adoption of China’s second-child policy and the development of assisted reproductive technology (ART), it remains to be determined whether the age requirement for fertility-preserving treatment for EC may be relaxed.

Pretreatment assessment

Pretreatment assessment is particularly important and takes into consideration disease history, previous treatment methods and associated response, comorbidities, checkup findings, physical status, pathological findings, and lesion severity based on imaging examination or laparoscopy. While the optimal imaging modality for pretreatment assessment of myometrial invasion has not been established, transvaginal ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging are frequently used. Imaging is not only helpful to detect myometrial invasion but also to exclude synchronous ovarian tumors or suspicious lymphadenopathy. Although laparoscopic evaluation of metastatic status is not currently recommended, laparoscopy and biopsy are necessary under certain special circumstances such as in patients with imaging-suspected concurrent ovarian cancer or lymph node involvement.

Conservative treatment options

Hormonal therapy

Progestin treatment is the most frequently reported approach for conservative management of early-stage EC. In 1997, Kim et al first reported that EC patients conceived successfully after progestin treatment. Since then, a number of retrospective studies have demonstrated the role of progestin therapy in the conservative management of EC. A total of 15 studies covering 405 patients with stage IA EC treated with progestin were published between 2006 and 2017 in China (Table 1). In China, the therapeutic effect of progestin agents was first described in 2006 by Yu et al who described 25 patients (8 with EC and 17 with severe atypical hyperplasia) treated with medroxyprogesterone acetate...
## Table 1: Studies on conservative treatment of EC in China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Pathological diagnosis</th>
<th>Therapy</th>
<th>CR rate</th>
<th>Recurrence</th>
<th>Pregnancy</th>
<th>Delivery</th>
<th>Follow-up (months)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treatment of progestin</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yu et al⁷</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>29 (20–35)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>AH (17) + EC (8)</td>
<td>MPA 250–500 mg/d or MA or hydroxyprogesterone caproate</td>
<td>EC: 6.4 (3–10)</td>
<td>EC: 71.4% (5/7)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>5–114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu et al⁸</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>27 (22–37)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>MPA 250–500 mg/d or MA 160–320 mg/d</td>
<td>5.3±2.8</td>
<td>90.8% (40/44)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>18% (5/27)</td>
<td>39.1 (4–91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang et al⁹</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>31 (21–39)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>MPA 250–500 mg/d or MA 160–320 mg/d</td>
<td>6 (3–12)</td>
<td>20% (3/15)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>30% (3/10)</td>
<td>3.5 (4–92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mao et al⁴⁰</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>28 (26–31)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>MPA 250–500 mg/d or MA 160 mg/d</td>
<td>7.5 (3–9)</td>
<td>66.7% (4/6)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>75% (3/4)</td>
<td>32–77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shan et al⁴¹</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>30 (20–36)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>AH (6) + EC (14)</td>
<td>MA 160 mg/d</td>
<td>6 (1–18)</td>
<td>85% (17/20)</td>
<td>11.8% (2/17)</td>
<td>5.9% (2/17)</td>
<td>26 (9–60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cao et al⁴²</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>29 (23–40)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>MPA 500 mg/d, or MA 320 mg–480 mg/d</td>
<td>6.2±2.8</td>
<td>89% (34/38)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>40% (10/25)</td>
<td>28% (7/25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shan et al⁴³</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>30 (18–38)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>AH (12) + EC (14)</td>
<td>MA 160 mg/d</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>80.8%</td>
<td>28.6% (3/10)</td>
<td>12.5% (1/8)</td>
<td>32 (15–66)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zhou et al⁴⁴</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>30 (20–40)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>AH (13) + EC (19)</td>
<td>MPA 250 mg/d, or MA 160 mg/d</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>84.4% (27/32)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>23.8% (5/21)</td>
<td>32.5 (10–92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li et al⁴⁵</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>27 (23–31)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>MA 160 mg/d</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>58.5% (24/41)</td>
<td>20.8% (5/24)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu et al⁴⁶</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>MPA 250–500 mg/d</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>62.5% (5/8)</td>
<td>0/5</td>
<td>0/5</td>
<td>34.6 (7–114)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qian and Chen⁴⁷</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>33 (26–39)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>MPA 250–500 mg/d or MA 160–320 mg/d</td>
<td>6 (3–12)</td>
<td>72.7% (32/44)</td>
<td>38.9% (7/18)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>22.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wang et al⁴⁸</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>32 (18–30)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>MA 160 mg/d or anastrozole</td>
<td>4 (2–11)</td>
<td>81.1% (30/37)</td>
<td>36.4% (4/11)</td>
<td>27.3% (3/11)</td>
<td>78.6 (9.1–252.8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chen et al⁴⁹</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>32 (21–41)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>MPA 250–500 mg/d or MA 160–480 mg/d, or progestin + GnRHs, or progestin + LNG-IUS</td>
<td>6 (3–24)</td>
<td>73.0% (27/37)</td>
<td>29.6% (8/27)</td>
<td>18.5% (5/27)</td>
<td>54 (4–148)</td>
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<td>Zhang⁵⁰</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>MA 160 mg/d or tamoxifen ± metformin</td>
<td>9.14±1.3</td>
<td>82.3% (14/17)</td>
<td>18.2% (2/11)</td>
<td>9.1% (1/11)</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang et al⁵¹</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>33 (24–39)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>MA 20–200 mg/d, or MPA 100–400 mg/d, or norethisterone 20 mg/d, or progestin + LNG-IUS</td>
<td>6 (3–13)</td>
<td>84.3% (43/51)</td>
<td>41% (16/39)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Treatment of hysteroscopic resection combined with progestin</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Li et al⁵²</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>27 (23–31)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>Hysteroscopic resection + dydrogesterone 30 mg/d</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>80% (32/40)</td>
<td>3.10% (1/32)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Li et al⁵³</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>Hysteroscopic resection + LNG-IUS</td>
<td>3–9</td>
<td>87.5% (7/8)</td>
<td>57.1% (4/7)</td>
<td>42.9% (3/7)</td>
<td>39 (11–77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang et al⁵⁴</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>30 (25–34)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>EC</td>
<td>Hysteroscopic resection + MA 160 mg/d</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>100% (6/6)</td>
<td>50% (3/6)</td>
<td>50% (3/6)</td>
<td>26–91</td>
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</tbody>
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(Continued)
Table 1 (Continued)

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<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>No Pathological diagnosis</th>
<th>CR rate</th>
<th>Recurrence</th>
<th>Therapy Duration (months)</th>
<th>Follow-up (months)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zhou et al31</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>31 (25–39)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>93.1% (27/29)</td>
<td>6.90% (2/29)</td>
<td>GnRH-a + letrozole or GnRH-a + iUD</td>
<td>5.0 ± 2.9</td>
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Notes: Data are presented as mean ±SD, median (range), or unless otherwise specified.

Abbreviations: AH, atypical hyperplasia; EC, endometrial cancer; GnRH-a, gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist; LNG-IUS, levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system.

(MPA). The average age of the patients was 28.6 years (range, 20–35 years). Of the eight patients with EC, six responded to treatment (average response time, 2.5 months; range, 1–3 months) and five achieved complete response (CR; average time to CR, 6.4 months; range, 3–10 months). Of those who achieved CR, one (20%) relapsed at 30 months after remission. Subsequently, Yu et al14 reported the result of a multicenter study examining the role of hormonal therapy in the conservative management of EC. The study period spanned from 1998 to 2011, totaling 48 patients treated with progestins. The median age was 27 years (range, 22–37 years) and 90.8% (40/48) of patients achieved CR. The average time to CR was 5.3 ± 2.8 months. Recurrence was noted in 20.6% of the 34 patients who had responded to treatment initially and been followed up. The average time to recurrence was 23.7 months (range, 8–45 months). Later studies reported a CR rate of 58.5%–89%, with a recurrence rate of 14.3%–50%.

Most patients described in the literature received treatment with either MPA or megestrol acetate (MA), but there are controversies about the efficacy of these progestogens. Whereas MA treatment was previously reported to be associated with higher remission rate and lower recurrence rate,28 the latest large-scale clinical study reported comparable efficacy of these two oral progestins, with a lower recurrence rate for MPA.29 Therefore, it is worthwhile to continue exploring which medication can yield superior clinical effectiveness. High-dose progesterone therapy is beneficial for reversing EC but causes various adverse side effects. No definitive consensus has been reached on the optimal dose and duration of progestin treatment, which vary across studies. Currently, the most commonly reported regimens include MPA at 250–600 mg/day or MA at 160–480 mg/day.8,30 In China, MPA is commonly administered at 250–600 mg/day and MA at 160–320 mg/day.4,14–25 Only Yang et al26 reported the usage of oral progestogens at lower doses, with MPA at 100–400 mg/day and MA at 20–200 mg/day without interruption.

### Hysteroscopic resection and progesterone therapy

Long-term oral administration of large doses of progesterone has adverse side effects, which restricts its use in certain populations and limits compliance among young women. Therefore, research efforts have focused on developing a more effective and convenient treatment to help improve compliance and alleviate the side effects associated with oral progesterone. Other strategies including levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system (LNG-IUS) and gonadotropin-releasing
hormone agonist (GnRH-a) therapy, used alone or in combination, have been explored as alternative options for conservative therapy in women with EC because the effectiveness of such strategies is comparable to that of high-dose oral progesterone.7,31,32

Hysteroscopic resection combined with progesterone therapy is a new type of conservative treatment. Hysteroscopic resection involves resection of the tumor, of a small layer of the myometrium underlying the lesion (two-step technique), and of the endometrium adjacent to the tumor (three-step technique).31 More than a decade of research has not only confirmed that hysteroscopic resection is effective for treating early-stage, highly differentiated endometrioid adenocarcinoma in patients with a strong desire to retain fertility, but that hysteroscopic resection is superior to traditional conservative treatment.33 The findings of the two largest studies on the effect of fertility-sparing, combined therapy involving hysteroscopic resection and medical treatment strongly suggest that this combined approach is comparable to progestin therapies in terms of treatment response rates and pregnancy rates.33,34 In 2013, Li et al35 described the first Chinese case series involving patients who received combined hysteroscopic resection and progestin therapy. This case series included eight patients who underwent hysteroscopic resection of the endometrial lesions and shallow muscular layer within 2–3 mm below the lesion, followed by insertion of an LNG-IUS (Mirena; Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceutical Inc, Whippany, NJ, USA). Seven of eight patients achieved CR, whereas one patient had tumor relapse and underwent hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy at 5 months after hysteroscopic resection. Four patients became pregnant within 3–6 months after treatment completion, and three patients delivered successfully. Later, Wang et al36 reported a series of six patients who underwent hysterectomy and of the local lesion, of the shallow muscular layer, and of the surrounding tissues within at least 5 mm (three-step technique). In all patients, EC was confirmed as stage IA, and MA treatment was indicated at 160 mg/day for 20 days each month or continuously for 3 months. All six patients achieved CR at 3 months and no recurrence occurred during an average follow-up of 48.5 months. Three patients conceived naturally and delivered healthy infants at full term. A similar study conducted by Wang et al37 described 11 young women with stage IA EC, who received hysterectomy and of the local lesion (two-step technique) combined with progestin therapy (MPA at 250–500 mg/day or MA at 160–320 mg/day). All patients achieved at least partial remission within 3 months, and nine achieved CR within 3–12 months. During an average follow-up of 82.3 months, two patients underwent definitive surgery after completion of fertility and all patients were disease-free. Such findings were consistent between studies conducted in China and those conducted in other countries, suggesting that combined treatment involving hysteroscopic endometrial focal resection followed by LNG-IUS insertion can be an effective and safe approach for the management of EC in young women who desire to preserve fertility. Nevertheless, any recommendations based on these conclusions should be drafted with utmost care because the supporting studies had retrospective design and covered a limited number of patients.

GnRH-a therapy combined with LNG-IUS insertion or oral letrozole Previous studies have confirmed the effectiveness of GnRH-a in patients with EC.38,39 In recent years, LNG-IUS insertion has been proposed as an alternative option for treating endometrial intraepithelial neoplasia and EC.40 Unlike oral progestin, LNG-IUS provides very high doses of progestin to the local endometrium without serious systemic adverse effects. Letrozole, which is a third-generation aromatase inhibitor, was reported to have synergistic effect with the above mentioned therapies for reversing EC.41,42 In China, only one study covered cases of EC and complex atypical hyperplasia (n=29) managed conservatively with combined GnRH-a and LNG-IUS/letrozole therapy.31 During a median follow-up of 18.7 months, 88.2% (15/17) of patients with EC achieved CR, one of whom had recurrence.

Management after completion of conservative treatment Women with a desire to conceive Patients who have achieved CR and wish to conceive are advised to attempt to do so as soon as possible, especially if they have risk factors such as thin endometrium, older age, and history of recurrence.43 Pregnancy can reduce the rate of recurrence,44 and it is generally believed that it is safe for patients to become pregnant starting at 3 months after achieving CR.45 However, regular oncologic follow-up should be continued during pregnancy, maintaining a follow-up interval of 6 months.10

The published literature confirms that patients with early-stage EC managed conservatively have promising fertility outcomes. The pregnancy data from studies conducted in China are summarized in Table 1. The only multicenter study, which was conducted by Yu et al,14 reported that 33.3% (9/27) of the treated women became pregnant and 18.5%
(5/27) delivered successfully after completing therapy. The average time from treatment completion to pregnancy was 12.2 months (range, 4–25 months). Subsequent studies that included patients aged >15 years reported pregnancy rates ranging from 12.5% to 50% and delivery rates ranging from 9.1% to 30% after progestin therapy. As for the pregnancy outcome of patients managed by the hysteroscopic approach, seven studies provided pregnancy data, reporting pregnancy rates ranging from 50% to 80% and live-birth rates ranging from 40.9% to 80%. However, it should be noted that the highest documented pregnancy and birth rates were based on a series of only five patients. Although conventional wisdom suggests that hysteroscopic resection may lead to complications such as intrauterine adhesions and intimal fibrosis, which may affect pregnancy, no intrauterine adhesions were noted in previous studies on hysteroscopic resection, which reported very high pregnancy and live-birth rates. These findings suggest that hysteroscopic resection may have no significant adverse effects on pregnancy outcomes, though further verification is warranted. The only study of patients receiving GnRH-a combined with letrozole/LNG-IUS therapy, two of 13 women who attempted to conceive achieved pregnancy spontaneously, with no successful delivery. Twelve women who attempted to conceive underwent ART but there was no delivery until the last follow-up.

Regarding the optimal choice of reproductive strategy following conservative treatment, EC patients with no history of infertility may consider natural conception, but the pregnancy rate is expected to be low due to thin endometrium. Therefore, ARTs are recommended in women with a strong desire to conceive following EC treatment. Indeed, several studies have shown that pregnancy rate is higher in patients who used ART than in those who attempted natural conception and that ART does not affect the prognosis of EC. However, an increased incidence of perinatal complications including preterm birth, preeclampsia, and need for cesarean section was reported by Chao et al in EC patients who became pregnant using ART. Therefore, women attempting to conceive using ART should undergo close antenatal follow-up.

**Women without pregnancy intention**

For patients who have achieved CR but do not intend to become pregnant, the clinical practice guidelines issued by the European Society for Medical Oncology recommend oral administration of low-dose progesterone but do not establish a specific regimen (dosage, continuous or periodic administration). The Chinese guideline suggests that both periodic treatment with oral short-acting contraceptives and LNG-IUS insertion represent suitable options.

**Women who have completed childbearing**

Because recurrence rates after CR remain high, almost all clinical practice guidelines recommend that patients who have completed fertility should undergo hysterectomy. The Chinese guideline also recommends that patients who have completed fertility can be inserted with an LNG-IUS to prevent tumor recurrence. As an increasing number of patients plan to conceive more than one child, further study should clarify whether patients who have completed fertility can receive maintenance therapy only, allowing the possibility of future pregnancy.

**Women with cancer recurrence**

EC recurrence is defined as the presence of an endometrial lesion after CR to conservative treatment. EC recurrence rates following CR remain high (24%–40%). To develop strategies for decreasing the risk of EC recurrence, it is necessary to identify the influencing factors. Koskas et al conducted a systematic review of prognostic factors of oncologic and reproductive outcomes in fertility-sparing management of EC. This study included 370 patients from 24 studies and reported that none of the factors evaluated (age, gravidity status, obesity, previous infertility, hormonal therapy) was associated with an increased risk of recurrence. However, in China, a retrospective study conducted by Chen et al reported that older age (≥35 years), obesity (body mass index ≥30 kg/m²), longer time to CR, and consistent infertility after conservative treatment were associated with an increased risk of recurrence. Whether factors mentioned above are the influencing factors of recurrence deserves future investigation.

There is no consensus regarding the optimal management strategy for patients with early-stage EC who experience recurrence after fertility-preserving treatment. Only the guidelines issued in 2015 by the European Society for Gynecological Oncology indicate that high-dose progestogen therapy can be given again to patients who relapse after CR, but this recommendation is restricted to nulliparous women. Some researchers suggest that standard surgery including hysterectomy should be performed immediately in patients with recurrence, while others propose that repeated conservative treatment is safe and effective in patients with recurrence who still meet the criteria for initial conservative treatment. A limited number of studies reported that...
patients who relapsed after fertility-preserving therapy achieved CR again with prolonged progesterone therapy (Table 2).56–62 In China, the largest cohort study focused on repeated conservative treatment in patients with recurrent EC was conducted by Yu et al63 in Peking Union Medical College Hospital. Of the 36 patients with recurrence after primary fertility-sparing treatment, 76.2% achieved CR again after a second round of conservative treatment. Two of 16 patients who achieved CR and attempted to conceive became pregnant and delivered successfully. These results suggest promising outcomes of repeated conservative treatment in patients with recurrent EC after CR to primary fertility-preserving treatment. Future clinical studies should clarify the optimal regimen (dose, timing) and follow-up protocol (timing, investigations) for repeated conservative treatment after relapse.

Other factors affecting the indication for conservative treatment

The risk of hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer (Lynch/HNPPC) syndrome in EC patients younger than 50 years is 5%–10%.64 Therefore, patients with early-stage EC and a family history of colorectal cancer should undergo immunohistochemistry evaluation to determine the expression of Lynch syndrome-related genes (MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, and PMS2) before deciding the indication for conservative treatment. Patients with loss of expression of these genes should undergo a gene test; if genetic defects are found, conservative treatment should not be indicated or should be stopped. At present, there is no effective treatment for EC in patients with Lynch syndrome. Future advances in conservative treatment strategies may allow patients with Lynch syndrome to become suitable candidates for conservative treatment, but only under close follow-up.

Progress in basic research

Progestin resistance is the main obstacle to successful conservative therapy in young women with EC, as up to 30% of patients fail to respond to progestin due to primary or acquired progestin resistance.65,66 Several studies have investigated the mechanisms contributing to progestin resistance. Survivin, which is a key regulator of antiapoptotic networks, is overexpressed in both endometrial hyperplasia and EC.67,68 Chen et al69 found that the expression of survivin can be downregulated by progestin. Dysregulation of survivin expression may contribute to progestin resistance in the hyperplastic endometrium. Progesterone inhibits the proliferation of EC cells and reverses their malignant biological behavior through binding to the nuclear PR. Thus, progestin cannot inhibit EC cells that do not express PR and may even promote cell proliferation.70 Gu et al70 showed that, in the absence of PR mediation, progestin-induced activation of the PI3K/Akt pathway plays an important role in progestin resistance of EC cells, suggesting that inhibition of the PI3K/Akt pathway might restore PR expression and reverse progestin resistance in EC. Other pathways involved in progestin resistance include upregulation of EGFR expression, overexpression of glyoxalase I, and insulin resistance.71–73 Ai et al73 indicated that overexpression of EGFR reduced the sensitivity of EC cells to progestin and inhibited cell apoptosis. Thus, EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors can suppress the proliferation of EC cells and may be effective in the treatment of EC. Furthermore, Zhang et al72 demonstrated that metformin can reverse progestin resistance by downregulation of glyoxalase I expression, suggesting that combined therapy with metformin and progestin may be effective in treating EC.

Ongoing clinical trials

Nowadays, several prospective clinical trials aiming to evaluate different strategies for conservative management of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of cases</th>
<th>Primary CR</th>
<th>Recurrence</th>
<th>No. of repeated treatment</th>
<th>Second CR</th>
<th>Follow-up time (months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gotlieb et al56</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>13 EC</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>46.2% (6/13)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100% (4/4)</td>
<td>6–358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramirez et al57</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>81 EC</td>
<td>76% (62/81)</td>
<td>24% (15/62)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>72% (5/7)</td>
<td>36–90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ushijima et al58</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>28 EC + 17 AH</td>
<td>55% (12/22)</td>
<td>24% (15/24)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>75% (6/8)</td>
<td>25–73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perri et al59</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>27 EC</td>
<td>89% (24/27)</td>
<td>62% (15/24)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>100% (11/11)</td>
<td>7.8–412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park et al60</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>31.9% (15/48)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>84.8% (28/33)</td>
<td>24–160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamagami et al61</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>97 EC</td>
<td>90.7% (88/97)</td>
<td>63.2% (55/87)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>98.1% (53/54)</td>
<td>4.5–208.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamauchi et al62</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>9 EC</td>
<td>88.9% (8/9)</td>
<td>87.5% (7/8)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100% (6/6)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu et al63</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>156 EC</td>
<td>93.6% (146/156)</td>
<td>34.6% (36/104)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>76.2% (16/21)</td>
<td>9–77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; AH, atypical hyperplasia; EC, endometrial cancer; NA, not available.
EC are taking place across China (Table 3). Recruitment is currently ongoing for a clinical trial at West China Second University Hospital, aiming to analyze the effectiveness of LNG-IUS insertion for fertility-sparing treatment of endometrial atypical hyperplasia and early endometrial carcinoma (clinicaltrials.gov NCT03463252). Patients who are enrolled are randomly allocated to one of three treatment groups (MPA only, MPA + LNG-IUS, or LNG-IUS only), and the primary outcomes include pathological response, pregnancy rate, and live-birth rate. The study aims to enroll 224 participants. Recruitment is also ongoing in a prospective, multicenter, open-label, randomized, controlled clinical trial sponsored by Peking Union People’s Hospital, Beijing, China, and the study aims to analyze the effectiveness of fertility-sparing treatment of endometrial cancer (clinicaltrials.gov NCT03241914). The primary outcomes include pathological response rates and response time in each treatment arm, while secondary outcomes include treatment-related adverse events, rate of relapse, rate of pregnancy, and patients’ compliance. This study also evaluates whether the use of combined therapy can shorten the treatment duration, which would represent an advantage in terms of cost and comfort to the patients.

**Conclusion**

In younger women with stage IA EC, fertility-preserving treatment is feasible and effective. Apart from oral progestin therapy, LNG-IUS insertion, hysteroscopic resection, and GnRH-a therapy, alone or in combination, have also shown therapeutic promise, but further research is warranted to confirm their effectiveness and safety. After treatment completion, women who wish to conceive are encouraged to attempt to do so as soon as possible. ART is recommended especially in women having a history of infertility. For patients with recurrence after fertility-preserving treatment, repeated fertility-preserving treatment can still achieve a promising response, allowing the possibility of future pregnancy. Further studies are needed to clarify the mechanisms underlying resistance and to develop sensitization strategies in patients with progestin resistance. The outcomes of ongoing and future prospective clinical trials are expected to help clarify the optimal treatment strategy for EC in different patient populations.
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Disclosure
The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References


