### 3.17 Uterus

Table 3.17.1
Overview of key epidemiological parameters for Germany, ICD-10 C54–C55

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incidence</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Prediction for 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incident cases</td>
<td>10,740</td>
<td>10,680</td>
<td>10,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude incidence rate¹</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardised incidence rate²</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age at diagnosis</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mortality</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>2,579</td>
<td>2,472</td>
<td>2,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude mortality rate¹</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardised mortality rate²</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age at death</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ per 100,000 persons ² age-standardised (old European Standard)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence and survival rates</th>
<th>after 5 years</th>
<th>after 10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td>79,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute survival rate (2013–2014)³</td>
<td>70 (68–72)</td>
<td>58 (55–62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative survival rate (2013–2014)³</td>
<td>79 (77–81)</td>
<td>75 (74–79)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

³ in percentages (lowest and highest value of the included German federal states)

### Epidemiology

With approximately 10,700 newly diagnosed cases every year, accounting for 4.7% of all malignant neoplasms, malignant uterine (uterine or endometrial) cancer is the fourth most common form of cancer among women and the most common cancer of the female genital organs. Due to the good prognosis, the number of deaths from this cancer (2,600) per year is comparatively low. One in 50 women will develop cancer of the uterus over the course of her life and one in 200 will die. Cancer of the uterus incidence rates have fallen slightly recently, while age-standardised mortality rates remain almost constant. The median age at diagnosis is 69 years. Histologically, cancers of the uterus are mostly endometrial adenocarcinomas (i.e. originating from the lining of the uterus). In approximately 80% of cases, diagnosis occurs at an early stage (T1). Uterine carcinomas have one of the most favourable prognoses. Patients in Germany have a 5-year relative survival rate of approximately 80%. At the end of 2014, there were around 79,000 women alive in Germany, who had developed a uterine carcinoma during the past ten years. Regional differences within Germany concerning incidence and mortality rates are relatively small. By international comparison, Eastern Europe, Scandinavia and the US report higher incidence rates.

### Risk factors

About 80% of endometrial carcinomas are hormone-dependent. Long-term oestrogen levels therefore constitute a risk factor. Early first menstrual period (menarche), late onset of menopause (climacterium), childlessness and diseases of the ovaries all increase the risk. Oestrogen monotherapy during menopause also increases the risk, but when combined with progesterone, this effect is reduced. Oral contraceptives (»the pill«), in particular oestrogen-progesterone combinations, reduce the risk. For hormone-dependent tumours, lifestyle risk factors also play a role, particularly overweight and lack of exercise. Women with type 2 diabetes mellitus are more frequently affected. Women with breast cancer who have been treated with tamoxifen also face a higher risk. Gene mutations related to hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal carcinoma (HNPPC) also increase the uterine cancer risk.

For the rarer oestrogen-independent types, advanced age is considered a risk-factor. Exposure of the uterus to radiation can also increase the risk. The role played by lifestyle and genetic factors remains unclear.
Figure 3.17.1a
Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, ICD-10 C54–C55, Germany 1999–2014/2015
per 100,000 (old European Standard)

Figure 3.17.1b
Absolute numbers of incident cases and deaths, ICD-10 C54–C55, Germany 1999–2014/2015

Figure 3.17.2
Age-specific incidence rates, ICD-10 C54–C55, Germany 2013–2014
per 100,000
### Table 3.17.2
Cancer incidence and mortality risks in Germany by age, ICD-10 C54–C55, database 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women aged</th>
<th>Risk of developing cancer</th>
<th>Mortality risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in the next ten years</td>
<td>ever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 years</td>
<td>&lt;0.1% (1 in 2,100)</td>
<td>2.0% (1 in 50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 years</td>
<td>0.2% (1 in 530)</td>
<td>2.0% (1 in 51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years</td>
<td>0.5% (1 in 210)</td>
<td>1.8% (1 in 55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years</td>
<td>0.6% (1 in 160)</td>
<td>1.4% (1 in 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 years</td>
<td>0.6% (1 in 160)</td>
<td>0.9% (1 in 110)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk</td>
<td>2.0% (1 in 50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 3.17.3
Distribution of T-stages at first diagnosis (top: all cases; bottom: only valid reports)
ICD-10 C54–C55, Germany 2013–2014

- 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
- Women 9%
- no information
- DCO
- T1 10%
- T2 80%
- T3 1%
- T4 1%

### Figure 3.17.4a
Absolute survival rates up to 10 years after first diagnosis,
ICD-10 C54–C55, Germany 2013–2014

### Figure 3.17.4b
Relative survival rates up to 10 years after first diagnosis,
ICD-10 C54–C55, Germany 2013–2014
Figure 3.17.5
Registered age-standardised incidence and mortality rates in German federal states, ICD-10 C54–C55, 2013–2014 per 100,000 (old European Standard)

Women
- Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
- Bavaria
- Lower Saxony
- Baden-Württemberg
- Saxony
- Rhineland-Palatinate
- Hamburg
- Saxony-Anhalt
- Hesse
- Thuringia
- Brandenburg
- Berlin
- Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
- Bavaria
- Lower Saxony
- Baden-Württemberg
- Saxony
- Rhineland-Palatinate
- Hamburg
- Saxony-Anhalt
- Hesse
- Thuringia
- Brandenburg
- Berlin

Figure 3.17.6
International comparison of age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, ICD-10 C54–C55, 2013–2014 or latest available year (details and sources, see appendix) per 100,000 (old European Standard)

Women
- USA
- Czech Republic
- Poland
- England
- Sweden
- Denmark
- Finland
- Belgium
- Germany
- Switzerland
- Netherlands
- Austria
- France

1 incl. C58
2 no data for incidence