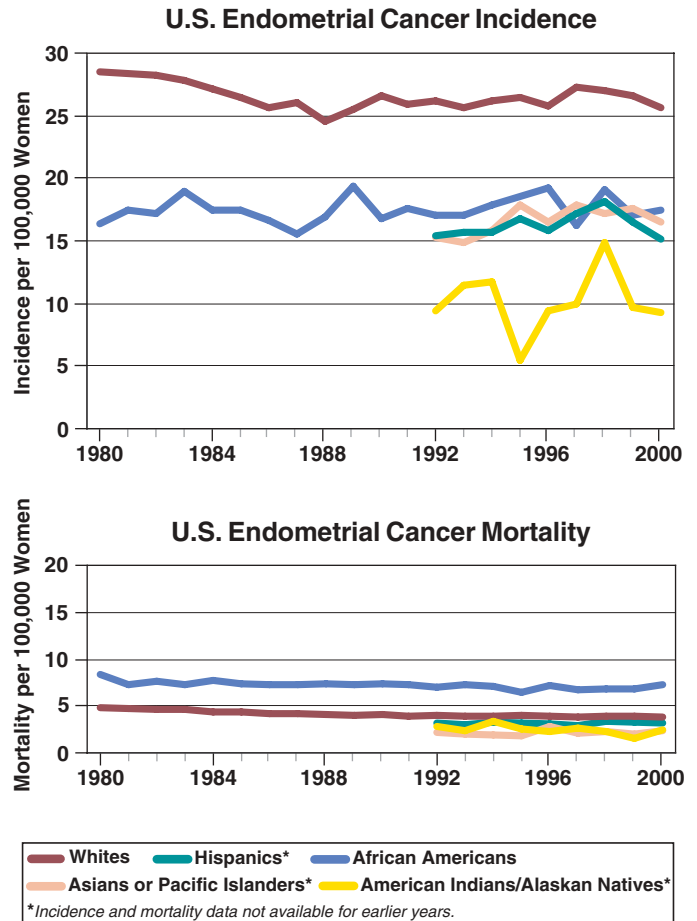


Incidence and Mortality Rate Trends

Endometrial cancer (corpus and not otherwise specified uterine cancer) is both the most common type of uterine cancer and the most common cancer of the female reproductive system, accounting for approximately six percent of all women's cancers. While the mortality rate has declined over the past 20 years among White women, it has remained stable among other racial and ethnic groups. Although the incidence rate of endometrial cancer is lower for African American women than Whites, the mortality rate is nearly twofold higher in this group.

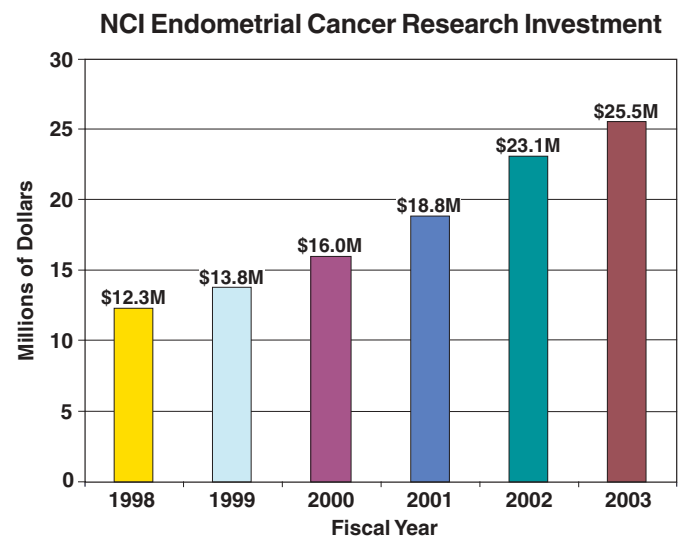
Source for incidence and mortality data: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program and the National Center for Health Statistics. Additional statistics and charts are available at:
http://seer.cancer.gov/faststats/html/inc_corp.html
http://seer.cancer.gov/faststats/html/mor_corp.html



Trends in NCI Funding for Endometrial Cancer Research

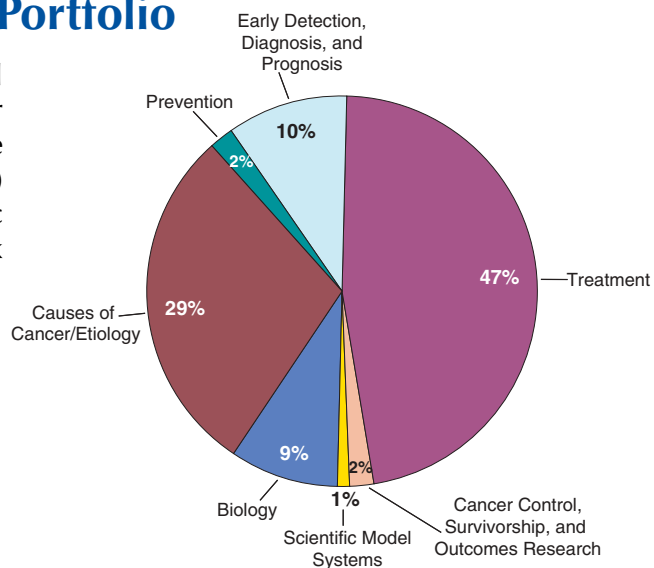
The National Cancer Institute's (NCI's) investment in endometrial cancer research has increased from \$12.3 million in fiscal year 1998 to \$25.5 million in fiscal year 2003.

Source: NCI Financial Management Branch
<http://www3.cancer.gov/admin/fmb>



NCI Endometrial Cancer Research Portfolio

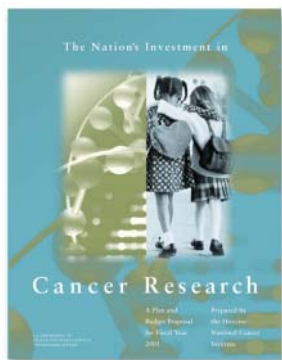
The pie chart shows the distribution of NCI endometrial cancer research dollars by scientific area for fiscal year 2002. Such portfolio analyses along with the recommendations of the Progress Review Groups (PRGs) are used to (1) identify research gaps, (2) develop strategic plans that will address future research needs, and (3) track and assess progress.



NCI Endometrial Cancer Research Portfolio*
Percentage of Total Dollars by Scientific Area
Fiscal Year 2002

*A description of the relevant research projects can be found at the NCI Cancer Research Portfolio website at <http://researchportfolio.cancer.gov>.

Examples of NCI Research Initiatives Relevant to Endometrial Cancer



- Two gynecologic cancer-specific **Specialized Programs of Research Excellence (SPOREs)** focus on treatment and prevention of gynecologic cancers including the development of risk and predictive biomarkers for endometrial cancer. <http://spores.nci.nih.gov/current/gyn/gyn.html>
- Through the **Case Control Study in Poland** and the **Breast Cancer Detection Demonstration Project Follow-Up Study**, NCI investigators are conducting epidemiologic research to identify possible factors that influence endometrial cancer risk, such as family history of breast cancer, exogenous hormones, physical activity, body mass index, smoking, and alcohol use. <http://dceg.cancer.gov/breast-cancer.html>
- The **Gynecologic Cancer Intergroup (GCIG)**, an organization of international cooperative groups for clinical trials in gynecologic cancers, is identifying treatments for endometrial cancer. <http://ctep.cancer.gov/resources/gcig/index.html>
- The **Gynecologic Cancers PRG**, a panel of prominent scientists and patient advocates, assessed the state of the science and identified future research priorities. <http://prg.cancer.gov>
- The intramural **Gynecologic Malignancies Faculty** is a group of NCI scientists who work together to develop better methods for the advancement of gynecologic cancer research in the areas of molecular etiology, epidemiology, prevention, cell biology and treatment. <http://ccr.cancer.gov/faculties/faculty.asp?facid=132>
- **Clinical Trials** are actively recruiting endometrial cancer patients to test new treatments and treatment combinations. http://www.cancer.gov/search/clinical_trials
- The **Endometrial Cancer Home Page** directs visitors to up-to-date information on endometrial cancer treatment, prevention, genetics, causes, screening, testing, and other topics. <http://www.cancer.gov/endometrial>