

Endometrial Cancer and Implementing MMR testing in West Yorkshire

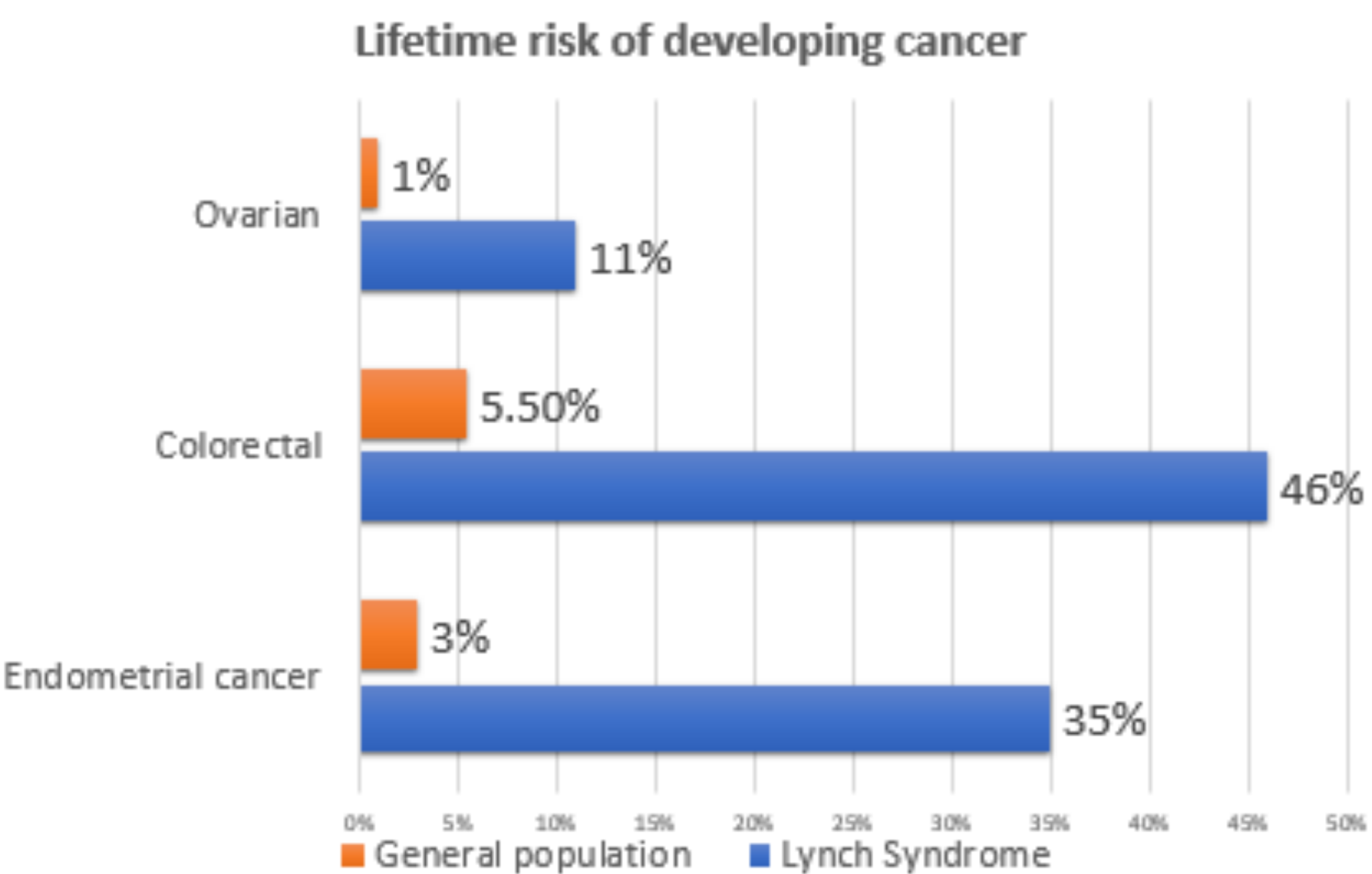
Dr. Katherine Barton, Dr. Subhasheene Ganesan, Amudha Thangavelu, Laura Valuckiene
West Yorkshire & Harrogate Cancer Alliance— Contact: k.barton@nhs.net

Introduction

The long-term NHS plan states that 75% of all cancers should be diagnosed at an early stage by 2028. Lynch syndrome increases the risk of developing endometrial cancer and affects approximately 1 in 280 people in the UK and its thought around only 5% of people with Lynch Syndrome have been diagnosed. National guidance recommends that all endometrial cancers are tested for Lynch Syndrome, and we wished to ensure this guidance was implemented in the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer Alliance group.

What is Lynch Syndrome?

- Lynch syndrome is an inherited genetic condition that increases the risk of developing cancer, particularly womb and bowel cancer, and affects approximately 1 in 280 people in the UK
- Only about 5% of people with Lynch syndrome have been diagnosed with the condition
- 3% of women with endometrial cancer have Lynch Syndrome



Design

We conducted a retrospective audit of all endometrial cancers across all members of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer alliance. This consisted of 7 Trusts including both tertiary oncology units and district general hospitals. We audited all endometrial cancers in 2021 from all these Trusts.

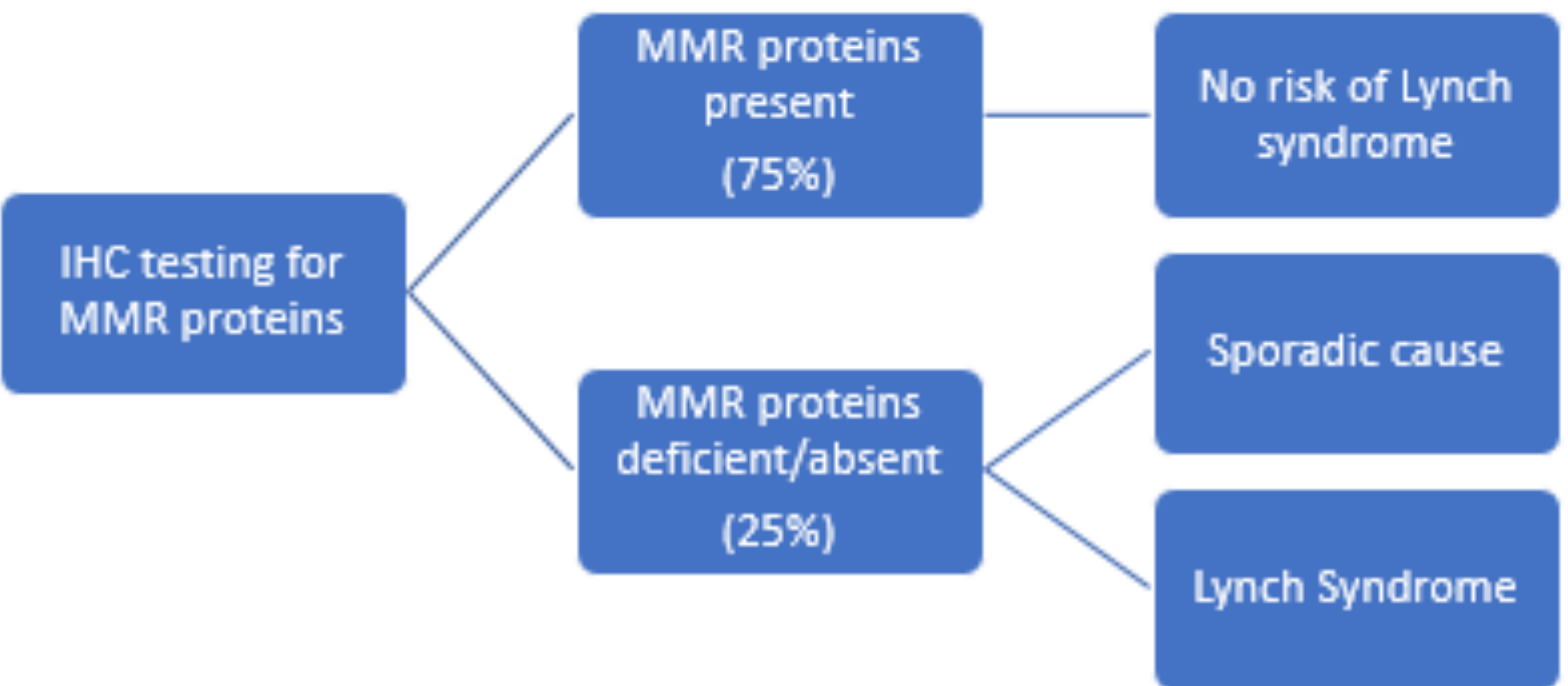
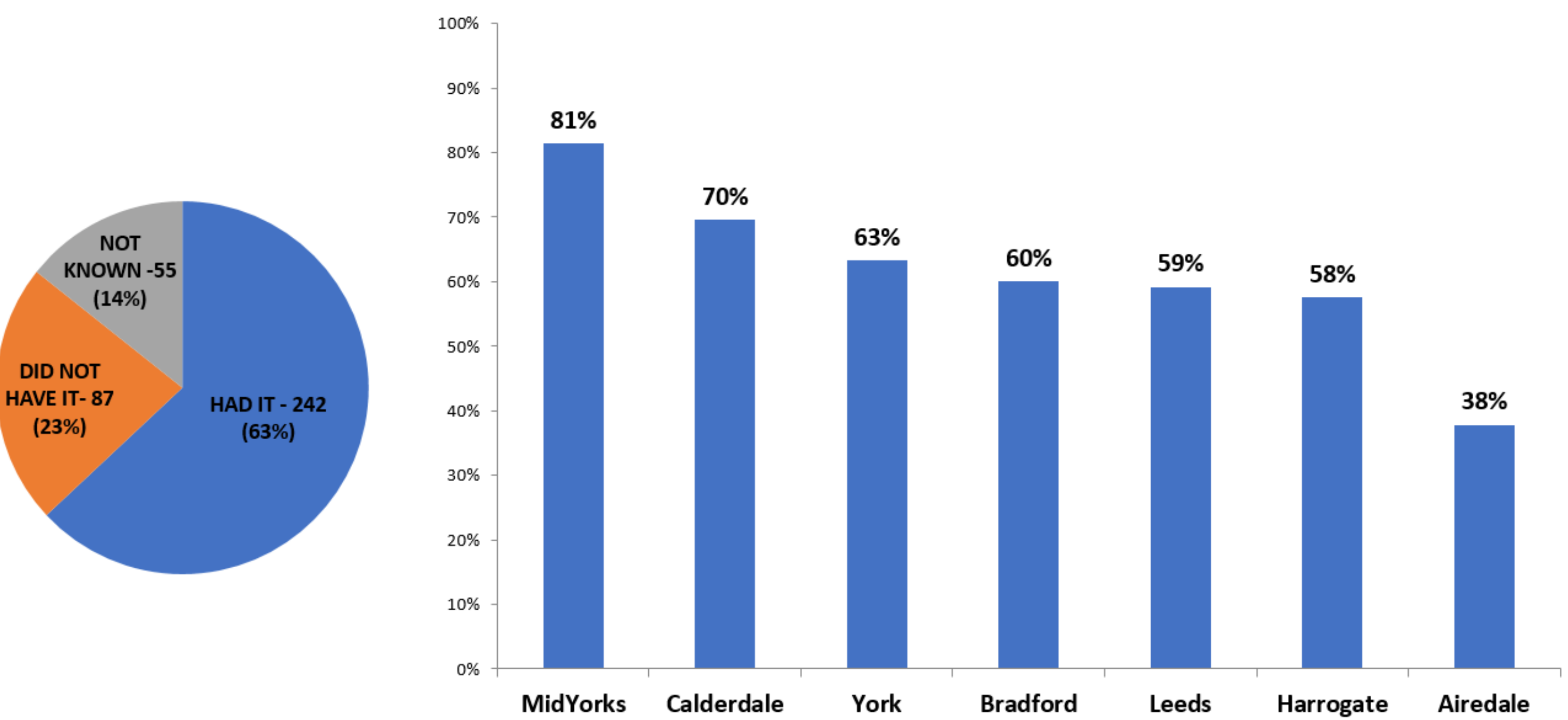


Figure 2: MMR Testing process

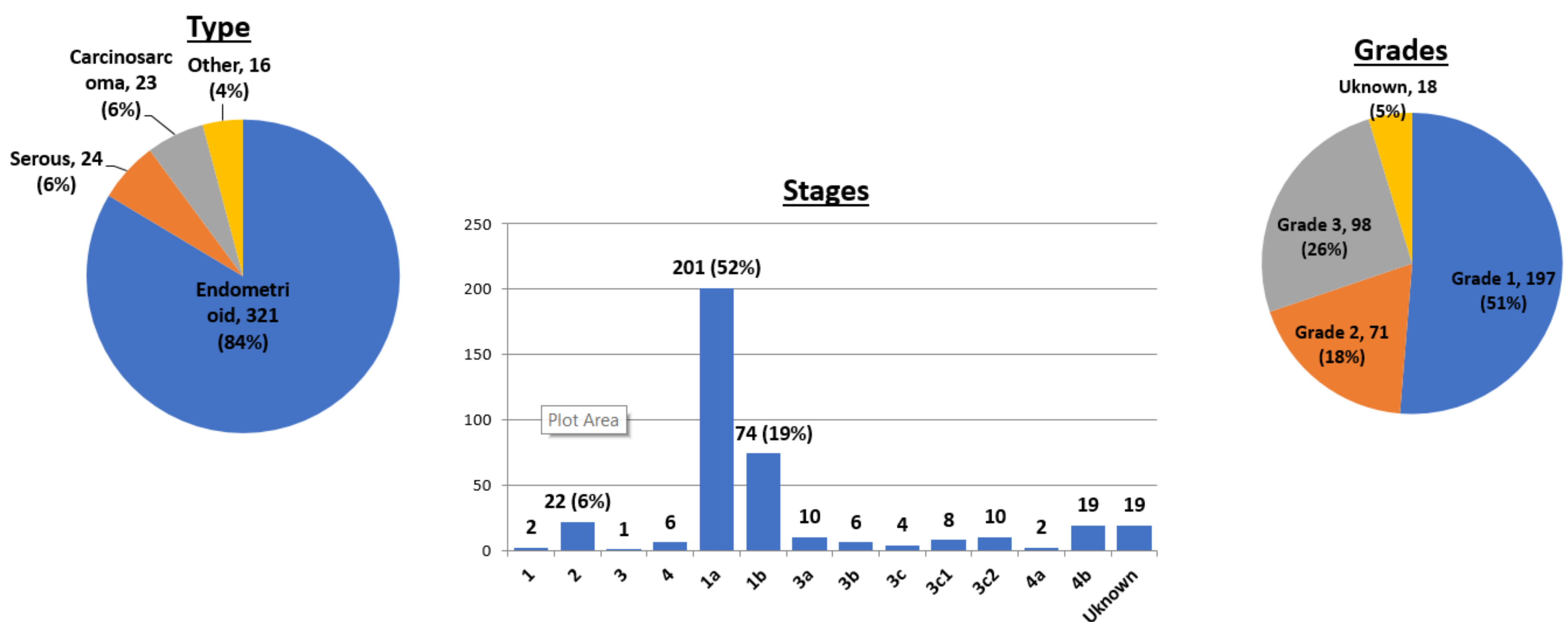
Figure 1: Number of patients who had MMR testing in 2021 across the partnership.



Methods

We conducted a retrospective audit of each trust for all endometrial cancers that were diagnosed in 2021. We used electronic patient records to review the histology reports for each case as well as all patient documentation. We also reviewed the gynae-oncology MDT outcome forms and MMR testing reports.

Figure 3: Endometrial Cancer Statistics



Results

There were 384 endometrial cancers diagnosed in 2021 within the alliance. 84% of cancers were endometrioid type. The percentage of patients that had MMR testing varied between trusts from 81% to 38%. 3.3% of patients who had MMR testing and needed referral to genetics did not have this done. We therefore developed an information leaflet for the alliance to share between all healthcare professionals and patients. This provided information about Lynch Syndrome and described the importance of the testing. We also shared our findings with the trusts.

Conclusion

No Trust within the partnership achieved 100% testing of all endometrial cancers. 23% of endometrial cancers did not have testing for lynch syndrome across the partnership.

Testing for Lynch Syndrome is an important element of care when looking after women with endometrial cancer. We hope to improve awareness of this across the alliance through educating patients and healthcare professionals.

We have designed a patient information leaflet and distributed this across the partnership to improve awareness of MMR testing across the partnership for both service users and clinicians.

References:

- Testing strategies for Lynch syndrome in people with endometrial cancer. NICE Guidance 2020. [1 Recommendations | Testing strategies for Lynch syndrome in people with endometrial cancer | Guidance | NICE](#)