**INTRODUCTION, OBJECTIVE, & METHODS**

- Uterine cancer incidence is rising annually; type II histology is often diagnosed at an advanced stage and associated with disproportionate morbidity and mortality.
- Eastern NC has a high burden of T2 uterine cancers, with limited gynecologic oncology providers.

**Objective**
- To characterize individuals diagnosed with type II uterine cancers in eastern NC and identify trends in disease presentation
- To develop a geospatial analysis tool to explore location and social determinants of health-based trends in disease incidence and outcomes

**Methods**
- A retrospective chart review was performed using the ENC Cancer Registry between 2008-2023. Patients with histology consistent with type II uterine cancers were included.
- Data collected included patient demographics, surgery date, cancer histology, cancer staging, residential location at time of diagnosis, location of diagnosis, and location type
- Cancer was staged using FIGO 2018 guidelines
- Statistical analysis was performed with Microsoft Excel

**RESULTS & DEMOGRAPHICS**

- N=364 patients included in data analysis
- The majority of patients diagnosed with type 2 uterine cancers were Black and 60 years of age or older.
- Most patients were diagnosed at stage 1 (42%) or stage 3 (30%). Two patients were unstaged.
- Uterine serous carcinoma was the most prevalent (55%) histology in the cohort.
- From 2008 to 2023, the annual incidence rate of uterine cancers increased in eastern NC, with almost a 4-fold increase over the timespan.

**FUTURE DIRECTIONS**

- Preliminary results have been accepted by the Society of Pelvic Surgeons for oral presentation

**Next Steps**
- Conduct geospatial analysis with Clinical Informatics to determine potential hotspots of type II uterine cancer incidence in ENC
  - Variables: patient residential location at time of diagnosis, location of diagnosis, location type, distance from nearest hospital, OB/GYN, and gynecologic oncologist
- Assess the impact of distance traveled and availability of local healthcare resources on stage at diagnosis, treatment received, and survival
- Investigate social determinants of health that may be associated with these trends
  - Identify potential modifiable influences to improve patient factors and system factors regarding diagnosis and treatment

**DIAGRAMS**

- Figure 1: Patient Distribution by Race
- Figure 2: Age at Diagnosis
- Figure 3: Cancer Stage at Diagnosis (FIGO 2018 Criteria)
- Figure 4: Cancer Histology Distribution
- Figure 5: Incidence of Type II Uterine Cancers 2008-2023

**REFERENCES**