



Patterns and Associations of Clinicopathological and Immunohistochemical Features in Endometrial Carcinoma at a Tertiary Care Center in Pakistan: A Retrospective Analysis

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● BACKGROUND

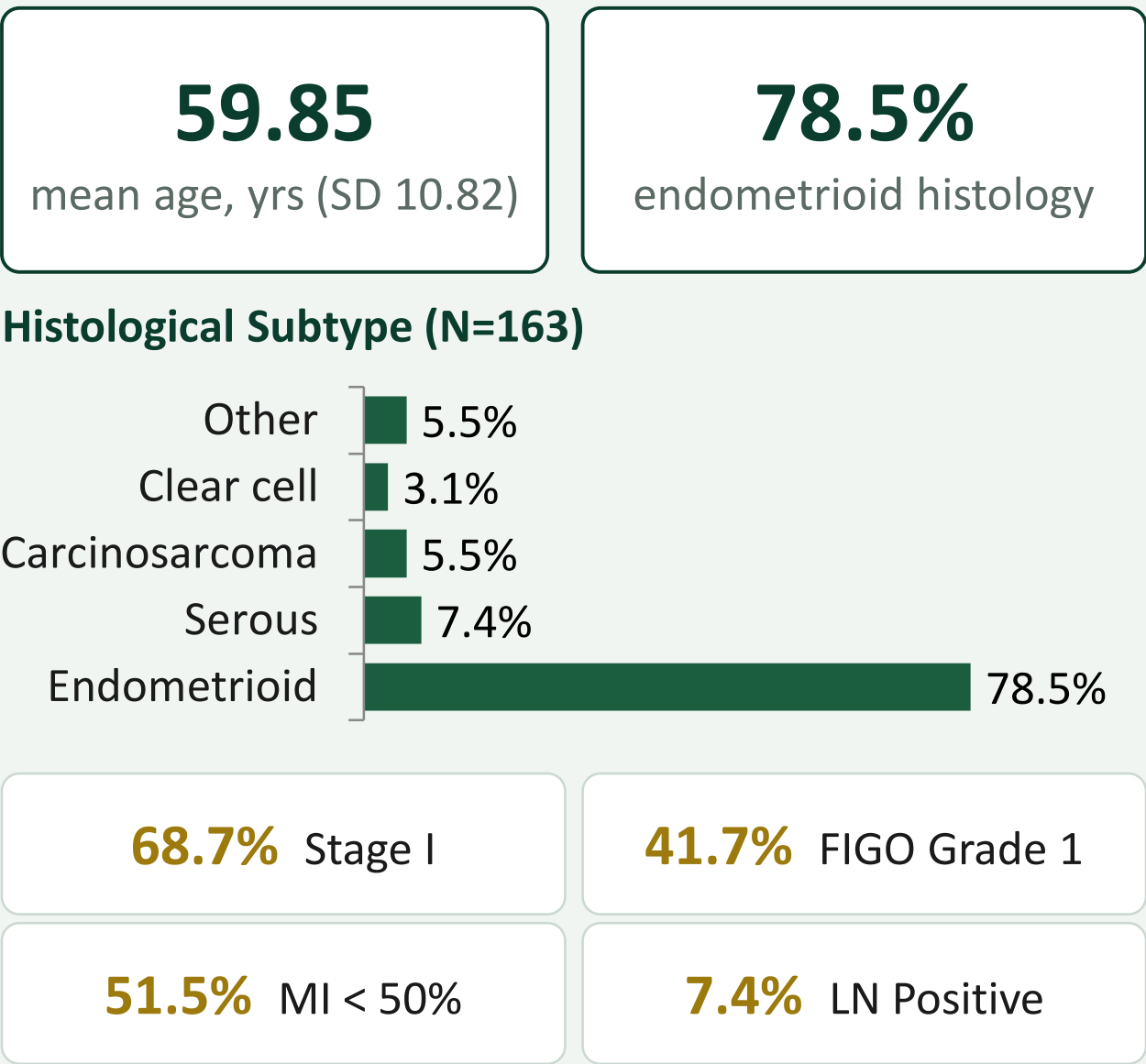
Endometrial carcinoma is the most common gynecologic malignancy and is more prevalent in Asian than in White European populations. Molecular profiling (p53, MMR, ER) refines risk stratification, but South Asian data are limited.

● METHODS

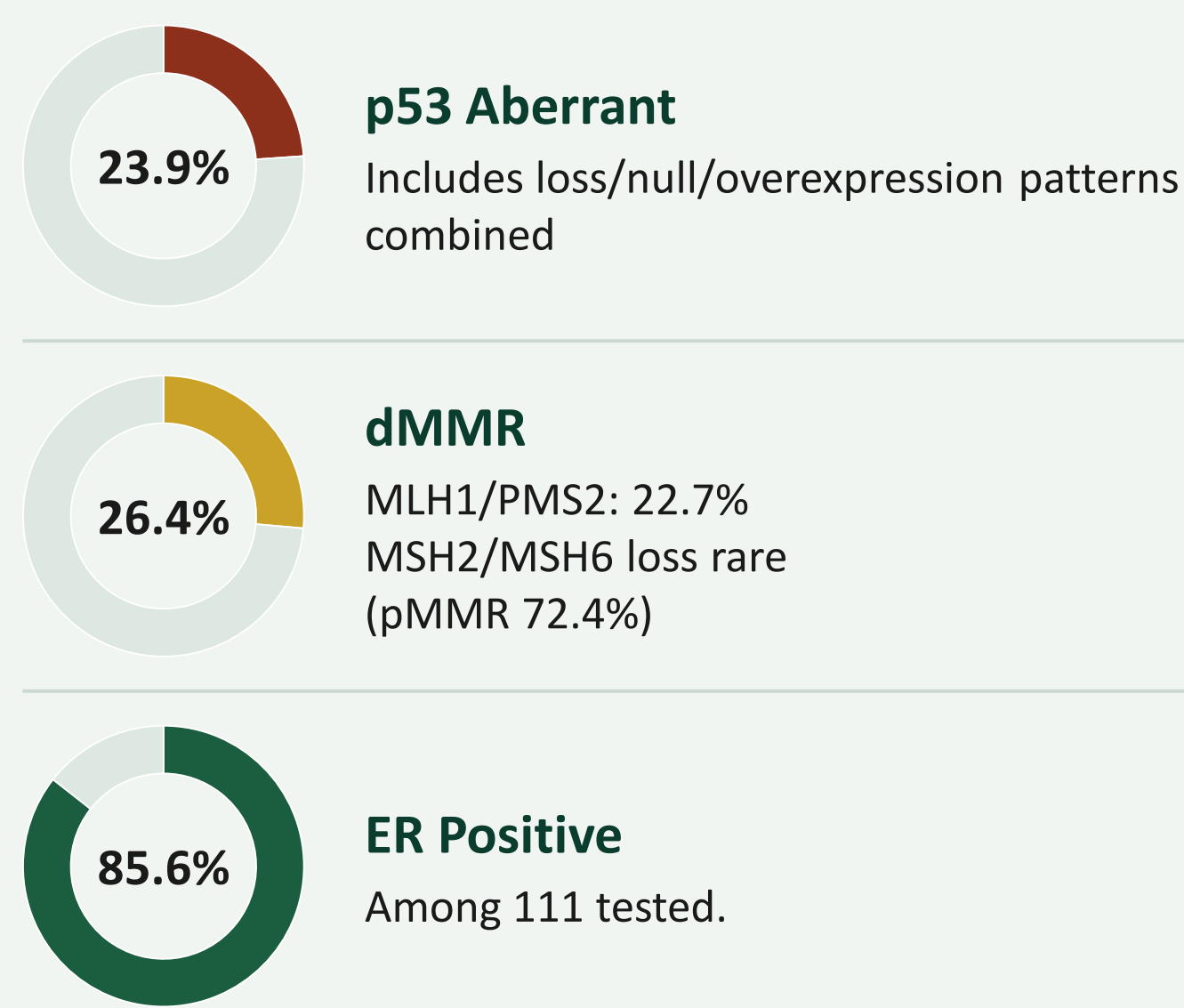
- Retrospective cohort, AKUH, 2023–2025
- 163 confirmed EC cases (168 screened; 5 excluded)
- Age, histology, FIGO grade/stage, myometrial invasion, LVSI, LN status
- IHC: p53, MMR (MLH1/PMS2/MSH2/MSH6), ER
- Frequencies and percentages
- For associations: Pearson chi-square test, $\alpha=0.05$, IBM SPSS v26

RESULTS

● PATIENT & TUMOUR CHARACTERISTICS



● IHC PROFILE



● KEY ASSOCIATIONS (χ^2)

Association	p-value
p53 × Histology	<0.001
p53 × FIGO Grade	<0.001
p53 × FIGO Stage	<0.001
p53 × LVI	0.004
p53 × LN Status	0.003
MMR × LVI	<0.001
ER × Histology	<0.001

● CONCLUSION

- p53 is the strongest predictor of aggressive disease.
- dMMR and ER show selective, biologically coherent associations.
- p53 and MMR are independent molecular subgroups, consistent with ProMisE/TCGA classification.
- This study establishes a local molecular-epidemiological baseline for EC in Pakistan.