

METHOD FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER BASED ON MICROBIOTA AND miRNA ANALYSIS

Description:

Endometrial cancer accounts for approximately 7% of newly diagnosed cancer cases, and is associated with approximately 4% of cancer-related deaths in women. Most women diagnosed at an early stage have a long survival time, so early diagnosis, correct assessment of prognosis, and timely intervention are important. Currently, the diagnosis of endometrial cancer and the development of metastases are identified by histological analysis, after sampling, or imaging. The drawback of these techniques is the need to have experienced pathologists and/or oncologists for the correct analysis of the images. In order to improve diagnosis and prognosis, a procedure has been developed based on the analysis of the microbiota and intratumoral miRNAs that allows knowing the type of subtype of endometrial cancer that the patient suffers from, as well as whether or not there is metastasis. In addition, it makes it possible to predict the development of metastases in patients, which allows better clinical decisions to be made regarding the treatment or surgical procedure to be performed.

Keywords:

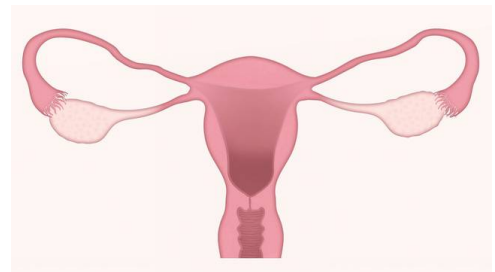
[Diagnosis](#), [Endometrial Cancer](#), [Mirna](#), [Microbiota](#)

Sectors:

[Health](#)

Areas:

[Health Sciences](#), [Diagnosis](#)



Advantages:

- Allows the diagnosis and classification of patients more accurately. - It makes it possible to predict the evolution of cancer towards metastasis, which allows better clinical decisions to be made. - The methodology is simple, and the necessary techniques widely used.

Uses and Applications:

The application of the invention is in the field of oncology, specifically in the detection of pathologies associated with endometrial cancer. It currently accounts for approximately 7% of newly diagnosed cancer cases, and is associated with approximately 4% of cancer-related deaths in women. The present invention makes it possible to facilitate the clinical management of patients with endometrial cancer. It can help clinical decision-making regarding the treatment or surgical procedure to be performed.

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