

**HER -2 / neu, estrogen and
progesterone receptors expression in
endometrial carcinoma.
Histopathological and
Immunohistochemical study**

THESIS

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By

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Abstract

Back ground:

Endometrial carcinoma (EC) is the most common malignancy of the female genital tract. Estrogen receptors (ERs) and Progesterone receptors (PRs) are generally decreased in endometrial carcinoma compared to endometrial hyperplasia and the loss of receptors is a part of carcinogenesis of the endometrium. The human HER 2 neu (c-erbB-2) plays an important role in coordinating the endometrial growth factor receptor signaling network. The aim of this study was to investigate the expression of c-erbB-2 in endometrial carcinoma and to study its correlation to established prognostic parameters and estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone receptor (PR) status.

Materials and methods:

Immunohistochemical analyses of ER, PR and c-erbB-2 were performed in 45 EC cases.

Results:

All GIII cases were -ve for both ER and PR, and most of them were +ve for HER2-neu, most of cases with no or minimal myometrial invasion were +ve for both ER and PR, however, HER2-neu +ve cases increase with more myometrial invasion.

Key words:

Endometrial carcinoma (EC), Estrogen Receptors (ER), Progesterone receptors(PR) and HER2-neu.