

THE UNIVERSITY  
*of* EDINBURGH



# Endometriosis-associated Ovarian Tumours

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# Outline

- Endometriosis
- Endometriosis-associated tumours
  - Endometrioid carcinoma
  - Clear cell carcinoma
  - Mesonephric-like adenocarcinoma
- Future directions

# Endometriosis

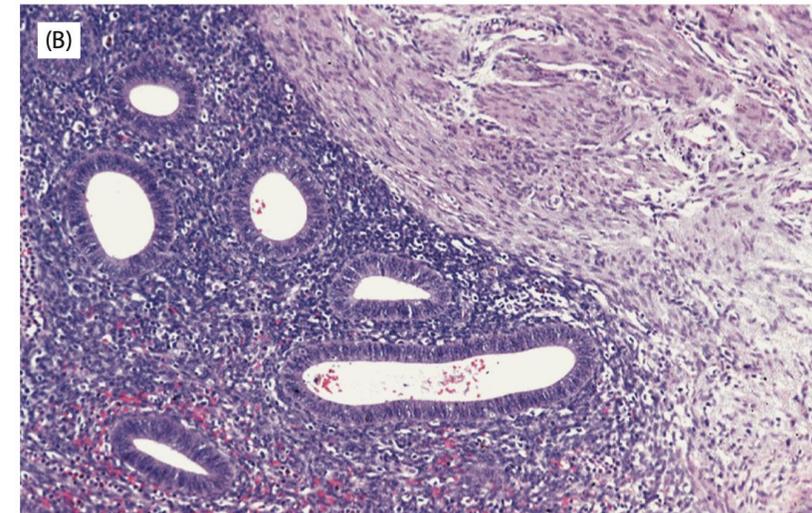
- Endometrial tissue (glands and stroma) outside the uterine body
- Most common site is ovary
- Non-ovarian endometriosis may also give rise to endometriosis-associated tumours

## Endometriosis-related pathology: a discussion of selected uncommon benign, premalignant and malignant lesions

W Glenn McCluggage 

*Department of Pathology, Belfast Health and Social Care Trust, Belfast, UK*

Histopathology 2020; 76: 76-92



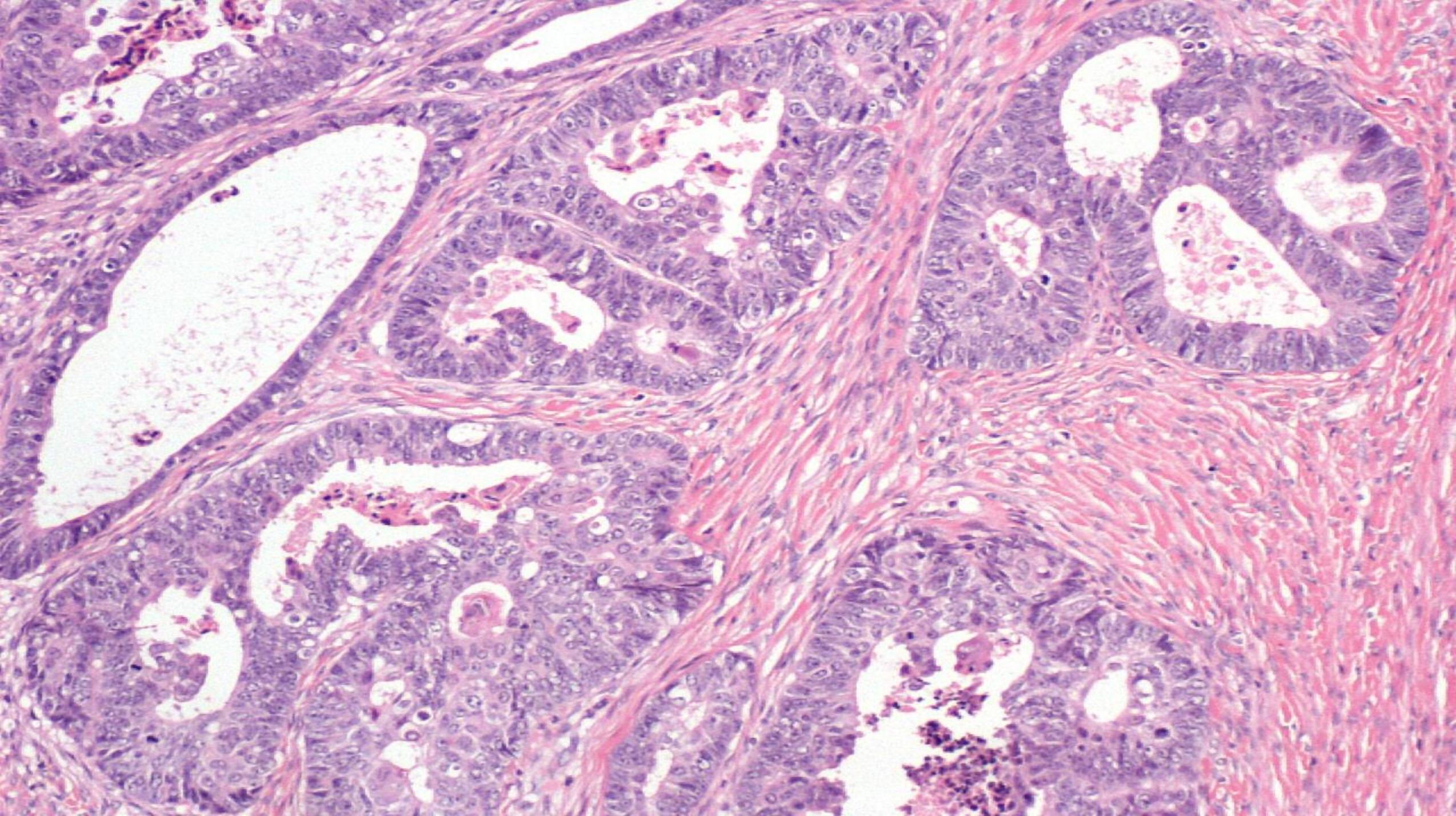
# Classification of Ovarian Epithelial Tumours

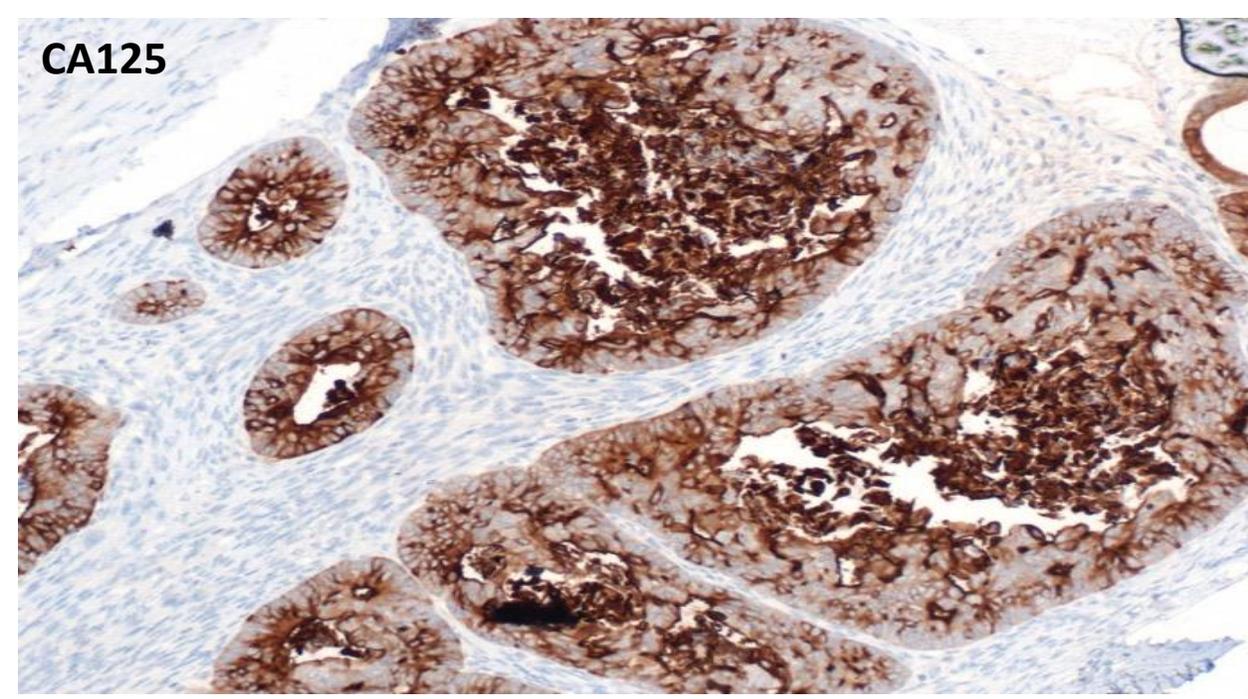
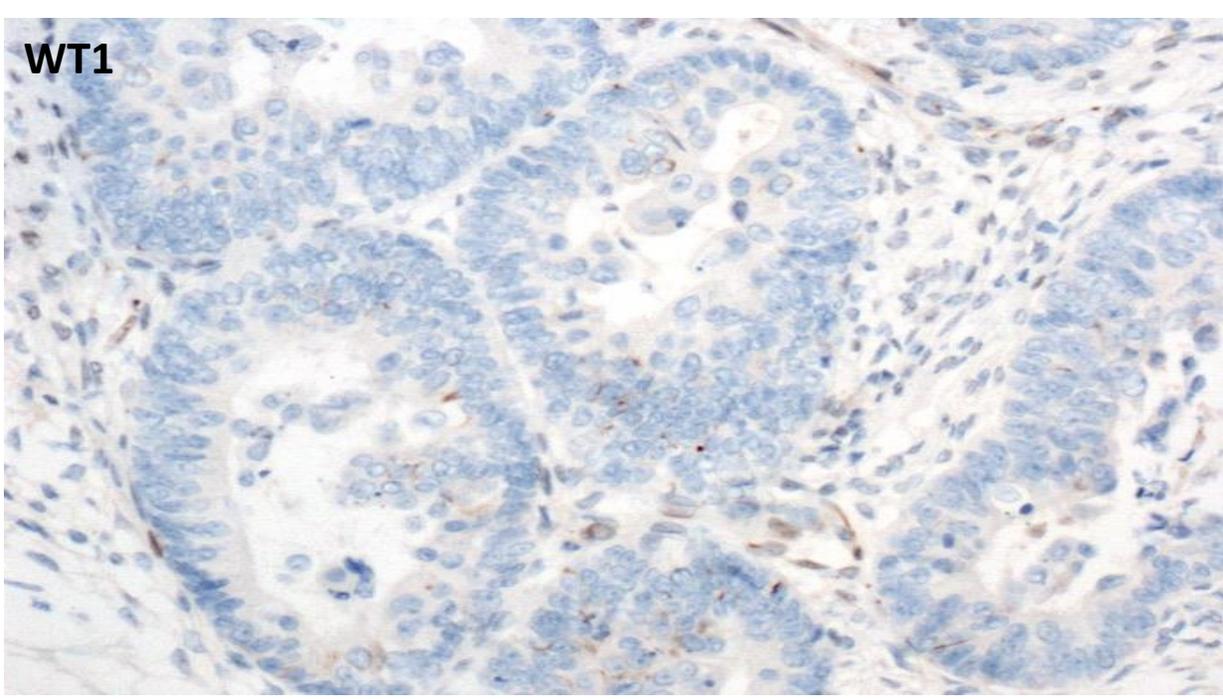
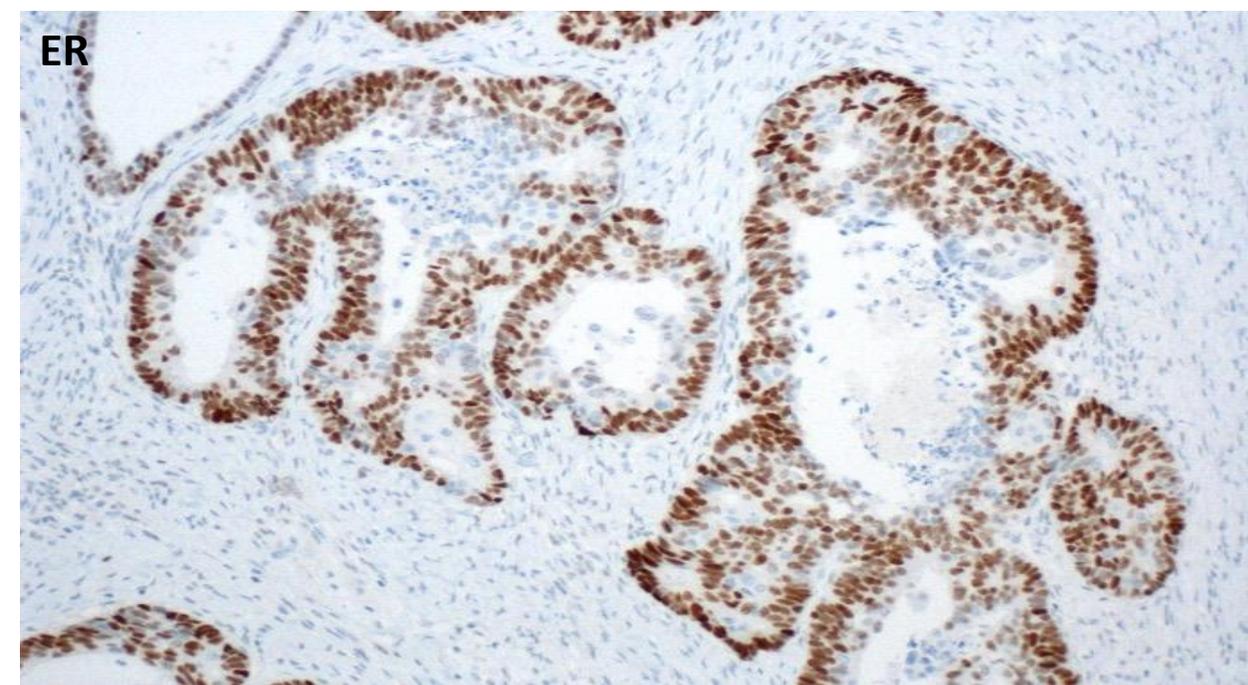
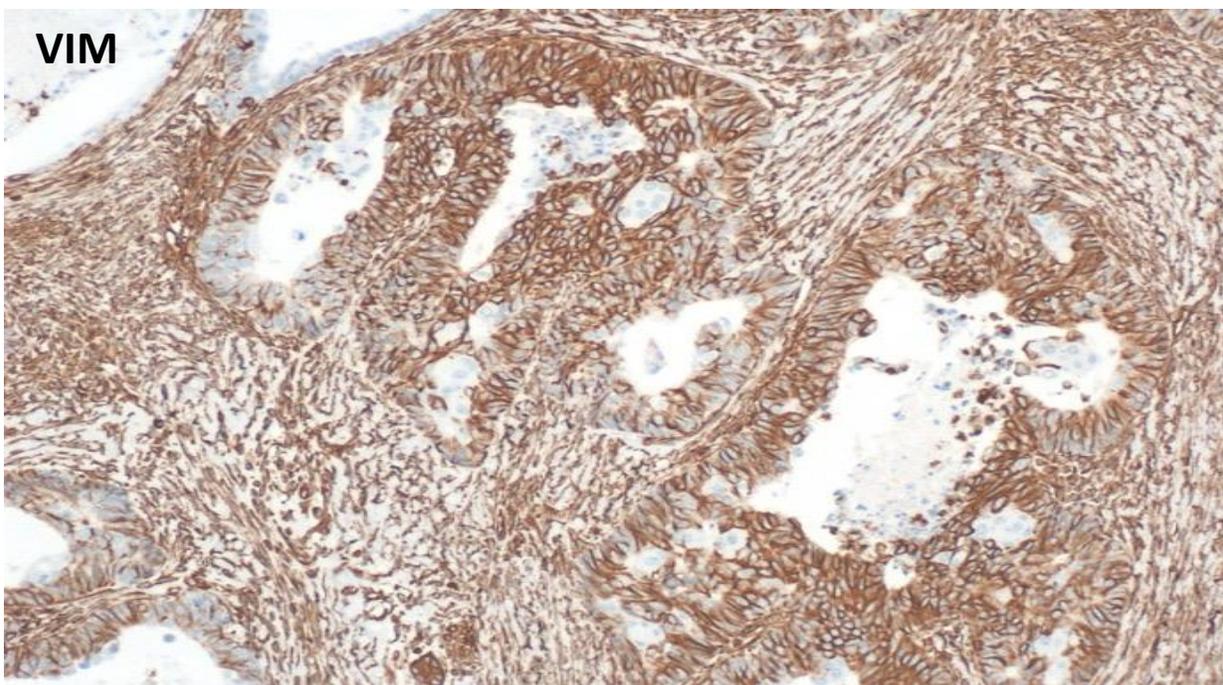
Origin	Fallopian Tube		Endometriosis			Unclear	
	High-Grade Serous	Low-Grade Serous	Endometrioid	Seromucinous	Clear cell	Mucinous	Brenner
Borderline /AP	Hatched	Yellow	Yellow	Grey	Green	Purple	Light Blue
Grade 1		Yellow					
Grade 2	Red	Hatched					
Grade 3	Red	Hatched					

← Carcinosarcoma →

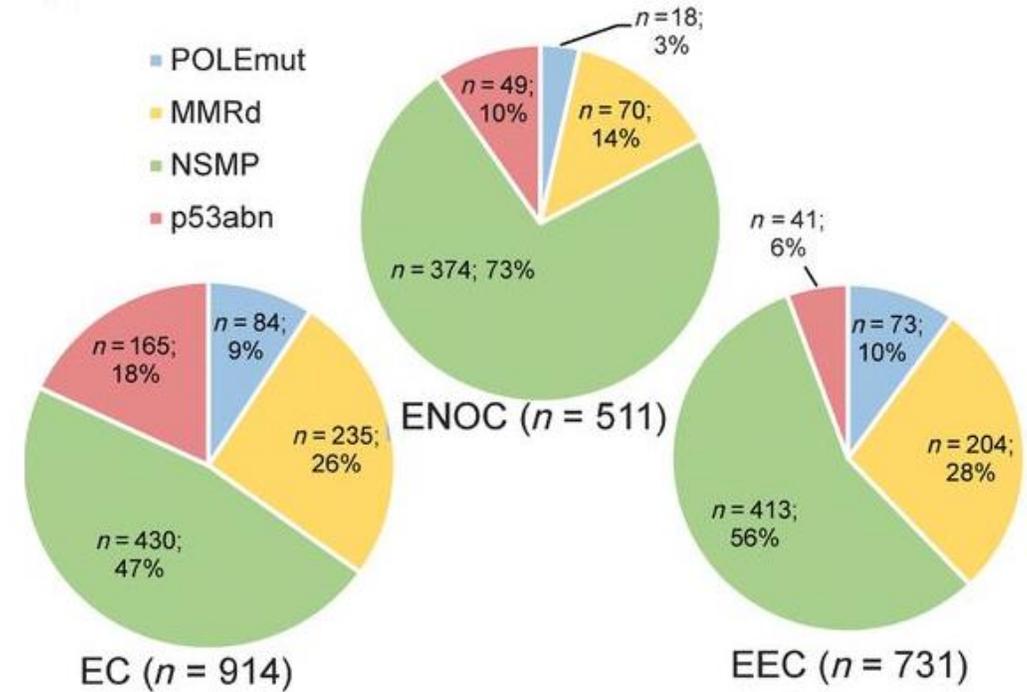
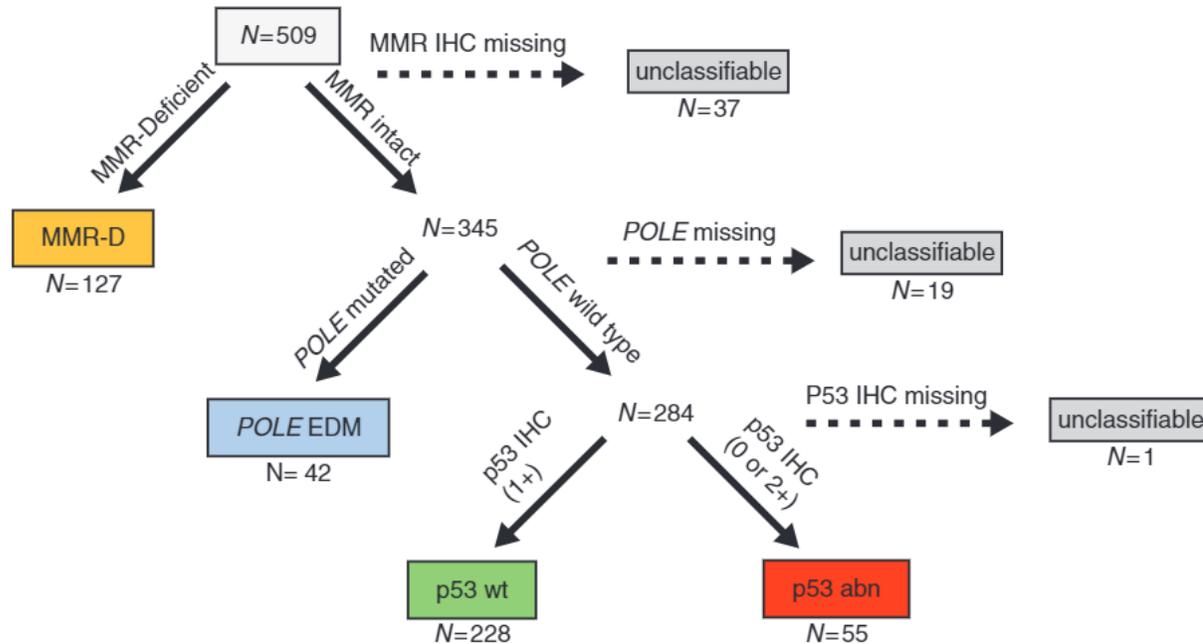
# Endometrioid Carcinoma

- Associated with:
  - Endometriosis and endometrioid hyperplasia
  - Lynch syndrome
  - Borderline endometrioid lesions
    - Borderline adenofibroma
    - Atypical hyperplasia/EIN in endometriosis
- Squamous and mucinous differentiation diagnostically helpful
- Synchronous endometrioid endometrial carcinoma may be present





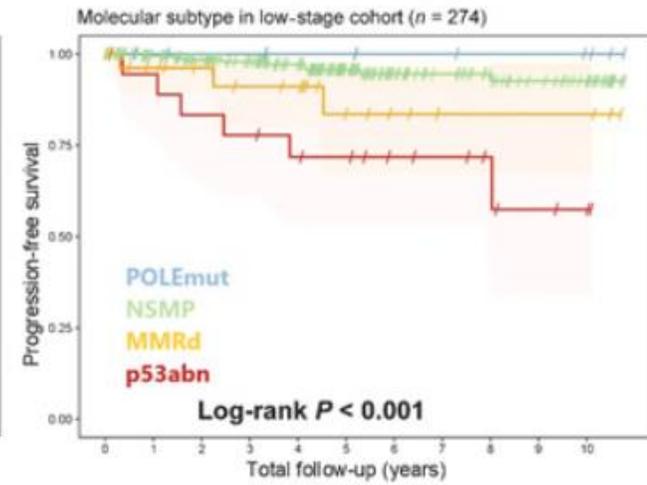
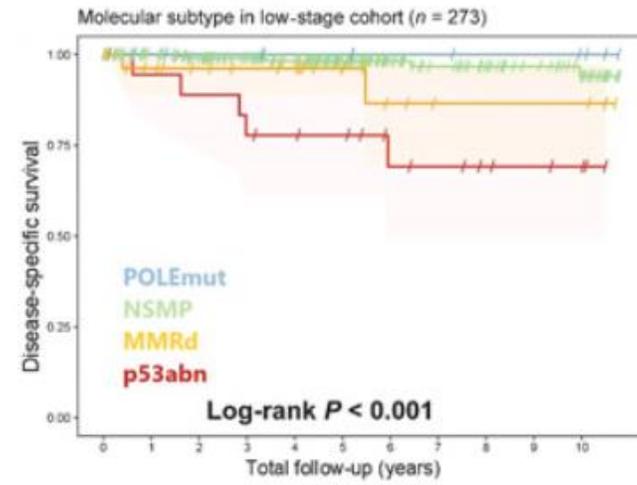
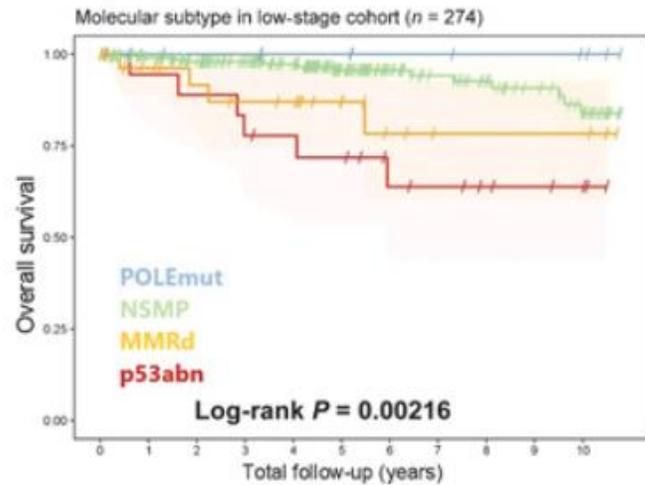
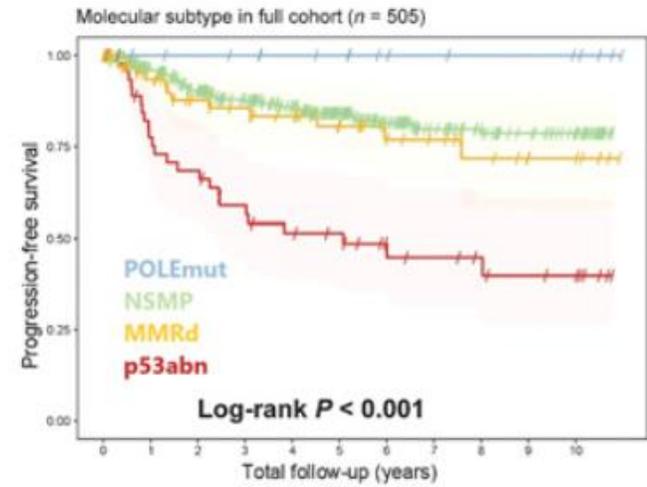
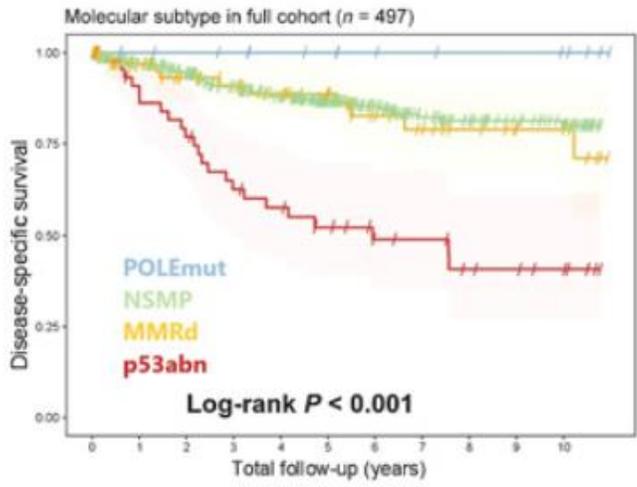
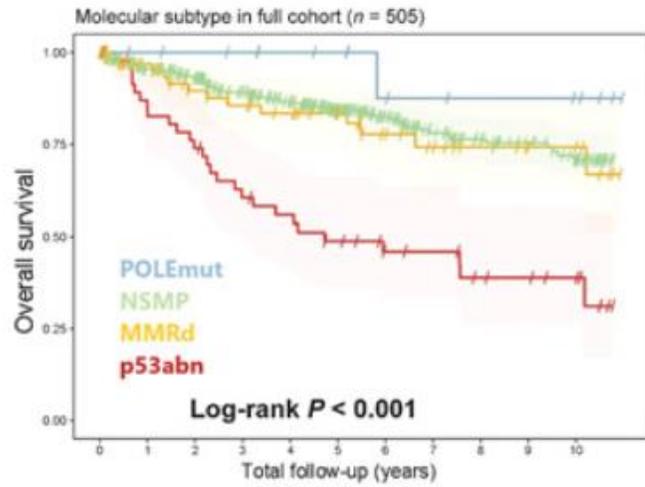
# Proactive Molecular Risk Classifier for Endometrial Cancer (ProMisE)



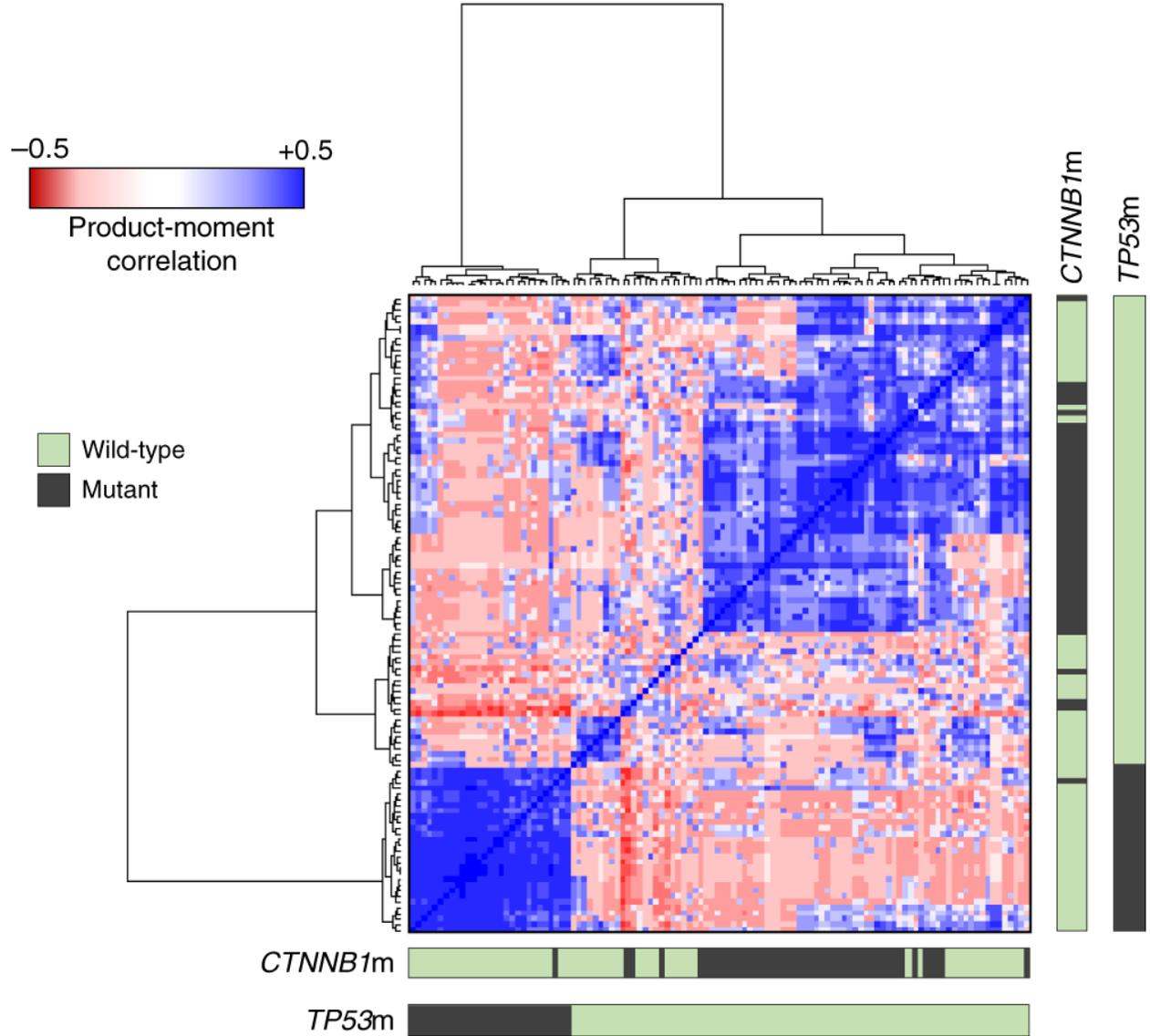
Kommos S et al. Ann Oncol 2018; 29: 1180-1188

Kramer P, Talhouk A et al, Clin Cancer Res 2020; 26: 5400-5410

EC, endometrial carcinoma; ENOC, endometrioid ovarian carcinoma; EEC, endometrioid endometrial carcinoma



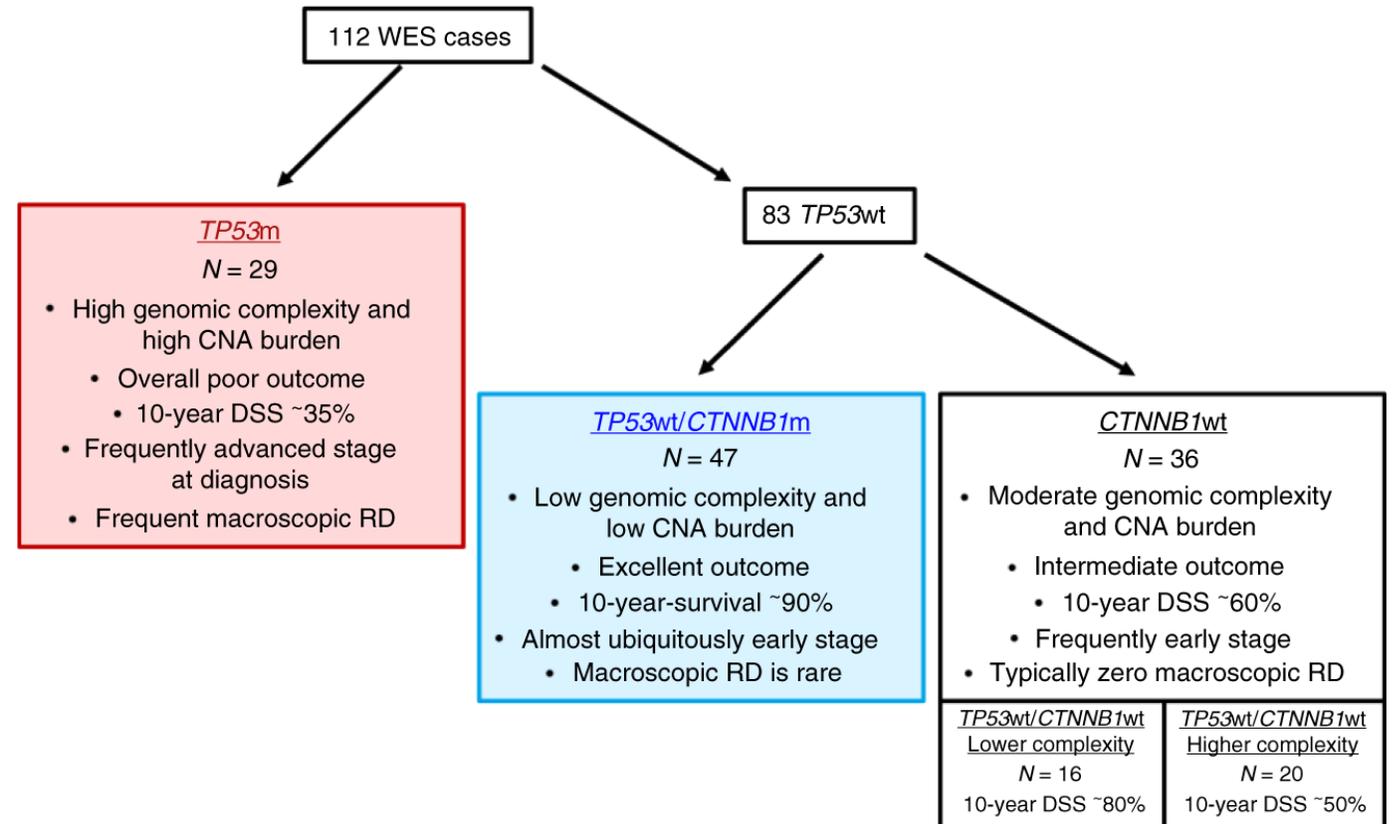
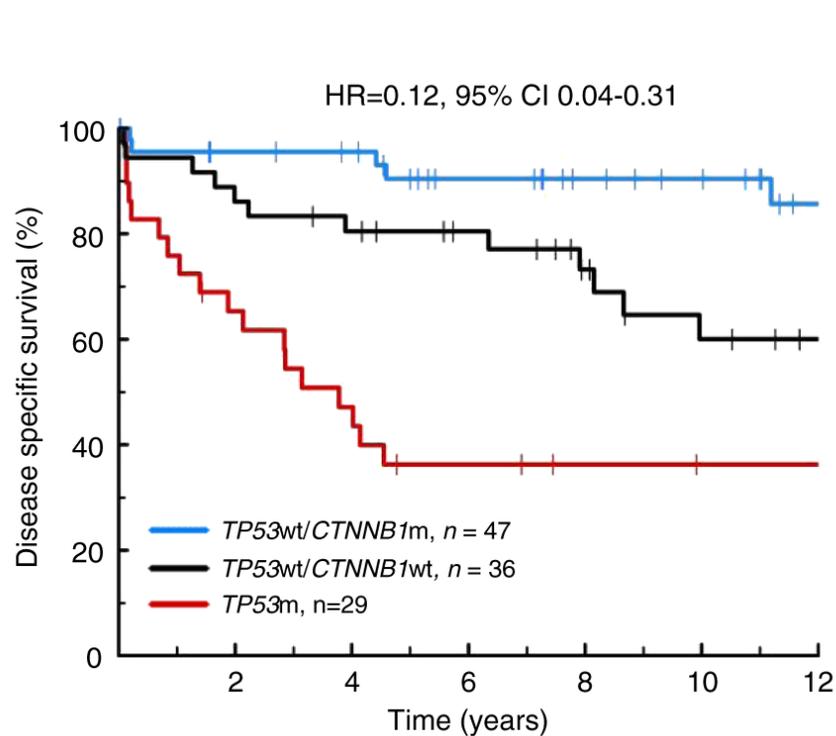
# Unsupervised clustering of endometrioid ovarian carcinomas by patterns of mutation



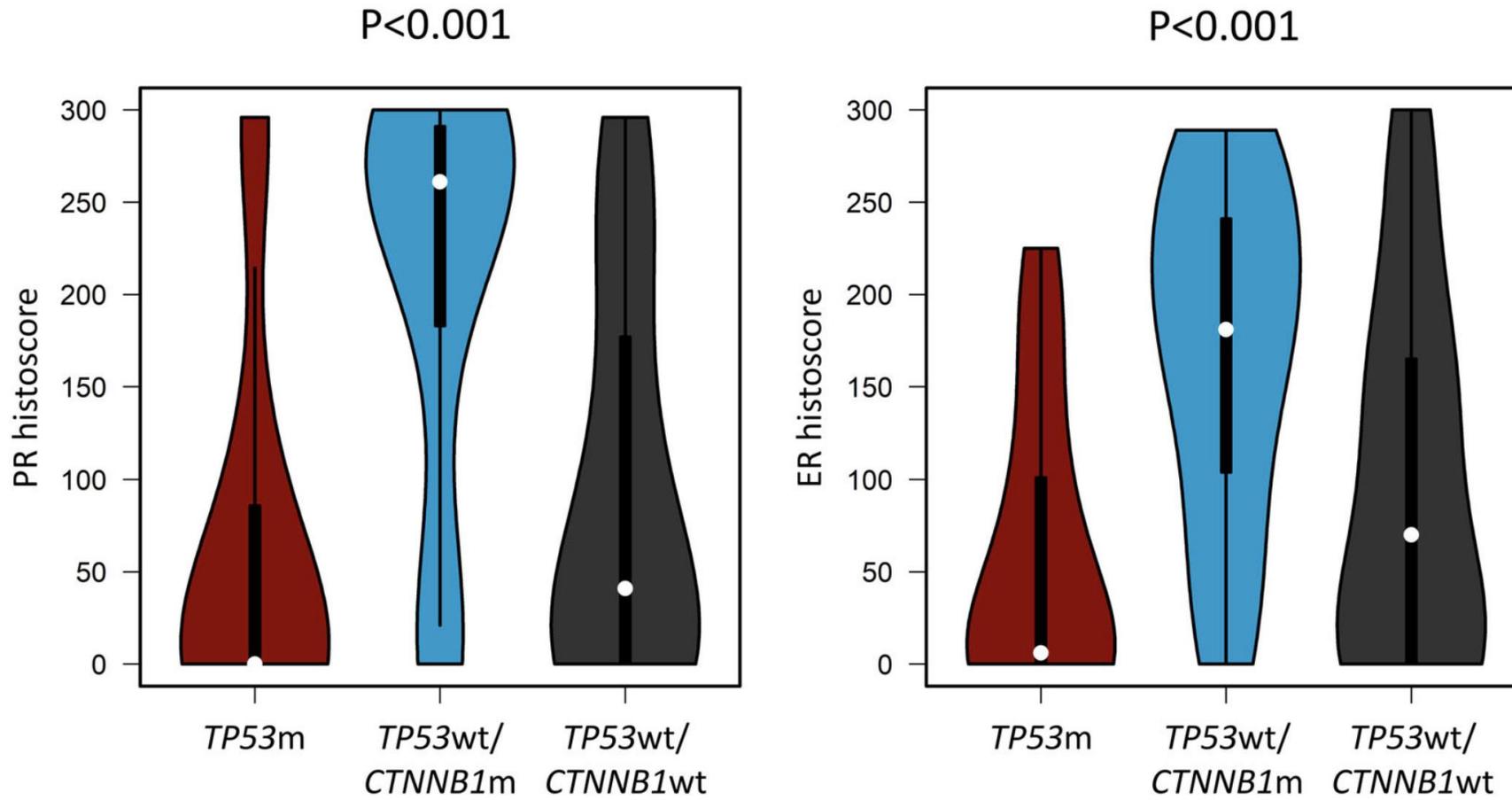
# Genomic characterisation of endometrioid ovarian carcinomas



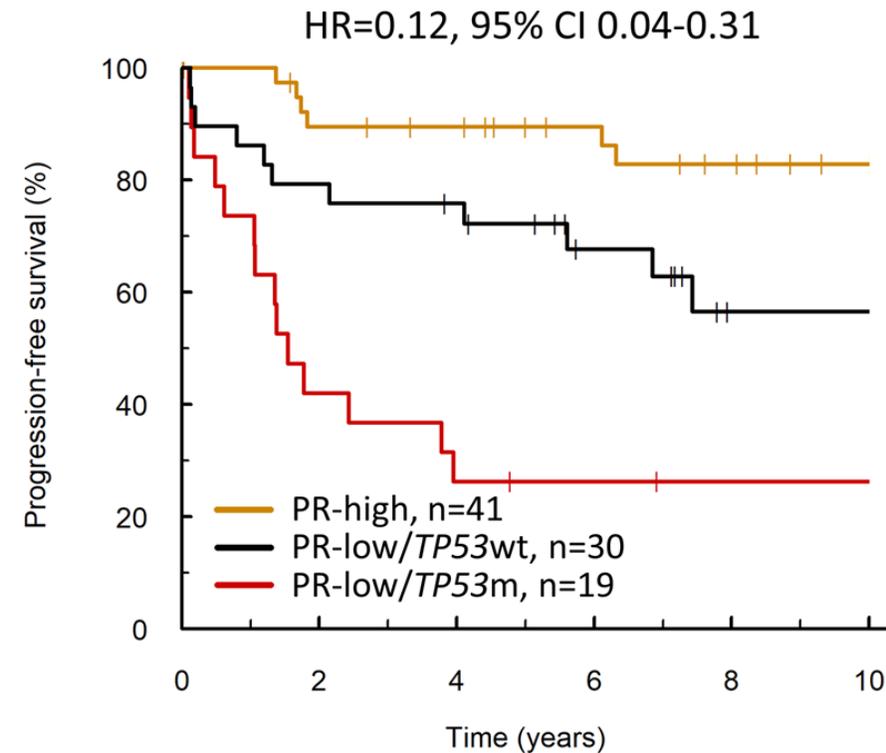
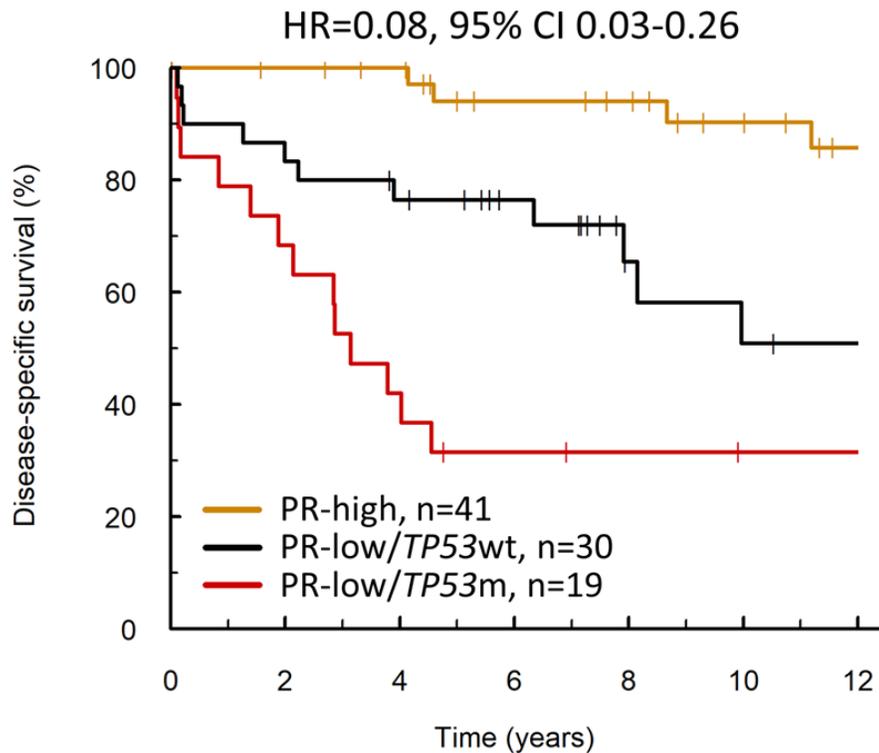
# Genomic subtypes of endometrioid ovarian carcinoma demonstrate distinct clinical behaviour



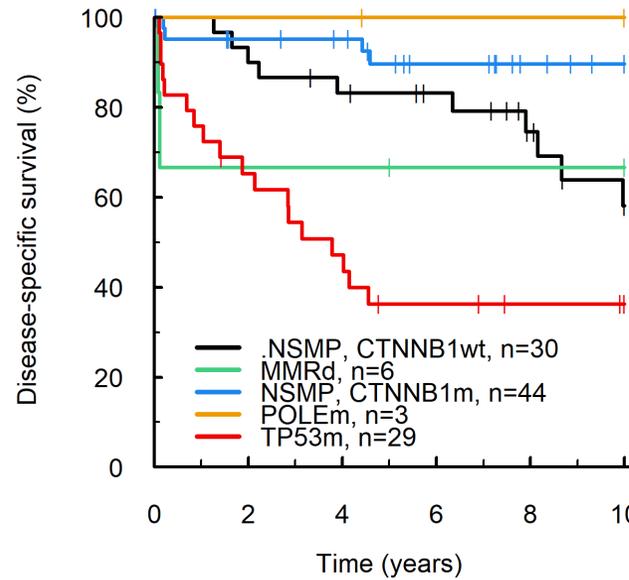
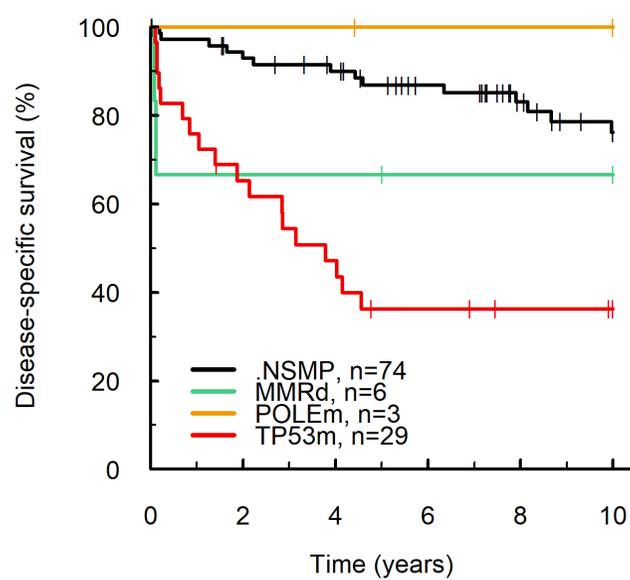
# Hormone receptor expression across genomic subtypes of endometrioid ovarian carcinoma



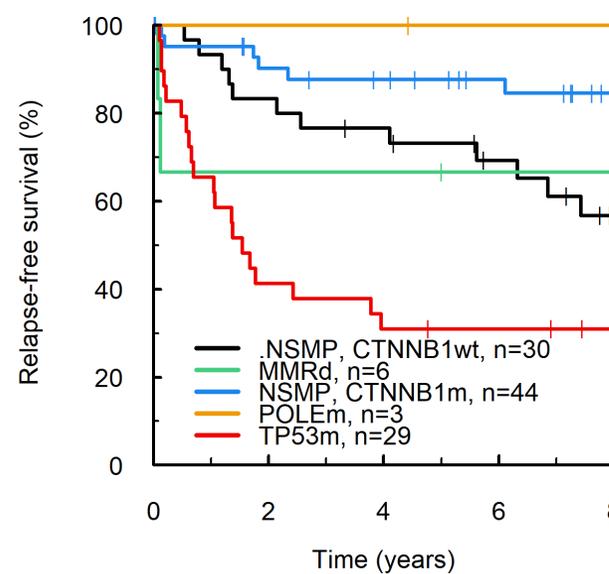
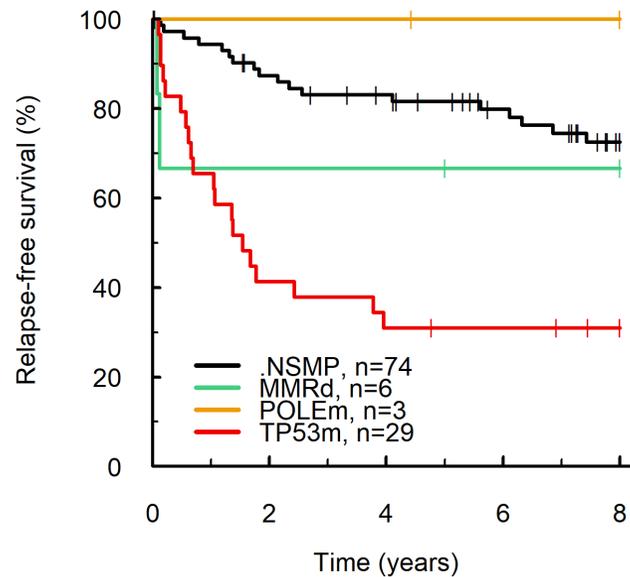
# Clinical outcome of endometrioid ovarian carcinoma cases defined by combined PR-based subtyping and *TP53* mutation status



# PROMISE and PROMISE-plus



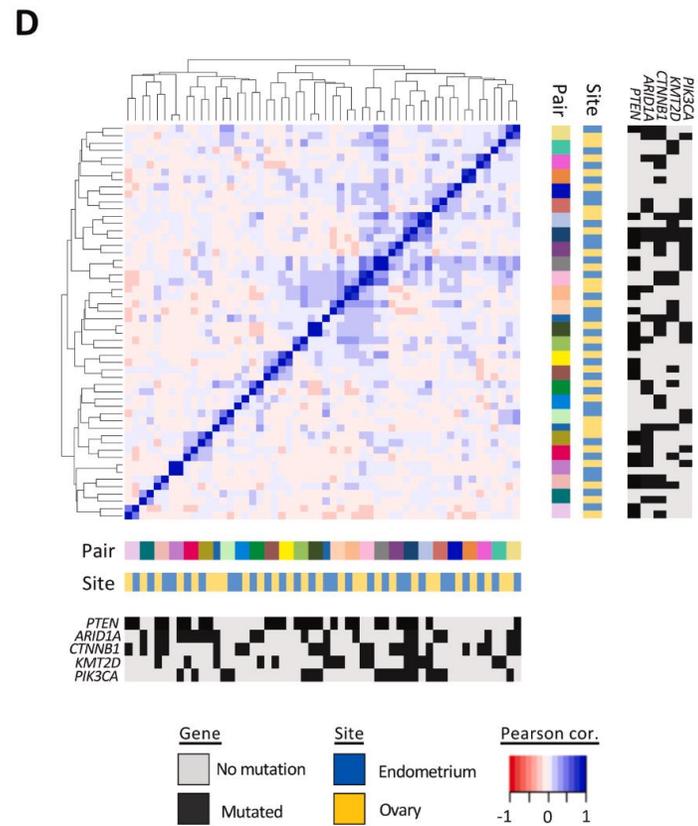
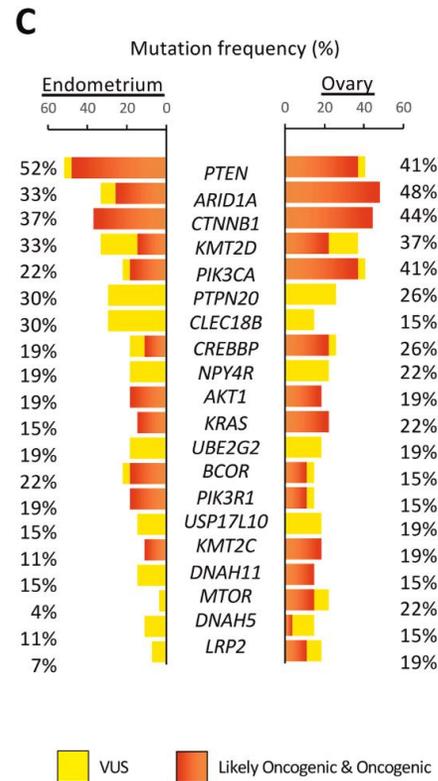
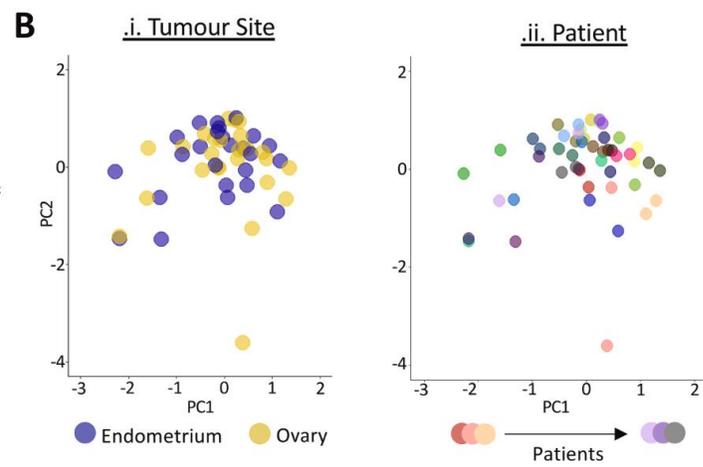
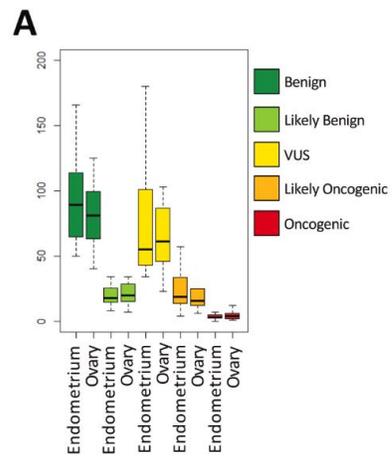
Univariable HR 0.29  
95% CI 0.12-1.01  
*CTNNB1* wt vs mutant

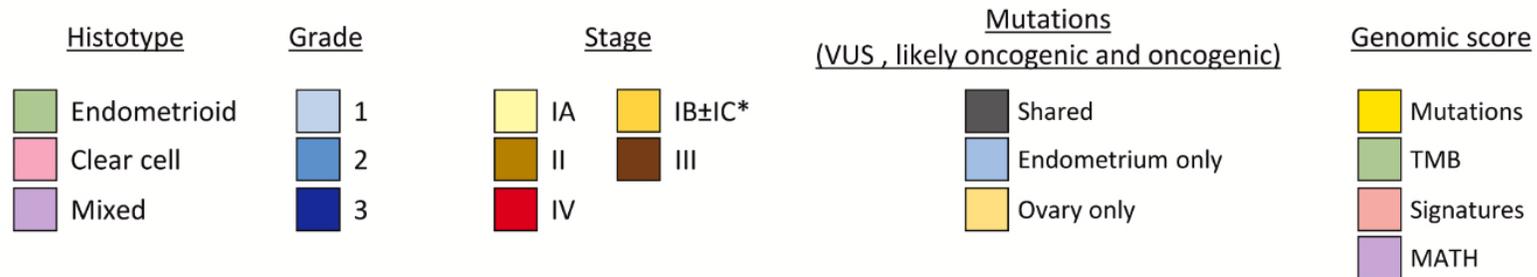
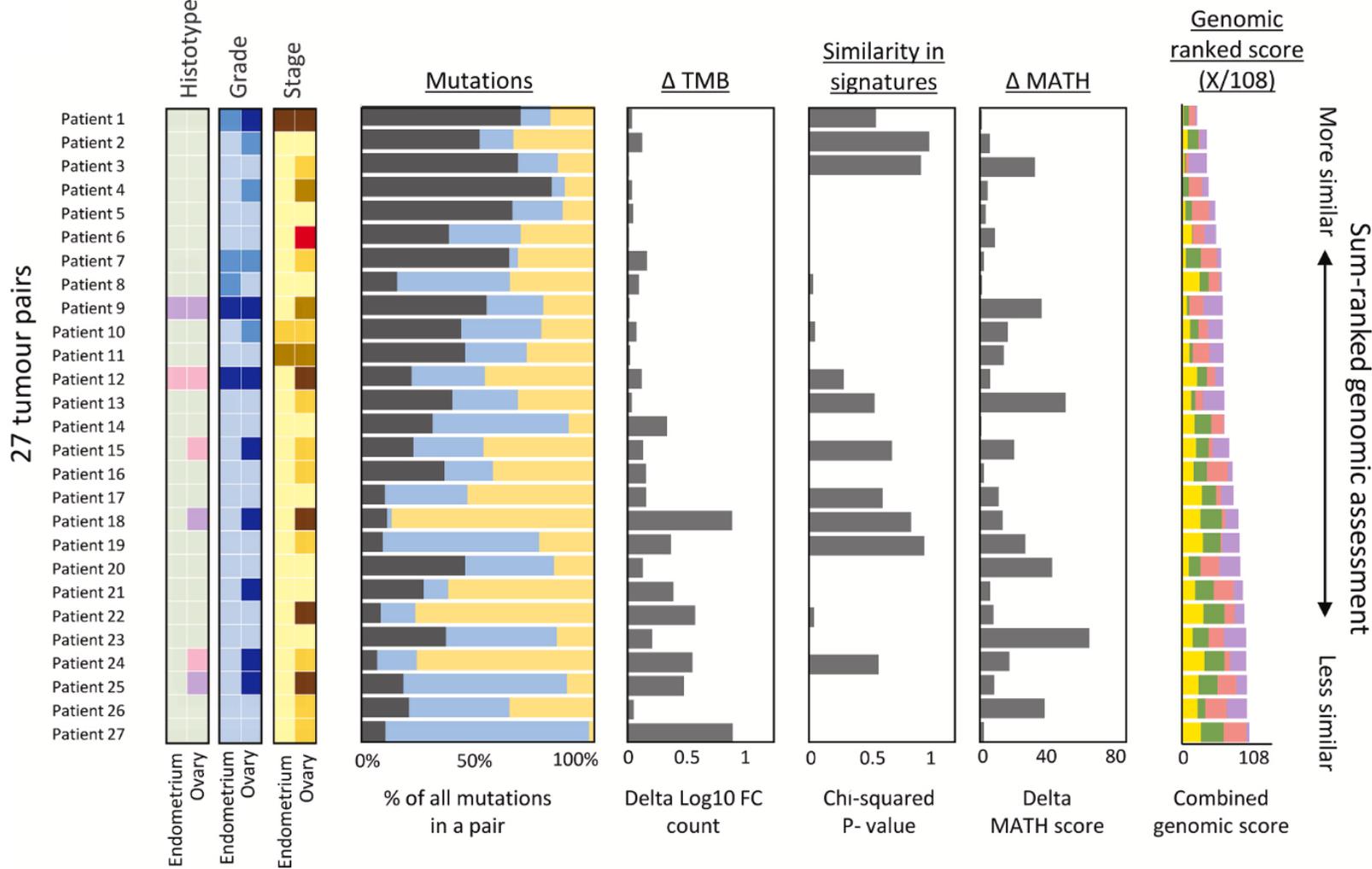


Univariable HR 0.34  
95% CI 0.13-0.91  
*CTNNB1* wt vs mutant

# Synchronous Ovarian and Endometrial Carcinomas

- ESGO/ESTRO/ESP guidelines
- If either is non-endometrioid, consider as separate tumours
- If both endometrioid:
  - Most are clonally related
  - Have good prognosis and should be managed as two independent primary tumours if:
    - No more than superficial myometrial invasion
    - No lymphovascular invasion
    - Low grade endometrioid morphology
    - Absence of metastases elsewhere
    - Both tumours limited to the organ (stage 'IA')







# Synchronous Ovarian and Endometrial Carcinomas

- In our study, all paired tumours were genomically related
- This applied to endometrioid and clear cell carcinomas
- ProMisE parameters did not segregate according to genomic similarity
- This supports using a clinical risk strategy for the assessment of these tumours

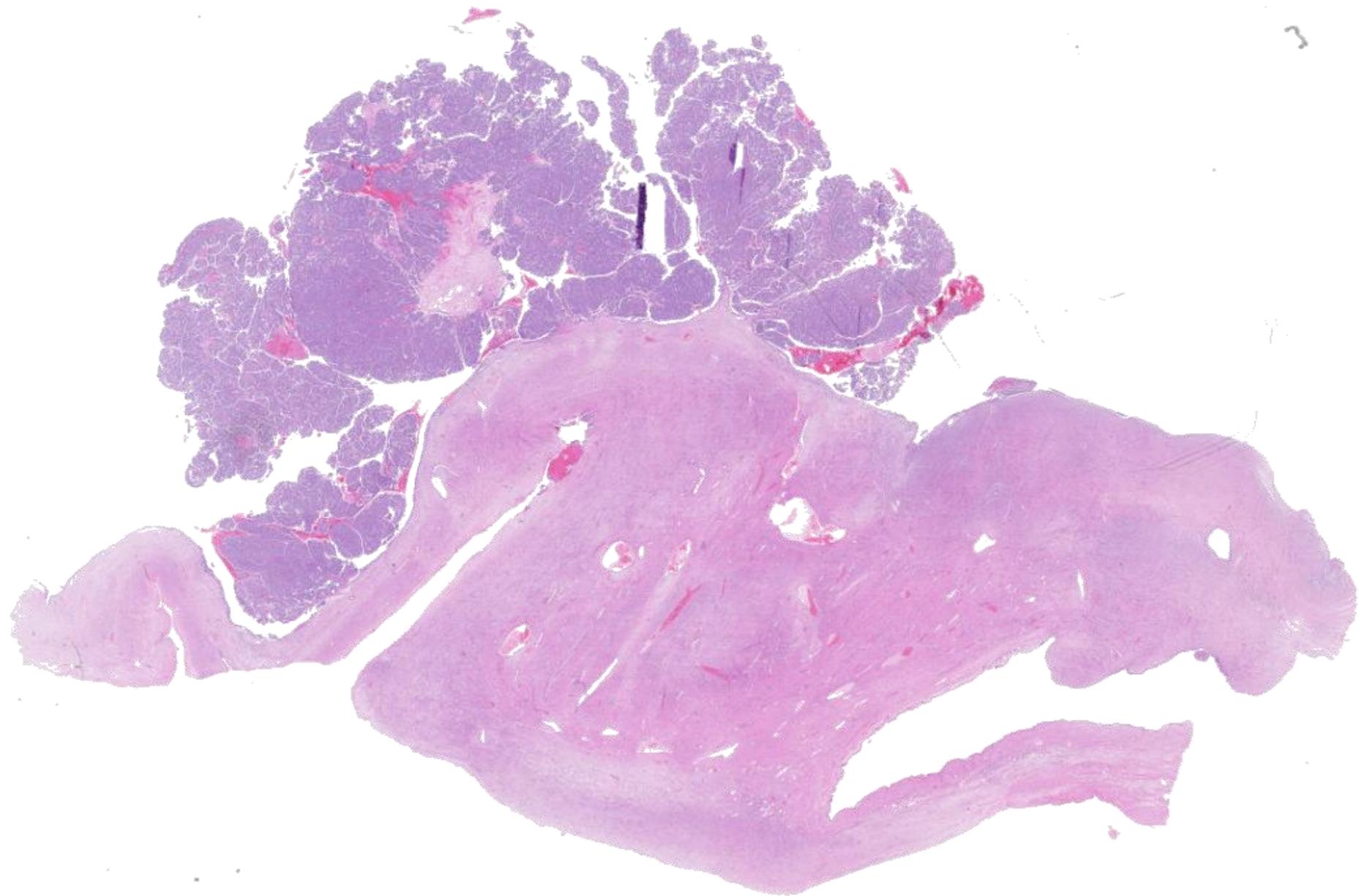
# Synchronous Ovarian and Endometrial Carcinomas

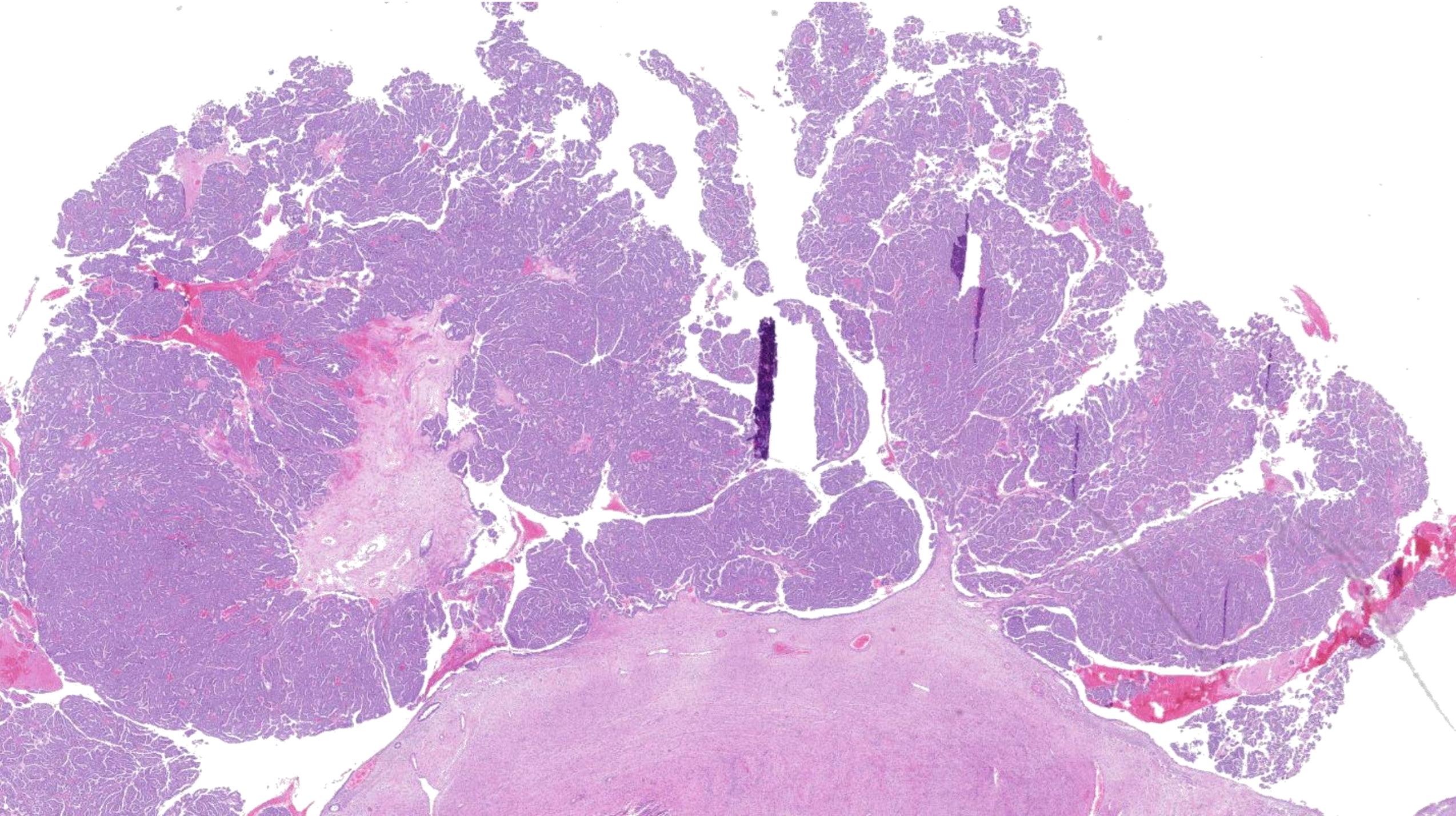
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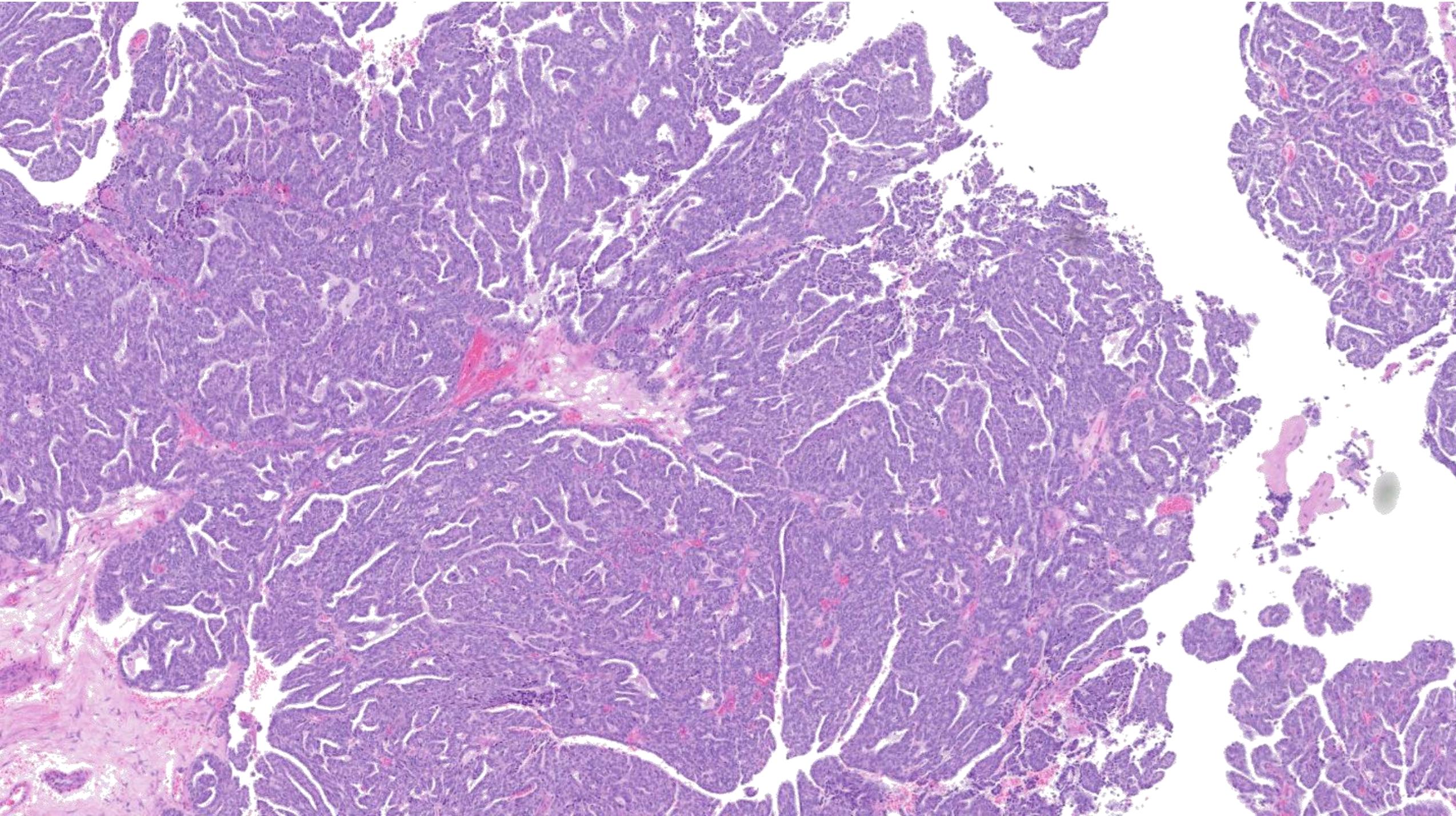
# Case

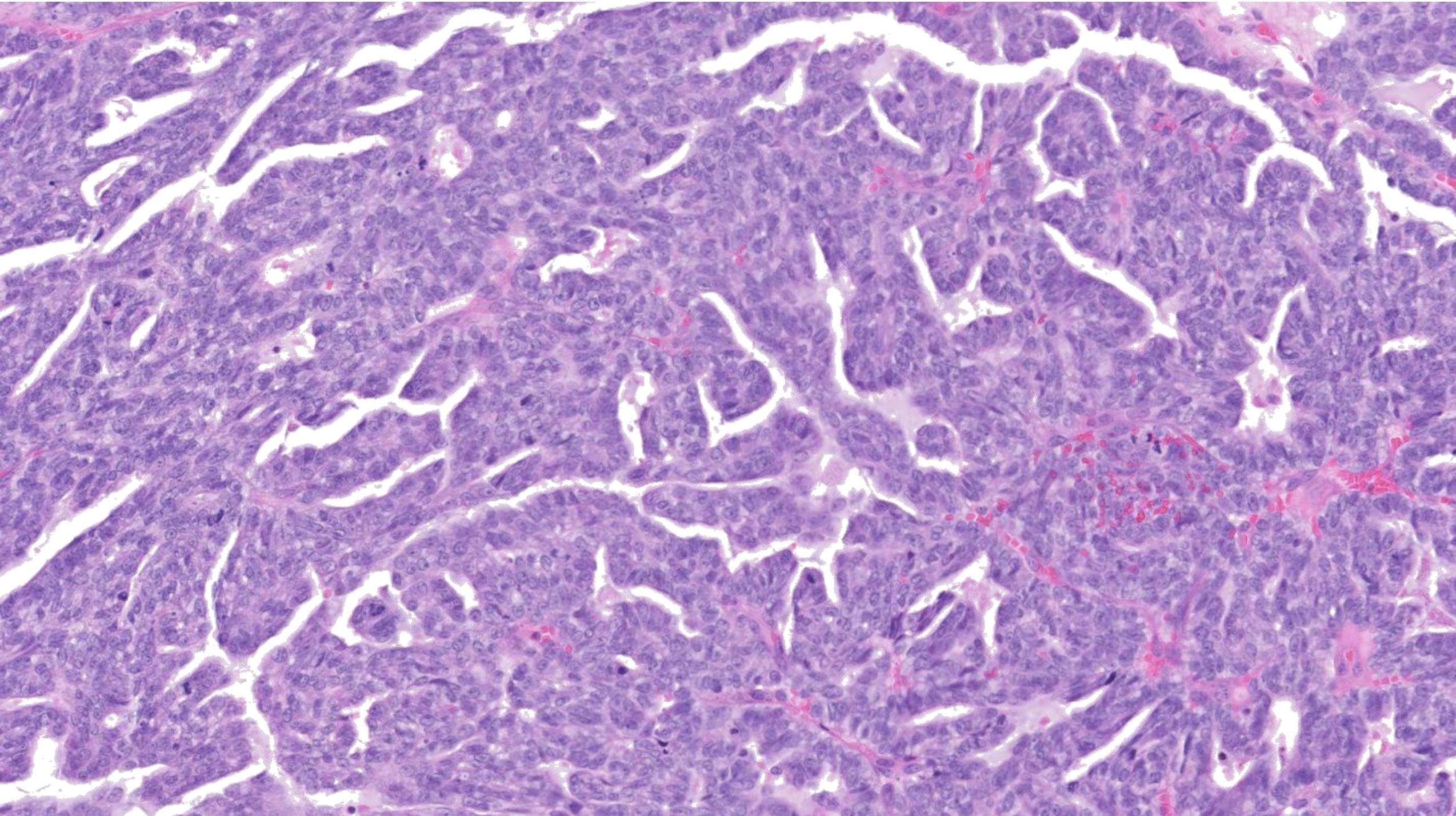
- Female aged 55 years
- TAH and BSO for 10 cm right adnexal mass

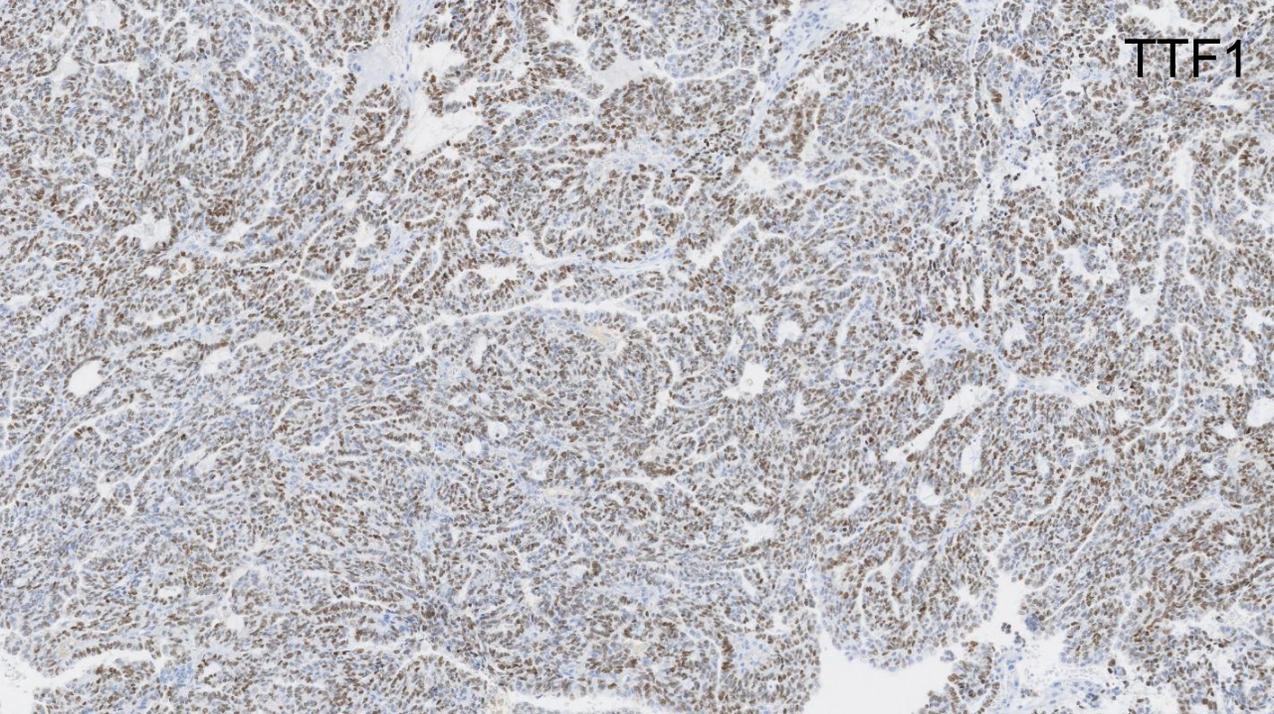
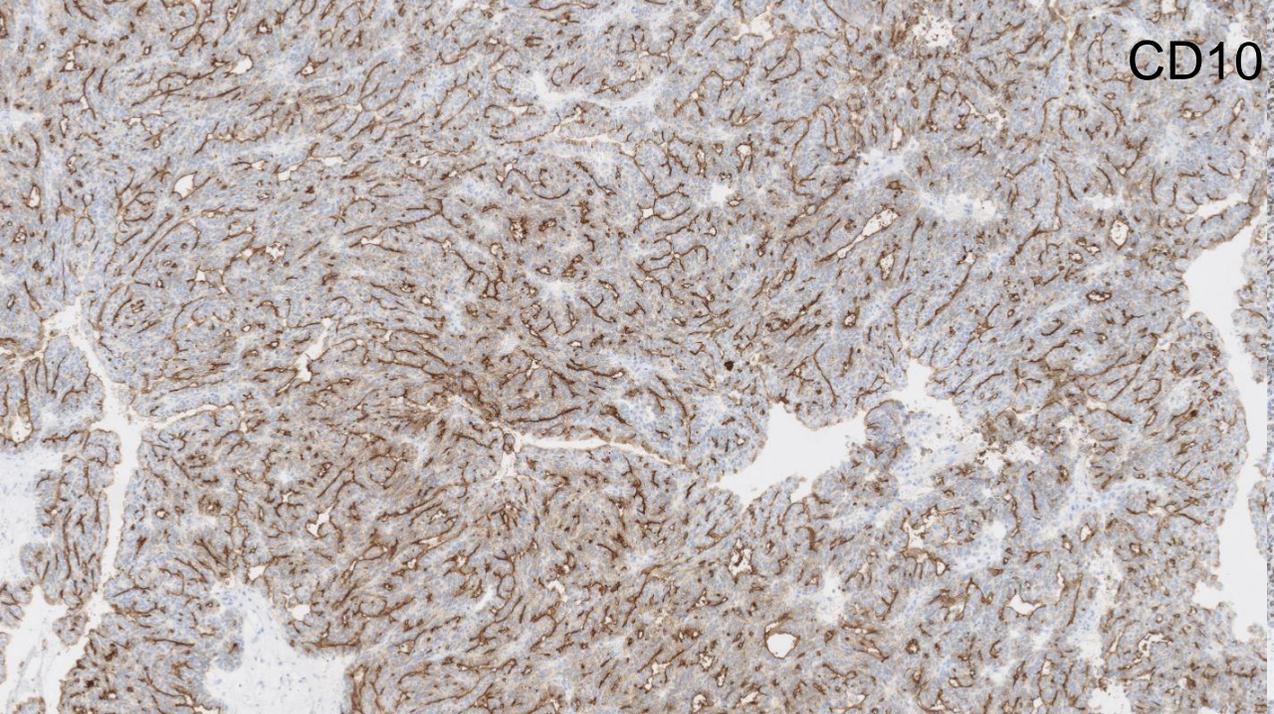
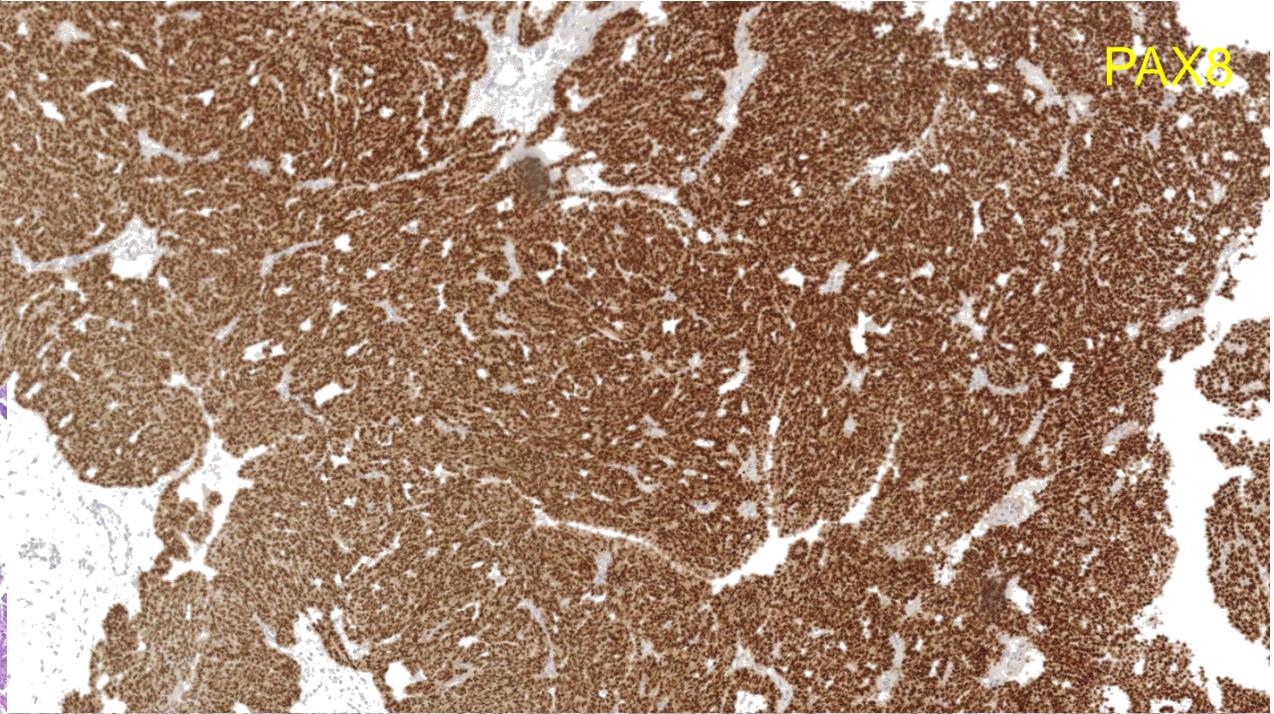
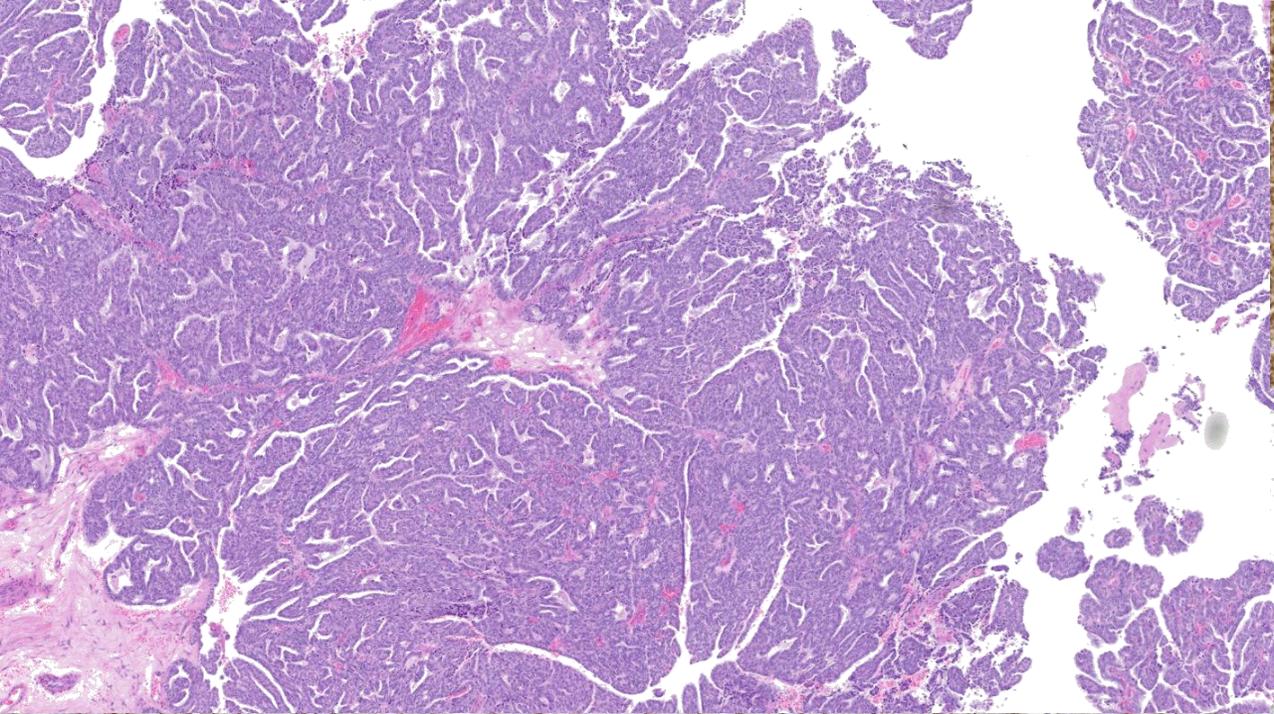
Case courtesy of Dr K Grondin, Québec, Canada

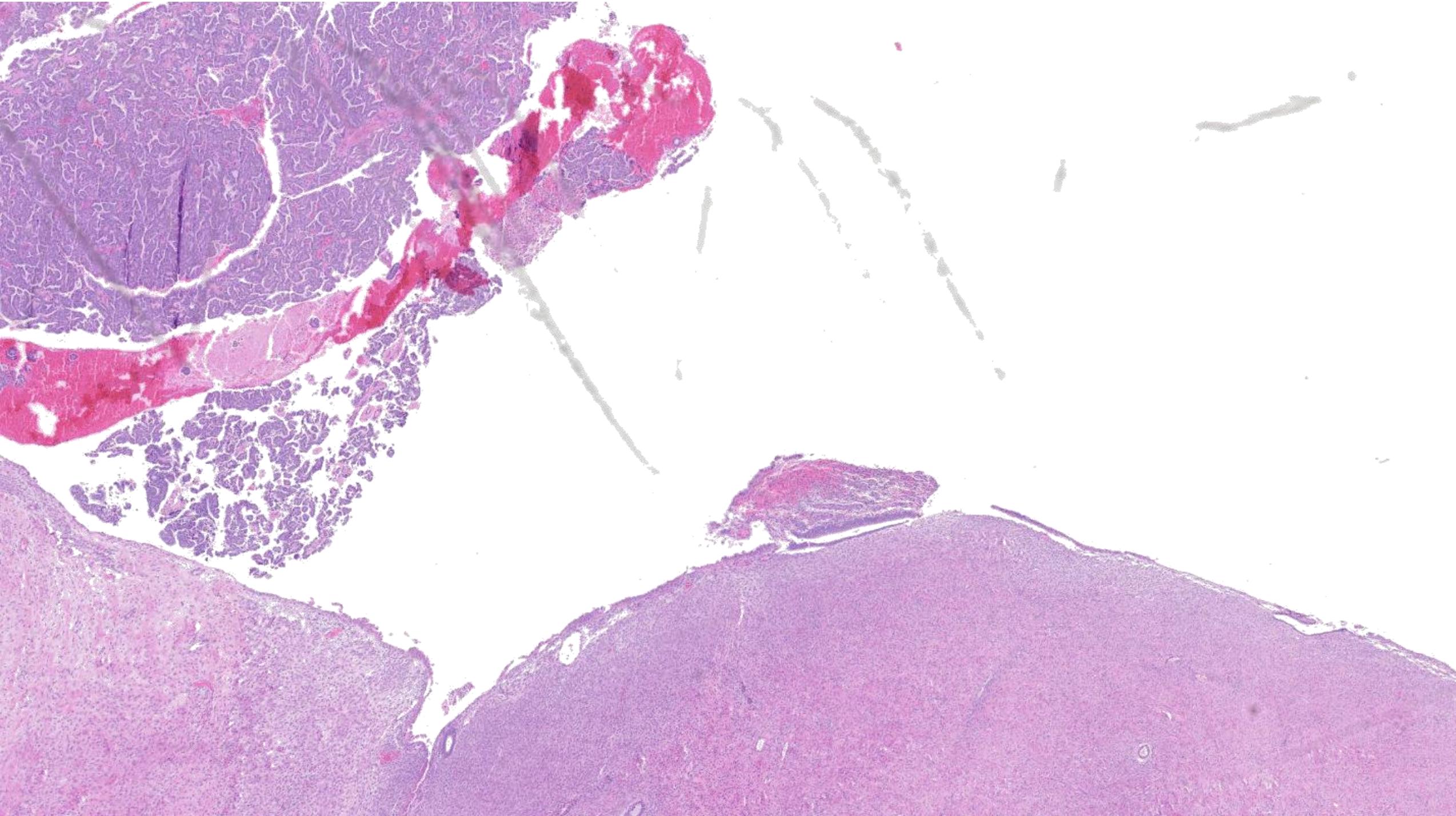




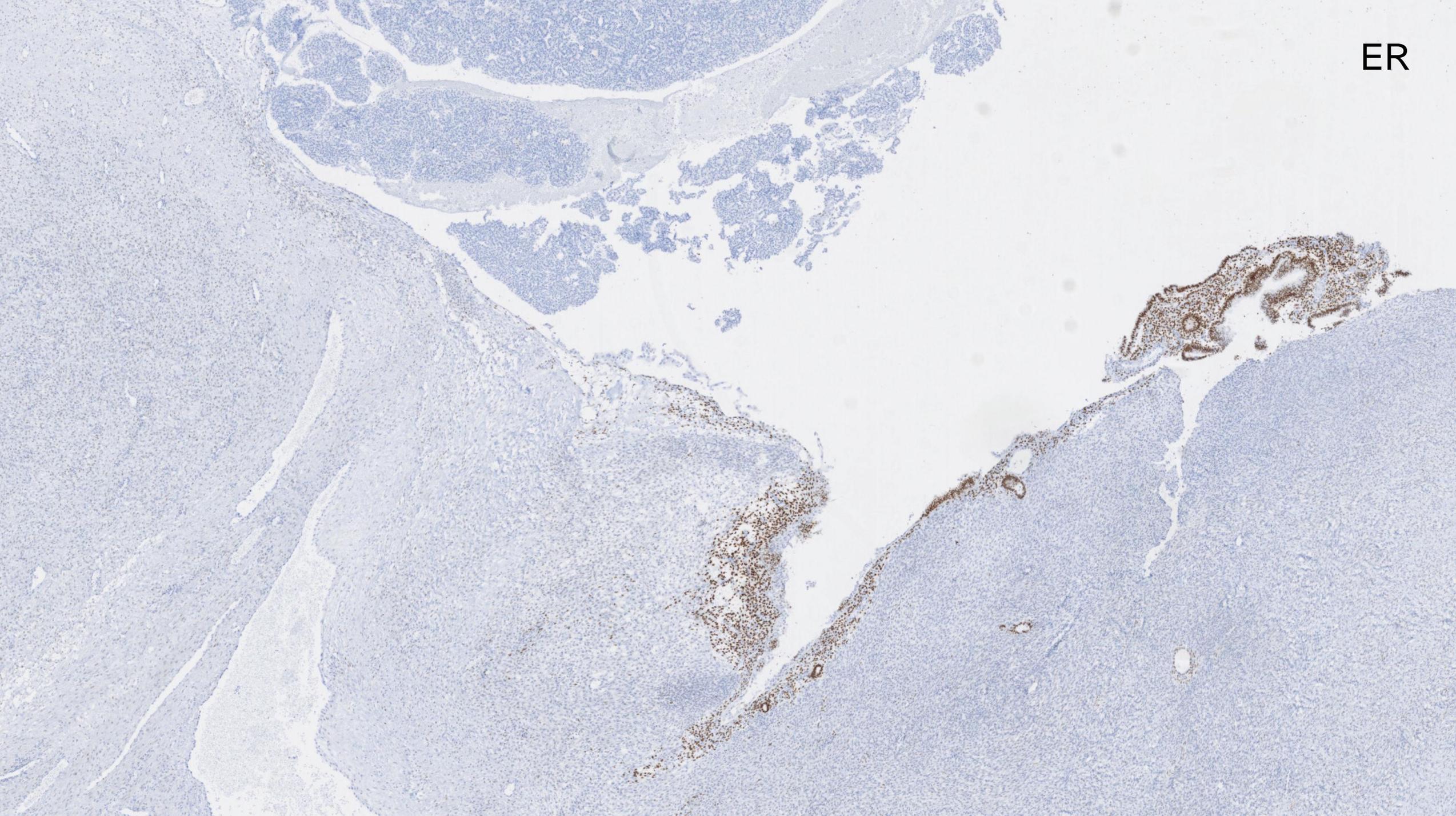






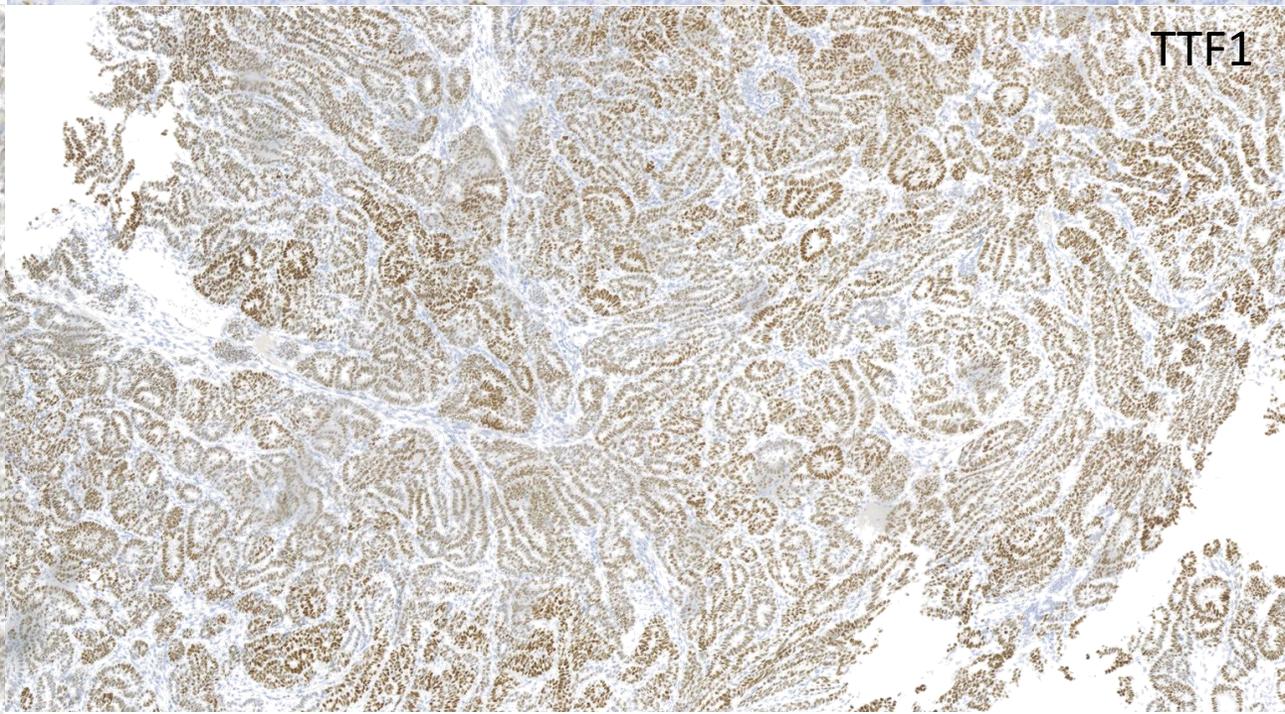
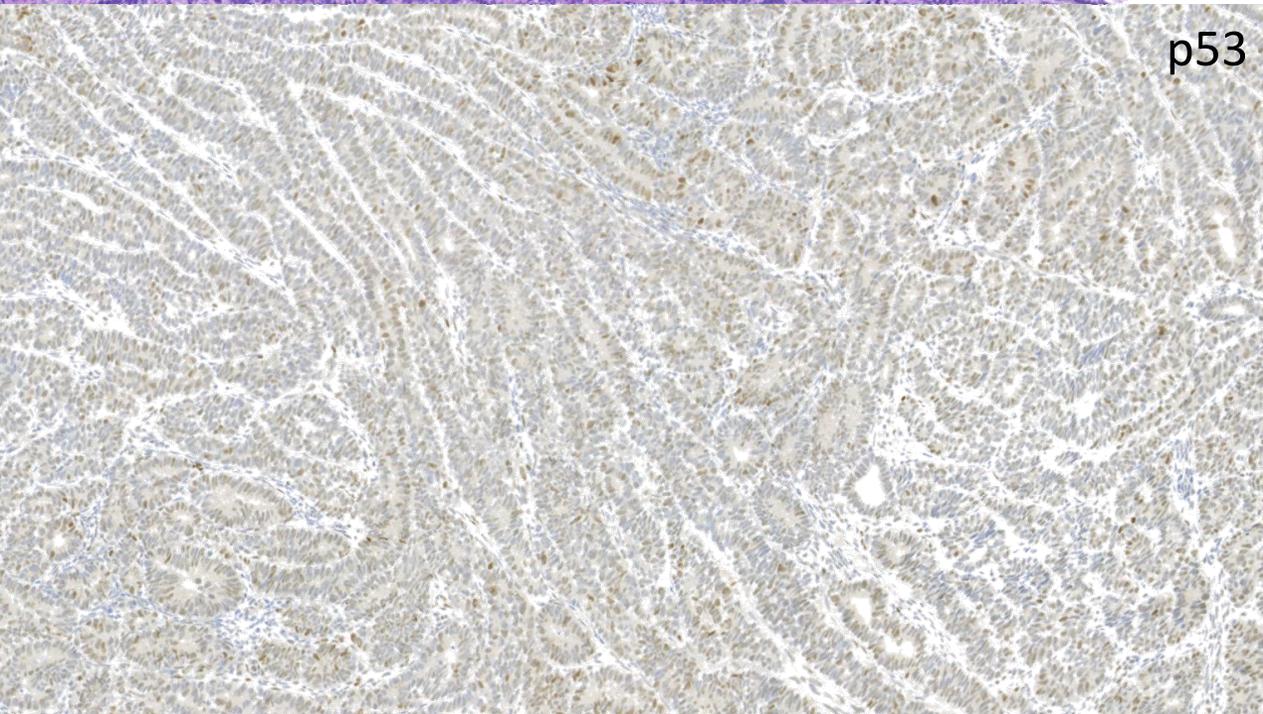
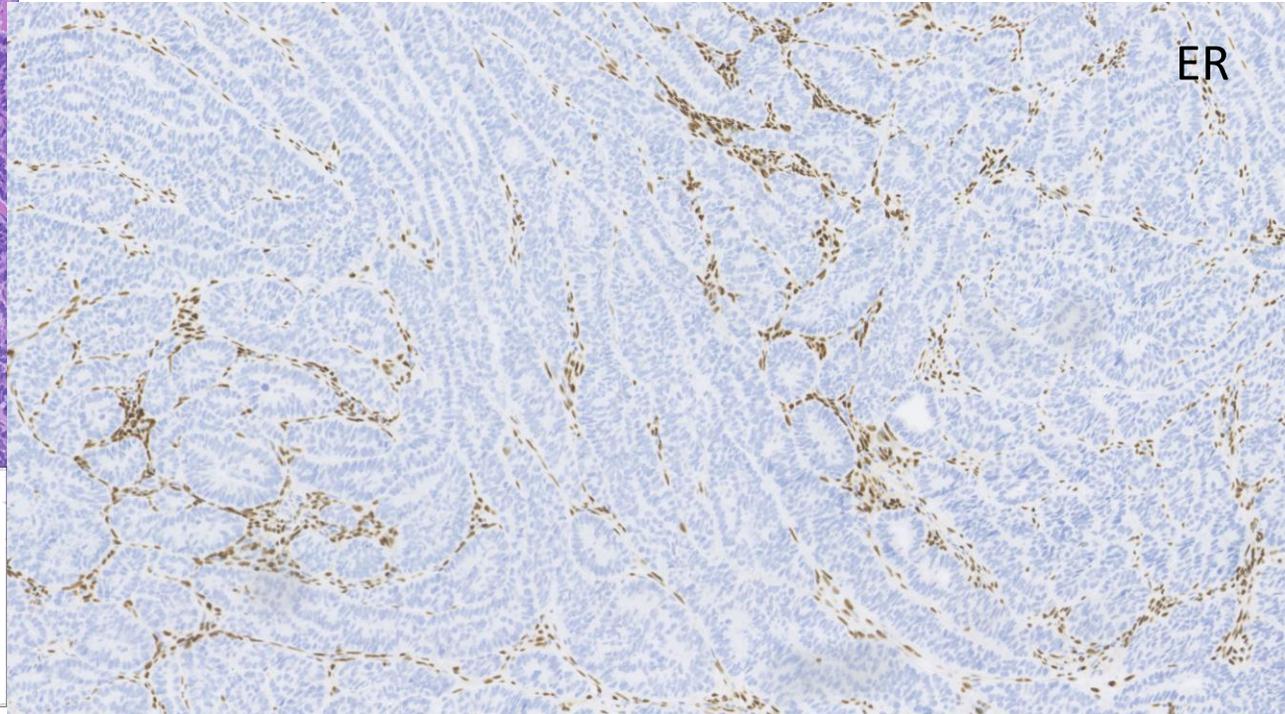
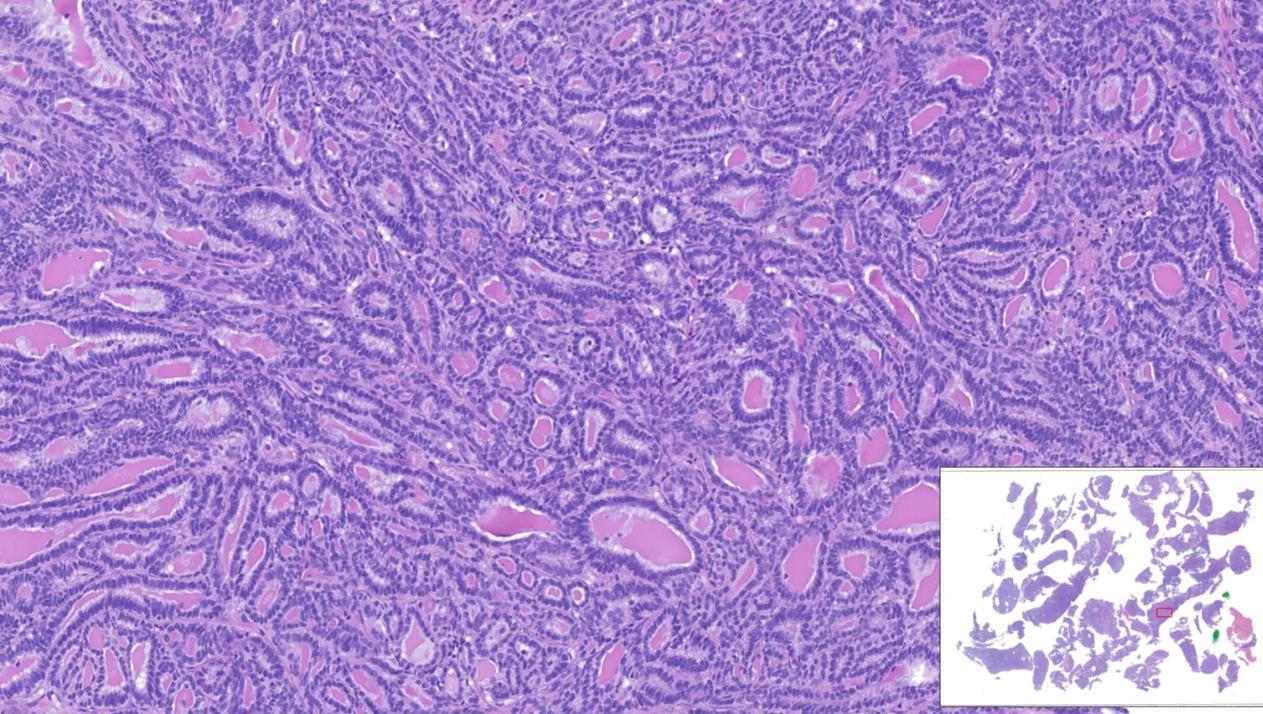


ER



# Diagnosis

Mesonephric-like Adenocarcinoma of the  
Ovary



# Mesonephric-like Adenocarcinoma

- Adenocarcinoma resembling mesonephric carcinoma of the cervix
- Associated with endometriosis
- Typically 'no specific molecular profile' (NSMP), *KRAS* mutant, PAX8 positive, ER negative
- There may be an inverse relationship between GATA3 and TTF1 positivity
- Aggressive tumours with poor outcome

Pors J et al, Am J Surg Pathol 2018; 42: 1596-1606

Pors J et al, Am J Surg Pathol 2021; 45: 498-506

Bennett JA & Oliva E, Histopathology 2022; 81: 280-296

McCluggage WG, Adv Anat Pathol 2022; 29: 208-216

# Seromucinous tumours

- Classification
  - Mixed epithelial cystadenoma
  - Seromucinous borderline tumour
  - Seromucinous carcinoma
- Associated with endometriosis
- Seromucinous carcinoma deleted from WHO 2020 as considered a variant of endometrioid carcinoma
  - Supported by immunoprofile:
    - PAX8, ER/PR, CA125 positive; p53 wild type; WT1 negative

Morphologic Reproducibility, Genotyping, and Immunohistochemical Profiling Do Not Support a Category of Seromucinous Carcinoma of the Ovary

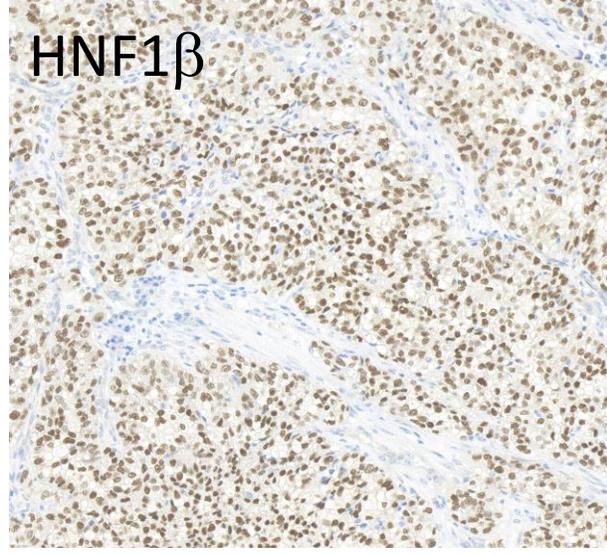
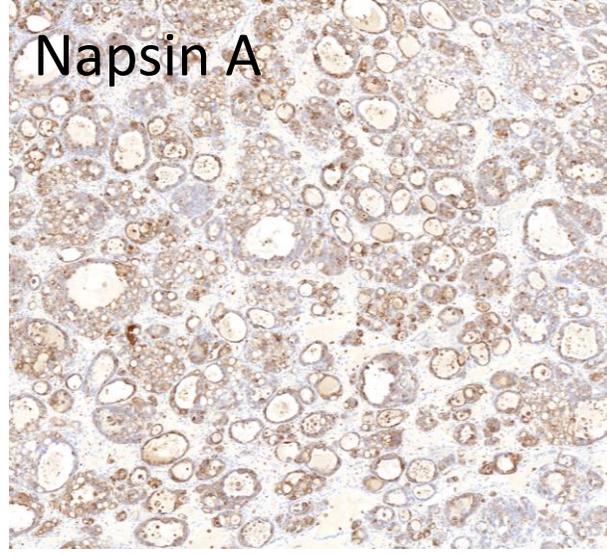
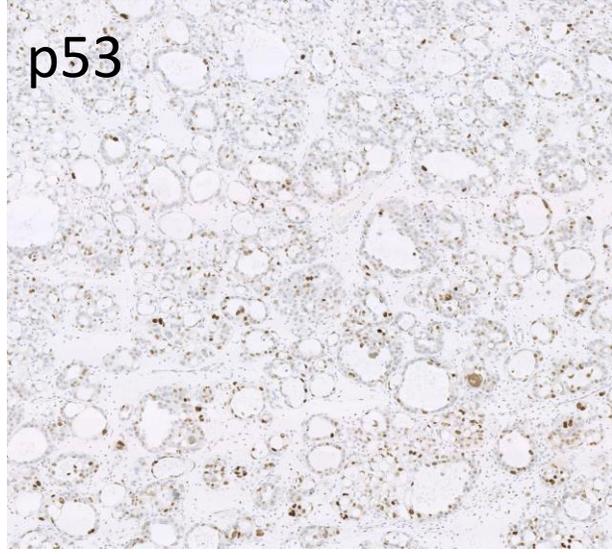
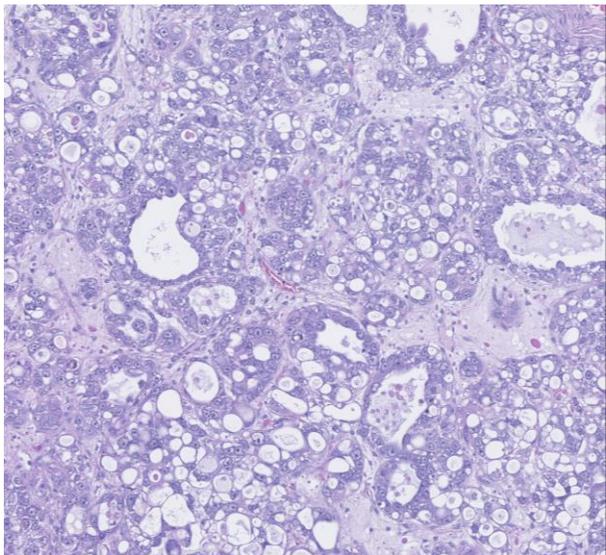
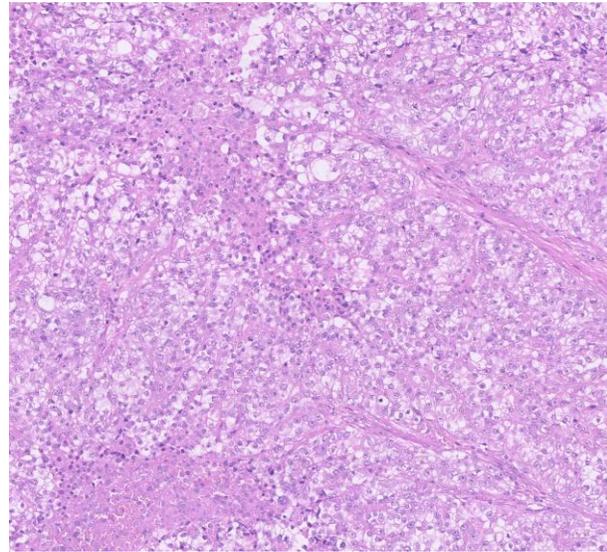
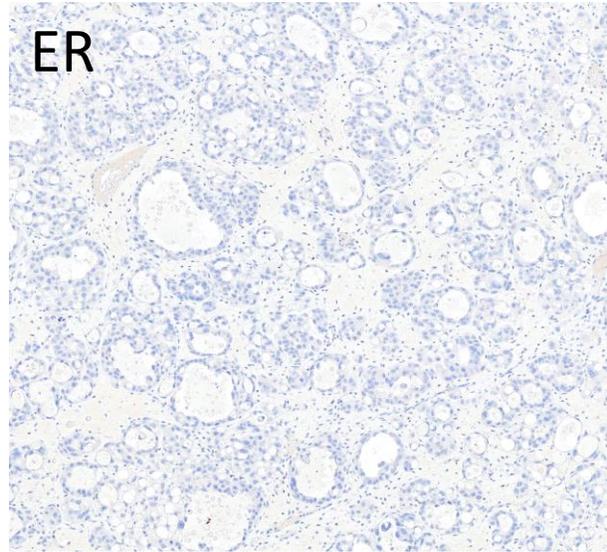
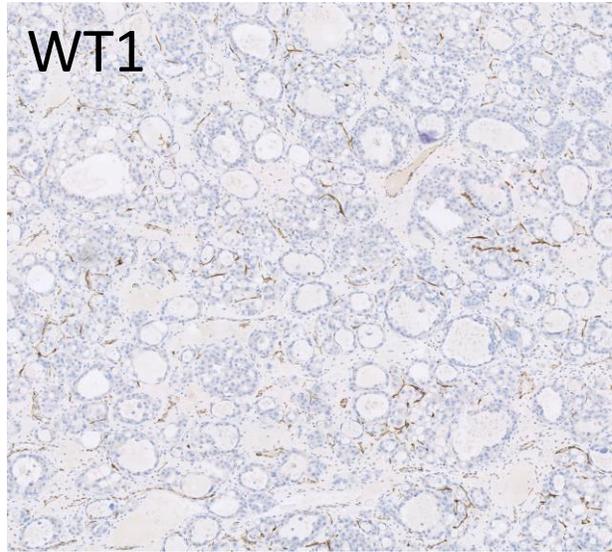
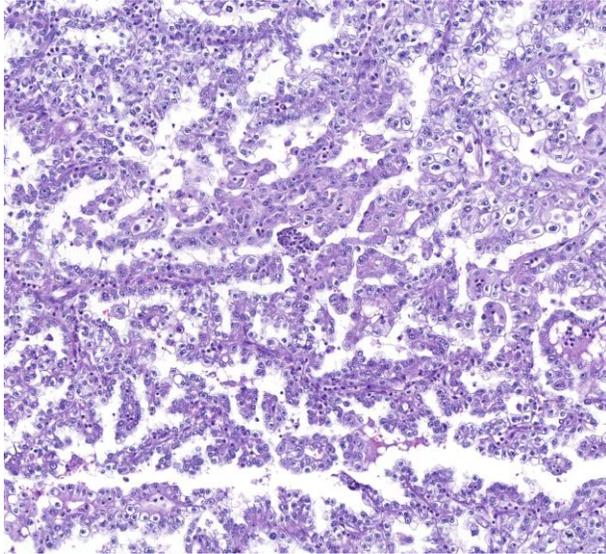
*Peter F. Rambau, MD,\*† John B. McIntyre, PhD,‡ Jennifer Taylor, MD,§ Sandra Lee, MD,\*  
Travis Ogilvie, MD,\* Anna Sienko, MD,\* Don Morris, MD,‡|| Máire A. Duggan, MD,\*  
W. Glenn McCluggage, MD,§ and Martin Köbel, MD\**

Am J Surg Pathol 2017; 41: 685-695

# Clear Cell Carcinoma

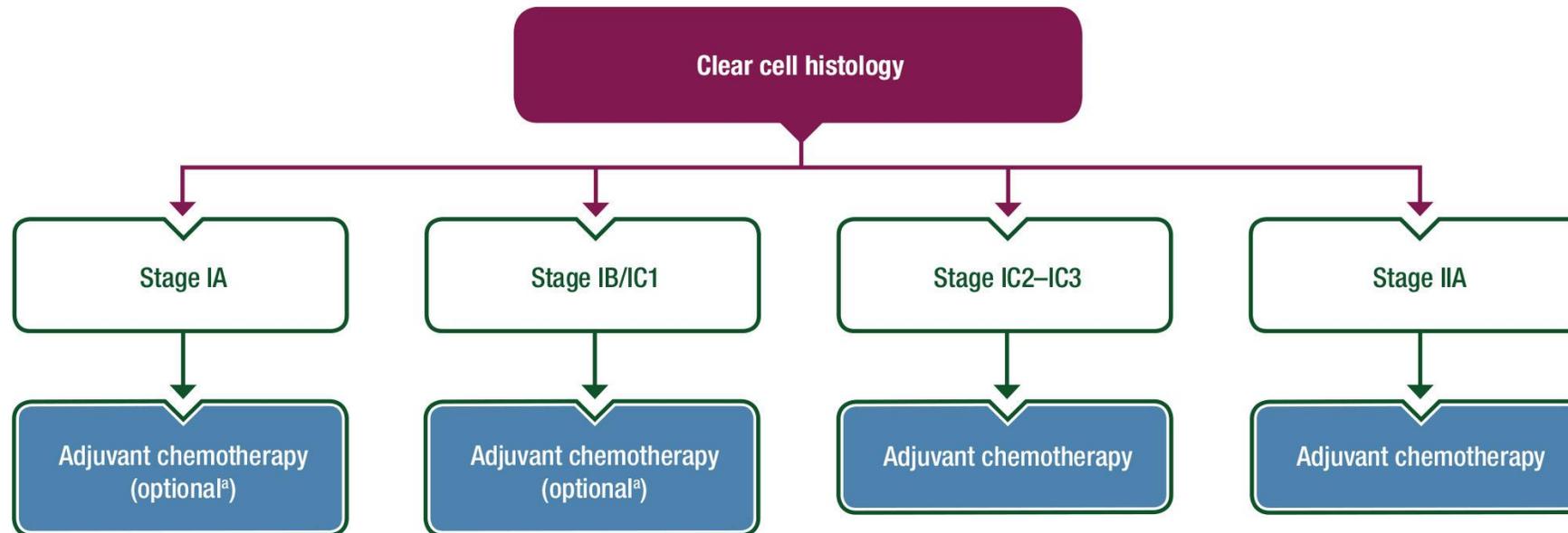
- Differential diagnosis
  - High-grade serous carcinoma with clear cells
  - Low grade serous carcinoma (when papillary)
  - Endometrioid carcinoma with secretory change or squamous differentiation
- Straightforward when classical
- Diagnosis supported by immunoprofile
  - WT1 negative, p53 wild type (around 5% aberrant), ER/PR negative
  - Napsin A, HNF1 $\beta$  positive

# Clear Cell Carcinoma

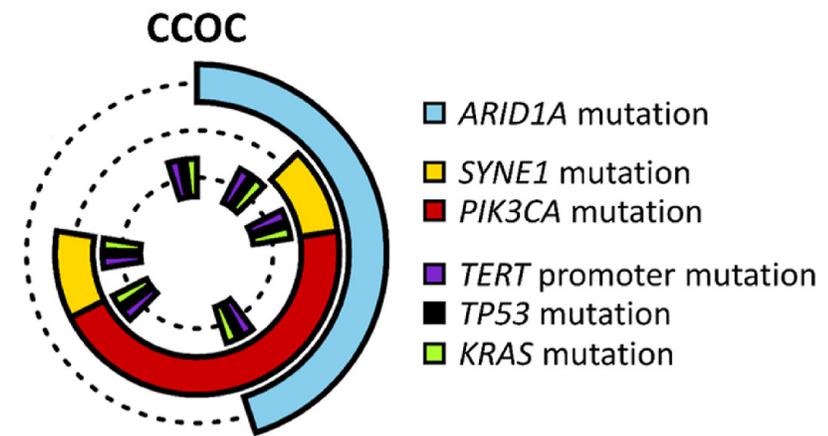
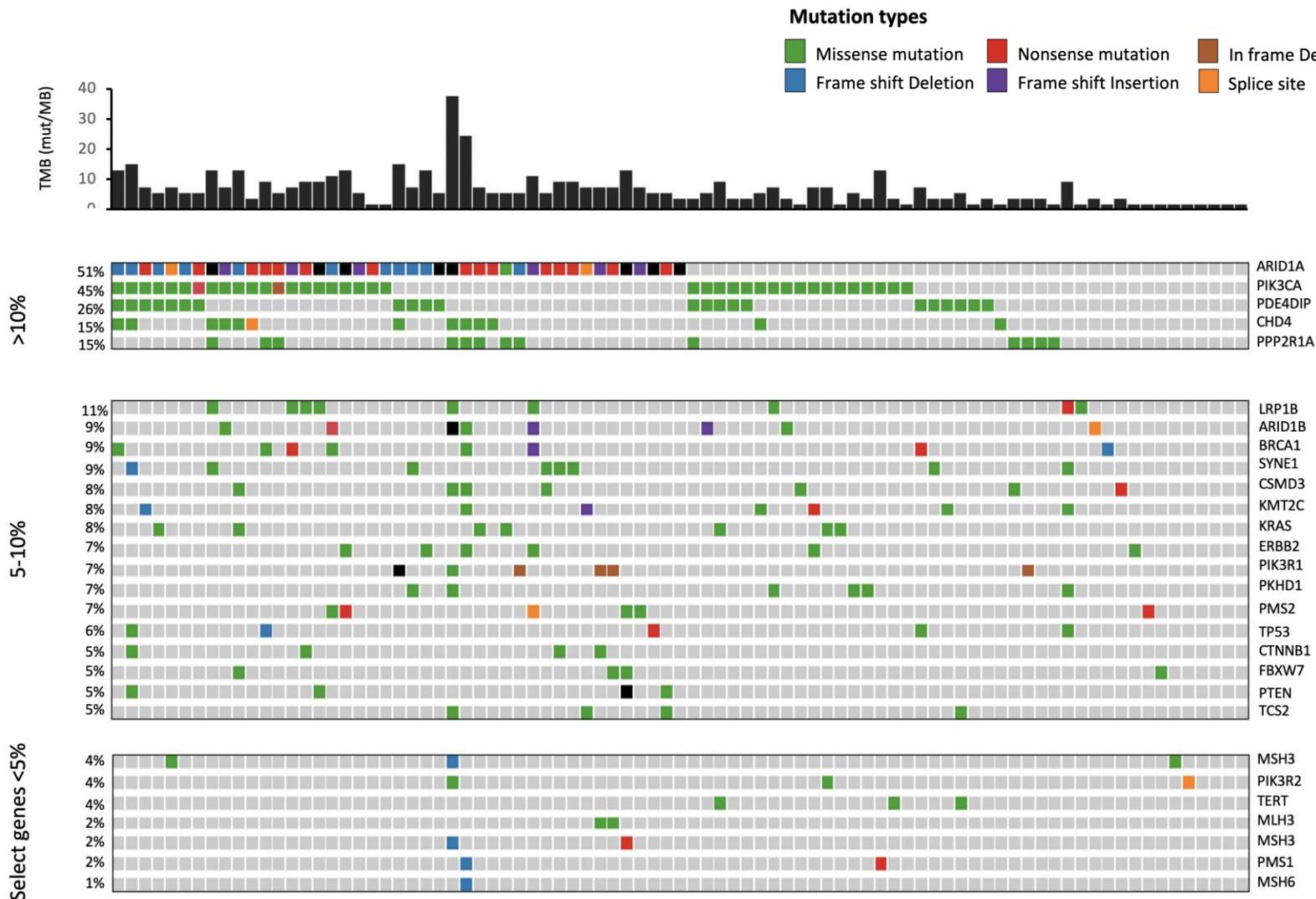


# Clear Cell Carcinoma

- Low stage disease has a good outcome
- High stage disease has a poor outcome

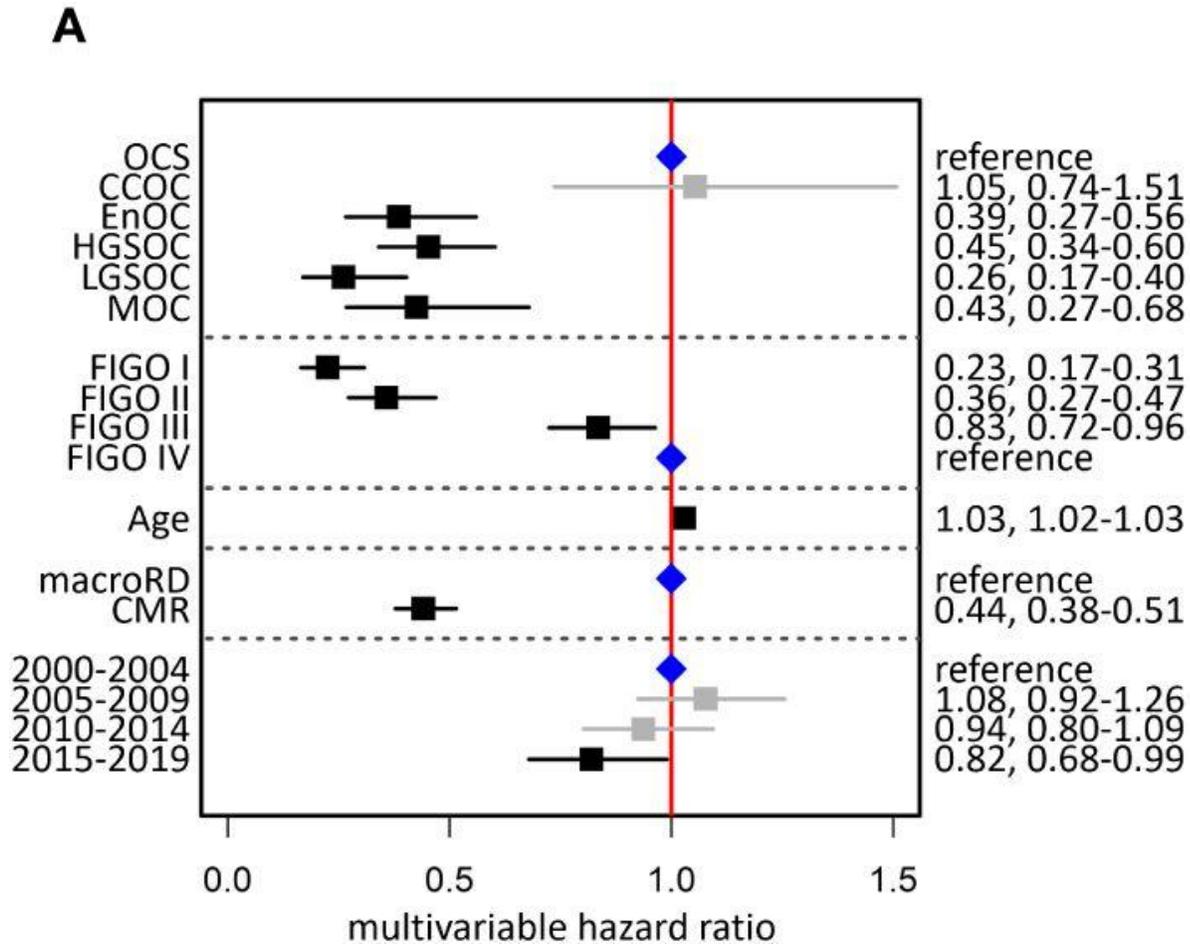


# Mutational Profile of Clear Cell Carcinoma

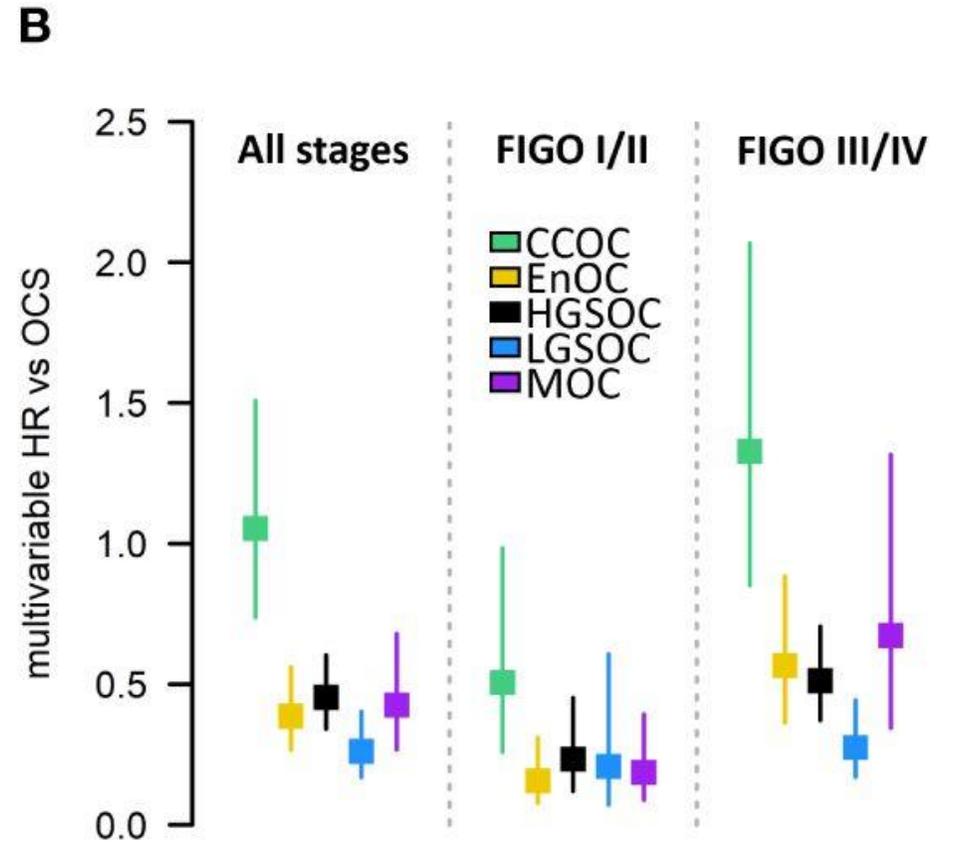


Hollis RL. Cancer Lett 2023; 555: 216057

# Histotype and Outcome

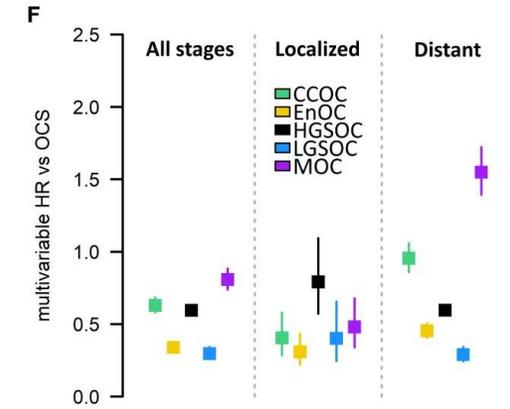
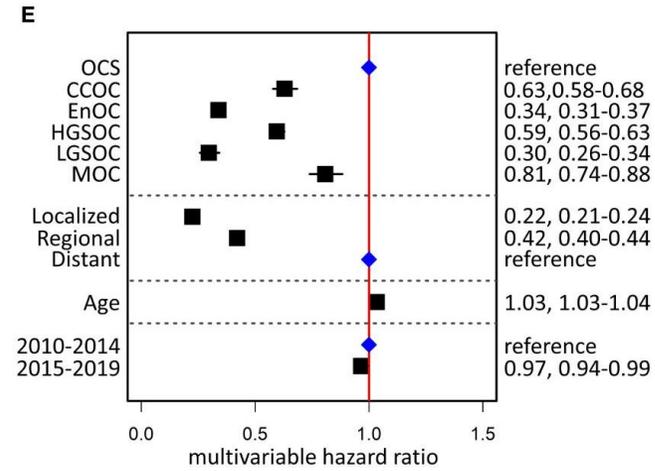
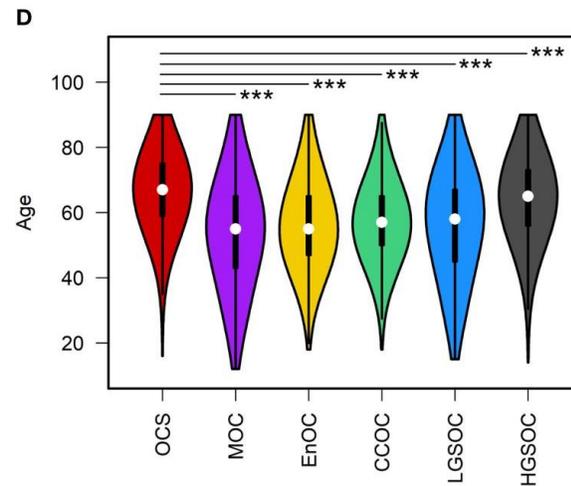
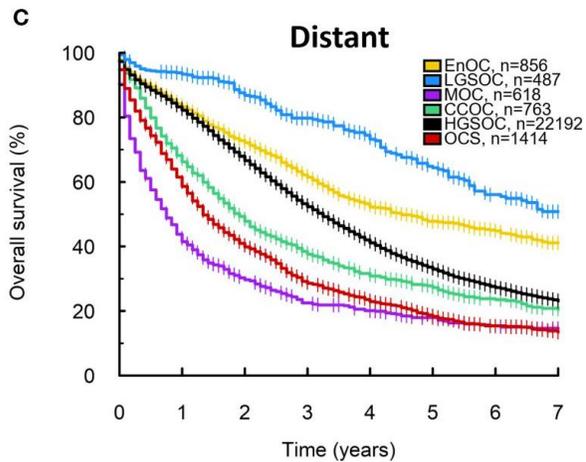
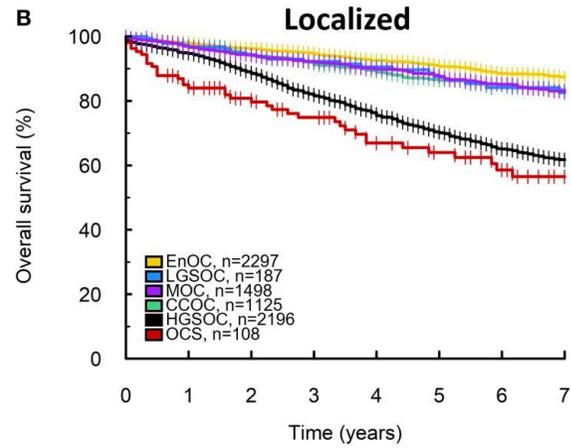
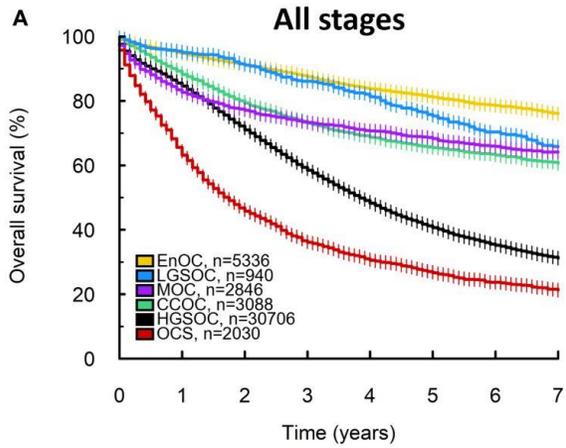


Scottish cohort, n = 2082



McFarlane et al, Front Oncol 2024; 14: 1399979

# Histotype and Outcome



SEER cohort, n = 44946

# Ovarian Epithelial Tumours

Origin	Fallopian Tube		Endometriosis			Unclear	
	High-Grade Serous	Low-Grade Serous	Endometrioid	Seromucinous	Clear cell	Mucinous	Brenner
Borderline /AP		KRAS BRAF MAP kinase	CTNNB1 TP53 PIK3CA ARID1A PTEN Lynch	Endometrioid	ARID1A PIK3CA (TP53) (CTNNB1) (PTEN) Lynch	KRAS HER2 TP53	
Grade 1							
Grade 2	TP53 BRCA CCNE1 NF1 RB1 RNA						
Grade 3							

←
Carcinosarcoma
→

# Future Directions

- Improved accuracy of primary diagnosis
- Improved stratification within tumour types for therapy
- Development of novel therapies based on improved understanding of tumour type and stratification

