

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		page
(1)	Management of patients with stage I and occult stage II endometrial carcinoma	11
(2)	Pelvic lymph node (LN) groups include parametrial, obturator, presacral, internal iliac, external iliac and common iliac LNs; para-aortic LNs are found higher up around the aorta; dotted arrows reflect the pattern of lymphatic spread in gynecological cancers	19
(3)	Peritoneal washings. Right paracolic gutter washings (a and b) and pelvic washings (c and d).	24
(4)	Pelvic LN dissection; 1.Right deep circumflex iliac vein, 2.Right external iliac vein, 3.Right anastomotic pelvic vein, 4.Right obturator internus muscle, 5.Right obturator nerve, 6.Right obturator vein	24
(5)	Distribution of the studied cases according to age	28
(6)	Distribution of the studied cases according to parity	28
(7)	Distribution of cases according to cytology of peritoneal fluid aspirate	33
(8)	Distribution of the studied cases according to tumor histotype	36
(9)	Distribution of the studied cases according to tumor grade	36
(10)	Distribution of the studied cases according to myometrial invasion	36
(11)	Distribution of the studied cases according to adnexal infiltration, LVSI, lymph node status	37
(12)	Distribution of the studied cases according to FIGO stage	37
(13)	Distribution of the studied cases according to peritumoral lymphatic microvessel density	38
(14)	Distribution of the studied cases according to intratumoral LMVD	39
(15)	Comparison between peritumoral LMVD and intratumoral LMVD	40
(16)	Peritumoral lymphatics highlighted by brownish lining (D2-40, x400)	41
(17)	Peritumoral lymphatic channels showing a brownish lining (D2-40, x400)	41
(18)	Intratumoral lymphatics highlighted by (D2-40, X400)	42
(19)	Another example of intratumoral lymphatics with brownish lining ( D2-40, X400)	42
(20)	Relation between peritumoral LMVD with age	48
(21)	Relation between peritumoral LMVD and cytology of peritoneal fluid aspirate	49

<b>Figure</b>		<b>page</b>
(22)	Relation between peritumoral LMVD with Tumor histotype	52
(23)	Relation between peritumoral LMVD with tumor grade	52
(24)	Relation between peritumoral LMVD with myometrial invasion	53
(25)	Relation between peritumoral LMVD with Pathological adnexal infiltration	53
(26)	Relation between peritumoral LMVD with Lymphovascular space invasion and Lymph nodes status by pathological examination	54
(27)	Relation between peritumoral LMVD with FIGO stage	54
(28)	Relation between peritumoral LMVD with the eligibility postoperative adjuvant radiotherapy	55
(29)	Relation between peritumoral LMVD with vaginal vault recurrence	57
(30)	Relation between peritumoral LMVD with pelvic recurrence	59
(31)	Relation between peritumoral LMVD with CT recurrence	61
(32)	Relation between intratumoral LMVD with age	62
(33)	Relation between intratumoral LMVD with Peritoneal cytology	63
(34)	Relation between intratumoral LMVD with Tumor histotype	66
(35)	Relation between intratumoral LMVD with tumor grade	66
(36)	Relation between intratumoral LMVD with Myometrial invasion	67
(37)	Relation between intratumoral LMVD with Pathological adnexal infiltration	67
(38)	Relation between intratumoral LMVD with Lympho vascular space invasion and Lymph node status by pathological examination	68
(39)	Relation between intratumoral LMVD with FIGO stage	68
(40)	Relation between Intratumoral LMVD with eligibility for postoperative radiotherapy	69
(41)	Relation between Intratumoral LMVD with vaginal vault recurrence	71
(42)	Relation between intratumoral LMVD with pelvic recurrence	73
(43)	Relation between Intratumoral LMVD with CT recurrence	75

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>BMI</b>	: Body mass index
<b>CT scan</b>	: Computed tomographic scan
<b>ER</b>	: Estrogen receptor
<b>ESMO</b>	: European Society of Medical Oncology
<b>FIGO</b>	: International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
<b>G</b>	: Grade
<b>GOG</b>	: Gynecologic Oncology Group
<b>HNPCC</b>	: Hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer syndrome
<b>IUD</b>	: Intrauterine device
<b>K-ras</b>	: Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene
<b>LMVD</b>	: Lymphatic microvessel density
<b>LN</b>	: Lymph node
<b>LVSI</b>	: Lymphovascular space invasion
<b>MLH1</b>	: MutL homolog 1
<b>MMPs</b>	: Matrix metalloproteinases
<b>MRI</b>	: Magnetic resonance imaging
<b>MSH2</b>	: MutS protein homolog 2
<b>MSH6</b>	: MutS homolog 6
<b>NPV</b>	: Negative predictive value
<b>p53</b>	: Phosphor protein
<b>Pap smear</b>	: Papanicolaou smear
<b>PDGF-BB</b>	: Platelet derived growth factor-BB
<b>PDS</b>	: Polydioxanone
<b>PPV</b>	: Positive predictive value
<b>PR</b>	: Progesterone receptor
<b>PTEN</b>	: Phosphatase and tensin homolog tumor suppressive gene
<b>TAH-BSO</b>	: Total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophrectomy
<b>US</b>	: Ultrasound
<b>VEGF-C</b>	: Vascular endothelial growth factor-C
<b>VEGF-D</b>	: Vascular endothelial growth factor-D
<b>WAR</b>	: Whole-abdominal irradiation