

Patient Counseling Information Gynecology Pathology Report

Patient Name: Patient Name

Date of Testing: Testing Date

Birth Date: Patient Birth Date

Social Security #: Patient Social Security #

Your Pathology Test Result

Endometrial hyperplasia

Pathologist Description of Your Diagnosis

Endometrial hyperplasia is a condition that occurs when the lining of the uterus (endometrium) grows too much. A large percentage of endometrial hyperplasia are benign (not cancer). In some cases, however, it can lead to cancer of the uterus. Some women are at higher risk for hyperplasia. Those at highest risk are women who:

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| 1-Are in the years around menopause | 5-Have polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) |
| 2-Skip menstrual periods or have no periods at all | 6-Take estrogen without progesterone to relieve symptoms of menopause |
| 3-Are overweight | 7-Have high blood pressure (hypertension) |
| 4-Have diabetes | |

Your Options For Treatment

In most cases, endometrial hyperplasia can be treated with the hormone progesterone. Taking progesterone will cause the lining to shed and prevent it from building up again. It often will cause vaginal bleeding. You and your doctor will find a form of progesterone and a dose that is right for you. The dosage of the hormone and the duration of therapy depends on your condition. After you have been taking progesterone, the lining of the uterus may be tested again by endometrial biopsy. If the problem persists, other treatment options are available. You should consult with your doctor.

Patients' Frequently Asked Questions

Will this condition lead to cancer?

How soon after treatment may I resume sex?

Why do I need to take birth control pills now?

Will I need a hysterectomy?

Suggestions For Your Gynecological Health Maintenance

Don't Miss Your Follow Up Appointments

Report any abnormal vaginal bleeding to your physician immediately.

Have an annual pelvic exam and Pap smear

Report any abnormal menstrual cycles (periods)

Additional Gynecology Patient Resources and Support

National Cancer Institute – 800-4 CANCEr

[http://cancernet.nci.nih.gov/cancer_Types/endometrial_\(uterine\)_cancer.shtml](http://cancernet.nci.nih.gov/cancer_Types/endometrial_(uterine)_cancer.shtml)

Health & Wellness Hotline 800-394-7546

www.med.virginia.edu/med-ed/path/gyn/uterine6.html

www.ohsu.edu/clinweb/C13/C13.371.852.html

www.ama-assn.org/special/std/support/educate/stdhpv.htm

<http://content.health.msn.com/content/article/3724.524>

American Cancer Society – 800-ACS-2345

This report is provided to help you understand your pathology test result and to review your treatment options. Other treatment options and additional information may also be available. Please consult your doctor with any questions you may have. Only you and your doctor can decide which treatment is best for your condition based on your medical history and condition.

This information provided by: Doctor's Name

