

JOINT EVENT

5th Annual Congress on **EMERGENCY NURSING & CRITICAL CARE**
&
26TH CANCER NURSING & NURSE PRACTITIONERS CONFERENCE
July 16-17, 2018 | London, UK

Comparison of serum prolactin level in persons with and without endometrial cancer

Sinaei S, Rahmani Z, Hafezan S and Vahedi A

Imam Reza Hospital - Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Introduction: Endometrial carcinoma is the most common gynecological malignancy in the developed countries. The early detection of this disease can change that to a disease which can mostly be cured. Recently, prolactin has been known as a hormone cytosine that has an increased level in some malignancies. The aim of this study is comparison of serum prolactin level in persons with and without endometrial cancer

Methods: In comparative-descriptive study, we studied 50 women in the form of two 25 cases groups (first group, 25 patient with endometrial cancer and the second group 25 cases without endometrial cancer) referring to Tabriz Alzahra and Taleghani Hospitals during the 2011 after achieving the inclusion criteria. Demographic data was recorded for all patients serum prolactin levels were assessed for all patients using Elisa method. All the information was compared and analyzed using SPSS software.

Results: The mean age of subjects with disease was 54.84 ± 6.66 years, and the mean age of healthy subjects was 52.64 ± 5.47 years, the difference in two groups was not statistically significant ($p=0.433$). The two groups was matched for marital status and occupational status ($P=1$ and $P=0.856$ respectively). The mean serum prolactin levels in group with endometrial cancer was 525.72 ± 290.86 ng/ml and in the group without endometrial cancer was 258.16 ± 113.28 ng/ml which was significantly higher in the patients group ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: With regard to the findings of this study we can conclude that serum prolactin levels in patients with endometrial cancer is significantly higher than the level of this hormone in healthy subjects, we can use this hormone measurement for forecasting the incidence of this disease in high risk population, identification of the specificity and sensitivity of this marker is recommended using multicenter studies.

drsana@sinaei@gmail.com