

Keywords: ESMO; endometrial cancer; LVSI; risk classification; model

A clue towards improving the European Society of Medical Oncology risk group classification in apparent early stage endometrial cancer? Impact of lymphovascular space invasion

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Background: Lymphovascular space invasion (LVSI) is one of the most important predictors of nodal involvement and recurrence in early stage endometrial cancer (EC). Despite its demonstrated prognostic value, LVSI has not been incorporated into the European Society of Medical Oncology (ESMO) classification. The aim of this prospective multicentre database study is to investigate whether it may improve the accuracy of the ESMO classification in predicting the recurrence risk.

Methods: Data of 496 patients with apparent early-stage EC who received primary surgical treatment between January 2001 and December 2012 were abstracted from prospective multicentre database. A modified ESMO classification including six risk groups was created after inclusion of the LVSI status in the ESMO classification. The primary end point was the recurrence accuracy comparison between the ESMO and the modified ESMO classifications with respect to the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC).

Results: The recurrence rate in the whole population was 16.1%. The median follow-up and recurrence time were 31 (range: 1–152) and 27 (range: 1–134) months, respectively. Considering the ESMO modified classification, the recurrence rates were 8.2% (8 out of 98), 23.1% (15 out of 65), 25.9% (15 out of 58), and 45.1% (28 out of 62) for intermediate risk/LVSI –, intermediate risk/LVSI +, high risk/LVSI –, and high risk/LVSI +, respectively ($P < 0.001$). In the low risk group, LVSI status was not discriminant as only 7.0% (14 out of 213) had LVSI +. The staging accuracy according to AUC criteria for ESMO and ESMO modified classifications were of 0.71 (95% CI: 0.68–0.74) and 0.74 (95% CI: 0.71–0.77), respectively.

Conclusions: The current modified classification could be helpful to better define indications for nodal staging and adjuvant therapy, especially for patients with intermediate risk EC.

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Received 4 February 2014; revised 30 March 2014; accepted 10 April 2014; published online 8 May 2014

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Endometrial cancer (EC) is a major cause of morbidity and mortality for patients worldwide. Although its incidence differs throughout the world, it is the most common cancer of the female genital tract and the fourth most common cancer in North America and Europe (Jemal *et al*, 2010; Colombo *et al*, 2013). Early-stage EC restricted to the uterus represents nearly 80 % of all cases (Creasman *et al*, 1987, 2006). The primary surgical treatment involves removal of uterus, tubes, and ovaries, with or without nodal pelvic or para-aortic staging (Creasman *et al*, 1987; Keys *et al*, 2004). The estimated 5-year overall survival (OS) for early-stage EC is 95% but decreases substantially to 67.0% and 15.9% for local and distant disease, respectively (Creutzberg *et al*, 2000; Randall *et al*, 2006; Benedetti Panici *et al*, 2008; ASTEC study group *et al*, 2009).

Recurrence has been reported to occur in 15–20% of early-stage EC (Mariani *et al*, 2002; Nout *et al*, 2010). Several epidemiological and histological prognostic markers for poor outcomes have been reported and used in treatment planning (Creutzberg *et al*, 2000; Keys *et al*, 2004; Benedetti Panici *et al*, 2008; ASTEC study group *et al*, 2009). Among these is the presence of lymphovascular space invasion (LVSI), which is one of the most important predictors of nodal involvement, recurrence risk, and OS (Morrow *et al*, 1991; Briët *et al*, 2005; Guntupalli *et al*, 2012). The increased demand for clinicians to help patients make informed decisions about treatment options, benefits and risks involves careful insertion of risk factors into the overall treatment recommendations (Creutzberg *et al*, 2000; Pecorelli, 2009; Colombo *et al*, 2013). To improve patient risk stratification, the presence of LVSI has been incorporated into international classifications in combination with other clinicopathological factors, such as age, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) stage, pathogenetic types (Bokhman, 1983), histological grade, and depth of myometrial invasion (Keys *et al*, 2004; Querleu *et al*, 2011). In contrast, in the European Society of Medical Oncology (ESMO) recurrence risk classification, LVSI is not used to classify patients as being at low, intermediate, or high risk despite its demonstrated prognostic value (Colombo *et al*, 2013). Furthermore, a considerable heterogeneity of early EC tumour biology and of patients's characteristics within each risk subgroup has been observed (Creutzberg *et al*, 2000; Keys *et al*, 2004; Ballester *et al*, 2011; Nugent *et al*, 2012).

We hypothesised that in the near future a combination of LVSI status with existing clinico-histopathological features may become an important surrogate risk marker and determinant to better adapt adjuvant therapies in patients with early-stage EC. The aim of this prospective multicentre database study was therefore to investigate whether LVSI may improve the accuracy of the ESMO classification in predicting the recurrence risk in patients with early EC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study population. Data of all patients with apparent early-stage EC who received primary surgical treatment between January 2001 and December 2012 were abstracted from four institutions with maintained EC databases in France (Tenon University Hospital, Reims University Hospital, Dijon Cancer Center, and Creteil Hospital) and from the Senti-Endo trial (Ballester *et al*, 2011). All the patients had undergone a preoperative endometrial biopsy. All enrolled patients underwent a preoperative MRI unless contra-indicated, in which case a CT scan was performed. Patients with histologically proven EC were staged on the basis of final pathological findings according to the 2009 FIGO classification (Pecorelli, 2009). Clinical and pathological variables included patient age, body mass index (BMI; calculated as weight in

kilograms divided by the square of height in meters), surgical procedure, 2009 FIGO stage, and final pathological analysis (histology type and grade, depth of myometrial invasion, and LVSI status). A tumour was considered LVSI-positive when tumour emboli were found within a space clearly lined by endothelial cells (Tsuruchi *et al*, 1995). The research protocol was approved by the Consultative Committee for Protection of Persons in Biomedical Research of Paris 6 (France).

Treatment and follow-up. Patients were included if they had undergone primary surgical treatment, including at least total hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, with or without nodal staging (pelvic +/- para-aortic lymphadenectomy) according to the current guidelines and the surgeon's discretion. If a sentinel lymph node (SLN) biopsy had been undertaken, a dual cervical injection was performed intracervically based on the histological validation of SLN by Delpech *et al* (2007). If the pelvic SLN was found to be metastatic on intraoperative histology or after final histology, a para-aortic lymphadenectomy was recommended. Systematic pelvic and para-aortic lymphadenectomy was also recommended for patients with type 2 EC (clear-cell, serous EC and carcinosarcoma) and type 1, grade 3 with myometrial invasion > 50% EC. Adjuvant therapy was administered on an individual basis at the discretion of the pluridisciplinary committee, based on international guidelines and involved vaginal brachytherapy (VBT) and/or external beam radiotherapy (EBRT) and/or chemotherapy (Colombo *et al*, 2013). Clinical follow-up consisted of physical examinations and the use of imaging techniques according to the findings. Follow-up sessions were conducted every 3 months for the first 2 years, every 6 months for the following 3 years, and once a year thereafter.

Statistical analysis

ESMO risk groups and LVSI. Based on definitive histology, three risk groups according to the ESMO guidelines for EC were defined as follows (Colombo *et al*, 2013): low risk (type 1 EC, stage IA grade 1 or 2); intermediate risk (type 1 EC, stage IA grade 3, or stage IB grade 1 or 2); and high risk (type 1 EC, stage IB grade 3, or type 2 EC of any stage and grade). A modified ESMO classification including six risk groups (low risk/LVSI -; low risk/LVSI +; intermediate risk/LVSI -; intermediate risk/LVSI +; high risk/LVSI -; high risk/LVSI +) was created after inclusion of the LVSI status in the current ESMO classification.

Recurrence event and recurrence-free survival (RFS). Disease recurrence was diagnosed by biopsy or imaging studies and defined as a relapse without differentiating between their local or distant nature. Survival estimates were based on Kaplan–Meier calculations and RFS defined as the time from the date of surgery to the date of recurrence. Cox proportional hazard models were fitted to independently evaluate the influence of co-variables (age, adjuvant therapy, ESMO classification, and ESMO modified classification). Effects were expressed as hazard ratios with 95% confidence intervals as appropriate. Log-rank tests were used to examine the individual effects of variables on RFS.

Staging accuracy. The recurrence accuracy of the ESMO and modified ESMO classifications were evaluated with respect to discrimination, that is, whether the relative ranking of individual predictions was in the correct order, quantified with the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) (Hanley and McNeil, 1982). The AUC index is the probability that given two randomly selected patients the patient with the worse outcome prediction will have the worse outcome. The AUC index ranges from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating perfect concordance and 0.5 indicating no association.

Other statistical analysis. Statistical analysis was based on Student's *t*-test and the Mann–Whitney test for parametric and nonparametric continuous variables, respectively, and the Chi-square test or Fisher's exact test, as appropriate, for categorical variables. Values of $P < 0.05$ were considered to denote significant differences. Data were managed with an Excel database (Microsoft, Redmond, WA, USA) and analysed using the R 2.15 software, available online.

RESULTS

Characteristics of the study population. During the study period, 496 patients with EC were documented as having received primary surgical treatment according to the following distribution: Dijon Cancer Center ($n = 129$; 26%), Creteil Hospital ($n = 97$; 20%), Reims University Hospital ($n = 92$; 19%), Tenon University Hospital ($n = 59$; 12%), and Senti-Endo trial ($n = 119$; 24%). The demographics and clinicopathological characteristics of the whole cohort are reported in Table 1. The median age and BMI of the patients were 67.7 years (range 33–98 years) and 27.7 kg m^{-2} (range 16.8–48.8), respectively. Postoperative pathogenetic types (Bokhman, 1983) was 83% (415) and 16% (77) for type 1 and 2, respectively. Forty-four percent ($n = 213$), 32% (156), and 23% (127) of patients were at low, intermediate, and high risk according to the ESMO classification, respectively. Comparatively, 43% (213), 18% (91), 13% (65), 12% (58), and 14% (69) of patients were at low risk, intermediate risk/LVSI –, intermediate risk/LVSI +, high risk/LVSI –, and high risk/LVSI + according to the modified ESMO classification, respectively. Surgical approach consisted of nodal staging for 79.7% (331 out of 415) and SLNB for 53.7% (178 out of 331). One hundred and forty-four patients (29%) were found to have LVSI on final histology. Epidemiological, surgical, histological, and outcome characteristics of patients according to LVSI status are reported in Table 2.

Recurrence and lymph node metastasis rates according to the ESMO and the modified ESMO classifications. The recurrence rate in the whole population was 16.1% (80 out of 496). When comparing patients with and without LVSI, the recurrence rates were 30.6% (44 out of 144) vs 10.2% (36 out of 352), respectively ($P < 0.001$). When considering each subgroup of the ESMO classification, the recurrence rates were 6.5% (14 out of 213), 14.1% (23 out of 163), and 35.8% (43 out of 120) for low-, intermediate-, and high-risk patients, respectively ($P < 0.001$). When considering each subgroup of the ESMO modified classification, the recurrence rates were 7.0% (14 out of 198), 0% (0 out of 15), 8.2% (8 out of 98), 23.1% (15 out of 65), 25.9% (15 out of 58), and 45.1% (28 out of 62) for low risk/LVSI –, low risk/LVSI +, intermediate risk/LVSI –, intermediate risk/LVSI +, high risk/LVSI –, and high risk/LVSI +, respectively ($P < 0.001$). Lymph node metastases were found, respectively, in 6.6% (12 out of 181), 20% (25 out of 125), and 33% (34 out of 102) for low-, intermediate-, and high-risk patients of the ESMO classification ($P < 0.001$). Using the ESMO modified classification, lymph node metastases were found, respectively, in 6.6% (12 out of 181), 10% (7 out of 70), 32.7% (18 out of 55), 17.6% (9 out of 51), and 49% (25 out of 51) for low risk, intermediate risk/LVSI –, intermediate risk/LVSI +, high risk/LVSI –, and high risk/LVSI + ($P < 0.001$).

RFS according to the ESMO and the ESMO modified classifications. The median follow-up and initial recurrence time were 31 (range: 1–152) and 27 (range: 1–134) months, respectively. The respective 5-year RFS rates according to the ESMO classification were 91.4% (95% CI, 86.8–96.2), 77.8% (95% CI, 69.7–86.7), and 48.5% (95% CI, 37.2–63.3) ($P < 0.0001$) for low-, intermediate-, and high-risk patients (Figure 1). The subset analysis of the ESMO modified

Table 1. Characteristics of the whole population

Characteristics	Population % (n) n = 496
Age (years), median (range)	67.7 (33–98)
BMI (kg m^{-2}), median (range)	27.7 (16.8–48.8)
Histological type at final histology	
Type 1	83% (415)
Type 2	17% (81)
ESMO risk classification	
Low risk	44% (213)
Intermediate risk	32% (156)
High risk	24% (127)
ESMO modified risk classification	
Low risk/LVSI –	40% (198)
Low risk/LVSI +	3% (15)
Intermediate risk/LVSI –	18% (91)
Intermediate risk/LVSI +	13% (65)
High risk/LVSI –	12% (58)
High risk/LVSI +	14% (69)
LVSI	
Yes	29% (144)
No	71% (352)
Nodal staging	
Nodal staging (P/PAL)	79.7 (331/415)
SLN biopsy	53.7 (178/331)
FIGO stage at definitive histology	
IA	45% (225)
IB	26% (131)
II	8% (38)
IIIA	5% (23)
IIIB	1% (5)
IIIC	13% (66)
IV	2% (8)
Adjuvant therapy, n (%)	
Vaginal brachytherapy	260/496
EBRT	192/496
Chemotherapy	80/496
Overall	
Recurrence	16.1% (80/496)
Lymph node metastasis	17.1% (71/415)

Abbreviations: BMI = body mass index; EBRT = external beam radiotherapy; ESMO = European Society of Medical Oncology; FIGO = International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; LVSI = lymphovascular space invasion; P/PAL = pelvic/para-aortic lymphadenectomy; SLN = sentinel lymph node.

classification according to the LVSI status reported 5-year RFS of 87.3% (95% CI, 79.3–96.2) vs 63.2% (95% CI, 48.5–82.3) for intermediate risk/LVSI – and intermediate risk/LVSI + ($P = 0.0144$) and 59.5% (95% CI, 42.4–83.6) vs 36.9% (95% CI, 23.6–57.8) for high risk/LVSI –, high risk/LVSI + patients, respectively ($P = 0.0142$; Figure 2).

Multivariate analysis. In a multivariate analysis including the ESMO classification risk groups, adjuvant therapies (VBT, EBRT,

Table 2. Comparison of epidemiological, surgical, and histological characteristics of patients with and without LVSI at final histology

	No LVSI n = 352 % (n)	LVSI n = 144 % (n)	P-value
Age (years), mean (range)	65.9 (33–92)	67.4 (40–98)	0.17
BMI (kg m ⁻²), mean (range)	29.1 (16.9–40.2)	28.7 (16.9–40.3)	0.65
Follow-up mean (range), months	35.9 (1–134)	30.4 (0–152)	0.017
Histological type			
Type 1	87.7% (309)	73.6% (106)	0.0003
Type 2	12.3% (43)	26.4% (38)	
ESMO risk classification			
Low risk	56.2% (198)	10.4% (15)	< 0.0001
Intermediate risk	25.9% (91)	45.1% (65)	
High risk	17.9% (63)	44.4% (64)	
Nodal staging	77.8% (228/293)	84.4% (103/122)	0.12
Nodal metastasis	8.5% (25/293)	38.5% (47/122)	<0.0001
Vaginal brachytherapy	53.1% (187)	50.7% (73)	0.4366
EBRT	28.4% (100)	63.9% (92)	<0.0001
Chemotherapy	9.9% (35)	31.2 (45)	<0.0001
Recurrence rates	10.8 (36)	30.6 (44)	<0.0001

Abbreviations: BMI = body mass index; EBRT = external beam radiotherapy; ESMO = European Society of Medical Oncology; LVSI = lymphovascular space invasion.

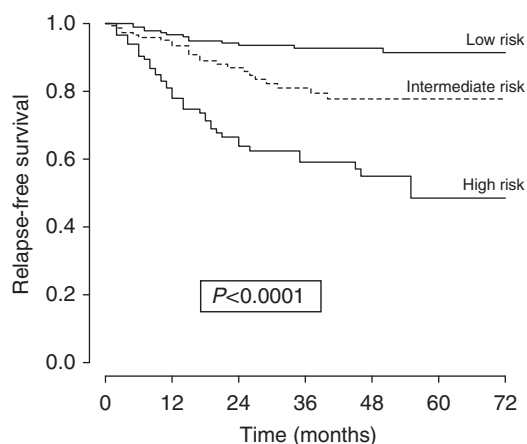


Figure 1. Recurrence-free survival according to ESMO risk classification.

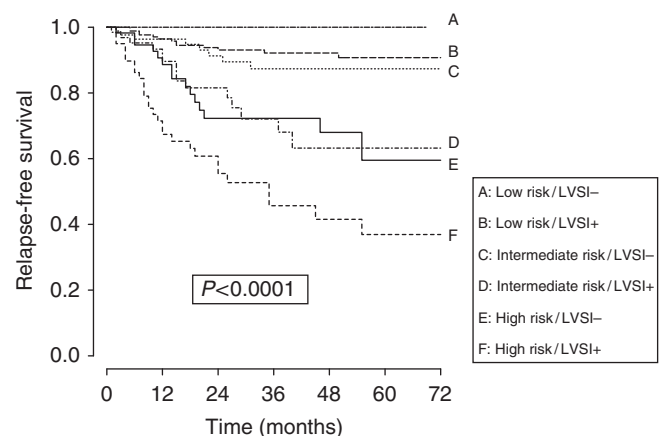


Figure 2. Recurrence-free survival according to modified ESMO risk classification.

and chemotherapy), and nodal staging, we found that adjuvant chemotherapy (HR = 2.47 (95% CI, 1.48–4.11)) and nodal staging (HR = 0.43 (95% CI, 0.22–0.84)) were independently correlated to 5-year RFS. In a multivariate analysis including the modified ESMO classification risk groups, adjuvant therapies (VBRT, EBRT, and chemotherapy), and nodal staging, we found that intermediate risk/LVSI + (HR = 2.64 (95% CI, 1.18–5.89), $P = 0.0171$), high risk/LVSI – (HR = 2.69 (95% CI, 1.18–6.14), $P = 0.0180$), high risk/LVSI + (HR = 4.92 (95% CI, 2.34–10.33), $P = 0.001$), and adjuvant chemotherapy (HR = 2.36 (95% CI, 1.42–3.93), $P < 0.001$) were independently correlated to 5-year RFS (Table 3).

Staging accuracy. The staging accuracy according to AUC criteria for ESMO and ESMO modified classifications were 0.71 (95% CI: 0.68–0.74) and 0.74 (95% CI: 0.71–0.77), respectively (Figure 3).

DISCUSSION

Our results demonstrate that the recurrence risk stratification in patients with early-stage EC can be improved by the inclusion of the LVSI status in the current ESMO classification, especially for patients with intermediate risk EC.

In the past decade, LVSI status has progressively gained importance as an independent intrauterine risk factor for patients with early-stage EC (Morrow *et al*, 1991; Briët *et al*, 2005; Guntupalli *et al*, 2012). It is currently considered to be one of the first steps in the metastatic spread even for patients with tumours that seem to be confined to the uterus. In previous studies, the presence of LVSI has been reported as a strong independent prognostic marker with respect to disease recurrence, nodal metastasis, and survival (Morrow *et al*, 1991;

Table 3. Multivariate analysis of recurrence-free survival of the modified ESMO classification

Covariate	RFS	
	HR (95% CI)	P
Vaginal brachytherapy		
Not performed	Reference	0.1217
Performed	0.69 (0.43–1.10)	
EBRT		
Not performed	Reference	0.3697
Performed	1.27 (0.74–2.17)	
Nodal staging		
Not performed	Reference	0.0159
Performed	0.44 (0.22–0.85)	
Chemotherapy		
Not performed	Reference	<0.001
Performed	2.36 (1.42–3.93)	
Modified ESMO		
Low risk/LVSI –	Reference	0.9952
Low risk/LVSI +	1.05 (0.35–1.66)	
Intermediate risk/LVSI –	1.15 (0.41–2.68)	0.9110
Intermediate risk/LVSI +	2.64 (1.18–5.89)	
High risk/LVSI –	2.69 (1.18–6.14)	0.0180
High risk/LVSI +	4.92 (2.34–10.33)	

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; EBRT = external beam radiotherapy; ESMO = European Society of Medical Oncology; HR = hazard ratio; LVSI = lymphovascular space invasion; RFS = recurrence-free survival.

et al (2013) demonstrate that LVSI is highly associated with LN metastasis and is a strong marker of local and distant disease recurrence. Our results are thus in complete accordance with these previous results, showing that LVSI status is an independent prognostic marker for recurrence and decreased RFS.

There are several unresolved issues with regards to accurately classifying the risk of recurrence of early-stage EC and the impact on indications for adjuvant therapies. Previous efforts of risk grouping have led to the development of recommendations in which several reliable factors were combined (Creutzberg *et al*, 2000; Keys *et al*, 2004; Colombo *et al*, 2013). The main interest of such an approach is to stratify patients not only to plan surgical or adjuvant treatment but also to provide better information to patients about treatment options. Although these approaches constitute a more reliable estimation of the risk of recurrence than the physician’s judgment, their predictive capability is based on the assumption that all patients within a given risk group are equal. However, in clinical practice, both biological heterogeneity of endometrial tumours and heterogeneity of patients’s characteristics within each subgroup have been observed, especially in early-stage EC (Creutzberg *et al*, 2000; Keys *et al*, 2004; Ballester *et al*, 2011, 2012). The current ESMO classification established three risk groups of recurrence based on depth of myometrial invasion, histological grade, and type, without taking into account the LVSI status (Colombo *et al*, 2013). In the present study, we hypothesised that LVSI status may improve the ESMO accuracy. Indeed, the introduction of LVSI status within the current ESMO classification resulted in an improvement of its discrimination accuracy with an AUC of 0.74. Moreover, we found that patients with IR/LVSI + EC had similar recurrence rates and RFS to those with HR/LVSI –. This is in accordance with the GOG-99 study that established a high–intermediate risk (HIR) group for recurrence based on the LVSI status, invasion of tumour into the outer one-third of the myometrium, and histological grade 2–3. The authors found that, in the intermediate HIR risk group, 21% of patients with negative LN and 42% of patients with positive LN experienced a recurrence (Keys *et al*, 2004).

There is a persistent debate about the relevance of lymphadenectomy in standard management of EC despite the publication of two randomised trials showing that there is no advantage in performing systematic lymphadenectomy in this setting (Benedetti Panici *et al*, 2008; ASTEC study group *et al*, 2009). Currently, the ESMO group recommends a hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy ± bilateral pelvic-para-aortic lymphadenectomy, underlining that indications for nodal staging in this specific subgroup are somewhat blurred (Colombo *et al*, 2013). In our study, we found that 32.7% of patients with IR/LVSI + had nodal metastases (vs 17.6% in the HR/LVSI –), with a recurrence rate of 27.7%. In contrast, we found that 10% of patients with IR/LVSI – had nodal metastases, with a recurrence rate of 14.2%. These results compare favourably with those of Nugent *et al* (2012), strongly suggesting that information on nodal status cannot be omitted in this subgroup of patients to better adapt adjuvant therapies. This is in accordance with the results of the Senti-Endo study showing that 15% of patients with intermediate-risk EC have LN metastases that could go undetected if there is no nodal staging (Ballester *et al*, 2011). Hence, SLN biopsy appears as a relevant alternative for the IR/LVSI + risk group of recurrence. Moreover, because of the high rate of discrepancies between preoperative and postoperative risk groups, comprehensive lymphadenectomy can always be performed later.

Another topic of controversy is related to indications for adjuvant therapies in patients with early-stage EC. For intermediate-risk EC, the current ESMO guidelines recommend observation or VBT (Colombo *et al*, 2013). In the case of negative prognostic factors, pelvic EBRT and/or adjunctive chemotherapy could be considered. In HIR patients with early-stage EC,

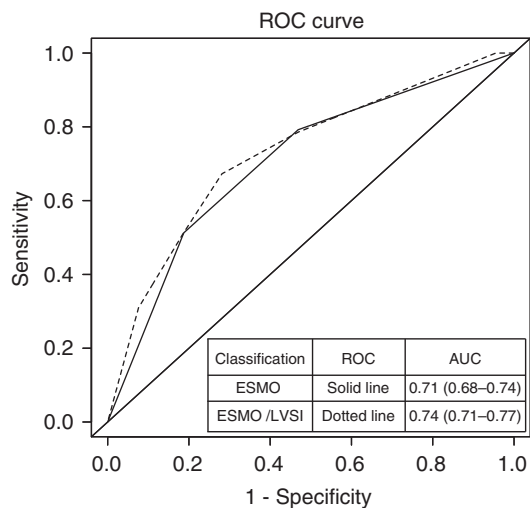


Figure 3. Receiver operating characteristic curves of the ESMO and modified ESMO risk classifications.

Guntupalli *et al*, 2012). Indeed, Briët *et al* (2005) reported that LVSI status is related to an increased risk of pelvic lymph node metastasis and higher rates of recurrence. In this specific setting, Laufer *et al* (2013) showed that LVSI emerged as the strongest independent variable associated with pelvic lymph node metastasis compared with histological grade and depth of myometrial invasion. Similarly, both Guntupally *et al* (2012) and Simpkins

the PORTEC-1 trial found that EBRT decreased local recurrence rates from 14% to 4% ($P=0.001$), with no difference in OS (81% 5-year survival in the radiotherapy group vs 85%, $P=0.31$) or in the development of distant metastatic disease (Creutzberg *et al*, 2000). These results were confirmed by the GOGG 99 trial in patients who had undergone systematic lymphadenectomy (Keys *et al*, 2004). These findings, coupled with our results, suggest that among patients with intermediate risk a subset of patients with negative prognostic factors, such as our subgroup of patients with IR/LVSI+ without LN metastases, could benefit from EBRT.

Intraoperative assessment of the LVSI status may allow a more precise stratification of these tumours and therefore remains a very important clinical challenge. However, its role in decision making for surgical staging of EC remains controversial (Guntupalli *et al*, 2012; Laufer *et al*, 2013; Simpkins *et al*, 2013). Indeed, as previously reported, the intraoperative assessment is based on a limited sample and may not be in agreement with the final pathology (Guntupalli *et al*, 2012; Laufer *et al*, 2013; Simpkins *et al*, 2013). Hence, further studies are needed to confirm its clinical value.

The strengths of our study reside in its multicentre design and the large number of patients as we were able to demonstrate the prognostic weight of the LVSI and the accuracy of the ESMO modified by the incorporation of LVSI. However, some weaknesses deserve to be mentioned. First, there is the inherent selection bias found at large multicentre tertiary referral centres. Second, during the data collection period, modifications occurred in staging modalities (FIGO classification; Pecorelli, 2009) and surgical techniques (LN staging; Benedetti Panici *et al*, 2008; ASTEC study group *et al*, 2009; Ballester *et al*, 2011). Third, our analysis does not take into account some histological characteristics, such as the tumour size. Because of the low number of event recurrence, we were unable to perform an analysis according to locoregional and distant recurrence. Fourth, to avoid any interpretation bias, we did not assess the significance of isolated tumour cells and the prognostic value of the number of LVSI. Finally, we could not demonstrate a statistical difference in low-risk patients according to the LVSI status, probably due to the low incidence of LVSI in this subgroup of patients (type 1/low grade tumours). However, O'Brien *et al* (2009) reported that in patients with early-stage well-differentiated adenocarcinoma of the endometrium, the presence of LVSI is associated with a high risk of death. In addition, the latest recommendations on EC elaborated in France have used a modified classification that takes into account the presence of LVSI to define LVSI+ as high-risk EC (Querleu *et al*, 2011).

In conclusion, our results confirm that LVSI appears to be highly predictive of disease recurrence and decreased RFS in early stage EC. Furthermore, the inclusion of the LVSI status into the current ESMO classification improves its accuracy, especially in patients with intermediate-risk early-stage EC. This criterion should be taken into consideration to better adapt indications for nodal staging and adjuvant therapies. In the future, improving health-care management could be achieved by combining the molecular (Dai *et al*, 2014) and immunohistochemical biomarkers (Ballester *et al*, 2013) with current risk factors to provide more precise information that will allow for more individualised treatments.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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