

# Serum HE4 predicts progestin treatment response in endometrial cancer and atypical hyperplasia: a prospective observational study

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## Abstract

**Abstract Objective:** To investigate serum human epididymis-4 (HE4) as a predictive biomarker of intrauterine progestin response in endometrial cancer and atypical endometrial hyperplasia (AEH). **Design:** Prospective observational study. **Setting:** Consecutive sample of women attending a tertiary gynaecological oncology centre in the North West of England. **Population:** Women with AEH or early stage, low grade endometrial cancer who were unfit or declined primary surgical management; 48 in the discovery cohort and 28 in the validation cohort. **Methods:** Women were treated with a levonorgestrel intrauterine system (LNG-IUS) for 12 months. Endometrial biopsies and imaging were performed to assess treatment response. Pre-treatment serum HE4 was analysed by chemiluminescence immunoassay and diagnostic accuracy and logistic regression analyses performed. **Main outcome measure:** Progestin response at 12 months defined by histology and imaging. **Results:** Baseline serum HE4 was significantly higher in non-responders than responders in both discovery [134.6pmol/L (IQR:94.0-292.4) vs 76.5pmol/L (IQR:59.7-87.3),  $p<0.001$ ] and validation cohorts [108.2pmol/L (IQR:80.3-119.2) vs 64.4pmol/L (IQR:53.0-73.0),  $p=0.004$ ]. An HE4  $\geq 77$ pmol/L had a sensitivity and specificity for progestin treatment response of 83.3% and 53.3% in the discovery cohort, and 85.7% and 76.2% and in the validation cohort, respectively. When expressed as a continuous variable, the AUC was 0.81 (95%CI:0.67-0.95) and 0.87 (95%CI:0.73-1.00) for the discovery and validation cohorts, with every 1pmol/L of HE4 increasing the likelihood of progestin treatment failure by 2% and 5%, after adjustment for age and histology, respectively ( $p=0.02$  and  $p=0.18$ ). **Conclusion:** Serum HE4 shows promise as a predictive biomarker of progestin treatment response in endometrial cancer and AEH.

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