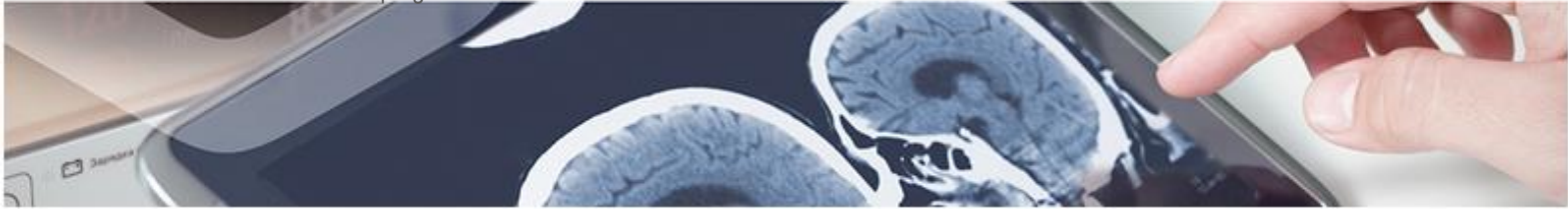




Diagnosis

Method for the diagnosis and prognosis of endometrial cancer based on microbiota and miRNA analysis.

A research group from IBIMA Plataforma BIONAND, the Andalusian Health Service, the University of Malaga and CIBER have developed a new diagnostic and prognostic method for endometrial cancer.



Description

Endometrial cancer accounts for approximately 7% of newly diagnosed cancers, and is associated with approximately 4% of cancer-related deaths in women.

Most women diagnosed at an early stage have a prolonged survival time, so early diagnosis, correct prognostic assessment and timely intervention are important.

Currently, the diagnosis of endometrial cancer and the development of metastases are identified by histological analysis, after sampling, or imaging. The disadvantage of these techniques is the need for experienced pathologists and/or oncologists for the correct analysis of the images.

To improve diagnosis and prognosis, a procedure has been developed based on the analysis of the microbiota and intratumoral miRNAs which allows the type of subtype of endometrial cancer suffered by the patient to be determined, as well as whether or not there is metastasis. In addition, it allows predicting the development of metastasis in patients, which enables better clinical decisions to be made regarding the treatment or surgical procedure to be performed.



Advantages

- Allows for more accurate diagnosis and classification of patients.
- Allows prediction of the evolution of the cancer towards metastasis, allowing better clinical decisions to be made.
- The methodology is simple, and the necessary techniques are widely used.



Industrial Property

This technology is protected by a Spanish patent application with the possibility of international extension (via PCT) in 2024.



Roadmap

Collaboration is sought for the development and exploitation of the technology.



Classification

Area: Diagnosis
Disease: Endometrial cancer

