

Table 3. TVS, SHG and cytology reports concerning the seven cases with endometrial cancer identified during the study

<b>Carcinoma cases</b>	<b>TVS*</b>	<b>SHG</b>	<b>Diffuse lesion*</b>	<b>Cytology</b>
1. Adenocarcinoma	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo and hyper - echogenic areas	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo and hyper echogenic areas	Yes/Yes	Endometrial cells with abnormal orientation possible malignancy
2. Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo echogenic areas	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo echogenic areas	Yes/Yes	Endometrial cells with abnormal orientation possible malignancy
3. Adenocarcinoma	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo echogenic areas	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo and hyper echogenic areas	Yes/Yes	Endometrial cells with abnormal orientation possible malignancy
4. Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo and hyper echogenic areas	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo and hyper echogenic areas	Yes/Yes	Endometrial cells with abnormal orientation possible malignancy
5. Papillary adenocarcinoma	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo echogenic areas	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo and hyper areas	No/Yes	Endometrial cells with abnormal orientation possible malignancy
6. Well-differentiated adenocarcinoma	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo and hyper areas	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo and hyper areas	Yes/Yes	Endometrial cells with abnormal orientation possible malignancy
7. Moderately-differentiated adenocarcinoma	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo echogenic areas	Significantly increased endometrial thickness with hypo echogenic areas	No/Yes	Endometrial cells with abnormal orientation possible malignancy

TVS: Transvaginal Sonography, SHG: Sono - hystero-graphy.

\* The column shows whether diffuse lesions were visible using TVS/SHG respectively