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

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**Introduction & Aim:** 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 levels 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 Al-Zahra 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  $54.84 \pm 6.66$  years, and the mean age of healthy subjects was  $52.64 \pm 5.47$  years, the difference in two groups was not statistically significant ( $p=0.433$ ). The two groups were 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  $525.72 \pm 290.86$  ng/ml and in the group without endometrial cancer was  $258.16 \pm 113.28$  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 level of this hormone in healthy subjects. We can use this hormone measurement for forecasting the incidence of this disease in high risk population and, identification of the specificity and sensitivity of this marker is recommended using multicenter studies.

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