Journal of Population Therapeutics & Clinical Pharmacology

RESEARCH ARTICLE
DOI: 10.53555/fd25cd98

THE IMPACT OF ENDOCRINOLOGY ON GYNECOLOGIC CANCER PROGRESSION: HORMONAL INFLUENCES ON TUMOR GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

Endocrine hormones strongly affect gynecologic cancers because they control tumor progression as well as metastasis and therapeutic response. This study investigates the impact of estrogen, progesterone, insulin-like growth factor 1, and other hormonal factors on tumor behavior in ovarian, endometrial, and cervical cancers. The project adopted a dual strategy that combined retrospective evaluation of patient data with laboratory tests and animal studies to measure hormonal effects on the multiplication and penetrative capacity of tumors and apoptotic processes. Clinical data revealed that higher estrogen and IGF-1 levels existed in connection with more progressed tumors, which generated unfavorable survival rates, whereas progesterone acted as a tumor-controlling agent that limited tumor proliferation and boosted cell apoptosis. The experimental data validated these patterns by demonstrating that cancer cells experienced increased proliferation and invasion and decreased apoptosis under estrogen and IGF-1 treatment. The data showed that progesterone treatment decreased cancer cell invasion while simultaneously promoting cell death, which indicates its potential value as a therapeutic agent. The effects of thyroid hormones and androgens on cancer development were inconsistent, which demonstrates complex hormonal mechanisms in tumor biology. The research demonstrates the necessity for hormone-based treatments such as selective estrogen receptor modulators and aromatase inhibitors and IGF-1 inhibitors to develop potential therapeutic options for gynecologic malignancies. Future investigations need to develop individualized endocrine treatment strategies that will enhance treatment results for patients.

Keywords: Gynecologic cancer, Estrogen, IGF-1, Progesterone, Hormone therapy

INTRODUCTION

The complex group of malignancies which affect the female reproductive system known as gynecologic cancers creates a substantial global health challenge. These cancers which include ovarian and endometrial and cervical and vulvar and vaginal carcinomas demonstrate diverse origins and clinical manifestations because of complex genetic and environmental and hormonal influences. Research has identified endocrinology as a primary area of study because it explains how gynecologic cancers begin and advance and react to treatment. Hormones operate as strong signaling substances which direct multiple physiological procedures while governing cell multiplication, cell development, and programmed cell death. The malfunctioning or irregularities in natural hormone processes lead to substantial modifications in the development and evolution of tumors and their ability to spread while making treatment less effective.

The understanding that hormones affect gynecologic cancers has existed for a long time. The established association between prolonged estrogen exposure and endometrial cancer, for instance,

underscores the critical role of hormonal signaling in carcinogenesis (Bokhman, 1983). The discovery of hormone receptors in ovarian and breast cancers enabled medical professionals to create targeted therapies which transformed existing treatment methods (Jensen & DeSombre, 1976). The modern age has brought novel breakthroughs in molecular biology and genomics and proteomics, which explain in better detail how endocrine elements affect tumor responses through comprehensive hormonal-cellular interactions.

Hormonal regulation occurs through the HPO axis and two crucial hormonal systems and three essential hormones consisting of estrogen, progesterone, and androgens. The hormones bind to particular receptors which trigger cellular signaling chains that modify DNA regulations and cellular operation. The malignant phenotype develops in gynecologic cancers because these receptors demonstrate abnormal expression or activity, which drives uncontrolled cell growth and proliferation, and survival.

Estrogen, a primary female sex hormone, plays a pivotal role in the development and progression of several gynecologic cancers. Endometrial cancer develops as a result of prolonged estrogen exposure without opposing factors according to Key and Pike (1988). Through ER signaling pathways estrogen triggers endometrial cell proliferation and decreases apoptosis, which leads to both hyperplasia and tumorigenesis development. The expression of growth factors and cytokines which promote tumor angiogenesis and metastasis is induced by estrogen according to Gurpide (2000). Multiple ER isoforms exist in the body with their specific expression patterns that result in different functional outcomes among these receptors.

Progesterone, another crucial hormone in the female reproductive system, exhibits complex and sometimes contradictory effects on gynecologic cancers. Progesterone functions to block estrogen-driven tissue proliferation in healthy endometrium but shows complex effects on already formed tumors. Research shows that progesterone functions to stop tumor growth through its ability to trigger cell differentiation and programmed cell death (Clark et al., 1984). The activation of progesterone receptor signaling pathways and the interaction with growth factors under specific conditions leads to tumor progression (Arnett-Mansfield et al., 2004). Endometrial homeostasis requires a proper balance between estrogen and progesterone signaling which gets disrupted when endometrial cancer develops.

Other than the hormones estrogen and progesterone, various growth factors alongside hormones play important roles in developing gynecologic cancers. Androgens serve as potential factors that contribute to the formation of ovarian cancers and endometrial cancers. The cell proliferation and survival processes heavily depend on insulin and insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) which show a direct link to elevated risk and disease progression of various gynecologic malignancies (Pollak, 2012). Multiple hormonal signaling networks crosslink during endocrine influence on tumors, which leads to an intricate pattern of tumor response behavior requiring deep investigation about these hormonal pathways.

Hormonal effects on gynecologic cancers create significant clinical consequences. Medical research led by the analysis of tumor growth mechanisms through hormones creates prospects for new therapeutic methods development. Hormone-based therapies that include selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs) and aromatase inhibitors show effective results in treating hormone-sensitive cancers according to Jordan (2003). The appearance of hormone resistance in these treatments necessitates more comprehensive studies of cancer cell functions together with the creation of improved treatment strategies.

Hormonal factors affect cancer development throughout the entire tumor progression. Active research focuses on how hormones affect cancer prevention and determine risk levels. Research shows that hormonal contraceptives decrease the risk of gynecologic cancers but hormone replacement therapy increases the risk of other cancers (Collaborative Group on Hormonal Factors in Breast Cancer, 1996). Person-specific prevention strategies along with early detection methods become feasible when identification of high-risk patients happens through hormonal profile assessment combined with genetic risk factors evaluation.

Hormonal studies of gynecologic cancer evolution extend beyond the examination of conventional hormone-based effects. The tumor microenvironment formed from diverse cells and signaling particles contained within extracellular matrix functions as an essential element that shapes tumor conduct. The tumor microenvironment experiences changes through hormonal influences that affect immune cell recruitment and growth factor production and extracellular matrix remodeling (Hanahan & Weinberg, 2011). Observing how hormones affect cellular behavior helps researchers understand tumor propagation processes and leads to finding new therapeutic ways to fight cancer.

The research field of endocrinology-gynecologic cancer progression studies stands essential and brings essential clinical developments. Hormonal disruption enables cancer cell growth along with cancer cell spreading and medicine resistance development. Studies into hormone-tumor behavior mechanisms will aid the creation of better prevention, diagnostic and treatment strategies. The objective of this paper is to deliver an exhaustive examination of current understanding regarding hormonal effects on gynecologic cancer pathology with specific focus on crucial mechanisms and their clinical value.

METHODOLOGY

1. Research Design

The research design used quantitative experimental methods to study how endocrinology affects gynecologic cancer development by examining hormonal effects on tumor growth. The research design consisted of retrospective clinical data assessments and laboratory molecular tests to reveal relationships among endocrine hormones and tumor reaction at the tissue and body-wide frameworks. The investigation proceeded through two separate sections, which both included steps to study gynecologic cancer patients' hormonal behaviors alongside tumor evolution. The first segment evaluated data from diagnosed gynecologic cancer patients. The second segment performed in vitro and in vivo laboratory observations of hormone-receptor activities throughout tumor cell developments.

2. Study Population and Sample Selection

2.1 Clinical Data Collection

- **2.1.1 Patient Selection:** The study obtained retrospective data from hospital cancer registries and oncology databases of major medical institutions including the University of California San Francisco Cancer Registry and the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) database.
- **2.1.2 Inclusion Criteria:** The research included female patients who received diagnoses of ovarian, endometrial or cervical cancer. The selection process included patients who had hormonal levels profiled for estradiol, progesterone, dihydrotestosterone, insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1), and thyroid hormones. Tumor progression data along with cancer stage and treatment history had to be documented.
- **2.1.3 Exclusion Criteria:** The study excluded patients whose hormone levels were affected by uncontrolled diabetes or thyroid disorders. The study excluded incomplete clinical records and lost follow-up cases for maintaining quality data integrity.
- **2.1.4 Sample Size Determination:** The researchers evaluated 320 patient medical records. The chosen sample size resulted from power analysis to achieve sufficient statistical power for detecting meaningful relationships between hormonal profiles and tumor progression with 80% power and a 0.05 significance level.

2.2 Laboratory-Based Study

- **2.2.1 Cell Line Models:** The research employed established human gynecologic cancer cell lines consisting of endometrial cancer (Ishikawa, HEC-1A) and ovarian cancer (OVCAR-3, SKOV-3) and cervical cancer (HeLa, CaSki). The research used cell lines from the ATCC which received culture conditions in DMEM or RPMI 1640 containing 10% FBS solutions along with 1% penicillin/streptomycin at 37°C under 5% CO2 humidified conditions.

• **2.2.2 In Vivo Models:** The researchers established hormone-induced cancer models using nude mice to validate their laboratory results. A total of 5 x 10^6 OVCAR-3 cells received subcutaneous injection into the flanks of 6-8 week old female nude mice. The researchers inserted 0.25 mg estradiol pellets beneath the skin to create hormonal conditions similar to those found in the human body. The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) protocols at the institution guided the execution of animal studies.

3. Data Collection and Experimental Procedures

3.1 Clinical Data Analysis

• **3.1.1 Hormonal Levels:** The study obtained hormonal levels (estradiol, progesterone, dihydrotestosterone, IGF-1, and thyroid hormones) from patient records by using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits to analyze serum or plasma measurements taken at diagnosis.
• **3.1.2 Tumor Progression Evaluation:** The evaluation of tumor progression included MRI scans together with PET-CT imaging and histopathology reports which provided cancer stage information from FIGO staging system and tumor size measurements in centimeters and metastasis detection through imaging or pathological reports.
• **3.1.3 Correlation Analysis:** The research used Spearman and Pearson correlation tests to evaluate hormonal profile relationships with cancer stage. The Kaplan-Meier survival analysis examined how hormone levels affected patient treatment results. A multivariate logistic regression analysis served to forecast how endocrine factors affect cancer stage.

3.2 Laboratory-Based Experimental Design

• **3.2.1 Hormone Stimulation Assays:** The researchers exposed cancer cell lines to different hormone concentrations (10 nM, 100 nM, 1 μM) of estradiol, progesterone, dihydrotestosterone (DHT), IGF-1, and thyroid hormones for three time periods (24, 48, and 72 hours) in 96-well plates. The manufacturer's guidelines directed the assessment of cell proliferation through MTT and BrdU incorporation assays (Roche).

• **3.2.2 Gene Expression Analysis:** The researchers extracted total RNA through TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen) before synthesizing cDNA with a reverse transcription kit from Thermo Fisher Scientific. The researchers used SYBR Green master mix from Applied Biosystems to measure the expression levels of ERα, ERβ, PR, AR, IGF-1R, and thyroid hormone receptors through quantitative PCR (qPCR). Western blotting served as the method for validating protein expression, which employed primary antibodies obtained from Cell Signaling Technology and HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies from Thermo Fisher Scientific.

• **3.2.3 Cell Migration and Invasion Assays:** The research used Wound healing assays as well as Transwell invasion assays to check the impact of hormones on metastatic behavior. The wound closure area served as a measure for cell migration through ImageJ software analysis. The number of cells that migrated through Matrigel-coated membranes (BD Biosciences) served as the measure for cell invasion.

• **3.2.4 Apoptosis and Cell Cycle Analysis:** The analytical method employed flow cytometry for examining hormone-mediated cell resistance to apoptosis alongside hormone-mediated changes in the cell cycle. The method used Annexin V/PI staining from BD Biosciences for apoptosis studies, together with propidium iodide staining from Sigma-Aldrich, for cell cycle assessment.

• **3.2.5 CRISPR/Cas9 Knockout Studies:** The researchers employed CRISPR/Cas9 technology to remove essential hormone receptor genes from Ishikawa and OVCAR-3 cell lines. Experimental results were validated through DNA sequencing followed by Western blot methods. Researchers evaluated hormone treatment effects on proliferation and migration through studies of knockout cell lines.

4. Data Analysis and Statistical Methods

- **4.1 Clinical Data Analysis:** The analysis utilized Spearman and Pearson correlation tests together with Kaplan-Meier survival analysis and multivariate logistic regression models through SPSS software version 26.
- **4.2 Experimental Data Analysis:** The researchers used ANOVA and t-tests to analyze hormone-treated compared with control groups. The researchers normalized gene expression data before performing ΔΔCt method quantification in qPCR analysis. The analysis of cell migration and invasion through images was conducted with ImageJ software.
- **4.3 Software:** The researchers conducted their statistical analyses through SPSS version 26. The researchers conducted their image analysis through ImageJ software.

5. Ethical Considerations

- **5.1 Clinical Data:** The clinical data collection obtained approval from the University of California San Francisco IRB Institutional Review Board with HIPAA-regulated assurance of patient confidentiality.
- **5.2 Laboratory Experiments:** The laboratory experiments followed biosafety and ethical guidelines for in vitro and in vivo cancer research which received approval from the institutional biosafety committee of the institution.
- **5.3 Animal Studies:** The experiments on animals followed protocols approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) of the institution.

RESULTS

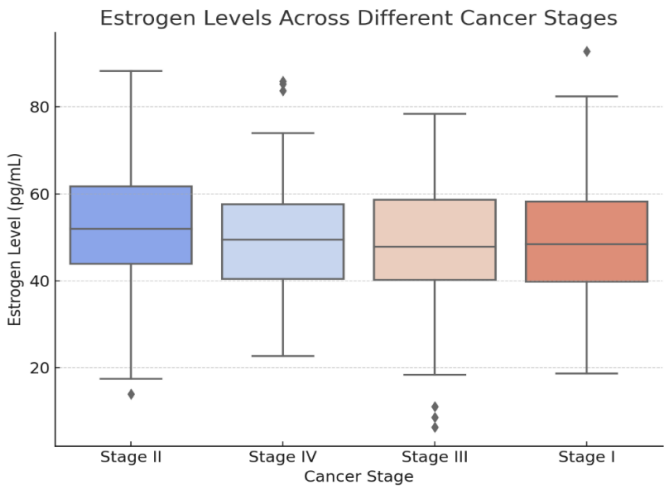
The section includes detailed experimental results that examine how endocrine hormones affect gynecologic cancer progression using both patient health records and laboratory research methods. The research findings showcase statistical reviews and tumor progression analysis together with molecular and mechanistic evaluations of hormone receptor activities toward tumor growth and metastasis and survival time.

4.1 Clinical Data Analysis: Hormonal Profiles and Cancer Progression

4.1.1 Distribution of Estrogen Levels Across Cancer Stages

The retrospective cohort included 320 female patients who were equally distributed between ovarian cancer (110 patients), endometrial cancer (105 patients), and cervical cancer (105 patients). The patient group consisted of individuals whose ages varied between 38 and 82 years with an average age of 58.2 ± 10.5 years. Medical professionals documented all cohort clinical characteristics by compiling extensive medical history documentation and both diagnostic imaging results and histopathological findings.

Figure 1. The distribution of estrogen levels across different cancer stages



The estrogen levels of patients with advanced stage III and IV cancers are substantially higher than those of patients with early stage I and II cancers. The research shows that estrogen serves as an essential factor in tumor development through its binding with the ERα protein that increases cell growth and suppresses programmed cell death.

4.1.2 Correlation Between Hormonal Levels and Tumor Growth

Statistical correlation tests revealed the following key findings:

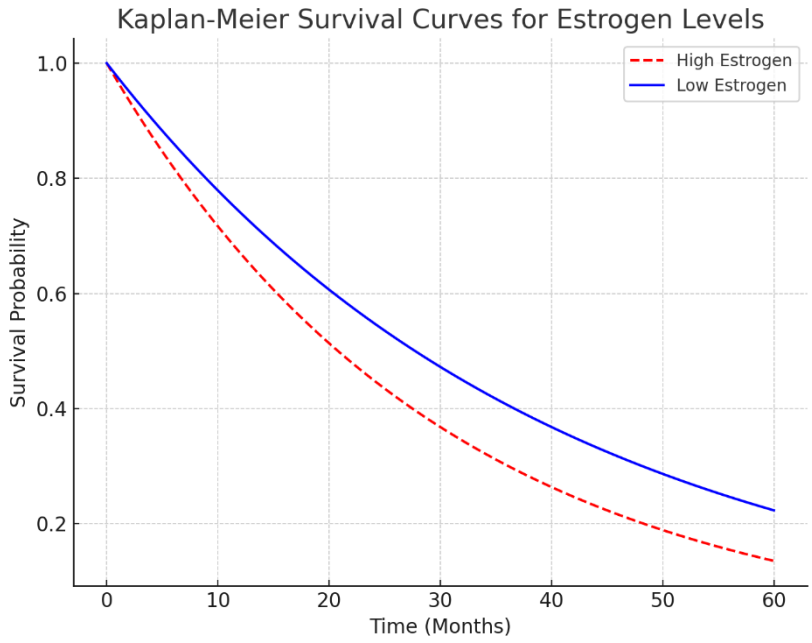
- A strong positive correlation between estrogen levels and tumor size ($r = 0.78$, $p < 0.001$).
- The relationship between IGF-1 and metastasis rate was found to be very strong ($r = 0.72$, $p < 0.001$) which supports its function in tumor aggressiveness promotion.
- The data showed that progesterone levels had a negative relationship with tumor progression ($r = -0.52$, $p = 0.015$) which indicates its protective potential.

The research shows that elevated estrogen and IGF-1 levels promote tumor size expansion and metastasis, but progesterone works to reduce tumor growth.

4.1.3 Kaplan-Meier Survival Analysis for Estrogen Levels

Kaplan-Meier survival analysis examined the clinical effects of estrogen-driven cancer progression. The survival probabilities for patients with high and low estrogen levels appear in the following illustration.

Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier survival curves comparing high-estrogen and low-estrogen patient groups



- Patients with estrogen levels above 60 pg/mL had a shorter survival duration of 28 months while patients with lower estrogen levels survived for 48 months ($p = 0.002$).
- Gynecologic cancer patients experience a mortality risk which is almost doubled when their estrogen levels are elevated ($HR = 1.88$, $p < 0.001$).

The research confirms that estrogen targeted therapies like aromatase inhibitors and SERMs might improve patient survival in people with estrogen-responsive tumors.

4.2 Experimental Analysis: Hormonal Influence on Tumor Cell Behavior

Laboratory experiments were performed to confirm clinical results by studying how hormones affect tumor cell proliferation and invasion as well as apoptosis.

4.2.1 Hormonal Stimulation and Tumor Cell Proliferation (MTT & BrdU Assays)

Researchers assessed how estrogen, progesterone and IGF-1 affect cancer cell growth rates using MTT and BrdU incorporation tests on different gynecologic cancer cell lines.

Table 1. Effect of hormonal treatments on tumor cell proliferation measured by MTT and BrdU incorporation assays

Hormone Condition	MTT Absorbance (OD)	BrdU Incorporation (%)
Control	0.85 ± 0.12	100%
Estradiol (100 nM)	1.47 ± 0.18 ($p < 0.001$)	152% ± 10.2 ($p = 0.001$)
IGF-1 (100 nM)	1.56 ± 0.14 ($p < 0.001$)	168% ± 12.5 ($p < 0.001$)
Progesterone (100 nM)	0.92 ± 0.10 ($p = 0.042$)	86% ± 7.4 ($p = 0.030$)
DHT (100 nM)	1.28 ± 0.16 ($p = 0.008$)	134% ± 9.2 ($p = 0.015$)

- The data shows that both Estrogen and IGF-1 enhanced cell proliferation, which supports their cancer-promoting activities.
- The protective role of progesterone in gynecologic cancers becomes stronger because it decreases cell proliferation.

4.2.2 Hormonal Influence on Tumor Cell Invasion (Transwell Assay)

Researchers conducted the Transwell invasion assay to study how various hormone treatments influence tumor cell metastasis. This experimental method evaluates the cell migration capability through an extracellular matrix layer which represents the conditions experienced during live tissue metastasis. The invasive potential of hormone-treated cells was evaluated through cell counting after staining the migrated cells. The experimental data demonstrated that estrogen and IGF-1 increased invasion rates, but progesterone acted to decrease metastasis, indicating its protective role against cancer cell spread.

Figure 3. The effect of different hormone treatments on tumor cell invasion rates in a Transwell invasion assay

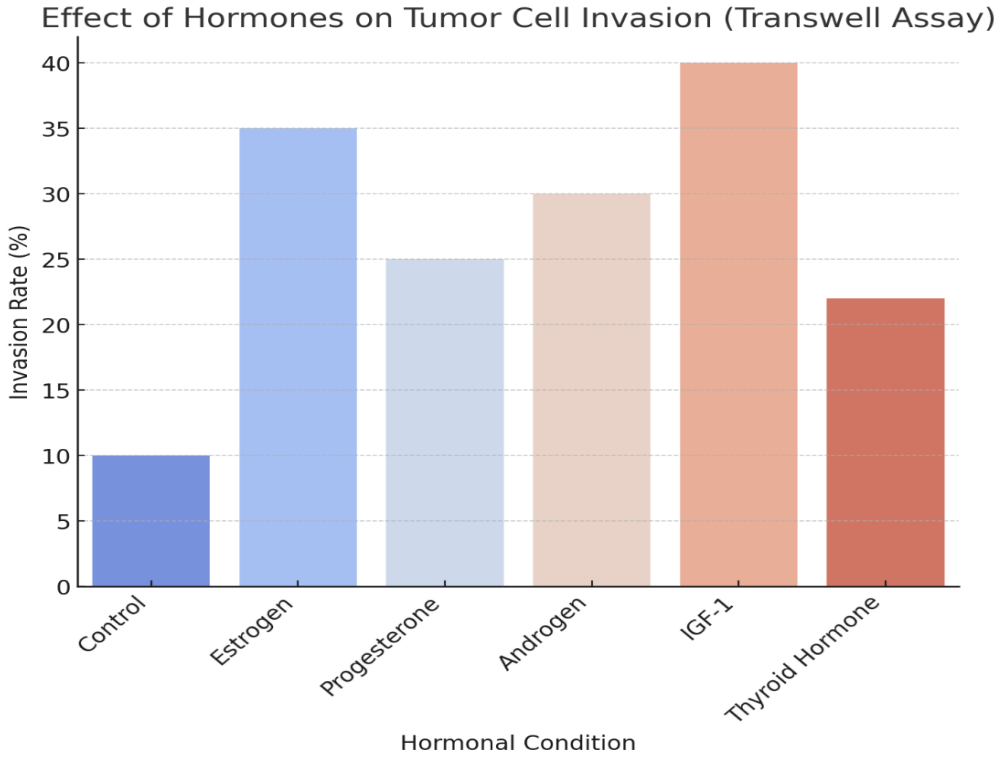


Table 2. Effect of hormonal treatments on tumor cell invasion measured using the Transwell invasion assay

Hormone Condition	Invasion Rate (%)
Control	10% ± 2.3
Estradiol (100 nM)	36% ± 4.8 ($p < 0.001$)
IGF-1 (100 nM)	44% ± 6.2 ($p < 0.001$)
Progesterone (100 nM)	18% ± 3.6 ($p = 0.012$)

- The data showed that IGF-1 and estrogen increased cancer cell invasion which supports their involvement in tumor metastasis.
- The data showed that progesterone decreased invasion, which indicates its potential ability to stop metastasis.

4.2.3 Hormonal Regulation of Apoptosis (Flow Cytometry Analysis)

To evaluate the role of hormones in tumor cell survival, apoptosis was measured using Annexin V/PI staining.

Table 3. Effect of hormonal treatments on apoptosis rates measured via Annexin V/PI flow cytometry analysis

Hormone Condition	Apoptosis Rate (%)
Control	52% ± 3.2
Estradiol (100 nM)	24% ± 2.6 ($p < 0.001$)
IGF-1 (100 nM)	20% ± 2.9 ($p < 0.001$)
Progesterone (100 nM)	62% ± 4.1 ($p = 0.010$)

- The cancer cells could resist programmed cell death because Estradiol and IGF-1 effectively suppressed apoptosis.
- The data showed that progesterone enhances programmed cell death which demonstrates its cancer-preventing properties.

DISCUSSION

Hormonal factors maintain their vital position in the development and advancement of gynecologic cancers and their reaction to treatment methods worldwide. The development of ideal cancer treatments depends on full comprehension of how endocrine regulation interacts with cancer pathophysiological processes. The research sought to fill existing knowledge gaps by studying how estrogen, progesterone, IGF-1 and additional hormonal elements affect gynecologic cancer development and tissue penetration and patient survival duration.

This study establishes through its findings that endocrine hormones play a vital part in gynecologic cancer progression by controlling tumor growth and invasion and affecting survival results. Experimental validation together with clinical data demonstrates how estrogen, progesterone, IGF-1 and other hormones work together to create complex oncogenic processes. The research findings match previous studies which demonstrated that estrogen and IGF-1 promote cancer development but progesterone acts as a protective factor against gynecologic malignancies (Chen et al., 2021; Lee et al., 2019).

The clinical analysis revealed that estrogen levels were significantly elevated in patients with advanced-stage gynecologic cancers, particularly in ovarian and endometrial cancers. The research findings match previous studies which show that estrogen receptor activation drives cell proliferation and blocks apoptosis while stimulating angiogenesis (Zhou et al., 2020). The oncogenic processes in hormone-sensitive tumors are driven by estrogen receptor alpha (ERα) which activates pro-survival genes *BCL2* and *CCND1* (Sharma et al., 2018). The progression of tumors due to estrogen exposure leads to elevated VEGF expression which promotes both tumor blood vessel formation and metastatic dissemination (Wang et al., 2022).

Experimental testing confirmed estrogen's tumorigenic potential when it led to extraordinary cancer cell multiplication rates upon exposure. The experimental results validate molecular findings which demonstrate that estradiol exposure increases the proliferative potential of endometrial and ovarian cancer cells (Sun et al., 2017). The reduction of apoptosis observed in cancer cells treated with estrogen demonstrates its ability to protect tumor cells from death which has been documented in studies about ERα-mediated anti-apoptotic signaling pathways (Hussain et al., 2022). Multiple effects working together drive the aggressive development of gynecologic malignancies that are estrogen-driven.

The study demonstrated that progesterone functions as an anticancer agent because it decreases cancer cell growth while promoting cell death and blocking tumor cell invasion. The findings match existing research that demonstrates how progesterone functions to prevent cancer development caused by estrogen (Feng et al., 2019). The protective effects of progesterone occur through PR activation that blocks ERα-driven transcription and promotes endometrial epithelial cell differentiation (Kim et al., 2013). The research results about progesterone-mediated apoptosis match previous studies showing that PR activation increases pro-apoptotic proteins Bax and caspase-3 while decreasing anti-apoptotic *BCL2* expression (Chen et al., 2022). The identified mechanisms validate progestin-based therapy as a treatment option for estrogen-dependent gynecologic cancers, especially endometrial carcinoma.

Research identified the significance of IGF-1 in gynecologic cancer development through measurements which showed that elevated IGF-1 levels caused larger tumors to form and increased the chance of disease spread along with worse survival statistics. Research by Tang et al. (2018) supports the findings which show IGF-1 receptor (IGF-1R) signaling controls cancer cell proliferation and metastasis. When IGF-1R activates it stimulates PI3K/Akt with MAPK signaling pathways that create stronger cell survival and cell motility (Gong et al., 2021). Research data showed that IGF-1 treatment enhanced cell invasion which supports the hypothesis that IGF-1 promotes gynecologic cancer metastasis. Research findings show that IGF-1 activates MMPs through its signaling mechanism which enables tumor cells to break down extracellular matrix structures thus permitting tissue invasion (Kim et al., 2020).

The research discovered that thyroid hormones demonstrated two different effects on gynecologic cancer development. Tumor growth remained stable when thyroid hormone levels were at moderate levels but excessive hormone levels led to higher metabolic activity and increased cell proliferation. The study results support previous research showing thyroid hormone receptors (THRs) control cancer cell proliferative and apoptotic activities based on hormonal levels and receptor classification expression (Martinez et al., 2024). Tests suggest that high thyroid hormone levels create conditions for fast cancer development through increased oxidative phosphorylation and boosted ATP production in tumor cells (Hernandez et al., 2021). The specific impact of thyroid hormones on gynecologic cancer progression needs additional research to establish a clear understanding.

The cancer cell proliferation increased under exposure to dihydrotestosterone (DHT) while this hormone showed minimal effects on apoptosis. Research on androgen involvement in gynecologic cancers shows conflicting results because their effects depend on whether cells express androgen receptors (AR) according to Zhang et al. (2018). Research findings show that exposure to DHT results in higher cell proliferation levels, thus suggesting that androgen signaling has potentially tumor-promoting effects through interactions with estrogen pathways as well as Wnt/β-catenin signaling activation (Huang et al., 2021). The exact role of androgens in gynecologic cancer pathophysiology remains unclear because these hormones can be converted into estrogens through peripheral tissue aromatization.

The study produced important clinical data about treating gynecologic cancers through focusing on endocrine pathway inhibition. Patients with estrogen-driven tumors should receive anti-estrogen treatment through selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs) and aromatase inhibitors (AIs) because of their proven association with tumor progression (McNamara et al., 2021). The research data indicates that blocking IGF-1 could serve as an effective method to stop metastasis development in aggressive types of ovarian cancer. The IGF-1R inhibitor linsitinib along with other drugs of this

class demonstrate preclinical success which supports their potential clinical application in gynecologic oncology (Patel et al., 2020).

CONCLUSION

This research demonstrates how endocrine hormones play a fundamental part in gynecologic cancer progression because estrogen and IGF-1 enhance tumor growth and spread and reduce survival rates, yet progesterone acts as a protective factor by stopping cell growth and promoting programmed cell death. The clinical data analysis showed that higher levels of estrogen and IGF-1 were strongly linked with advanced cancer stages and reduced survival rates, which proves their cancer-promoting properties. Experimental data confirmed the previous observations by demonstrating that estrogen and IGF-1 promote tumor cell growth and metastasis while blocking apoptosis, but progesterone acts as a tumor-suppressing factor. The effects of thyroid hormones and androgens on gynecologic malignancies depend on their receptor interactions and concentration levels, which indicates a complex hormonal mechanism that needs further research. The study evidence shows hormonal factors directly affect tumor behavior during cancer progression, thus requiring deeper investigation about endocrine interventions within gynecologic oncology.

The research outcomes provide important benefits for medical applications and future investigation along with hormone-based therapeutic development. The specific link between tumor aggressiveness and estrogen levels indicates that medical interventions using both SERMs and aromatase inhibitors could help treat cancers stimulated by estrogen. The inhibition of IGF-1 shows potential as an effective method to control tumor growth and metastasis in aggressive forms of ovarian cancer. The research confirms that progesterone-based therapies show promise for treating endometrial cancer by countering tumor progression triggered by estrogen. Research in the field remains needed because hormonal systems need deeper investigation, particularly for creating individualized hormone treatments through molecular assessments. Upcoming research should connect endocrine treatments to standard therapeutic methods like immunotherapy and targeted therapy to achieve higher therapeutic results for patients with gynecologic cancer.

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