

## APPENDIX 1. IDENTIFICATION OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE

Literature search in MEDLINE	
Research period	2016/09/01 - 2021/09/01
Indexing terms	Abortion, adnexal pathology, adverse effect, adverse event, age, age factor, antimullerian hormone, anti-Mullerian hormone, antral follicle count, assisted reproduction, assisted reproductive technique, assisted reproductive technology, beta-catenin, beta-catenin testing, $\beta$ -Catenin, $\beta$ -Catenin testing, bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, biomarker, biopsy, body mass index, chest imaging, chest radiology, clinical examination, clinical manifestation, clinical staging, colorectal neoplasms, comorbidity, completion surgery, complications, comprehensive surgical staging, comprehensive staging, computed tomography, conception, conservative therapy, conservative surgery, conservative treatment, CTNNB1, curettage, cytology, cytoreduction, cytoreductive surgery, definitive surgery, diagnosis, diagnostic performance, differential diagnosis, diffusion-weighted imaging, diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging, dilation and curettage, disease, disease progression, early disease, early stage, ectopic, endometrial biopsy, endometrial cancer, endometrial carcinoma, endometrial hyperplasia, endometrial intraepithelial neoplasia, endometrial neoplasm, endometrial sampling, endometrioid endometrial cancer, estrogen, estrogen receptor, estrogen receptor status, experienced pathologist, experienced clinician, expertise, extrauterine disease, fertility, fertility outcome, fertility preservation, fertility-preserving treatment, fertility sparing, fertility sparing management, fertility sparing treatment, fertility sparing surgery, fertility status, fertilization <i>in vitro</i> , follow-up, follow-up protocols, gene mutation testing, gonadotropin-releasing hormone, gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist, gross examination, health status, health-related quality of life, hereditary nonpolyposis, hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer syndrome, histopathology, hormonal therapy, hormone therapy, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, hysterectomy, hysteroscopy, hysteroscopic biopsy, hysteroscopic resection, hysteroscopy, imaging, immunohistochemical diagnosis, immunohistochemistry, <i>in vitro</i> fertilization, laparoscopic single-site approach, laparoscopic staging, laparoscopy, laparotomy, late recurrence, levonorgestrel intrauterine device, levonorgestrel intrauterine system, local control, lymphadenectomy, lymph node, lymph node assessment, lymph node dissection, lymph node involvement, lymph node staging, Lynch syndrome, Lynch syndrome patients, maintenance treatment, magnetic resonance imaging, management, marker, maximum standardized uptake value, <i>medical treatment</i> , medication, medroxyprogesterone, medroxyprogesterone acetate, megestrol acetate, metastasis, metastatic disease, metastatic tumour, metformin, microsatellite instability, mini-laparoscopic approach, mini-laparoscopic, mortality, mini-laparoscopy, minimally invasive approach, minimally invasive surgery, miscarriage, mismatch repair, molecular biology, molecular marker, molecular profile, molecular profiling, mortality rate, mortality analysis, multivariate analysis, myometrial invasion, myometrial involvement, myometrium, obese, obese patient, obesity, omentectomy, oncofertility, oncofertility consultation, oncofertility counseling, oral progestin therapy, oral progestogens, organ sparing treatment, ovarian preservation, ovarian reserve, overweight, p53, p53 mutated, p53 mutation, p53 testing, pathology, para-aortic lymph node, para-aortic lymphadenectomy, pathologist, pathology, patient selection, pelvic exenteration, pelvic lymph node, pelvic lymphadenectomy, percutaneous surgery, percutaneous surgical system, perioperative care, peritoneal cytology, physical examination, plain X-ray, polycystic ovary morphology, polycystic ovary syndrome, polymerase $\epsilon$ , polymerase $\epsilon$ mutated, polymerase $\epsilon$ mutation, polymerase $\epsilon$ testing, polymerase epsilon, polymerase epsilon mutated, polymerase epsilon mutation, positron emission tomography, positron emission tomography-computed tomography, postoperative care, postoperative complications, postoperative recurrence, pregnancy, pregnancy outcome, preoperative care, preoperative staging, preoperative work-up, preservation, progesterone, progesterone receptor, progesterone receptor status, progestin, progestin receptor, prognosis, prognostic factor, prognostic value, prophylactic hysterectomy, prophylactic surgery, quality of health care, quality of life, radical hysterectomy, recurrence, recurrent disease, relapse, reoperation, reproductive potential, reproductive surgery, residual disease, residual tumour, response, restaging, risk factors, risk groups, robot-assisted surgery, robotic laparoscopic single-site approach, robotic approach, robotic surgery, salpingectomy, salvage surgery, salvage treatment, sensitivity, sentinel lymph node, side effects, sentinel lymph node dissection, sentinel lymph node mapping, specificity, spontaneous abortion, spontaneous pregnancy, staging, staging procedures, standardized uptake value, stillbirth, surgery, surgical management, surgical outcome, surgical outcome criteria, surgical procedures, surgical resection, surveillance, survival, survival rate, survival analysis, synchronous disease, systematic lymphadenectomy, tamoxifen, time to pregnancy, toxicity, transvaginal ultrasound, treatment outcome, tumour, tumour differentiation, tumour characteristics, tumour suppressor protein p53, ultra minimally invasive approach, ultra minimally invasive surgery, ultrasonography, unilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, vaginal brachytherapy, vascular endothelial growth factor, weight loss, weight loss interventions, weight reduction, X-ray.
Language	English
Study design	Priority was given to high-quality systematic reviews and meta-analyses but lower levels of evidence were also evaluated. The search strategy excluded editorials, letters, case reports and <i>in vitro</i> studies. The reference list of each identified article was reviewed for other potentially relevant papers.

## APPENDIX 2. LIST OF THE 95 EXTERNAL REVIEWERS

**Roberto Altamirano**, gynaecological oncology, Chile; **Frederic Amant**, gynaecological oncology, Netherlands; **Barış Ata**, obstetrics & gynaecology, Turkey; **David Atallah**, gynaecological oncology, Lebanon; **Beyhan Ataseven**, gynaecological oncology, Germany; **Manel Barahona Orpinell**, gynaecological oncology, Spain; **Carla Bartosch**, pathology, Portugal; **Sven Becker**, gynaecological oncology, Germany; **Margarida Bernardino**, gynaecological oncology, Portugal; **Nicolò Bizzarri**, gynaecological oncology, Italy; **Marcin Stanislav Bobinski**, gynaecological oncology, Poland; **Bettina Böttcher**, gynaecological endocrinology/reproductive medicine, Austria; **Margot Bucau**, pathology, France; **Silvia Cabrera**, gynaecological oncology, Spain; **David Cibula**, gynaecological oncology, Czech Republic; **Emma Crosbie**, gynaecological oncology, United Kingdom; **Arianna d'Angelo**, reproductive medicine, United Kingdom; **Nagindra Das**, gynaecological oncology, United Kingdom; **Berta Diaz-Feijoo**, gynaecological oncology, Spain; **Santiago Domingo**, gynaecological oncology, Spain; **Aboubakr Elnashar**, obstetrics & gynaecology, Egypt; **Francesco Fanfani**, gynaecological oncology, Italy; **Mathias Fehr**, gynaecological oncology, Switzerland; **Anis Feki**, obstetrics & gynaecology, Switzerland; **Annamaria Ferrero**, gynaecological oncology, Italy; **Daniela Fischerova**, gynaecological oncology, Czech Republic; **Antónia Furtado**, pathology, Portugal; **Prfull Ghatage**, gynaecological oncology, Canada; **Carolina Gomes**, obstetrics & gynaecology, Portugal; **Clémentine Gonthier**, gynaecological oncology, France; **Mikel Gorostidi**, gynaecological oncology, Spain; **Benedetta Guani**, obstetrics & gynaecology, Switzerland; **Esther Guerra**, pathology, Spain; **Murat Gultekin**, gynaecological oncology, Turkey; **David Hardisson**, pathology, Spain; **Viola Heinzelmann-Schwarz**, gynaecological oncology, Switzerland; **Gines Hernandez-Cortes**, obstetrics & gynaecology, Spain; **Antonio Simone Iaganà**, obstetrics &

gynaecology, Italy; **Joel laufer**, gynaecological oncology, Uruguay; **Ibon Jaunarena**, gynaecological oncology, Spain; **Kirsten Jochumsen**, gynaecological oncology, Denmark; **Ioannis Kalogiannidis**, gynaecological oncology, Greece; **Vesna Kesic**, gynaecological oncology, Serbia; **Gurkan Kiran**, gynaecological oncology, Turkey; **Jaroslav Klát**, gynaecological oncology, Czech Republic; **Martin Koskas**, gynaecological oncology, France; **Gunnar Kristensen**, gynaecological oncology, Norway; **Kim Seng Law**, gynaecological oncology, Taiwan; **Umberto Leone**, gynaecological oncology, Italy; **Louis Ignacio Lete**, obstetrics & gynaecology, Spain; **Lasa Iñaki Lete**, gynaecological oncology, Spain; **Jose Claudio Maanon**, gynaecological oncology, Spain; **Tiziano Maggino**, gynaecological oncology, Italy; **Claudia Mateoiu**, pathology, Sweden; **Patrice Mathevet**, gynaecological oncology, Switzerland; **Mary McCormack**, radiation oncology, United Kingdom; **Miloš Mlynček**, gynaecological oncology, Slovakia; **Philippe Morice**, gynaecological oncology, France; **Esther L Moss**, gynaecological oncology, United Kingdom; **Sabina Murshudova**, gynaecological oncology, Azerbaijan; **Eva Myriokefalitaki**, gynaecological oncology, United Kingdom; **Henrique Nabais**, gynaecological oncology, Portugal; **Gregg Nelson**, gynaecological oncology, Canada; **Eva-Maria Niine-Roolaht**, gynaecological oncology, Estonia; **Dearbhaile O'Donnell**, medical oncology, Ireland; **Felipe Ojeda**, gynaecological oncology, Spain; **Maria Papageorgiou**, patient, Greece; **Vanda Patricio**, gynaecological oncology, Portugal; **Fedro Alessandro Peccatori**, obstetrics & gynaecology, Italy; **Anna Myriam Perrone**, gynaecological oncology, Italy; **Suzana Pessini**, gynaecological oncology, Brazil; **Hanny Pijnenborg**, gynaecological oncology, Netherlands; **Kazimierz Pityński**, gynaecological oncology, Poland; **Mario Preti**, medical oncology, Italy; **Mikuláš Redecha**, gynaecological oncology, Slovakia; **Vera Ribeiro**, obstetrics & gynaecology, Portugal; **Andres Sacristan**, gynaecological oncology, Spain; **Yakir Segev**, gynaecological oncology, Israel; **Aliyev Shamistan**, gynaecological oncology, Azerbaijan; **Tayup Simsek**, gynaecological oncology, Turkey; **Vasileios Sioulas**, gynaecological oncology, Greece; **Smrkolj Spela**, gynaecological oncology, Slovenia; **Erik Soegaard-Andersen**, gynaecological oncology, Denmark; **Artem Stepanyan**, gynaecological oncology, Armenia; **Maciej Stukan**, gynaecological oncology, Poland; **Alina Sturdza**, radiation oncology, Austria; **Germana Tognon**, gynaecological oncology, Italy; **Antonio Travaglino**, pathology, Italy; **Helen Trihia**, pathology, Greece; **Stefano Uccella**, obstetrics & gynaecology, Italy; **Zdravka Veleva**, obstetrics & gynaecology, Finland; **Ana Vilar**, gynaecological oncology, Spain; **Vit Weinberger**, gynaecological oncology, Czech Republic; **Henrica Werner**, gynaecological oncology, Netherlands; **Jacek Jr Wilczynski**, gynaecological oncology, Poland.