Introduction/Background The purpose of this study is to investigate the efficacy of fertility-preserving treatment for young women with synchronous primary neoplasm of endometrium and ovary.

Methodology We retrospectively reviewed eight patients with concurrent primary grade 1 presumed stage IA endometrioid endometrial adenocarcinoma (EEA) or endometrial atypical hyperplasia (EAH) and primary stage I ovarian tumors who underwent fertility-sparing treatment in the Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital of Fudan University between April 2016 and December 2022.

Results Synchronous endometrial and ovarian cancers (SEOC) accounted for 50% of these eight patients. The median age of patients was 30.5 years (range, 28–34 years). The median treatment time was 4 months (range, 3–8 months). 87.5% (7/8) cases achieved complete response (CR), and the median time to CR was 3.8 months (range, 1.5–7.7 months). Among patients who got CR, none of them showed any signs of recurrence. Pregnancies and successful deliveries were achieved in 3 of 5 patients, and another one is still pregnant. Till January 2023, the median follow-up period was 42.5 months (range, 7–77 months).

Conclusion Fertility-sparing treatment is feasible for highly selected patients with synchronous neoplasm of the endometrium and ovary, but strict screening and monitoring are mandatory. Though the results of our limited cases are encouraging, long-time follow-up and more clinical data are required. Enrolled patients must be fully informed of the risks during conservative treatment.

Disclosures The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.