8.2. Streszczenie w języku angielskim

Endometrial cancer is the most common gynecological malignancy in developed countries. Statistics show a significant increase in morbidity and mortality from this type of cancer. The risk models developed so far clearly indicate that independent risk factors are differentiated in low-risk and high-risk endometrial cancer. It is extremely important to obtain prognostic information before treatment, because it affects the survival of patients. The heterogeneity of the primary endometrial cancer focus is one of the main barriers to the identification of more dynamic biomarkers than those used in immunohistochemistry. Since the soluble forms of PD-1 (sPD-1) and PD-L1 (sPD-L1) can be detected in peripheral blood, they may be an active biomarker of the immune response in the course of high-grade endometrial cancer.

The aim of the study was to analyze preoperative serum concentrations of sPD-1 and sPD-L1 in relationship with clinicopathological prognostic factors of high-grade endometrial cancer, such as: patients' age, clinical stage, depth of myometrial invasion, lymphovascular space invasion and the presence of lymph node metastases. The immunoenzymatic ELISA method was used to determine the concentrations of the examined proteins.

The results of the conducted study are the basis for the following conclusions:

1. Statistically significant differences in the values of preoperative serum sPD-1 concentrations were found depending on age, clinical stage, depth of myometrial invasion, lymphovascular space invasion and the presence of lymph node metastases.
2. There were no statistically significant differences in preoperative serum sPD-L1 concentrations in relation to age, clinical stage, depth of myometrial invasion, lymphovascular space invasion and the presence of lymph node metastases.
3. The analysis of preoperative serum sPD-1 concentrations may be helpful in predicting the occurrence of unfavorable clinical and pathological factors in the course of high-grade endometrial cancer.