

PAPER DETAILS

TITLE: The Predictive Value of Preoperative Inflammatory Markers / Lymphocyte Ratios for Endometrial Cancer; What does the eosinophil to lymphocyte ratio means for survival?

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PAGES: 211-217

ORIGINAL PDF URL: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/3358264>

The predictive value of preoperative inflammatory markers / lymphocyte ratios for endometrial cancer; what does the eosinophil to lymphocyte ratio means for survival?

Endometrial kanser tahmininde peoperatif inflamatuvar belirteçlerin lenfosit oranının önemi; eozinofil'in lenfosit oranı sağkalım için ne anlama geliyor?

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ABSTRACT

Aim: In various solid tumors, cancer-associated inflammation is associated with adverse long-term outcomes. The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of the preoperative neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) and other systemic inflammatory markers on lymph node metastasis and 5-year survival in endometrial cancer.

Materials and Methods: A total of 379 female patients at the Gynecology and Obstetrics Clinic of the University Hospital with a final postoperative pathology of endometrial cancer were included in the 5-year survival study. The preoperative total neutrophil, monocyte, eosinophil, and platelet counts were divided by the lymphocyte count to obtain the NLR, monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio (MLR), eosinophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (ELR), and PLR values. All patients underwent bilateral pelvic paraaortic lymph node dissection and omentectomy in addition to total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy (TAH + BSO). The pathology lab at our university evaluated all cytology and postoperative specimens. The staging system used was the FIGO 2009 surgical staging system.

Results: The results of our study showed significant correlations between lymph node metastasis and NLR, eosinophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (ELR), and PLR. Only a significant correlation between ELR and survival was discovered when the relationship with 5-year survival was examined. Additionally significant correlations existed between NLR and cervical stromal involvement, cytology positivity, and stage.

Conclusion: The prognostic factors for lymph node metastasis are NLR, PLR, and ELR. Only ELR is predictive of 5-year survival, but more prospective studies on ELR survival prediction are needed.

Keywords: Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio, eosinophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, endometrial cancer

ÖZ

Amaç: Kansere bağlı inflamasyonlar çeşitli solid tümörlerde uzun süreli kötü sonuçlarla ilişkilidir. Bu çalışmada endometrial kanserde preoperative nötrofil lenfosit oranı, platelet lenfosit oranı ve diğer sistemik inflamatuvar belirteçlerin oranlarının lenf nodu metastazını ve 5 yıllık sağ kalımı öngörmedeki etkisinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Hastanemizde post operatif patolojisinde endometrium kanseri tanısı olan 379 olgunun preoperative nötrofil lenfosit, platelet lenfosit, monosit lenfosit, eozonofil lenfosit oranlarının lenf nodu metastazı ve 5 yıllık sağ kalım ile ilişkisi araştırıldı. Hastaların preoperatif tam kan sayımından elde edilen lökosit, nötrofil, lenfosit, monosit, eozinofil, platelet sayılarının lenfosit ile oranı değerlendirildi. Bütün hastalara total abdominal histerektomi ve bilateral salpingo-ooforektomi (TAH+BSO) uygulanmış olup gerekli vakalara bilateral pelvik ± paraaortik lenf nodu diseksiyonu ve omentektomi de yapıldı. Bütün sitoloji ve postoperative materyaller üniversitemizin patoloji laboratuvarında değerlendirildi. Evrelemede ise FIGO 2009 cerrahi evreleme sistemi kullanıldı.

Bulgular: Çalışmamızın sonuçları, lenf nodu metastazı ile NLR, eozinofil-lenfosit oranı (ELR) ve PLR arasında anlamlı korelasyonlar olduğunu gösterdi. 5 yıllık sağkalım incelendiğinde sadece ELR ile sağkalım arasında anlamlı bir ilişki mevcuttu. Ek olarak, NLR ile servikal stromal tutulum, sitoloji pozitifliği ve evre arasında anlamlı bir korelasyonlar vardı.

Sonuç: Lenf nodu metastazı için prognostic faktörler NLR, PLR ve ELR'dir. Yalnızca ELR, 5 yıllık sağkalımı öngörmektedir, ancak ELR sağkalım tahmini konusunda daha fazla prospektif çalışmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nötrofil-lenfosit oranı, trombosit-lenfosit oranı, eozinofil-lenfosit oranı, endometrial kanser

Cite as: Kolsuz Z, Gulbahar A, Yilmaz A, Ozsoz Kolsuz E, Aydogmus S. The predictive value of preoperative inflammatory markers / lymphocyte ratios for endometrial cancer; what does the eosinophil to lymphocyte ratio means for survival? Jinekoloji-Obstetrik ve Neonatoloji Tıp Dergisi 2024;21(3):211–217.

Geliş/Received: 24.08.2023 • Kabul/Accepted: 02.03.2024

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Çevrimiçi Erişim/Available online at: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/jgon>

INTRODUCTION

In developed nations, endometrial cancer is the type of gynecological cancer that is diagnosed most frequently. The majority of patients are diagnosed early, with 80% diagnosed in stage 1, and the reported mean age of patients at the time of diagnosis is 63 years. The survival rates at 5 years are 95% in patients diagnosed in the early stages of the disease, 68% of patients with local metastasis, and 17% of patients with distant metastasis (1, 2). Patients frequently seek treatment because they experience abnormal and persistent bleeding and spotting (3).

The presence of an excessive amount of estrogen, either endogenous or exogenous, in the absence of a corresponding amount of progesterone is considered the primary risk factor for endometrioid endometrial adenocarcinoma. Tamoxifen therapy, obesity, and a lack of previous children are three additional risk factors. In addition, it has been discovered that women who have Lynch syndrome have a significantly higher risk of developing endometrial cancer.

Endometrial cancer prognostic markers include myometrial invasion, the type 2 subtype, advanced stage of the illness, deep anorectal metastases, and lymph node metastasis (4, 5). Recent research has shown that a high ratio of peripheral neutrophils to lymphocytes (also known as NLR) is a poor prognostic indicator in a variety of cancers (6-8). It has been demonstrated that biomarkers of systemic inflammation, such as a high NLR, platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR), and absolute monocyte count, have the potential to help direct the clinical management of cancer patients of various sorts. It has been demonstrated that high preoperative NLR and PLR values are related with poor prognosis in malignancies (9). The tumor microenvironment, in particular the inflammatory response, has a significant role in the development and progression of cancer, and this role may be associated with inflammation throughout the body. In light of the aforementioned context, The study's goal is to see if preoperative NLR, PLR, and other systemic inflammatory response indicators can predict lymph node metastases and 5-year survival in patients with endometrial cancer in the final pathology.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A total of 379 patients who underwent hysterectomy and were later diagnosed with endometrial cancer on final pathology between 2006 and 2017 in a tertiary healthcare facility were included in this retrospective study. The study excluded patients whose final pathology did not reveal endometrial cancer, whose information could not be obtained, and who were not followed up.

The patients' postoperative final pathologies, preoperative complete blood counts and CA 125, CA 19-9, CA 15-3 values were collected. The hospital's computer program, Probel (Probel Yazılım ve Bilişim Sistemleri A.Ş., İzmir, Türkiye), was used to assess the patients' 5-year survival rates, and the patients were contacted using the phone numbers stored in the system. For the survival analysis, patients who were not followed up, were not reachable by phone and dead cases due to non-cancer disease were excluded.

Patient age, obstetric history (gravida, parity counts), leukocyte, neutrophil, lymphocyte, monocyte, eosinophil, and platelet counts, surgical stage, grade of hysterectomy specimen, tumor size, presence of lymphovascular invasion, presence of cervical stromal invasion, myometrial invasion status and degree, lymph node metastasis, and lymph node type were all the considered factors.

The preoperative total neutrophil, monocyte, eosinophil, and platelet counts were divided by the lymphocyte count to obtain the NLR, monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio (MLR), eosinophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (ELR), and PLR values.

All patients underwent bilateral pelvic paraaortic lymph node dissection and omentectomy in addition to total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateralsalpingo-oophorectomy (TAH + BSO). The pathology lab at our university evaluated all cytology and postoperative specimens. The staging system used was the FIGO 2009 surgical staging system.

Ethics Statement

Our institutional review board granted approval for the study (No. 271/Date: 29.11.2017). Due to the study's retrospective nature, the need for formal informed consent was waived. The 1964 Helsinki Declaration of Principles served as the guide for this study's conduct.

Statistical Analysis

IBM SPSS v23 was used to analyze the data. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine if quantitative data conformed to the normal distribution. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare non-normally distributed parameters between non-survivors and survivors. Spearman rank correlation was used to analyze the relationship between variables. Quantitative data analysis results are presented as the mean and standard deviation or the median with minimum and maximum. All categorical variables are expressed in terms of the frequency and percentage. The level of significance was determined to be $P < 0.05$. The data were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney U test as a statistical technique.

RESULTS

The mean age of 379 patients diagnosed with endometrial cancer as a result of postoperative pathology was 60.6 years (SD \pm 9.9; age range 32-91). The mean gravida of the patients was 3.2 (SD \pm 0.1; range 0-16). The mean parity value of the patients was 2.6 (SD \pm 1.7; range 0-16).

When the patients were evaluated according to the results of CA 125, CA15-3, and CA19-9, the average CA 125 was 58.5U/ml (SS \pm 202.1U/ml; CA 125 distribution 3-2180 U/ml), CA 15-3 was 20.8U/ml (SS \pm 17.0U/ml; CA 15-3 distribution 3-110 U/ml) and CA19-9 was 43.8U/ml (SS \pm 173.7U/ml; CA19-9 distribution 1-2338 U/ml).

The demographic data of the patients and the values obtained from the preoperative complete blood count are shown in Table 1.

Table 2 shows the postoperative pathology findings and 5-year survival of the patients.

In Table 3, the postoperative pathology findings and preoperative systemic inflammatory response markers are compared.

DISCUSSION

NLR and PLR are popular options because they are frequently gathered before surgery. However, the predictive power of these markers are still unclear. Research on other cancers, such as esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (10), ovarian cancer (11), and gastric cancer (12), has provided the vast majority of information regarding the prognostic significance of NLR and PLR. Although a few studies (13-15) examined NLR or PLR in a small cohort of hepatocellular-carcinoma (HCC) patients, no study has examined the impact of both NLR and PLR on long-term outcomes in a sizable population of patients with various HCC malignancies. Additionally, small amount of research has been executed on how NLR and PLR work together to predict outcomes. Our study was notable as we included substantial cohort HCC patients who underwent pancreatic and hepatic surgery. Even though NLR and PLR were not associated with immediate outcomes, such as the chance of perioperative problems, they were associated with long-term prognosis. Elevated NLR or PLR was specifically linked to 1.9-fold or 1.8-fold greater risk of long-term death, respectively. We also showed that combining NLR and PLR could provide significant prognostic differentiation because patients with low NLR and PLR values also had the greatest long-term results, whereas with elevated NLR and PLR values had the worst survival. Like other preoperative prognostic markers, NLR

Table 1. Age, parity, gravida, tumor markers, and preoperative hemogram values of the patients

| | n | Minimum | Maximum | Mean \pm Standard deviation |
|---------------------------|-----|---------|---------|-------------------------------|
| Age | 379 | 32 | 91 | 60.6 (9.93) |
| Parity | 378 | 0 | 16 | 2.6 (1.72) |
| Gravida | 379 | 0 | 16 | 3.2 (2.06) |
| Total leukocyte count | 379 | 2490 | 20790 | 8355.3 (2593.71) |
| Total neutrophil count | 379 | 600 | 16580 | 5388.4 (2206.48) |
| Total lymphocyte count | 379 | 270 | 15700 | 2747.9 (8007.82) |
| Total monocyte count | 379 | 20 | 1190 | 467.9 (162.26) |
| Total eosinophil count | 379 | 0 | 780 | 149.6 (115.96) |
| Total number of platelets | 379 | 90500 | 691000 | 301112.1 (82352.04) |
| Hemoglobin | 379 | 7.80 | 16.30 | 12.6 (1.58) |
| NLR | 379 | 0.04 | 29.00 | 2.7 (2.45) |
| MLR | 379 | 0.00 | 0.87 | 0.2 (0.12) |
| ELR | 379 | 0.00 | 0.70 | 0.07 (0.07) |
| PLR | 379 | 1.34 | 1666.67 | 151.1 (111.40) |
| CA 125 | 251 | 3 | 2180 | 58.5 (202.11) |
| CA 15-3 | 166 | 3 | 110 | 20.9 (17.03) |
| CA 19-9 | 198 | 1 | 2338 | 43.8 (173.70) |

Table 2. Distribution of postoperative pathology results

| | | N | % |
|--|----------------------|----------|----------|
| 5-year survival | Alive | 210 | 90.5 |
| | Dead | 22 | 9.5 |
| Lymph node metastasis | Positive | 63 | 16.6 |
| | Negative | 316 | 83.4 |
| Tumor diameter | 0-1 cm | 29 | 7.7 |
| | 1-2 cm | 75 | 19.8 |
| | 2-4 cm | 159 | 42 |
| | >4 cm | 116 | 30.6 |
| Histological type | Type 1 | 278 | 73.4 |
| | Type 2 | 101 | 26.6 |
| Lymphovascular invasion | Positive | 79 | 20.8 |
| | Negative | 300 | 79.2 |
| Cervical stromal invasion | Positive | 61 | 16.1 |
| | Negative | 317 | 83.9 |
| Myometrial invasion | <%50 | 234 | 61.7 |
| | ≥%50 | 145 | 38.3 |
| Grade | Grade 1 | 176 | 48 |
| | Grade 2 | 147 | 40.1 |
| | Grade 3 | 44 | 12 |
| Cytology | Benign | 338 | 92.4 |
| | Malignant | 28 | 7.6 |
| Lymph node type in lymph node-positive patients | Pelvic | 32 | 50.8 |
| | Para-aortic | 2 | 3.2 |
| | Pelvic + Para-aortic | 29 | 46 |
| Histological type | Endometrioid | 309 | 81.5 |
| | Mucinous | 4 | 1.1 |
| | Serous | 10 | 2.6 |
| | Mix | 44 | 11.6 |
| | Others | 12 | 3.2 |
| Stage | 1a | 211 | 55.8 |
| | 1b | 67 | 17.7 |
| | 2 | 23 | 6.1 |
| | 3a | 11 | 2.9 |
| | 3b | 2 | 0.5 |
| | 3c1 | 11 | 2.9 |
| | 3c2 | 30 | 7.9 |
| | 4a | 9 | 2.4 |
| | 4b | 14 | 3.7 |

and PLR can be used to assess the relative benefits of surgery, the treatment alternatives (such as neoadjuvant therapy), and the rigor of follow-up surveillance programs. It is noteworthy that the effects of NLR and PLR were observed for each type of HCC cancer studied.

The most important discovery made in our study was the correlation between preoperatively high NLR, ELR, and PLR values and the presence of lymph node metastasis. There was no discernible connection between MLR and the presence of

pathological lymph nodes. There are studies that have been published on the evaluation of preoperative hematological markers in the diagnosis of endometrial cancer, cervical stromal invasion, and lymph node metastasis. These studies can be found in the relevant academic literature (16-19). According to the findings of several studies, NLR, PLR, and MLR are all associated with a lower likelihood of endometrial cancer survival. It was determined that the combination of these markers increases their prognostic value (20). A retrospective study was conducted in which the researchers

Table 3. Comparison of postoperative pathology findings and survival in terms of preoperative systemic inflammatory response markers

| | | NLR | P | MLR | P | ELR | P | PLR | P |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| Myometrial invasion | <%50 | 2.2(1.6-2.9) | 0.142 | 0.20(0.15-0.25) | 0.152 | 0.05(0.03-0.08) | 0.001 | 125.5(102.46-163.91) | 0.045 |
| | ≥%50 | 2.3(1.8-3.0) | | 0.21(0.16-0.27) | | 0.07(0.03-0.10) | | 134.38(108.62-182.47) | |
| Lympho vascular invasion | Negative | 2.2(1.6-2.9) | 0.382 | 0.20(0.15-0.25) | 0.758 | 0.05(0.03-0.08) | 0.001 | 126.06(102.42-165.10) | 0.044 |
| | Positive | 2.3(1.8-3.1) | | 0.20(0.17-0.27) | | 0.07(0.04-0.10) | | 140.38(111.49-182.10) | |
| Cervical stromal invasion | Negative | 2.1(1.6-2.8) | 0.005 | 0.19(0.16-0.25) | 0.213 | 0.05(0.03-0.08) | 0.064 | 125.64(103.00-164.88) | 0.054 |
| | Positive | 2.6(1.9-3.9) | | 0.21(0.17-0.28) | | 0.07(0.03-0.10) | | 141.25(109.20-195.01) | |
| Cytology | Benign | 2.2(1.7-2.8) | 0.018 | 0.20(0.16-0.25) | 0.207 | 0.05(0.03-0.09) | 0.034 | 126.81(102.85-165.38) | 0.014 |
| | Malignant | 2.7(2-7.1) | | 0.21(0.17-0.52) | | 0.08(0.05-0.10) | | 154.21(118.72-259.37) | |
| Stage | Stage 1 | 2.2(1.6-2.8) | 0.010 | 0.19(0.15-0.24) | 0.012 | 0.05(0.03-0.08) | 0.005 | 125.61(102.46-164.66) | 0.037 |
| | Stage 2 | 2.4(1.9-3.1) | | 0.23(0.17-0.27) | | 0.05(0.03-0.10) | | 129.30(97.82-195.65) | |
| | Stage 3 | 2.2(1.8-2.9) | | 0.20(0.15-0.27) | | 0.07(0.03-0.10) | | 131.69(111.97-163.92) | |
| | Stage 4 | 2.9(1.9-7.2) | | 0.26(0.20-0.55) | | 0.09(0.04-0.13) | | 164.76(115.50-307.83) | |
| Type | Type 1 | 2.2(1.6-2.9) | 0.556 | 0.20(0.16-0.25) | 0.389 | 0.06(0.03-0.08) | 0.930 | 127.29(102.42-167.61) | 0.263 |
| | Type 2 | 2.3(1.8-2.9) | | 0.21(0.16-0.27) | | 0.05(0.03-0.09) | | 134.23(107.56-168.56) | |
| Grade | Grade 1 | 2.1(1.6-2.8) | 0.216 | 0.20(0.15-0.25) | 0.339 | 0.05(0.03-0.85) | 0.932 | 124.80(98.05-163.03) | 0.053 |
| | Grade 2 | 2.3(1.7-3.1) | | 0.21(0.17-0.26) | | 0.06(0.02-0.09) | | 131.93(104.83-182.76) | |
| | Grade 3 | 2.2(1.7-2.8) | | 0.21(0.16-0.28) | | 0.05(0.02-0.10) | | 141.48(111.90-166.32) | |
| Lymph node metastasis | Negative | 2.2(1.6-2.8) | 0.003 | 0.20(0.16-0.25) | 0.226 | 0.05(0.03-0.08) | 0.002 | 125.61(102.16-163.81) | 0.003 |
| | Positive | 2.5(1.9-4.0) | | 0.21(0.16-0.33) | | 0.07(0.04-0.11) | | 141.92(113.64-184.43) | |
| Survival | Alive | 2.3(1.7-3.1) | 0.672 | 0.21(0.16-0.26) | 0.882 | 0.05(0.03-0.09) | 0.039 | 127.82(102.85-170.02) | 0.888 |
| | Dead | 2.1(1.6-3) | | 0.21(0.14-0.30) | | 0.09(0.04-0.11) | | 140.89(113.49-160) | |
| Tumor diameter | 0-1 | 1.9(1.6-2.4) | 0.053 | 0.16(0.13-0.27) | 0.072 | 0.04(0.03-0.07) | 0.005 | 119.37(96.80-162.20) | 0.063 |
| | 1-2 | 2.2(1.6-2.9) | | 0.20(0.16-0.24) | | 0.04(0.02-0.07) | | 126.55(109.16-163.82) | |
| | 2-4 | 2.2(1.6-2.8) | | 0.20(0.16-0.25) | | 0.05(0.03-0.08) | | 124.12(98.54-162.69) | |
| | >4 | 2.5(1.9-3.2) | | 0.22(0.17-0.27) | | 0.06(0.04-0.10) | | 140.82(110.54-193.84) | |
| Histological type | Endometrioid | 2.2(1.7-2.9) | 0.748 | 0.20(0.16-0.25) | 0.563 | 0.05(0.03-0.08) | 0.614 | 128.12(103.14-167.21) | 0.411 |
| | Mucinous | 3.4(1.8-6.2) | | 0.23(0.19-0.41) | | 0.04(0.01-0.08) | | 162.54(134.07-304.55) | |
| | Serous | 2.4(1.8-3.2) | | 0.20(0.14-0.26) | | 0.06(0.02-0.10) | | 127.09(108.57-179.56) | |
| | Mix | 2.2(1.7-3.0) | | 0.23(0.15-0.30) | | 0.05(0.03-0.09) | | 122.99(103.03-171.22) | |
| | MMMT | 2.2(1.5-2.7) | | 0.19(0.15-0.25) | | 0.06(0.03-0.09) | | 119.76(92.83-141.36) | |

evaluated patients with endometrial cancer. In this study, they examined the patients' preoperative NLR, PLR, MPV, and monocyte count in terms of clinicopathological prognostic factors and overall survival. Similar studies were conducted. In terms of advanced-stage diseases, the NLR, monocyte count, and PLR values were found to be statistically significant. However, the researchers discovered that only the monocyte count was significant in terms of the disease grade. A more advanced disease stage, deep myometrial invasion, cervical involvement, lymphovascular space

invasion, and nodal involvement were found to be associated with higher NLR and PLR values (15, 17). On the other hand, Kadan et al. (21) conducted a retrospective study in which they compared lymph node-positive patients and lymph node-negative patients among 534 endometrial cancer patients who had undergone hysterectomy and lymph node dissection. These patients had been diagnosed with endometrial cancer. Univariate analysis showed that the lymph node-positive group had a higher mean NLR value than the lymph node-negative group (2-4, 9). Their multivariate analysis

results showed that a low body mass index (BMI) is an independent predictor of nodal metastasis. They concluded that having a low BMI is a risk factor for the involvement of lymph nodes in cases of low-risk endometrial cancer. According to their findings, the NLR value was able to accurately predict lymph node involvement (16). In their study of 197 patients with endometrial cancer, Aoyama et al. (22) reported that high preoperative NLR and PLR values were predictive of lymph node metastasis. These levels were measured before the patients underwent surgery (17, 23, 24).

When the NLR, MLR, and PLR values were compared for 5-year survival, our research did not uncover any statistically significant differences. We found a correlation between high ELR values and a lower likelihood of survival. In a study by Holub and Biete (25) of 163 patients with endometrial cancer, the preoperative ELR and survival were compared, and they found that high ELR and eosinophil / neutrophil to lymphocytes ratio (ENLR) values were associated with poor survival ($p = 0.004$ and $p = 0.010$). This was the case regardless of which ratio was examined. This is the first study to suggest that the ratio of eosinophils to lymphocytes is a factor in determining whether a patient will survive endometrial cancer (25). Our study is the second one that has been done on this topic that has been published.

In the course of our research, we discovered that only the NLR value for cervical stromal involvement showed a statistically significant difference. NLR values were determined to be significantly higher in patients who had cervical involvement. The MLR, ELR, and PLR values did not show any significant differences in terms of cervical stromal involvement. Acikgoz et al. (26), on the other hand, explored whether preoperative NLR and PLR can accurately predict cervical stromal invasion in patients with endometrioid endometrial adenocarcinoma. They found no significant correlation between PLR and cervical stromal involvement, whereas NLR had significant predictive value for cervical stromal involvement (26). According to the findings of Wang and colleagues, patients with endometrial cancer who have high preoperative NLR and PLR values ($p = 0.009$ and $p = 0.031$) are more likely to have cervical invasion (16).

According to the findings of our research, there was a statistically significant difference between ELR and PLR in terms of lymphovascular space invasion; however, there was no difference between NLR and MLR values in terms of lymphovascular invasion. According to the findings of a meta-analysis conducted by Pergialiotis et al. (27), the NLR values of patients with endometrial cancer were significantly higher than those of controls. They also demonstrated an increase in PLR and NLR values in patients with advanced disease, which was characterized by the presence of positive lymph nodes, involvement of the lymphovascular space, and distant metastases.

To obtain reliable findings in this field, additional research needs to be conducted, and those studies should focus specifically on patients with advanced disease (26, 27).

Immune markers such as NLR and PLR may aid in stratifying the prognosis of cancer patients undergoing surgery. Our study has a number of strengths, including a sufficient number of patients from a single center, the evaluation of a large number of systemic inflammatory response markers, and the analysis of survival rates. The fact that our study was only conducted at one location and used retrospective data are its primary limitations.

In patients with endometrial adenocarcinoma, there were significant associations between preoperative NLR and cervical stromal involvement, cytology positivity, and stage in our study of systemic inflammatory response markers. Only ELR was significantly correlated with 5-year survival. However, additional prospective studies with factors that influence survival of cancer patient such as treatment modality, type of surgery and type of adjuvant therapy are necessary for the estimation of survival and to determine how ELR predicts survival

In addition, we discovered a significant correlation between NLR, ELR, and PLR levels and pathological lymph node positivity in our study. There was no correlation between MLR and pathological lymph nodes. The NLR, ELR, and PLR values were higher in the group with positive lymph nodes. The high NLR and PLR values observed in our study in the lymph node metastasis-positive group are consistent with those of prior studies. Again, prospective studies are needed to confirm the predictive value of ELR for lymph node metastatic disease.

Disclosure Statement

Authors declare no conflict of Interests for this article.

Funding

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Author Contribution

ZK, SA : Conception, SA, AY : Supervision, ZK, AG, AY : Critical Review, ZK, AG : Analysis and Interpretation, ZK, AY : Data Collection, AY, AG : Design, ZK, AY, EOK : Findings, ZK, AY : Materials, ZK, AG : Writing, ZK, AG, EOK : Literature Review

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