

POSTER PRESENTATION

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Prognosis of tumor infiltrating lymphocytes in operable tongue cancer patients

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Background

The immune microenvironment is important to the pathophysiology of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC). Our aim was to investigate the prognostic significance of tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) in operable tongue cancer patients treated with curative surgery and adjuvant radiotherapy with or without chemotherapy.

Patients and methods

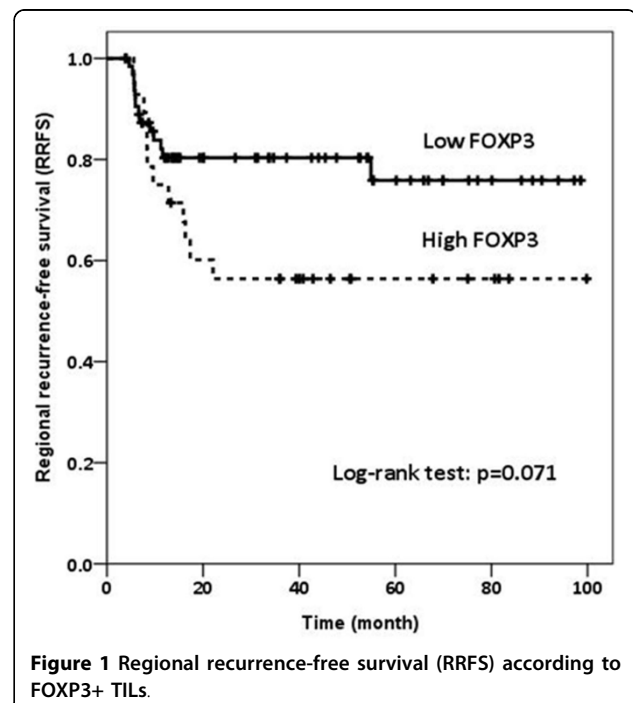
The presence of CD3+, CD4+, CD8+ and FOXP3+ TILs in tumor tissues obtained from 93 patients during surgery were examined by immunohistochemistry. Correlation between clinicopathological features and TILs was investigated. The prognostic roles of TILs for local recurrence-free survival (LRFS), regional recurrence-free survival (RRFS), distant metastasis-free survival (DMFS) and overall survival (OS) were analyzed.

Results

Median follow up time was 31.4 months (range, 0.2-99.8 months). Higher number of CD4+ cells ($p = 0.006$), higher CD4/FOXP3 ratio ($p = 0.012$), lower CD3/CD4 ratio ($p = 0.043$), and higher CD4/CD8 ratio ($p = 0.006$) were correlated with the absence of lymphovascular invasion (LVI). Patients with lower FOXP3+ TILs and higher CD8/FOXP3 ratio had marginally better RRFS ($p = 0.071$, and $p = 0.069$, respectively) (Figure 1 and Figure 2.). Patients with higher CD4/CD3 ratio had a significantly better DMFS ($p = 0.036$) (Figure 3).

Conclusion

CD4+ TILs and its ratio to other TILs were inversely correlated with LVI. Higher CD4/CD3 ratio predicts



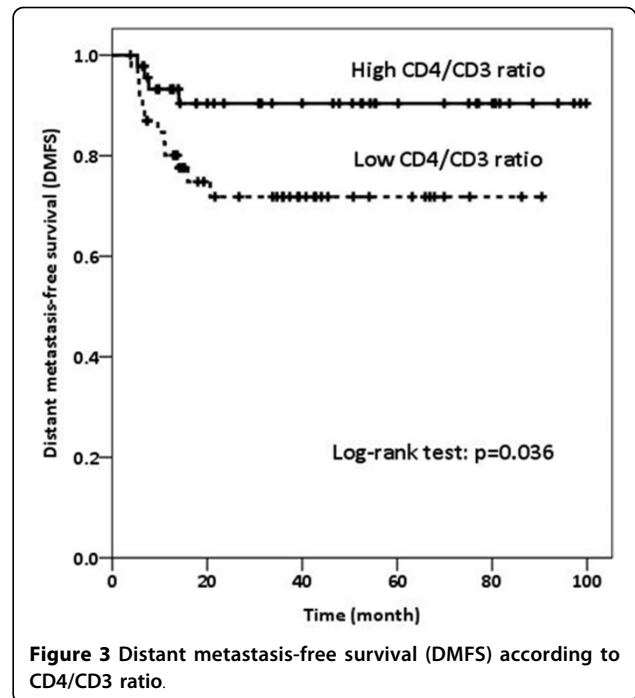
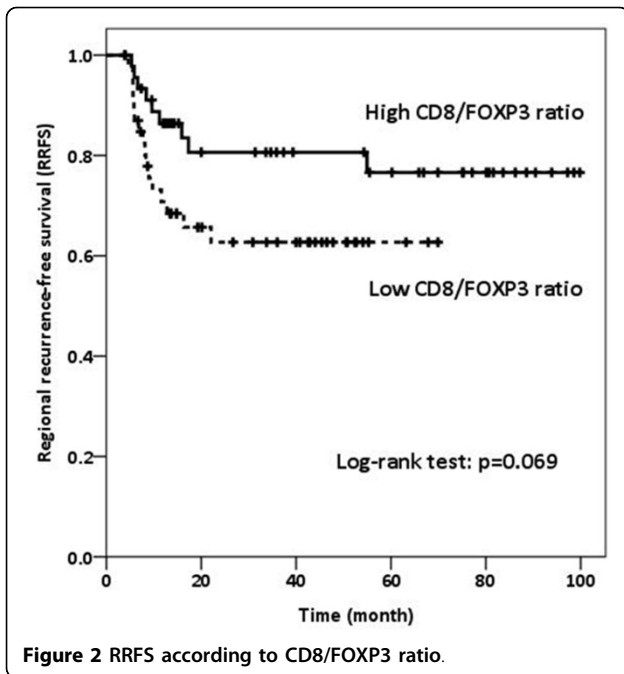
better DMFS. Prognostic role of FOXP3 in RRFS was marginally significant and warrants further investigation.

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