

MSH2, MSH6) and PD-L1 (clone SP263). Positive expression of PD-L1 was considered on tumor or immune cells, with CPS > 1.

Results: Of 53 patients 24,5 % (13/53) had MSI tumor. There are 9 patient had intestinal immunophenotype (InT) and 4 patient had pancreatobiliary immunophenotype (PbT) in the AC with MSI. AC with MSI were locally advanced (T2-7/13, T3a – 2/13, T3b – 4/13). Among 13 AC with MSI PD-L1 was positive in 6 cases: 5/6 was InT and 1/6 - PbT. AC with intestinal immunophenotype was present only low-grade carcinomas vs. PbT, which presented high-grade carcinoma. There are PD-L1 was positive only in immune cells in Ac with InT and in PbT PDL-1 expression was found in tumor cells

Conclusion: MSI status and PDL-1 expression are characteristic of both intestinal and pancreatobiliary immunophenotypes of AC. To choose the treatment strategy and prescribe immunotherapy, it is necessary to search for predictive markers, one of which is to determine the expression of PD-L1 in ampullary carcinomas.

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Vision project: Strategies to strengthen scientific excellence and innovative capacity for early diagnosis of gastrointestinal cancers

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Introduction: Slovakia ranks sixth in the incidence of pancreatic cancer and third for the incidence of colorectal cancer. Early detection is, therefore, key to improve patient outcomes and quality of life, particularly in pancreatic cancer, with a dismal prognosis, while in long term can economize resources within healthcare systems.

Aims: The goal of the EU-funded VISION project is to strengthen the scientific excellence and innovative capacity of Biomedicinske centrum SAV (BMC SAV), the project coordinator, in early detection of pancreatic and gastrointestinal cancer.

Materials and Methods: Strategic partnerships between BMC SAV and four internationally-recognized institutions will enhance the credibility and recognition of BMC SAV in the European research area. The network between Slovakia and European experts allowing the transfer of knowledge and research ideas, sharing of know-how, expertise, and best practices, together with the implementation of cutting-edge technologies, will contribute to the enhancement of high-quality translational cancer research in Slovakia, particularly pancreas and gastrointestinal cancers.

Results: Collaboration between VISION partners will accelerate the personal and professional development of early-stage researchers and medical doctors, impact the rate of success in internationally competitive research funding and high-quality peer-reviewed publications. The involvement of VISION partners in mentoring and co-supervision of PhD will increase the quality of education at universities, mainly medical and natural science faculties.

Conclusion: A collaborative approach may help to identify factors contributing to the extremely high incidence of pancreatic and colon cancer in Slovakia. Moreover, regional and outreach activities supported by VISION will lead to enhanced public awareness of cancer and the importance of prevention.

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Impact of lymph node ratio on survival in the histopathological subtypes of resected ampullary cancer: A retrospective international multicenter cohort study

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Introduction: Ampullary adenocarcinoma (AAC) is a rare malignancy with extensive morphological heterogeneity. Variable results have been reported regarding the predictive value of lymph node ratio (LNR) on survival in patients with resected AAC.