Results Loss of MLH1 was observed in 18/47 (38.3%) patients. Age of patients did not differ between MLH1-negative and MLH1-positive tumors (61.2±10.0 years and 61.4±10.4 years, respectively). The comparison of characteristics of the tumors with and without MLH1 loss is summarized in Table 1.

Conclusions Loss of MLH1 was associated with bigger tumors, MELF pattern of myoinvasion, and positive lymph nodes. Tumors with MLH1 loss presented more myometrial infiltration, more LVI, and more TILs, although it did not reach a statistical level of significance. The presence of higher percentage of TILs, as well MLH1 loss itself, may indicate immunotherapy susceptibility.