Patients’ characteristics were stratified according to platelet count, PLR, and IL-6 tissutal expression then compared using Pearson’s correlation. Significant correlations were observed between negative cervical cancer-related prognostic factors (advanced stage of disease, tumor size, high grading, positive LVS1, lymph nodes and parametrial involvement) and pro-inflammatory patient’s status.

**Conclusion** Nowadays causal relationship between inflammation, innate immunity and cancer is more widely accepted; however, many of the molecular and cellular mechanisms mediating this relationship remain unresolved.

Ongoing inflammatory response was associated with poor outcomes in cervical cancer patients. A higher pre-treatment platelet count and PLR value associated with higher IL-6 tumoral expression could be used to predict poor prognosis in cervical cancer patients. Further investigations about inflammatory markers in prognostic models could contribute in early cervical patients’ stratification and consequent management.

**Disclosures** None.