variables were analyzed. Also the functional studies with cervical cancer cell lines were evaluated.
Results The expression of E-cadherin was significantly reduced from normal to cancer, and associated with FIGO stage. Furthermore, E-cadherin expression was negatively correlated with pERK expression in cervical cancers. The Keplan-Meier plots demonstrated that E-cadherin lowexpression was associated with poor DFS and OS, and pERK, overexpression was significantly associated with poor DFS and OS. The DFS and OS with expression of low E-cadherin/high pERK was compared with patients with others which revealed a significant difference in DFS and OS. The Cox proportional hazards model revealed that a low E-cadherin/high pERK expression was an independent prognostic factor with respect to overall survival (HR=8.48 [95% CI, 3.36 – 21.37, p<0.01]. In cervical cancer cell lines, the knock down of E-cadherins promoted proliferation in cervical cancer cells and loss of E-cadherin led to EGFR mobility, which may stimulate EGFR dimerization and further boost its activation.
Conclusion/Implications Low expression of E-cadherin or combined with pERK is an indicator of poor prognosis in cervical cancer, suggesting their potential utility as prognostic test in clinical assessment.

EP002/#234 RESULTS OF CLINICAL RESEARCH (PRUM-IBIO STUDY): ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGNOSTIC BIOMARKERS FOR UTERINE MESENCHYMAL TUMORS

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Introduction Benign uterine leiomyoma (U.LMA) and malignant uterine leiomyosarcoma (U.LMS), which are both uterine mesenchymal tumors, are distinguished by the number of cells with mitotic activity. However, uterine mesenchymal tumors contain tumor cells with various cell morphologies; therefore, making a diagnosis, including differentiation between benign tumors and malignant tumors, is difficult. For example, cotyledonary dissecting leiomyoma (CDL) or uterine smooth muscle tumors of uncertain malignant potential (STUMPs), etc. are a group of uterine mesenchymal tumors for which performing a differential diagnosis is challenging. A standardized classification system for uterine mesenchymal tumors has not yet been established. Furthermore, definitive preoperative imaging techniques or hematological examinations for the potential inclusion of CDL or STUMP in the differential diagnosis have not been defined.
Methods We have been carrying out multicenter clinical research to establish life prognostic markers for uterine mesenchymal tumors.
Results Our clinical research showed that there is correlation between biomarker expression and mitotic rate or tumor recurrence. The candidate factors of immunohistochemical biomarkers can effectively help determine the malignant potential of CDL or STUMPs in patients who wish to become pregnant in the future.
Conclusion/Implications The establishment of gene expression profiles or detection of pathogenic variants by employing next-generation molecular techniques can aid in disease prediction, diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis. Here, we describe the problems in diagnosing uterine mesenchymal tumors along with the results of the latest our clinical research.

EP003/#550 EFFICACY OF COMBINATION CHEMOTHERAPY AND THIRD-GENERATION ONCOLYTIC HERPES VIRUS THERAPY FOR CERVICAL CANCER

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Introduction Radiotherapy and chemotherapy are the most common treatments for advanced or recurrent cervical cancer, but the prognosis is poor. We have investigated viral therapy with triple mutant herpes simplex virus (T-01) in a mouse model of cervical cancer as a novel therapeutic approach. However, its antitumor effect is not sufficiently effective. In this study, we examined whether the combination of viral therapy and anticancer agents could enhance the antitumor effect.
Methods A mouse-derived immortalized cell line TC-1 with HPV16 E6/E7 as tumor antigen was inoculated subcutaneously into the back of C57BL/6 mice to generate cervical cancer model mice. cisplatin (CDDP), etoposide (ETP), fluorouracil (5-FU) from in vitro results, irinotecan (CPT-11), and cyclophosphamide (CPA) were administered to model mice, and anticancer agents that showed antitumor effects were combined with T-01. The combination therapy was evaluated as enhancing the antitumor effect when it exceeded the antitumor effect of viral therapy and chemotherapy.
Results The CPT-11, ETP, and 5-FU combination with T-01 groups showed no enhancement of antitumor effect. In contrast, the CDDP and CPA combination with T-01 group showed significant tumor growth inhibition compared to the chemotherapy and T-01 groups. Although there was no significant difference in survival rates between the chemotherapy and T-01 groups, no mice died during the observation period in either treatment group.
Conclusion/Implications The combination of CDDP or CPA and viral therapy exceeded the tumor growth inhibitory effect of viral therapy and chemotherapy, and we concluded that the combination of the two therapies enhanced the anti-tumor effect.

EP005/#1379 HIGH-THROUGHPUT VIABLE CIRCULATING TUMOR CELL ISOLATION USING TAPERED-SLIT MEMBRANE FILTER BASED CHIPSETS IN DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF OVARIAN TUMORS

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