

# PLATELET TO LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (PLR) AS BIOLOGICAL MARKER OF INTEREST IN IMMUNOTHERAPY

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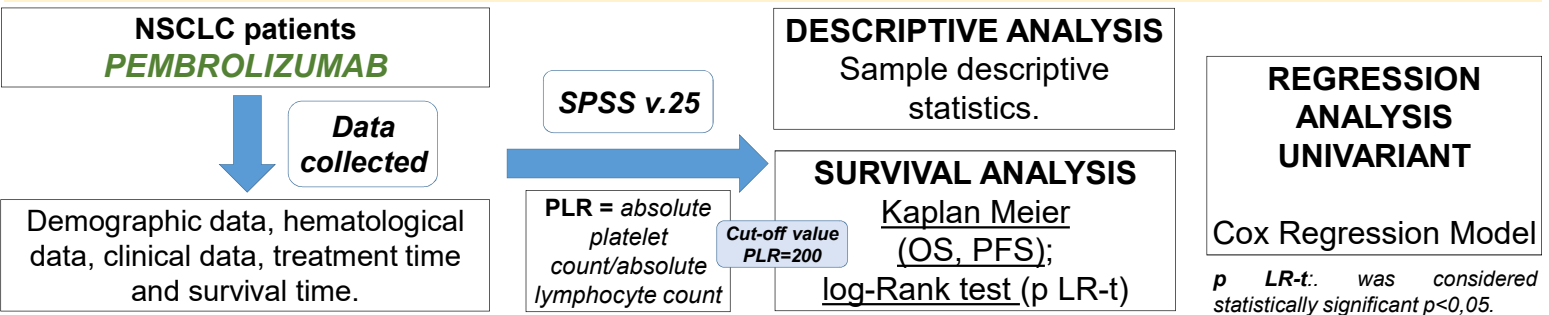
## BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Inflammation plays a major role in the progression of neoplasms such as non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), so it is vitally important to find biomarkers that are easily applicable and reproducible in routine clinical practice that allow us to classify patients according to their forecast.

## AIM AND OBJECTIVES

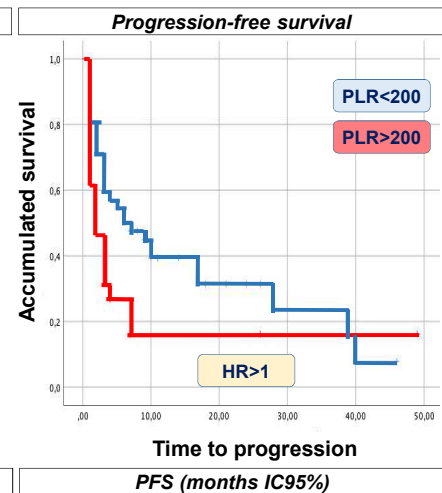
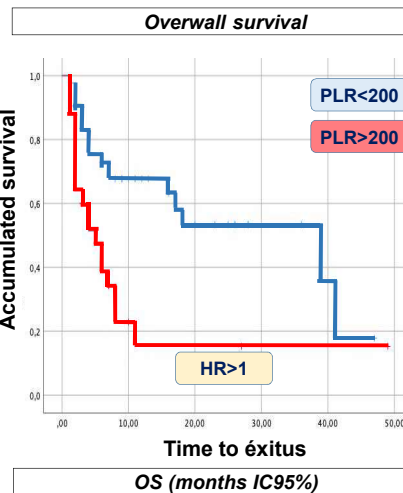
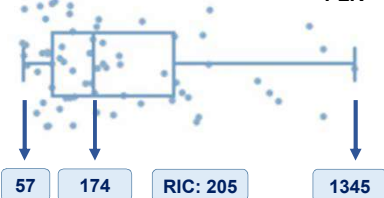
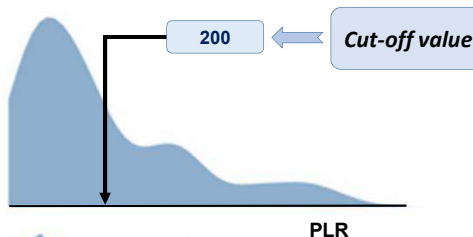
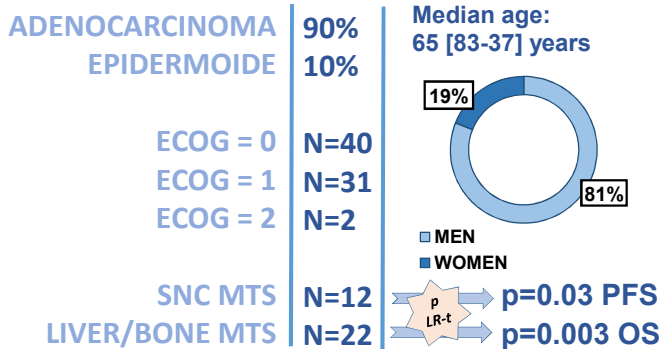
To analyze the inflammatory marker platelet/lymphocyte ratio (PLR) as a predictor of efficacy in immunotherapy treatments; to assess whether there is a relationship between PLR value and response to treatment.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS



## RESULTS

### PATIENTS DISTRIBUTION (n, total n=74)



PLR < 200: median: 26.25 [19.87-32.64]  
PLR > 200: median: 11.31 [3.86-18.79]  
p LR-t → p=0.001

PLR < 200: median: 15.6 [10.15-21.1]  
PLR > 200: median: 9.97 [2.86-17.1]  
p LR-t → p=0.04

## CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

PLR and the presence of metastases correlates with PFS and OS. PLR, with a cut-off value=200, appears useful as a prognostic biomarker for patients with NSCLC treated with pembrolizumab; higher PLR values result in lower PFS and OS (HR > 1 in PFS and OS).